COPIOUS RAINS ALL OVER KANSAS STATE

Showers Raise the Spirits of Gloomy Farmers.

ROUGH FEED IN PLENTY

REPORTS OF STORMS IN NEBRASKA, MISSOURI AND IOWA.

Topeka, Kan., July 29.—In the place of dry weather reports, ruined crops and hot winds in Kansas, now comes news of copious rains, unfordable streams and a restoration of confidence.

Most of the rains during the present dry period have come to the eastern and central parts of the state, but today the reports from the west show that the rain has extended clear through to the Colorado line.

In Salina this afternoon the first rain in weeks fell. Concordia reports that it has been raining there for the past forty-eight hours at intervals, and that the situation is much improved. During a thunderstorm in Concordia Carl Hammers Beck, the son of a farmer, was killed by lightning.

At Ellsworth a fine rain fell, which will be of some benefit to late crops. A dispatch from Dodge City says that Ford county has been drenched today, and that farmers are preparing to sow feed crops. Emporia and Ottawa, in eastern Kansas, report heavy rains today.

There is hardly a point in the state that has not received some rain during the past week. Corn will not be greatly helped, but enormous quantities of rough feed will be raised, and the outlook for stockmen greatly improved. An abundance of water has been provided for stock, where there was a great scarcity a week ago.

WEATHER IS COOLER.

Rain in the Middle West Has Effect of Lowering Temperature.

Washington, July 29.—Official advices to the weather bureau are confirmative of the press reports of the prevalence of rains over the corn belt last night, with cooler weather than yesterday. During the past twenty-four hours rain has fallen very generally over that section, with some few exceptions, notably southern Ohio, Kentucky and southwestern Nebraska. While not very heavy in amount, the rains are described officially as pretty fair for summer time.

At Kansas City there was over an inch of precipitation; from a quarter to almost two inches in various parts of Iowa; in Nebraska the rainfall was fair; in eastern and northern Oklahoma there were some showers, but in Missouri they were pretty fair. Showers are predicted tomorrow east of the Mississippi river, and fair weather west.

Temperatures in the corn belt were generally above 90 degrees, but in some localities they did not get so high. For the next day or two temperatures will be reasonably moderate, as compared with those of the past heated period.

In many sections of the middle Atlantic states there have been high temperatures today, but in northern New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, they were reduced today as a result of showers. In Washington the weather has been exceedingly oppressive today, the thermometer registering a maximum of 97 degrees, with an unusual degree of humidity in the atmosphere.

Rain Coming Down.

Lincoln, Neb., July 29.—There was a heavy fall of rain in southeastern Nebraska today. Parts of this county received two inches. It extended as far east as the Missouri river. There was another downpour tonight, Jefferson county getting over an inch and Taylor half an inch. The temperature for the first time in forty days was nearly normal, the maximum being 88.

Deaths at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., July 29.—The record of the heat here today was five deaths and ten prostrations, while the maximum temperature was only 97 degrees as registered by the government instrument. The heat was somewhat broken tonight by a shower and the weather bureau predicts that the relief will be extended.

Rain All Over Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., July 29.—Rain fell all over Iowa Sunday, varying from .72 of an inch to four inches. The average fall, as indicated by twenty corn and wheat service stations, was 1.63 inches. Crop service reports and private advices to grain dealers agree that with normal conditions the state will produce 80 per cent of an average corn crop.

Heavy Rains in Iowa.

Burlington, Ia., July 29.—Reports show that the drouth in southeastern Iowa has been effectually broken by a heavy rain, which lasted all night. It is believed that the rain arrived in time to largely save the corn crop in this section of the state.

CALLED KAISER'S FLAG A DIRTY RAG

(Continued from page 1.)

fore the home office," he said, "and they will decide whether or not to take any action. I am not an international lawyer, and do not know whether there remains anything for the German government to do. At any rate, it is out of my hands."

Martinez Perez, a prominent Colombian here, says that Murillo would no doubt be confined in the old Spanish prison in Cartagena. This prison is below the surface of the sea, and prisoners confined there, he says, invariably contract malaria and their health breaks down. Letters are received from a Colombian conservative, local Colombians say, asserting that this conservative tried to have fruits and delicacies taken to Murrillo in prison, but the efforts failed. This occurred in Bogota. It indicates, the Colombians here say, how bitter the feeling against Murrillo must be when even a conservative was refused opportunity to show his kindness.

Perez said that the reason Murrillo took the peace manifesto to Colombia was that it was necessary that some one must go to show its authenticity. Accordingly, Murrillo, as General Uribe-Uribe's private secretary, carried the document.

A. J. Restpo, agent of the Colombian insurgents in this city, says, in connection with Murrillo's answer, that the reports of General Uribe-Uribe's whereabouts are contradictory. Colombia officials tell where he is, according to the best information, but they don't know. He says further that General Uribe-Uribe's whereabouts are certainly known to the representatives of the insurgents here, but they cannot be told at present. He predicts that within a few days all will know where the general is, and what he is doing.

According to letters received here today, Restpo avers, Marin, the Colombian vice president, who had previously overthrown President Sanclement, has himself been overthrown and imprisoned by the secretary of state, Quintero Calderon. Restpo predicts more usurpations of power of this sort, but he thinks that after a short, fierce struggle, the revolutionary troubles in Colombia will be over in four months. Letters, he says, tell of great successes by General Marin in the interior. Marin, according to these letters, has taken two important towns, Harin and Girardot.

OVR ANTEDILUVIAN ANCESTORS.

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"What's going on there?"

"Oh, Stonesling has just sunk some of the enemy's war canoes, and now that crowd there is accusing him of cowardice and insubordination, and they're getting little Chiphammer to write what he calls a 'Naval History' of it."

ESCAPE OF IDAHO MAN FROM INDIANS

Seattle, Wash., July 29.—The first authentic account of the recent killing of three prospectors on Unimak island, Alaska, by Indians, has reached Seattle in a letter written by N. C. Kafoway, the fur trader of Unalaska. The survivor of the attack, D. Jackson of Idaho, tells the following story:

"Four of us, P. J. Rooney of Seattle, C. Sullivan and F. Sullivan, brothers, from Butte county, Montana, and myself landed at Cape Lipin, Unimak island, on May 12 to prospect the country. On June 7 we landed in a dory at another part of the island. On returning to the boat at 2 p. m., we found that the Indians had stolen our guns and ammunition, and saw them hiding behind rocks. They opened fire without a word of warning and shot Florence Sullivan dead. They fired again, hitting Rooney, who fell mortally wounded, whereupon an Indian ran up to him and shot him dead. They finally shot Sullivan in the back and he dropped dead. Another shot went through my clothes, but I distanced the natives without sustaining further injury.

"I then started on foot for False Pass, and on June 13 I reached the pass, almost dead from hunger, exhaustion and pain. Finally a prospector discovered me and helped me to his tent and nursed me back to health again. The Pacific Steam Whaling company's steamer Newport came along and took us both to Unalaska."

INTEREST ON INDEMNITY.

Chinese Must Begin to Pay From 1st of July.

Washington, July 29.—Dispatches received by cable from Mr. Rockhill, the United States special commissioner at Pekin, set out some of the details of the financial arrangement respecting the indemnity not heretofore disclosed. He reports that the interest on the indemnity began to run on the 1st of July of this year and the payments will become due semi-annually, the first to be met Jan. 1 next. China will be allowed three years before making the first payment on account of the principal of the indemnity.

The moneys, both on account of the principal and interest, will be received by a financial committee located at Shanghai, to be known as the "committee of encashment." This will be composed of the heads of foreign banks at Shanghai, selected by the governments interested in the payments. The committee is to distribute the funds turned in by the Chinese government among the various powers in proportion to the interest payments due them.

The diplomatic court at Pekin favors the immediate application of the new tariff, the effect of which will be to abolish the free list except as to cereals. Mr. Rockhill has been instructed by the state department to urge the exemption from the new rates of cargoes now afloat. He is also to try to secure a postponement of the application of the tariff until importers have had an opportunity to complete contracts.

GLORIFY THE DEED.

Anarchists Hold Meeting and Laud Bresci at Paterson, N. J.

New York, July 29.—Bartholdi hall, in Paterson, N. J., was packed today by the friends of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert of Italy, this being the anniversary of the deed. The street in front of the hall was also filled with people. It is not claimed that all who turned out are anarchists, the supposition being that many were present from curiosity. But the speakers lauded Bresci and his act. Bresci's widow was not present, although she had been placarded as one of the attractions.

Pedro Esteve, editor of La Questione Sociale, outdid his previous efforts in lauding Bresci. He was encouraged by frequent cheers. Other speakers were Enestine Carvallo, Peter Morressi and Giuzeppe Mazzetta. All spoke in Italian.

"I wish every country had a Bresci," said Esteve, and the sentiment was vociferously applauded. "Down with monarchies. Down with empires," he continued, and the cheers were accentuated. The speaker, referring to Bresci's companions who sailed with him, said they sailed for the same purpose. "They all went to do that which Bresci did," he said.

Having said that Bresci's companions are in prison, the speaker continued: "The question asked of the United States government is 'were these men citizens, and where are they now?'"

It appeared from further remarks that two others had been selected to do the work which Bresci did, but they failed. One of them, Matteo, commited suicide. The other, Epirondo, was left off on condition that he kill a shop foreman who was objectionable to the Italians.

Esteve in conclusion complimented the authorities of Paterson, who "permitted these meetings, while the police of New York and Brooklyn prohibited them."

WOULDN'T BE WHIPPED.

Negro Shoots Into a Crowd of White Men and Kills Two.

Camden, Ark., July 29.—News has reached here from Leake township, Nevada county, that a party of white men sent word to Lige Seigler, a negro, that they would attempt to whip him, and received word that some of them would get killed if they came. The party went out, and the report is that Seigler and his son shot into them, killing Louis Haynie, brother of State Senator Haynie, and Hop Hallon, a brother of John Hallon, a prominent merchant at Stephens.

There are some 400 negroes and thirty white people in this township, and it is said that the racial troubles have been brewing for some time. At last reports parties of white people had left for the scene of the trouble from Waldo and Stephens, and the negro's house was still surrounded.

Nothing in Choate Report.

London, July 29.—Inquiry made by the Associated Press shows there is no foundation for the rumor published here by the Daily Express that the United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, had left London for Holland, not for a holiday, but at the invitation of Mr. Kruger, who desires him to act as mediator in bringing about a peace settlement. With the exception of a week-end visit to Sussex, Mr. Choate has not left London. He returned here from Sussex today.

Irregularities Are Charged.

Spokane, Wash., July 29.—Joseph H. Boyd, a stockholder in the Kettle Falls Land & Improvement company, has brought suit to have a receiver named for the company and the corporation dissolved, charging many irregularities in the management. Importance is added to the suit by the prominence of the three trustees who are made defendants, Senator George Turner, Colonel W. D. Turner and Colonel I. N. Peyton.

Money for Lord Roberts.

London, July 29.—In the house of lords today Lord Salisbury, the premier, read a message from King Edward, to the effect that in consideration of the eminent services of Field Marshal Roberts in South Africa, his majesty recommended that parliament grant him the sum of £100,000 ($500,000).

Crispi's Condition Grave.

Naples, July 29.—Signor Crispi is sinking. His condition is most grave.

WHY BOSTON HAS NO STRIKES.

An Arbitration System That Settles All Doubts Before Work is Begun.

(New York World.)

Boston—The method of preventing strikes and lockouts which has been tried for ten years in Boston between the Master Builders' association and the workmen has been absolutely successful in every respect, says William H. Sayward, secretary of the association, a former member of the legislature.

The system was adopted ten years ago. The basis of the system is the "form of arbitration" which was proposed by the National Association of Builders, and has been adopted here by the Master Builders' association on the one hand, the association of working-men in the building trades on the other.

The employers take the position that it is for the interest of both parties that the workingmen's unions should be recognized. Therefore it is preferred that men join the labor unions. With this known as the policy of the employers, the union men cannot object if a non-union man is found occasionally upon the work.

Another fundamental idea is that the interested sides to a question shall settle it for themselves, and that no outside interest shall come in to draw men off into strikes. There shall be no sympathetic strikes. It is further one of the essentials that the representatives of the two sides shall have absolute power to settle disputes, and there is no appeal from their decisions.

"All questions of mutual concern" must be brought before the joint committee, which is to be appointed annually by each side.

The joint committee must consist of not less than six members, equally divided between the associations represented, and an umpire, who must be chosen the first thing after the committee completes its annual organization. He must not be a journeyman craftsman or an employer of journeymen. The umpire for the first three years was John D. Long, but he was never called upon to act. Every issue was settled by the committee, without referring anything to the umpire. Then, for two years, William Lloyd Garrison was the umpire, and he was called upon only once. Charles Francis Adams, second, is the present umpire. He has been obliged to settle one question.

If any employer refuses to abide by a decision of the joint committee he may be thrown out of the association. In case the workmen refuse to abide by the decision of the committee they may be disciplined.

Either side may refer matters to the joint committee, and, after the committee reaches a conclusion it transmits that conclusion to each association for its government.

The National Builders' association is an advisory body, of which Mr. Sayward is secretary, and it impresses upon its local constituents the desirability of making advances to the workingmen's unions, recognizing them at the outset, and inviting them to recognize and co-operate with the employers' associations. One of the objects of the association is to prevent any matter of mutual concern from reaching the stage of a grievance.

Doubtful points must be settled before any work is done. The Boston people came home from the convention of ten years ago determined to put the system upon trial. Mr. Sayward addressed letters to the different building trades—the masons, the carpenters, the painters, the plumbers, and so on—urging them to come into the movement.

An immediate response was made by the mason builders, and he urged them to effort so that they immediately addressed the bricklayers, the stone masons and the building laborers, telling them about the plan for avoiding strikes anl lockouts. They laid the matter before their unions and favorable reports were received. The hoisting engineers came in and the boss plasterers were able to bring in their employees. Other trades, such as the carpenters, have not yet come in, as Mr. Sayward believes, because of their conservatism. But enough have entered into the system to control the situation in the building trades and to make strikes a thing of the past.

TATTOOED BY THE SUN.

The Plight of a Boston Man Who Went to Sleep Naked on Beach.

(Boston Daily Advertiser.)

Charles Spenser has furnished to the emergency hospital a case of sunburn that will figure in history. He accidentally fell asleep on the beach while bathing, and when he awoke found himself unable to get his clothes on. Yesterday Dr. Bakeman was seated in the emergency office when an individual clad in a long ragged mackintosh walked painfully into the outside waiting room. His eyes glared like two holes in a red table cloth, and he extended both arms as if a spider had crawled down his neck.

The doctor summed up his man quickly, and made up his mind that he was dealing either with a lunatic or a victim of locomotor ataxia.

"Well?"

"Doctor," gasped the visitor, "mix me up a dose of poison quick. I can't move enough to shoot myself."

"Oh, you don't want poison," said the doctor reassuringly, as he stepped up to the man and placed both hands on his shoulders.

The patient writhed as if touched by hot coals, and the doctor felt the flesh fairly crackle under the mackintosh. It was an herculean task to strip even this simple garment from the patient.

Spenser went camping with several friends a few days ago. They had a tent down the coast, and the days of torrid heat were forgotten. There were swimming and fishing, and Spenser, with his companions, were accustomed to spend hours on the sand.

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At noon on the Fourth Spenser had a hard swim, and threw himself down on the sand afterward in complete abandon. Like Rip Van Winkle, he went to sleep. He awoke just as the sun went down. Spenser had slept with his face to the sand. Old Sol shed a regular Fourth of July smile on his left side first. When Spenser was well done on the left, the sun sped joyfully around to the right and toasted the sleeping man nicely on that side, too. Spenser's legs and feet were buried in a pile of seaweed, and were decorated with strange and artistic devices. Up to Spenser's knees a blended lacework of snakes and water plants had been tattooed by the artist Sol. The sizzling of his back and sides prompted the sleeper to change his position, and soon he was well cooked all over.

Spenser awoke with a start, when a thousand hornets seemed to be stinging him for a prize. Half dazed, he started for the camp, and found his friends wondering at his long absence. He was surprised and disgusted that they were somewhat at odds in recognizing him. When he tried dressing he did not recognize himself. Amidst jeers and laughter, he tried one piece of clothing after another, only to groan in despair and throw them all aside.

He walked the beach all night and yesterday borrowed an old mackintosh and a pair of gunny sacks for trousers. On the train he clung to the back seat and walked up to the hospital because he could not sit down.

Spenser felt when he entered that there was absolutely nothing to live for, but under Dr. Bakeman's skill he presently changed his mind.

"You certainly look like a lobster," observed the doctor, as he finished with Spenser. And the patient was willing to confess that he was one.

Honolulu's First Beer Brewery.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

Honolulu.—The territory of Hawaii has what it has never had before, a beer brewery. There has been illicit distillation of "swipes" ever since it was learned that sweet potatoes would ferment and produce an intoxicating beverage, and more especially since it was learned that it could be fortified with wood alcohol, kerosene and and methylated spirits, and be made still more potent in its inebriating qualities. There has been illicit distillation of "okolehao," said to be, when distilled under decent conditions, the perfection and ideal of a distilled liquor, the very nectar of the ti root. But there has never been a beer brewery in the islands before.

With the 1st of July the Honolulu brewery began to distribute its product. There was considerable ceremony in connection with drawing the first brew, and quite an affair was made of it by the company. The opening of the brewery also set in motion an old law, passed years ago, which provided for an entirely new kind of saloon, different from any other saloon licensed in the territory. This law provided that if any brewery should be established in the islands, the treasurer was thereupon authorized to license any person who applied for such license to conduct a saloon, at which should be sold nothing except Hawaiian-brewed beer. In conformity with this law and the starting of the brewery, a large number of home-brewed beer saloons have been licensed, and it is expected that a large number of others, probably 100, will be.

British Capture Boers.

Pretoria, July 29.—Colonel Garrett has had a successful skirmish near Vereeniging. His force captured twenty-five Boers and a number of cattle and wagons.

Gold From Nome.

San Francisco, July 29.—The steamer Conemaugh arrived today with $651,000 in gold from Nome.

FARO AND ROULETTE FOUND BY POLICE

Gambling House Raided and Proprietor Arrested.

BETRAYED BY A VICTIM

STRANGER WAS SEPARATED FROM HIS COIN.

A completely equipped gambling den which was located on the third floor of the Daft block on Main street was raided by the police this morning, and Jack Stolls, the dealer behind the faro table, was arrested on a charge of keeping a gambling house. Two men besides the dealer were found in the place, but as no game was discovered in operation, they were not taken into custody.

The officers were given their tip by Jake Graham, a miner, who complained that he had been steered up against a skin game of faro and buncoed out of $30. Graham made his complaint early this morning to Officer Smith, and said that a booster who went by the name of "Patsy" had piloted him up to the den and induced him to buck the tiger. Graham said he had played the game for every cent he had, but that the dealer had manipulated the cards in such a manner that he had not won a single bet, and he believed that he had been flimflammed.

Graham conducted Officers Smith and Simpson to the third floor of the block, where they found the gambling den in darkness and Stolls just leaving the place. Upon the order of the officers Stolls reluctantly reopened the room, and when the lights were turned on a complete gambling house paraphernalia, consisting of a roulette wheel, faro table and poker table, in running order, were disclosed to view. Two men were found in the room and Stolls was caught in the act of attempting to slough a deck of cards from the faro table. Stolls denied that he was operating the place, but at the station said that he had been running it about three days. He put up $100 for his appearance in court today, and was released from custody. Stolls, it is said, was formerly connected with the Sheep Ranch gambling house.

DUNFORD IS PASSED.

Utah Cadet Again Enters the West Point Academy.

West Point, N. Y., July 29.—The following candidates who reported last week successfully passed the examinations and were today admitted to the military academy as cadets:

Rupert A. Dunford, Utah; Halsey Dunwoody, at large; Charles K. Lyman, Hawaii; Norman F. Ramsey, Kansas; George R. Rogers, California, and Calvin P. Titus, at large.

The number which passed beats all records. Titus is the young man who was the first to scale the wall at Pekin.

Lyman of Hawaii is the first cadet appointed from the government's new possessions. The corps now numbers 464 cadets, within eighteen of the full number provided for.

Cadet Dunford of Utah, who passed the entrance examination yesterday, has spent a year at the academy, but failed at the class examination in June and was discharged from the academy. Through the efforts of Senator Kearns he secured permission to take the first year course again, and it was necessary for him to pass the entrance examination. His success removes the last chance for young Jarvis, who went back a few days ago to take the examination as alternate in case Dunford failed.

HIS FOOT CRUSHED.

Charles Bruce Struck by a Short Line Train.

Charles Bruce, an employee at the Salt Lake Hardware company, was struck by an outgoing Oregon Short Line freight train early this morning, and his right foot was badly crushed. Bruce was walking to his home in the western part of the city, and attempted to cross the railroad tracks at Third West when a freight train swooped down upon him and passed over his foot, splitting it from the toes to the heel. He was carried by the engine about 200 feet south, and dropped on the ground. J. E. Stephens, who lives near the scene of the accident, heard the screams of the injured man and found him lying by the tracks. He quickly tied a bandage around his limb to stop the flow of blood, and summoned the police. Bruce was placed on a stretcher and removed to the Holy Cross hospital, where he was attended by Dr. King.

Morgan Buys Lafayette Relics.

London, July 30.—J. Pierpont Morgan, before his recent departure for the United States, says the Paris correspondent of the Daily Express, left a check for £10,000 with General Horace Porter, to be paid on delivery at the United States embassy of certain valuable relics of Lafayette, said to be in a pawnbroker's shop in London. How they got there is not known, but the story is that among them are the sculptured gold jug and sword carried throughout the American campaign, and which Lafayette left to his heirs.

Looked for Contraband.

New York, July 29.—Surveyor Croft explained today that the baggage and passengers and the steamship Ponce, which arrived on Sunday from Porto Rico, was examined in spite of the recent free trade declaration, to make sure that no contraband, such as cigars, tobaccos, wines, or liquors, all of them subject to an internal revenue tax, were smuggled through.

Grand Opera at San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 29.—A sixteen weeks' season of grand opera under the direction of Mr. Paul Steindorf of New York commenced tonight at the Tivoli Opera House. Twenty-two operas will be given at popular prices during the season. Tonight's performance was "Aida," which has been the initial production at the Tivoli every season for the past ten years.

Boers in Portuguese Territory.

Lisbon, July 29.—A dispatch received here from Lourenzo Marques, Portuguese East Africa, announces that a Boer commando, accompanied by women and children, has entered Portuguese territory in the neighborhood of the Limpopo river. Reinforcements of troops have been sent to disarm the party of Boers.

Fire in Indiana Town.

Richmond, Ind., July 29.—Fire today destroyed several buildings in the business portion of the city, valued at $35,000, partially insured.

Pardonable in Hot Weather.

(Chicago Gazette.)

Managing Editor—Remind me to discharge the new proofreader on Saturday.

Private Secretary—Why, what has he done?

Managing Editor—Look at this report of the Rev. Highanmighty's sermon in today's paper. His text was, 'An Overflowing Supply, 2 Kings,' and the proofreader let go through 'An Overflowing Supply, 2 Kegs.'

INFLUENCE OF DEBS IS NOW AT AN END

Leader Is Shelved by Social Democratic Party.

CONVENTION WRANGLE

MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS DENOUNCED BY OTHER WING.

Indianapolis, July 29.—The first business coming before the united convention of the Social Democratic party, assembled today, resulted in a wrangle that threatened, for a time at least, to put an end to the further deliberations of the 150 delegates present.

The "Springfield" wing, the "Chicago" division and the "Independent" faction were aligned against each other. Professor George D. Herrer, formerly of Grinnell, Ia., was elected chairman of the body. As the afternoon session advanced it was brought to light that Eugene V. Debs, who had headed the Social ticket in the last campaign as the party's presidential candidate, had been shelved. At the same time the fact became more and more apparent that the Chicago faction had lost its leadership, and that the Springfield wing dominated the assemblage, practically to the exclusion of the Chicago and independent delegates. Mr. Debs himself wired his congratulations to the convention, deploring the fact of his inability to attend, but gave no excuse.

A wrangle arose over the report returned by the committee on rules, which reported in favor of the convention's voting on all questions by employing the roll call method.

G. C. Clemens of Topeka, Kan., a cousin of Mark Twain, bolted the convention during the excitement, followed by a dozen others. He was the representative of the Chicago, or Debs, faction, and a conference was held by him and his followers. They were induced to return, and Mr. Clemens took the floor. He said:

"I know that the Chicago faction is down, never to regain its prestige. I know that this convention is to be dominated by the Springfield wing. I know that the end of the gallant leadership of Eugene V. Debs has come."

A compromise resolution was adopted and the session adjourned. The fight over the rules was made for a test, and demonstrated the leadership of the Springfield wing.

MOUNTAIN STATES

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

Debts Drives a Weiser, Ida., Cigar Dealer to Take His Own Life.

Boise, Ida., July 29.—Worry over his debts, which amounted to about $500, and for which he was being pressed, drove R. Eckstein, a cigar dealer at Weiser, to commit suicide last night.

Shortly before taking his life Eckstein closed up his store and went home. Here he secured a revolver, and, going into the woodshed, placed the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth and fired, death resulting almost instantaneously.

Will Meet at Denver.

Denver, July 29.—The special summer meeting of the American Forestry association for 1901 will be held at Denver Aug. 27-29, in affiliation with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It is expected that the president of the association, James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, will preside at one or more sessions.

Feud Causes Two Deaths.

Trinidad, Colo., July 29.—Phil McWilliams, a ranchman living a few miles below town, shot and killed Salvadore Paerce and his son, Charles Paerce. In the fight that occurred at least a dozen or more shots were exchanged, the Paerces shooting McWilliams' horse from under him. The shooting is the outcome of an old feud.

Stenographer to Secretary Root.

Washington, July 29.—Wendall W. Mischler of Ohio has been appointed stenographer to Secretary Root, to succeed Gregory D. Squires, resigned.

INDIAN SHOPPERS.

How Bucks and Squaws Went Against Fringe and Bananas.

(Saturday Evening Post.)

Arkansas City, Kan., is quite a trading point for the Indians from the territory. One day a number of bucks and squaws rode into town single file, riding their ponies in a bunch, and started out to spend their last allowance from Uncle Sam.

The first place they came to was a furniture store, the owner of which had chanced to display a lot of old-fashioned, bright-colored ball fringe in the window. They gave a few significant grunts, walked in, and purchased the entire stock, proceeding then and there to bedeck themselves. Those that wore the big gray felt hats pinned a band of the fringe around the brim, with the balls dangling; some made necklaces and bracelets of it, and others used it for belts, while all that was left they looped fantastically over their red blankets.

There were broad grins of satisfaction on their faces, when suddenly the leader said "Eat," and off they strode in search of food.

One squaw got a big sack full of bananas, and, calmly seating herself in the middle of the pavement in the busiest part of the town, began to devour them. This was too much for a group of small boys nearby. They immediately dared the bravest of their number to steal or beg a banana. As the former was far from safe, he put on a hungry, woe-begone look and approached, gesticulating and saying "Ugh eat!" The squaw eyed him unblinkingly and went on bolting bananas, but with his companions guying him from a distance, the urchin would not give up, so the pantomime continued until the last banana disappeared, when she rose with a bounce, slapped its skin in in the boy's face, and strode off after more.

The Keystone

Kidney and Liver Cure

Is and excellent preparation which we have, and it will cure all forms of Kidney and Liver Troubles, CERTAIN CURE FOR BRIGHT'S DISEASE. It is a wonderful builder of those organs, if diseased. It is within the reach of all.

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