OMAHA'S BIG DAY

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AT THE EXPOSITION YESTERDAY.

125,000 PEOPLE THERE, ALSO

ARMY, CABINET AND DIPLOMATIC CORPS WELL REPRESENTED.

President Makes a Speech Which Is Most Enthusiastically Received—General Miles Meets His Old Enemy, Chief Geronimo.

OMAHA, NEB., Oct. 12.—Not one feature was lacking to-day to make the peace jubilee at the trans-Mississippi exposition an unprecedented success. The weather was delightful—an ideal October day.

From early morning till late at night the president of the United States has been kept busy in acknowledging the most enthusiastic greetings from his Western constituents. It was a trying day for the president, for it is doubtful if he ever faced a larger crowd than that which made the air vocal with cheers and acclamations for him to-day on the grounds of the exposition.

Throughout his progress over the grounds the mass of surging, struggling, but always admiring, humanity, which almost fought for a point of vantage to see the president, seemed to augment. At 3 o'clock the registered admissions numbered more than 95,000, and before the close of the gates at night the day's attendance was easily 125,000, much more than double the high water mark on any previous day.

The president has been given a wide diversity of entertainment to-day. Some of the features were receptions and band concerts in his honor, exhibitions by the United States life saving crew on the lagoon, balloon ascensions, mimic Indian warfare and elaborate displays of fireworks.

Huge pictures of the president were suspended on almost every building and the evening illuminations were marvels of electrical skill. A mammoth portrait was illuminated while the party were at dinner, and the shouts of the people outside when they saw the blazing face of their ruler fetched the president from the dining table to bow his acknowledgments.

Throughout the day President McKinley, though somewhat wearied by his long journey, has kept a smile of appreciation on his face, and has been ready at any moment to respond in the most gracious manner to the numberless demonstrations in his honor. The cheers and accolades of the thousands of visitors for their president appeared to increase at every point along his route. When Mr. McKinley left the grounds he did so with the certain assurance that the great mass of the trans-Mississippi states will most heartily his visit to their exposition.

Presidential train will start eastward from Omaha at six o'clock to-morrow morning over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

The president was up early this morning. His breakfast hour was in the parlors of the Omaha club, where he greeted the members of a very other distinguished visitors. At 10 o'clock when the president's party, escorted by President Wattles and members of the entertainment committee in carriages, started for the exposition grounds. They were headed by a troop of mounted police, while the president and party were escorted by the governors of the Ak-Sar-Ben, in carriages and dressed in their regalia. The cortege proceeded directly to the grand plaza, a bluff tract of the exposition, where, in the music pavilion, the formal exercises of the day occurred.

In the first carriage was the president, with Gurdon W. Wattles, president of the exposition. Then followed General Miles, General Greely, General Wheeler, Secretaries Gage, Bliss and Wilson, Postmaster General Smith, the members of the diplomatic corps, secretaries of legation and press representatives.

President McKinley probably never received a more enthusiastic greeting than that which awaited him at the exposition grounds. By far the greatest crowd in the big Western show's history—so large a crowd that its numbers are almost impossible to estimate—thronged about the huge platform from which he made his address. Hardly one sentence was spoken by him which did not evoke from the people cheer upon cheer. After President Wattles had introduced the distinguished guest of the exposition it was fully five minutes before the subsidence of the applause permitted the president to begin speaking.

President McKinley's address was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition and Fellow Citizens—It is with genuine pleasure that I meet once more the people of Omaha, whose wealth of welcome is not altogether unfamiliar to me, and whose warm hearts have before touched and moved me. For this renewed manifestation of your regard and for the cordial reception of to-day my heart responds with profound gratitude and a deep appreciation which I cannot conceal, and which the language of compliment is inadequate to convey. My greeting is not alone to your city and the state of Nebraska, but to the people of all the states of the trans-Mississippi group participating here, and I cannot withhold congratulations on the evidences of their prosperity furnished by this great exposition. If testimony were needed to establish the fact that their pluck has not deserted them, and that prosperity is again with them, it is found here. This picture dispels all doubt.

"To an age of expositions they have added yet another magnificent example. The historical celebrations at Philadelphia and Chicago and the splendid exhibits at New Orleans, Atlanta and Nashville are now a part of the past, and yet, in influence, they still live, and their beneficent results are closely interwoven with our national development. Similar rewards will honor the authors and patrons of the trans-Mississippi exposition. Their contribution will mark another epoch in the nation's material advancement.

"One of the great laws of life is progress, and nowhere have the principles of this law been so strikingly illustrated as in the United States. A century and a decade of our national life have turned doubt into conviction; changed experiment into demonstration; revolutionized old methods and won new triumphs which have challenged the attention of the world. This is true not only of the accumulation of material wealth and advance in education, science, invention and manufacture, but above all in the opportunities to the people for their own elevation which have been secured by wise free government. Hitherto, in peace and in war, with additions to our territory and slight changes in our laws, we have steadily enforced the spirit of the constitution, secured to us by the noble self-sacrifice and far-seeing sagacity of our ancestors. We have avoided the temptations of conquest in the spirit of gain. With an increasing love for our institutions and an abiding faith in their stability, we have made the triumphs of our system of government in the progress and the prosperity of our people an inspiration to the whole human race. Confronted at this moment by new and grave problems, we must recognize that their solution will affect not ourselves alone, but others of the family of nations.

"In this age of frequent interchange and mutual dependency, we cannot shirk our international responsibilities if we would; they must be met with courage and wisdom, and we must follow duty even if desire opposes. No deliberation can be too mature, or self-control too constant, in this solemn hour of our history. We must avoid the temptation of undue aggression, and aim to secure only such results as will promote our own and the general good.

"It has been said by some one that the normal condition of nations is war. That is not true of the United States. We never enter upon war until every effort for peace without it has been exhausted. Ours has never been a military government. Peace, with whose blessings we have been so singularly favored, is the national desire, and the goal of every American aspiration.

"On the 25th of April, for the first time for more than a generation, the United States sounded the call to arms. The banners of war were unfurled; the best and bravest from every section responded; a mighty army was enrolled; the North and South vied with each other in patriotic devotion; science was invoked to furnish its most effective weapons; factories were rushed to supply equipment; the youth and the veterans joined in freely offering their services to their country; volunteers and regulars and all the people rallied to the support of the republic. There was no break in the line, no halt in the march, no fear in the heart; no resistance to the patriotic impulse at home; no successful resistance to the patriotic spirit of the troops fighting in distant waters or on a foreign shore.

"What a wonderful experience it has been from the standpoint of patriotism and achievement; the storm broke so suddenly that it was here almost before we realized it. Our navy was too small, though forceful with its modern equipment and most fortunate in its trained officers and sailors. Our army had years ago been reduced to a peace footing. We had only 19,000 available troops when the war was declared, but the account which officers and men gave of themselves on the battlefields has never been surpassed. The manhood was there and everywhere. American patriotism was there and its resources were limitless. The courageous and invincible spirit of the people proved glorious, and those who, a little more than a third of a century ago were divided and at war with each other, were again united under the holy standard of liberty. Patriotism banished party feeling; $50,000,000 for the national defense was appropriated without debate or division, as a matter of course, and as only a mere indication of our mighty reserve power.

"But if this is true of the beginning of the war, what shall we say of it now, with hostilities suspended and peace near at hand, as we fervently hope? Matchless in its results, unequaled in its completeness, and the quick succession with which victory followed victory, attained earlier than it was believed to be possible; so comprehensive in its sweep that every thoughtful man feels the weight of responsibility which has been so suddenly thrust upon us. And, above all, and beyond all, the valor of the American army and the bravery of the American navy and the majesty of the American name stand forth in unsullied glory, while the humanity of our purposes and the magnanimity of our conduct have given war, always horrible, touches of noble generosity, Christian sympathy and charity, and examples of human grandeur which can never be lost to mankind. Passion and bitterness formed no part of our impelling motive, and it is gratifying to feel that humanity triumphed at every step of the war's progress.

"The heroes of Manila and Santiago and Porto Rico have made immortal history. They are worthy successors and descendants of Washington and Greene; of Paul Jones and Decatur, and Hull, and of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Logan; of Farragut, Porter and Cushing, and of Lee, Jackson and Longstreet.

"New names stand out on the honor roll of the nation's great men, and with them, unnamed, stand the heroes of the trenches and the forecastle, invincible in battle and uncomplaining in death. The intelligent, loyal, indomitable soldier and sailor and marine, regular and volunteer, are entitled to equal praise as having done their whole duty, whether at home or under the baptism of foreign fire.

"Who will dim the splendor of their achievements? Who will withhold from them their earned distinction? Who will intrude detraction at this time to belittle the manly spirit of the American youth and impair the usefulness of the American navy? Who will embarrass the government by sowing seeds of dissatisfaction among the brave men who stand ready to serve and die, if need be, for their country? Who will darken the counsels of the republic in this hour requiring the united wisdom of all? Shall we deny to ourselves what the rest of the world so freely and so justly accords to us? The men who endured in the short but decisive struggle its hardships, its privations, whether in the field or camp, on ship or in the siege, and planned and achieved its victories, will never tolerate impeachment, either direct or indirect, of those who won a peace whose great gain to civilization is yet unknown and unwritten.

"The faith of a Christian nation recognizes the hand of Almighty God in the ordeal through which we have passed. Divine favor seemed manifest everywhere. In fighting for humanity's sake we have been signally blessed. We did not seek war. To avoid it, if this could be done in justice and honor to the rights of our neighbors and ourselves, was our constant prayer. The war was no more invited by us that were the questions which are laid at our door by its results. Now, as then, we will do our duty. The problems will not be solved in a day. Patience will be required; patience combined with sincerity of purpose and unshaken resolution to do right, seeking only the highest good of the nation and recognizing no other obligation, pursuing no other path but that of duty.

"Right action follows right purpose. We may not at all times be able to divine the future, the way may not always seem clear; but if our aims are high and unselfish, somehow, and in some way, the right end will be reached. The genius of the nation, its freedom, its humanity, its courage, its justice, favored by divine Providence, will make it equal to every task and the master of every emergency."

The inspiring conclusion of the president's address was the sign for a scene of wild acclamation. Bowing and smiling to the crowd of his enthusiastic constituents, the president sat down and gave way to Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, whose speech came next on the programme. Mr. Smith's reception was almost as flattering as that given to the president. He spoke briefly along lines similar to those followed by his chief, dwelling particularly upon the magnitude of the exposition and the marvelous energy and genius which the great West had devoted to its consummation. He also commended in strong terms the war policy of President McKinley, and spoke of him as one of the greatest figures in modern American history.

After the postmaster general had concluded the surging throng of humanity around the platform clamored for more. Loud calls for General Miles, Senators Allen and Thurston, and Governor Holcomb were heard, and they advanced in succession, to the front of the platform, and in response to the deafening cheers of the people bowed and smiled their acknowledgments, but did not make any remarks. Then the Chinese minister, the Korean minister, and Senor Quesada, the Cuban emissary, were brought forward, in response to the demands of the crowd. Patriotic selections by the band closed the exercises on the platform.

After luncheon, the president spent some time in viewing the wonders of the exposition, expressing surprise and gratification at every turn. At 3 o'clock, Mr. McKinley entered the government building and stood in the center of the great structure while for twenty minutes the public were permitted to file past him. The president was presented to the people by President Watties, and to each one he gave a handshake and a pleasant word. A number of women fainted during the reception, but the best possible order was maintained and no accidents of consequence resulted.

A short rest was taken in the upper gallery of the mines and mining building, where a quiet reception had been arranged for the president by the lady commissioners of the exposition. Between files of Nebraska regulars and volunteers the party was then driven to the Indian colony, where the president viewed with much interest a sham battle, participated in by 600 red men. Before the battle, the Indians defiled in front of the presidential stand, and Sacs, Foxes, Blackfeet, Chippewas, Arapahoes, Sioux, Cheyennes and Flatheads saluted the "Great Father" with cheers and war whoops.

General Miles, from the reviewing stand, saw face to face his old New Mexican enemy, Geronimo. Before taking his carriage, President McKinley and Secretary Bliss walked past the line of red men and grasped many an outstretched hand. The Indians gave shouts of pleasure and gratification at this attention from their ruler.

Dinner was taken by the presidential party at the grounds. Then followed a concert by the Innes band on the plaza, and an ascension of one of the Santiago war balloons, and an extraordinary display of fireworks in honor of the president.

Tired but gratified, Mr. McKinley left the exposition with words of pleasure and gratitude for the welcome given to-day by the people of the great West.

M'KINLEY'S ST. LOUIS VISIT.

Mayor Ziegenhein Has Issued a Proclamation Making Friday a Holiday.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Mayor Ziegenhein has issued a proclamation making Friday, October 14, the day on which President McKinley will visit St. Louis, a holiday. Richard C. Kerens and a few invited guests have left for Omaha, where they will join the president and act as an advance guard for the larger citizens' committee, under the chairmanship of Colonel Fordyce, which will meet him at Alton Friday morning. A special train over the Burlington route will leave here at 7 a. m., Friday, carrying the committee and press representatives. If the present plans are carried out, the president will arrive here about 9:30 Friday morning. The programme already published will then be carried out.

WILL JOIN THE PRESIDENT.

Colonel "Liv" Morse Leaves for Burlington, Where He Will Meet Presidential Party.

Colonel "Liv" Morse, the well known Republican politician, of Excelsior Springs, was in the city yesterday and left last evening for Burlington, Ia., where he will join the traveling party of President McKinley and remain with it for a few days in the West. He received a telegram yesterday morning from the private secretary of the president, asking him to join the party and make the trip, saying the president desired to see him. Colonel Morse will be about the only distinguished Republican in the state who gets that pleasure.

FOREST FIRE PROBLEM.

Commissioner Hermann Says It Is the Greatest Confronting the Land Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The annual report of Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office, estimates that over eleven billions of feet of public timber have been destroyed by fire in the past thirty-five years, representing in value many millions of dollars. The report says forest fires form the main subject for the attention of the land office now, threatening, as they do, not only the growing forests, but the forest lands whose productiveness it retards indefinitely. "The direct effect on the flow of streams and dependent agricultural possibilities," the report continues, "also must be considered. Moreover, the loss has been wholly without compensation, for none of the timber has gone to develop the country, and no local interests have been benefited, as in cases of forest cutting. Many of our Western forests are reported to be peculiarly liable to fires, the inflammable character of the highly resinous trees in certain portions of the West and the hot dry climate of those regions combining to make fires frequent and destructive. Under these conditions the magnitude of the task of protecting forests from conflagrations that yearly sweep them is apparent. The matter is clearly one demanding, from an economic standpoint, measures proportionate to the issues involved."

Sheep grazing is another difficulty in administering some of the preserves, and special efforts have been directed toward finding the particular regions in which conditions demand the exclusion of sheep, and to determine the nature of the restrictions regulating sheep grazing in other regions.

Public opinion is reported to have undergone recently a material change in favor of reservations. Sales of timber is a subject now receiving special consideration with a view to inaugurating a national system of timber cutting which will supply local demands for forest productions, at the same time yielding a fair money return to the government.

During the year 355 cases of trespasses on public lands were reported, involving public timber and its products to the value of $626,182, recoverable to the government.

The want of proper legislation and the lack of a sufficient force of special agents has caused serious difficulties in preventing timber depredation.

Discussing land laws in Alaska, the commissioner says if it shall hereafter be developed that there are large areas of arable land, amounting to a considerable number of townships in Alaska, he will adopt the system of independent base and meridian lines there, as practiced in other districts where it is impracticable to extend the exterior lines over in accessible portions of the country. Recommendations made in the report are mainly for the compulsory attendance of witnesses at contested land case hearings before local land officers; legislation for disposing of coal lands in forest reservations; repeal of the timber laws of June 3, 1878, and August 4, 1892; withdrawal of lands chiefly valuable for timber for forest reservations; a general law to protect and use timber on unsurveyed lands, and to increase the forces of special agents to protect public timber.

KANSAS BAPTIST OFFICERS.

J. N. Wharf, of Fort Scott, Elected President of the State Association.

NEWTON, KAS., Oct. 12.—(Special.) The morning session of the Kansas Baptist Association was devoted to receiving and discussing the financial report. Through the year the churches have contributed to the state convention work $3,195.17; to this the home missionary society has added $4,719.03, making a total of $7,914.20. The expenditures were $8,008.08. This money has been used for weak churches, and more debts have been paid this year than in any previous one.

The following officers were elected:

President—J. M. McWharf, Fort Scott.

First vice president—Rev. Mr. W. B. Hutchinson, North Topeka.

Second vice president—J. F. Shearman, Wichita.

Third vice president—J. M. Boomer, Fairview.

Recording secretary—Rev. Mr. W. A. Elliott, Newton.

Treasurer—John R. Mulvane, Topeka.

Board of directors—J. A. Huggerth, Concordia; R. Atkinson, Ottawa; J. Barrett, North Topeka; M. L. Thomas, Topeka; G. Grovernor, Lawrence; F. M. Armstrong, Hutchinson; E. S. Riley, Manhattan; J. W. Tanner, Emporia; G. D. Rogers, Lawrence; W. B. Wood, Ottawa; W. B. Hutchinson, North Topeka; F. J. Leavitt, Leavenworth; B. F. Northrup, Kansas City.

The afternoon session was devoted to the educational interests of the state. President Briggs, of Ottawa university, presented his report. There is need of more support for the institution. This evening Rev. Mr. W. R. Wood, of Ottawa, delivered the annual rally sermon, "The local church with its settled pastor the unit of power in the advancement of the kingdom."

Helen Gould Still at Work.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A hundred and sixty soldiers from the Obdam, which arrived yesterday, were taken in charge by Miss Helen Gould's agent to-day and comfortably housed in "Camp Walworth" on East Fifteenth street. The men are members of the First Kentucky, Fourth Ohio, Second and Third Wisconsin and First United States volunteer engineer corps.

Excursion Rates to Portland

And all points West. The Union Pacific is shortest line and makes quickest time. Only 71 hours to Portland. No other line does it. Offices, 1000 Main street, 1038 Union avenue and Union station. Telephone 1169.

TOO TOUGH A JOB

EVEN DAVE LEAHY FAILS TO EXPLAIN WETMORE'S LETTER.

POPS EVADE THE CHARGES

TRYING ONLY TO PROVE THAT WETMORE WAS BOUGHT.

Their Attempts to Explain Are as Gauzy as the Leahy Explanation of the Garnett "Oil" Deal—An Investigation May Be Ordered.

TOPEKA Oct. 12.—(Special.) The more the Populist managers try to discredit the story of Dr. C. H. Wetmore about the horrible condition of affairs at the Topeka insane asylum, the worse mess they make of it. They have now made three alleged explanations—one a day. The first one was written by Dave Leahy. The Pops always call on him to help them out of a tight hole, because of his imaginative ability and his ingenuity in giving plausibility to his stories. But in this instance the Leahy story was not entirely satisfactory. Frank Shane, member of the state board of charities, said so himself, and he ought to know. The second explanation came out the following day and it was worse than Leahy's. It did not suit, so this morning the third one appeared. It was the weakest of all.

The fact is the Pops are evading the charges altogether. Their explanations have not touched the main issues at all. They are devoting their time trying to show the motive of the expose. They purposely let the charges of drunkenness, debauchery, incompetency and cruel treatment of patients severely alone.

Their latest explanation connects Fourth Assistant Postmaster General J. L. Bristow with the deal. They say that Bristow was seen with Dr. Wetmore last Thursday night, and that they were together at 4 o'clock Friday morning. The fact is that J. L. Bristow has not been in Topeka all night for the past five months. The night he is accused of being with Wetmore at the Copeland hotel he was with Postmaster General Smith at Omaha. He came here the following morning with General Smith and left with him for Wichita.

This Bristow incident is mentioned merely to show what desperate straits the Populists are in, and how they will deliberately hatch up a falsehood to circulate among their own people to deceive them and distract their attention from the charge of cruelty and debauchery practiced at that institution.

These explanations recall the explanation invented by Dave Leahy to help the state oil inspector out of an embarrassing position. A Garnett merchant bought a barrel of "oil" stamped "120 test" by the oil inspector. He sold "oil" out of the barrel to several of his customers. The "oil" would not burn. An investigation was made and it was discovered that the "120 test" barrel of oil was a barrel of water.

This disconcerted the Pops and Leahy was called into service. He said it was a tough proposition, but after scratching his head and meditating for some time he finally evolved an explanation. It was to the effect that Frank Brown, secretary of the Republican committee, had given a man $9 to pour the oil out and fill the barrel with rain water. Dave was congratulating himself upon his shrewd explanation and the Pop state officials were delighted. Leahy was telling a crowd of officials the next day how he "coppered" one of the Republican campaign lies when up walked Wharton, the state oil inspector. To Leahy's astonishment Wharton blurted out:

"I can't understand how we made the mistake of inspecting water and pronouncing it oil. I am going to investigate and find out the facts as to how it happened."

Leahy declared then and there that he would not attempt to help the Pops out of a bad mess again by lying for them. But when the Wetmore expose came up the Pops "lay down on him" to help them out just once more, and he did so,—or tried to.

In addition to the many alleged explanations already given out by the Populist state committee, another one will soon appear in a revised edition of the Pop campaign handbook. Just what shoot the Pops will take in that explanation has not been definitely decided upon. Grant Harrington, of Hiawatha, has been summoned to headquarters to devise one that will seem plausible.

Pressure is being brought to bear on the governor to have the charges preferred by Dr. Wetmore investigated. The other state officers are behind the move. Leedy has not yet indicated what he intends to do. Attorney General Boyle says the charges are bound to hurt the Populist party this fall, and that if he were the governor he would not hesitate to sift the charges to the very bottom. Secretary of State Bush also expressed the same opinion. He said that if such a condition exists at the asylum as charged by Dr. Wetmore, the sooner some official changes were made the better off the Populist party would be.

State Superintendent Stryker, before leaving on a week's speaking tour this afternoon, declared that something should be done; that the state administration could not afford to ignore such serious charges. J. V. Randolph, of Emporia, member of the state board of pardons, and Lee Wright, Pop nominee for representative in Lyon county, are also urging that the charges be investigated. They say that Dr. Wetmore stands well in Lyon county, his home, and that his charges, if unchallenged, will have political effect injurious to the Populists there.

NO SORENESS IN ATCHISON.

Judge Gilbert Says Stanley Will Carry the County by a Good Majority.

TOPEKA, Oct. 12.—(Special.) Judge W. D. Gilbert, chairman of the Republican county central committee, of Atchison, was at Republican state headquarters to-day, arranging dates for additional meetings in his county. He says that the Republicans are in splendid shape there and that they will carry the county by from 500 to 700 majority. There are no local entanglements in the party, and every one is doing his utmost for the state, congressional and county tickets. Judge Gilbert says that nearly all of the old leaders of the Populist party are in open revolt against Leedy and declare their intention of voting for Stanley. They are making no secret of their intentions and are doing what they can in the campaign against Leedy.

The Populist state committee is figuring on Atchison county going Populist by 500 majority. They are trying to make it appear that the Atchison Republicans will vote against Stanley because he won the Republican nomination over their fellow townsman, Captain John Seaton. Judge Gilbert says they are reckoning without their host, because there were no sore Republicans in Atchison.

SWEDES ARE ALL RIGHT.

They Are Giving the Republican Ticket Good Support This Fall.

TOPEKA, Oct. 12.—(Special.) The Swedish-Americans are giving the Republican ticket splendid support in this campaign. They appreciate the candidacy of Professor Frank Nelson for superintendent. Mr. Nelson has been enthusiastically received by his Swedish-American friends at every point where he has spoken. The Swedish-Americans are, as a rule, Republicans, but some of them got off on the Populist craze a few years ago. During this campaign, however, there is a decided change, and there is every reason to believe that the Swedish-Americans of Kansas will do their full share to secure the election of the Republican state and congressional tickets.

Mr. Stanley at Smith Center.

SMITH CENTER, KAS., Oct. 12.—(Special.) W. E. Stanley spoke here this afternoon to a large audience, many Populists being present, and gave close attention to the speaker throughout, and approved and applauded many things he said, all cheering loudly his remarks about President McKinley.

DON'T.

Don't talk politics to ladies or dry goods to gentlemen! Good taste will indorse neither.

Don't think because you have succeeded in one thing you can succeed in all! Few people succeed even in one thing.

Don't think yourself physically omnipotent! The weakest persons and the shortest lived frequently feel the best.

Don't delay when you feel weak, languid or debilitated! Take something to stimulate your energies at once.

Don't think that any stimulant will do! Doctors, scientists and the best authorities agree that pure whiskey is the best stimulant.

Don't be deceived into using an inferior whiskey! Remember that the most popular, the purest, the most powerful and the most valuable whiskey is Duffy's Pure Malt, and that it has been so admitted for years.

Don't let your dealer deceive you or impose upon you by saying he has "something just as good," or "something he can recommend." He has interested motives.

SAYS VINCENT WILL WIN.

Dr. Brandenburg Declares Fusion Will Carry the Fifth District by 1,200.

TOPEKA, Oct. 12.—(Special.) Dr. C. W. Brandenburg, of Frankfort, Kas., one of the leading fusion Democrats of the state, who predicted the election of Bryan two years ago, is out with another prediction this year, equally as absurd. He has figured it out that Vincent will be re-elected to congress in the Fifth district this year by an increased majority. Vincent was elected in 1896 by 634 majority, and Brandenburg puts his majority this time at 1,200. He is even so uncharitable as not to give Mr. Calderhead his home county—Marshall—which has never been known to go against him or the Republican state ticket. He gives Vincent Clay by 400, Cloud by 375, Geary by 150, Dickinson by 250, Marshall by 50, Ottawa by 150 and Saline by 375. He will permit Calderhead to carry only three counties—Republic by 150, Riley by 300 and Washington by 100.

ST. LOUIS ENTERS PROTEST.

Will Urge Congress to Prohibit Chicago From Turning Her Sewage Into the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The board of health of St. Louis has adopted a resolution asking Congressman Bartholdt to introduce in congress his bill to stop Chicago from emptying its sewage into the Illinois and finally into the Mississippi river. Drs. Starkloff, Hughes and Merrill, the medical members of the board, agree that the effect of the operation of the canal will be to pollute the water supply of St. Louis.

W. H. Whitemore, H. H. Wernse and Festus J. Wade, a committee representing the Merchants' exchange, called on the mayor and had a conference with him. Water Commissioner Holman, Sewer Commissioner Colby, President McMath, of the board of public improvements, and Health Commissioner Starkleff were also visited as the proper course to be pursued regarding the Chicago drainage canal.

They wanted to know just how much sewage will come through the canal into the Mississippi, and discussed the advisability of protesting to congress or appealing to the federal court to prevent Chicago from operating the canal to the detriment of St. Louis.

After thoroughly canvassing the situation, it was decided that the committee would recommend the appointment of a commission of business men by the mayor to investigate with the assistance of the board of public improvements, and to enlist the aid of Illinois towns, such as Peoria, Joliet and Pekin, in the movement for protection from Chicago sewage.

FOR POLITICAL CRIMES.

Horrible Cruelties Perpetrated Upon Prisoners in Salvador—Twenty Ladies Expelled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The steamer City of Panama arrived to-day from South American ports. The vessel brings news of executions and horrible cruelties perpetrated upon political prisoners in Salvador.

Referring to the execution of prisoners, El Clarion says that at Armenia, a small city of the republic, Los Vezea de Izallo, a prominent citizen was shot, while Don Angel Vasquez and Don Delfin Barrios died in prison as the result of cruelties on the part of General Aravalo. In the police station, Don Venanzio Salazar and Der Jesus Valdes were triced up by the thumbs, and Colonels Don Servano and Don Virgilio Valencio were shot. These officers had distinguished themselves in the army under the regime of the former president.

Continuing, the article in El Clarion asserts that twenty ladies have been expelled from Salvador, among whom is the wife of Don Macario Martinez, one of the most prominent citizens of Salvador City. Furthermore, under the direction of General Villegas, five persons were shot in San Pedro, while at San Miguel many were executed by General Villavicelo.

It appears also that the editor of El Latijo, a journal of Salvador, incurred the displeasure of the government, owing to the publication of several articles in his journal in defense of certain students. For his offense he was publicly whipped, as was also the judge who rendered a decision in favor of the students.

EIGHTEEN YEARS IN MORO.

Samuel Ensign Returns to Rockford, Ill., From Cuba, With a Hard Luck Story.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 12.—Samuel Ensign, an engineer of the old-time Racine & Mississippi railroad, and a resident of this city for many years, has returned, old and broken in health, with a sad story of imprisonment and suffering in Cuba. When Ensign left Rockford he went to Cuba, where he obtained a situation as an engineer in a sugar refinery. One night Ensign, with two fellow workmen, resisted an assault made upon a native woman by Spanish soldiers. The next morning, Ensign says, all three were taken prisoners to Havana, where they were placed in Moro castle. One of the men died in seven months and the other lived two and one-half years. For thirteen years and five months, Ensign alleges, he was confined in the castle, allowed to speak to no one, and only to walk through a corridor 240 feet long for recreation. At the expiration of that time, Ensign says, he was taken out to work with a ball and chain on his ankle, constructing a plaza. At that he worked five years. He became friendly with the priests and attendants in a neighboring monastery and one night was spirited away and placed on a man-of-war that finally landed him in Mexico. When placed in prison, Ensign claims, he had certificates of deposit to the amount of $8,000, and $1,600 in money, none of which was returned to him.

KANSAS TROOPS AT SANTIAGO.

Two Privates Have Died in Cuba—Regiment Is in Good Condition.

TOPEKA, Oct. 12.—A letter received here to-day from Lieutenant Colonel James Beck, of the Kansas colored troops at Santiago, says that two privates have died since the regiment landed there. One was Alfred Kurkendail, of this city. The name of the other one was not given. Colonel Beck says that the Kansas troops are in good condition and that they have been complimented by the commanding general for their neat appearance and splendid discipline.

Testing the Trust Claims.

ABILENE, KAS., Oct. 12.—(Special.) The district court is occupied with claims against the defunct Kirby bank. The case of O. Hogan for money paid into the bank on a note was dismissed, it being held to be a deposit. The Miller heirs claimed $2,700 as a trust, but it was thrown out because of an error in the petition, and will probably be begun in a new form. About $25,000 in trust claims are to be tried.

GRAHAM'S OPINION

WAR CRITICISMS [illegible] NORANCE OF [illegible] TO THE IGNORANCE OF [illegible] DDLERS.

CONDITIONS AT CA[illegible] P ALGER

SHORTAGE OF WATER TH[illegible] SERIOUS FAULT.

Failure of Men to Get Prescribed Rations Due to Ignorance or Stubbornness of Regimental Officers—A Kansas Instance Cited.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—General Graham continued his testimony before the war investigating committee to-day. He furnished the commission with a statement showing the percentage of sickness in his command from May 1 to September 30. The statement showed a gradual increase for the entire period, the highest percentage being 6 per cent towards the end of September. General Graham believed that the proximity of the tents to one another at Camp Alger was responsible more than any other cause for the sickness there and said the medical officers also were of this opinion.

He thought the want of water for bathing purposes and the habits of the men in eating other food than that prescribed by the regulations had had a deleterious influence. In the beginning of the history of the camp there were no bathing facilities, but later the men were marched seven miles in brigades once a week for baths.

There had been no lack of medical supplies, but some of the medical attendants were inexperienced and inefficient. General Graham stated that when the commissary supplies were plentiful the men were often without the prescribed food because the regimental officers were not sufficiently impressed with the choice of drawing their food. This was especially true in the matter of fresh meat. In one case, an officer of a Kansas regiment had refused to draw the fresh beef rations until he could have a saw with which to cut it up. The general also found many of them to be ignorant of the methods of preparing the requisitions, notwithstanding a school had been regularly organized for their education in these matters.

He said that the corps was for a time short of wagons for transportation owing to shipments to Florida. This deficiency had occasioned some hardship to the men.

General Graham testified to temporary shortages of hospital linen, ice and other supplies at Camp Alger, but did not believe any deaths had been caused thereby. He positively denied that surface drainage had found its way into the wells.

There had been complaint of the hospital at Dunn Loring, charging drunkenness on the part of the medical attendants, but the attendants were entirely vindicated in the investigation that followed.

Taking it all in all, General Graham said he had no doubt that the medical department at Camp Alger was administered in a competent manner. No doubt, he said, there were individual instances of neglect, but they were not the rule. With the reforms inaugurated, Camp Alger would have been very healthful, and the removal to Camp Meade was largely sentimental and in obedience to public clamor. General Graham declared Camp Meade to be an ideal camp, and well supplied.

General Graham said that he would recommend that, in the future, there should be regular officers in all volunteer regiments; that camp tents should be farther apart than now; and that arrangements should be made for cremating all effete matter. General Graham said some of the officers from civil life had proved efficient, but that others were incorrigible. Some of them were, he said, "too old to learn."

He had no complaint to make as to the management of the war department, but he thought the war was such an emergency that the department was at first not prepared to meet its demands as promptly as desirable. He thought, however, that the criticisms of citizens concerning the conduct of the war were due to the ignorance of the people who meddled without sufficient information to enable them to speak wisely.

Mexico's Street Fair.

MEXICO, MO., Oct. 12.—(Special.) The much talked of street fair, the first ever held in this part of the country, opened here to-day. It is conceded by the visitors that it is the finest display of farm products ever exhibited in the state. There are 1,700 entries and to-night they are displayed by electric light. About 5,000 people were present to-day and it was such a great success that the directors have decided to hold the fair three days instead of two as was announced.

Linn County Log Rolling.

PLEASANTON, KAS., Oct. 12.—(Special.) The first Linn county logrolling of the Modern Woodmen of America was held in this city to-day. It was a great success, with a crowd of 3,000 people present. Delegations were here from Fort Scott, Prescott, Mound City and several other towns. In the afternoon the Pleasanton Millers played a game of ball with Pittsburg and defeated the visiting team by a score of 11 to 4. The visitors are enjoying a Woodman ball at the opera house to-night.

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