MUSIC AND DRILLS

HAGENOW'S BAND WON FIRST PRIZE OF $300.

DUBUQUE MILITARY SECOND

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE IN CONVENTION HALL.

Gaily Uniformed Teams Executed Difficult Maneuvers and Many Bands Discoursed Sweet Music Before Judges—Thousands Saw and Heard.

Band Contest Awards.

First prize, $300, Hagenow's band, Lincoln.
Second prize, $100, Dubuque Military band.
Third prize, $75, Cowboy band, Abilene.
Fourth prize, $50, Seventh Ward band, Omaha.

The band contests and Foresters' competitive drills occupied the entire day yesterday and will not be completed before today. The following were the Forester camps entered:

Ionia camp No. 1655, Ionia, Mich.
Pebble camp No. 63, Nunda, Ill.
Gus Smith camp No. 2766, Des Moines.
Evening Star camp No. 2134, Des Moines.
Ironwood camp No. 83, Dubuque.
Scott camp No. 626, Fort Scott.
Omaha camp No. 120, Omaha.
Shawnee camp No. 2800, Topeka.
Sunflower camp No. 536, Topeka.
Kent camp No. 2314, Grand Rapids.
Dubuque camp No. 984, Dubuque.
Lincoln camp No. 1, Lincoln.
South Omaha camp No. 1095, South Omaha.
Duluth camp No. 2341, Duluth.
Beech camp No. 1454, Omaha.
Minnehaha camp No. 674, St. Paul.
Magnolia camp No. 5154, St. Joseph.
U. S. Grant camp No. 188, Des Moines.
B. and M. camp No. 2722, Omaha.
Nevada camp No. 3142, Nevada, Mo.
Camp No. 1893, St. Joseph.
Silver Leaf camp No. 60, Elgin, Ill.

The following were entered in the band contest:

Cameron band, Cameron, Mo.; Sunflower, Topeka; Gillett Cowboy band, Abilene, Kas.; Hamilton Military band, Hamilton, Mo.; Dubuque Woodman band, Dubuque, Ia.; Belleville band, Belleville, Kas.; Kent Camp band, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Woodman band, Minneapolis; Second Regiment band, Sedalia; Drexel Camp 2634 band, Drexel, Mo.; Humboldt band, Humboldt, Kas.; M. W. A. band, Cherryvale, Kas.; Ladies' band, Bethany, Mo.; Lincoln band, Lincoln, Neb.; Hobart Military band, Springfield, Mo.; Wedge Camp band, Madison, Wis.; Missouri Camp 1882 band, St. Joseph; Seventh Ward band, Omaha; Paola, Silver Cornet band, Paola, Kas.

On the spacious floor of Convention hall, hundreds of men drilled for hours yesterday, and bands from distant cities played before judges, whose duty it was to name the best. Thousands of spectators gathered to watch the maneuvers of gaily uniformed, well drilled men, and to hear sweet music from the bands. The committee that had charge of the programme arranged matters so that the drills of the Forester teams and the various numbers on the musical programme alternated. By this arrangement the programme did not grow monotonous.

All during the afternoon and until an early hour this morning the men drilled under the keen eyes of experienced officers and bands played before well known musicians. All the Forester teams showed evidence of much careful drilling, and many of the formations were unique. Several teams formed the letters "M. W. A." by shifting the positions of the men, while others formed the same letters with their glittering axes.

Of the many teams that executed this difficult formation, the team of Shawnee camp No. 2800, from Topeka, was perhaps equal to any that entered the lists, if applause is any criterion.

The judges of the drill were Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Wagar, Lieutenant C. H. Condon and Lieutenant George E. Bower, all of whom were formerly in the Third Missouri volunteers.

The judges in the band contest were M. B. Howard, H. O. Wheeler and E. J. Griffith.

Each band was judged upon the following points: Time, attack, tune of instruments, phrasing and field form. All bands played a march lasting four minutes, and a selection lasting eight minutes.

The various Forester teams that had entered the contest were subjected to a severe inspection yesterday morning at Armory hall, Twelfth and Troost. The hall was too small for the final drills and the delegates to the convention vacated Convention hall for the benefit of the Foresters and the bands.

The winners in both the band and Forester team contest will be announced today.

Drilling of Foresters.

Ionia camp No. 1655, of Ionia, Mich showed careful drilling and a feature of the drill was the formation of a solid triangle.

Pebble camp No. 63, of Nunda, Ill., formed the letters "M. W. A." with axes held above the heads of the men.

Gus Smith camp No. 2766, of Des Moines, also formed the letters "M. W. A." with axes. The team consisting of seventeen men, under the command of Captain J. D. Leggitt.

Evening Star camp No. 2134, of Des Moines, made a revolving cross formation which won much applause.

Ironwood camp No. 83, of Dubuque, Ia., was one of the best teams that drilled during the afternoon. The letters "M. W. A." were formed by the men and not with axes as several other teams did.

Scott camp No. 626, of Fort Scott, Kas., responded to the rapid orders of its captain with alacrity and proved to be exceedingly well drilled.

Omaha camp No. 120 consisted of seventeen men dressed in military uniforms. The solid wedge formation was well done.

Shawnee camp No. 2800, of Topeka, Kas., performed difficult maneuvers and showed careful drilling. They formed the letters "M. W. A." with marvelous rapidity, and the team was scored high by the judges. Every man had a great sunflower pinned to his coat.

Bands Discoursed Sweet Music.

The first band that appeared before the judges was the Hamilton Military band, of Hamilton, Mo. There were twenty-six men and the leader, all dressed in white duck uniforms, black leggings, and helmets with red plumes.

The Ladies' Military band, of Bethany, Mo., attracted much attention and was heartily applauded. There were twenty-three young ladies and their instructor, all dressed in blue. They played old and familiar tunes and played them well.

G. G. Gillett's famous cowboy band, from Abilene, Kas., was more conspicuous than any other band that appeared during the afternoon. The men were dressed in cowboy costumes and their execution of difficult selections was favorably received by the judges.

The Seventh Ward band, of Omaha, was applauded louder and longer by the audience than any other band. The hit of the programme was the rendition by this band of Ellenberg's "Mill in the Forest."

The Minnesota State Woodmen's band was well received.

This closed the afternoon programme.

Ten thousand people witnessed the band contest and the prize drill teams compete in Convention hall last night. The balconies and galleries were crowded with enthusiastic Woodmen and their friends and many a loud and prolonged huzzah went up when some team did a novel turn. At 1:30 o'clock this morning the contests ended. The band prizes were awarded as follows: First prize of $300, Hagenow's band, Lincoln, Neb; second prize of $100, Dubuque Military band, Dubuque, Ia.; third prize of $75, Cowboys' band, Abilene, Kas.; fourth prize of $50, Seventh Ward band, Omaha, Neb. The winning band, whose leader is August Hagenow, was the last one to compete and while the whole contest was very close, the audience easily picked the winner.

The Ladies' Ideal band, of Bethany, Mo., received honorable mention and came within one-half point of winning the fourth prize.

While the Hagenows were in the arena the decision of the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight was announced from the stage and it was some moments before the audience could be brought to order that the contests might proceed.

The judges of the prize drill teams were unable to announce the winning teams because of the lateness of the hour at which the competitions ended.

The favorite team of the evening, however, was Kent camp, 2314, Grand Rapids, Mich. As far as spectacular effect was concerned, it was the team of the evening with the audience. Its movements seemed to be the most intricate and it was one of the prettiest teams, in appearance, in the arena.

Nevada camp, 3142, of Nevada, Mo., was a splendidly drilled team and the work of its captain, W. J. Cochran, whose right leg had been taken off at the knee, was remarkable.

After the visiting teams were through with their drilling the following home teams were examined: Penn Valley, 4450; Trinity camp, 3663; Poplar Leaf, 3794, and Kansas City camp, 2002.

ST. PAUL IN 1901.

Northern City Wins the Fight for the Location of the Next Biennial Head Camp.

About the only business transacted by the head camp yesterday morning was the selection of the place for the meeting of the head camp in 1901, St. Paul winning the prize by a vote of 199 to 163. Grand Rapids made a very pretty fight in the nominating speeches, and the strength shown on the ballot was a surprise to many.

The speech nominating St. Paul was made by John Sullivan, of Kansas City, who alluded to the fact that St. Paul was the strongest competitor the Kansas City delegates met when they secured the meeting for their home town. "When Greek meets Greek," said Mr. Sullivan, "mutual respect results and so it is that we ask that the next head camp be given to St. Paul, those hustlers we met at Dubuque." Mr. Sullivan enlarged upon the beauties of St. Paul and what it would do for the Woodmen, should they go there. Free street car fares, good weather, free trips to famous resorts and many other inducements were held out.

The nomination of St. Paul was seconded by Thomas H. Duffy, of Dubuque, Ia. Then J. A. Lombard, of Michigan, opened the ball for Grand Rapids. Mr. Lombard talked principally upon the good which would result to Woodcraft should the head camp go East. "You have extended the jurisdiction recently," he said, "to take in a number of Eastern states. Give us the head camp that we may arouse enthusiasm for the order there. Come over across the great lake and show us that you recognize us. The head camps have all been held in the Middle West. Come over and by your presence, by the advertising which it would give the order, help us to grow in the great East." Mr. Lombard also intimated that St. Paul's hopes were largely the result of a deal or promise made two years ago. He deprecated the idea that one head camp should be allowed to tie the hands of its successor.

The Grand Rapids nomination was seconded by S. G. Robb, of Clinton, Pa., D. A. Reece spoke for St. Paul; S. A. Ramsey, of South Dakota, for Grand Rapids; as did Gibson, of Missouri, and Leo A. Caro, of Grand Rapids. C. G. Laybourn, of Minneapolis, made a strong talk for St. Paul.

Charles A. Tyndall made a flowery address inviting the head camp to Indianapolis, but, as Indiana gave her nine votes to St. Paul, the invitation was evidently only a bid for the meeting in 1903.

After the ballot had been taken and St. Paul declared the winner, Mr. Lombard took the stand and gracefully alluded to the kindly contest which has prevailed between Grand Rapids and St. Paul, declaring that Michigan looked upon no husband and wife with more favor than she does upon "St. Paul and Minnie." He asked the delegates to keep Grand Rapids in mind for the next time.

The beginning of the morning session was taken up with a flood of resolutions which were referred to the resolutions or law committees. They were upon all sorts of topics of interest to the order and took up so much time that many delegates had resolutions they failed to get to the reading secretary. Head Consul Northcott stated that all could be handed in without reading at the beginning of the afternoon session and that they would be referred to the proper committees.

Two resolutions were acted upon as soon as read. One provided for the payment to the four little pages who have served the camp of $3 per day. This passed, but exactly the opposite fate met a resolution to pay the members of the mileage and per diem committee $25 each besides the pay of $10 a day and mileage to which they are entitled. A member stated the committee did nothing but clerical work and that in getting $5 per day more than the regular delegates they were receiving ample pay. The extra $25 was denied by a most loud and vigorous "no." The railway secretary and the extra clerks needed by the head clerk were allowed the same pay and mileage as delegates.

The report of the elections committee was read during the morning session and those declared elected to the head offices which this report indicated. The list was the same as published in yesterday's Journal.

The head camp voted to extend the grand honors to the local reception committee for its excellent work in providing for the entertainment of the visitors. This will be done at 9 o'clock this morning.

In order to give opportunity for the Foresters' competitive drill and the band contests, the head camp met in Swope's hall in the afternoon and went into secret session.

Chips of Any Old Block.

The average number of deaths per day in the Woodmen society during the month of May was 5 2-3.

The Seventh Ward Omaha band, which created such a favorable impression at the band contest yesterday, serenaded the newspaper offices yesterday morning. George H. Green is leader.

The next big day for the Woodmen will be at the Omaha, Neb., Greater America exposition, to be held from July 1 to November 1, 1899. A building has been set aside exclusively for the use of the fraternities and Woodmen day, which will be in November, is expected to attract 35,000 or more Neighbors. Woodmen day at the last Omaha exposition attracted a crowd of over 50,000.

Head Clerk Hawes has the reputation of being the best fraternal society statistician in the country, and his report of 430 pages—nearly half tabulated statistics—bears out this report. Yesterday he gave some figures to The Journal not included in his report. Since June 1, 1895, to May 31, 1899, there have been 3,640 Woodman camps chartered. In old and new camps the increase in membership during the past two years has been 150,856. The amount paid into the benefit fund during May this year was $312,461.75, an increase of $115,214.40 over the same month in 1897.

Passengers going East and wishing to avoid the incline to the Union depot can take the Santa Fe Route trains at Twenty-second and Grand avenue station. Best dining cars in the world; lighted by electricity.

Santa Fe Route ticket offices, northeast corner Tenth and Main sts., 1044 Union ave., Union depot and Grand avenue station.

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KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

BAD P. & G. WRECK

FOUR CARS ROLL DOWN A FIFTEEN-FOOT EMBANKMENT.

48 PASSENGERS ARE INJURED

ONLY MRS. E. B. CHANDLER, OF JANDON, MO., BADLY HURT.

Train No. 4, Loaded With Returning Woodmen Excursionists, Wrecked at Grandview, Twenty-six Miles South of Kansas City.

The forty-eight passengers injured in the Pittsburg & Gulf wreck Thursday night at a point two miles south of Grandview, Mo., and twenty-six miles from Kansas City, were brought to Kansas City at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Although more than half of the ninety passengers in the train were bruised and cut, but one, Mrs. E. B. Chandler, of Jandon, Mo., received serious injuries.

The train, No 4, left Kansas City at 7:30 o'clock Thursday night, south bound, loaded with excursionists returning from the Woodmen's convention, and consisted of an engine, combination baggage and express car, smoker, chair car and the Joplin and Galveston sleepers. Orders had been received to run slow and the train was making about twenty miles an hour when a point about twenty-six miles south of Kansas City was reached. Suddenly the combination baggage and express car left the track and dragged the smoker, chair car and Joplin sleeper after it, that portion of the train running along the ties for about forty-five rods when all four toppled over the embankment and turned bottom up on the ground below. The overturning of the cars broke the air connection with the engine, automatically setting the brakes and bringing the engine to a standstill. The forward trucks of the rear sleeper left the rails, but the car did not turn over.

Of the train crew, consisting of Conductor A. J. Rodman, Engineer William Brown and the brakeman, only Mr. Rodman was hurt and he did not discover that fact until all the passengers had been rescued and cared for. The crew went to work at once and as fast as the injured were pulled out of the overturned cars they were placed in the sleeper that still stood on the track.

The night was pitch dark and rain was falling in torrents as the scared and bruised passengers crawled or were assisted out of the wreck. A big fire was started at the side of the track and not only served to light up the scene and make the work of rescue easier, but also served as a rallying point for the passengers, who subsequently took refuge in the sleeper where the injured had been taken.

Assistance had been sent for to Grandview, two miles away, and a couple of doctors went to the scene of the wreck to give what help they could. News of the accident was also sent to Kansas City and the company at once made up an extra train and sent it out in charge of Dr. Samuel Ayres, the company physician. All the passengers were placed on this train and brought to the city. On their arrival here all who were not hurt were sent to the Savoy hotel at the company's expense.

The wounded were taken in charge by Judge J. H. Orr and Joseph Glenn, of the claims department of the Pittsburg & Gulf road, and on their arrival here were taken at once to St. Joseph's hospital and their bruises and cuts dressed. Of the forty-eight who had received injuries all but three were ready to leave for home as soon as they had been cared for. They were taken to the Savoy hotel by Judge Orr and Mr. Glenn and given their breakfast, after which they started for their destinations on the 11 a. m. Pittsburg & Gulf train. The three who remained at the hospital are Mrs. E. B. Chandler, of Jandon, Mo., who is seriously hurt; C. J. Morris, of Christopher, Mo., whose back was sprained, and Miss Bonnie Burrows, of Amsterdam, Mo., who has a cut on the head. Miss Burrows and Mr. Morris will be able to leave the hospital to-day. If Mrs. Chandler recovers it will be some days before she can be removed to her home.

Complete List of Wounded.

The following is a complete list of the wounded:

W. E. McGrath, Blair, Neb., slight cut on hand.
Mrs. W. H. Worden, Kansas City, lip cut.
J. W. Sloan, Arnett, Mo., bruised about the body.
W. A. Devel, Nashville, Mo., side hurt.
Mrs. Mary Devel, Nashville, Mo., slightly bruised.
Mrs. J. M. Harn, Pittsburg, Kas., burn on face.
P. R. Brown, Cleveland, Mo., limbs bruised.
J. V. Seymour, Kansas City, scratch on head.
Mrs. F. Dorm, 430 Barnett street, Kansas City, Kas., slight cut on head.
Mrs. Charles F. Haines, Kansas City, Kas., slight cut on head.
Charles F. Haines, Kansas City, Kas., arm cut.
C. C. Berkey, Cleveland, Mo., leg bruised.
George Paine, Argentine, cut on chin.
W. C. Simmons, Drexel, Mo., shoulder bruised.
G. E. Sage, Merwin, Mo., back sprained.
F. S. Howe, Blair, Neb., leg bruised.
J. B. Stewart, Drexel, Mo., ear cut.
H. Williams, 570 Harrison street, Kansas City, leg hurt.
A. G. Dunnwar, Kansas City, Kas., head cut and hip bruised.
Miss Bonnie Burrows, Amsterdam, Mo., slight cut on head.
J. M. Liggitt, Drexel, Mo., slight bruise on face.
J. M. Jackson, Jingo, Kas., slight cut on head.
John McIlhany, Neosho, Mo., back hurt.
F. J. Burkowitz, New Orleans, ankle dislocated.
Mrs. F. J. Burkowitz, New Orleans, head bruised.
Ewell Stoker, Drexel, Mo., back hurt.
M. Stoker, Parkvale, Kas., head hurt.
Mrs. E. B. Chandler, Jandon, Mo., internal injuries; not expected to recover.
B. C. Duffy, Fort Smith, Ark., hip sprained.
Mrs. B. C. Duffy, Fort Smith, Ark., face bruised.
The 6-year-old boy of Mr. and Mrs. Duffy, badly bruised and cut about the head.
Dr. W. T. Adams, Richards, Mo., leg cut.
C. J. Morris, Christopher, Mo., back and shoulder hurt.
A. Scraggs, Joplin, Mo., slight cut over eye.
Ray Geffo, Joplin, Mo., arm bruised.
John Reynolds, Kansas City, hip bruised.
V. Bigler, Amsterdam, Mo., face bruised.
S. W. Wilhite, Drexel, Mo., cut on head.
C. K. Crawford, Drexel, Mo., chest bruised.
H. E. Speeze, Merwin, Mo., slight bruise on leg.
Mrs. H. E. Speeze, Merwin, Mo., head bruised.
A. Hulet, Asbery, Mo., leg bruised.
Miss M. L. Churchman, Colorado Springs, Col., hand sprained.
M. A. Jones, Winthrop, Ark., head cut.
A. L. Jargenson, 1015 St. Louis avenue, Kansas City, cut over eye.
Perry Wilcox, Drexel, Mo., leg cut.
Harry Kyle, Drexel, Mo., slightly bruised.
Conductor A. J. Rodman, both legs bruised and ankle sprained.

Conductor Rodman's Story.

Conductor A. J. Rodman, who had charge of the train, stated that it was not a washout that caused the accident and that at the point where it occurred the track was as sound as any on the whole line.

"It is one of those accidents that cannot be explained," said Mr. Rodman, "as there was no apparent cause for the cars leaving the track, that I could see. When the accident occurred we were not running faster than twenty miles an hour. I was in the forward end of the smoker. The first intimation I had that anything was wrong was when the combination baggage and mail car, in front of the smoker, left the track and dragged the smoker, chair car and Galveston sleeper with it. After bumping along the ties for a way all four cars went over the embankment, about fifteen feet deep at this point, and the cars rolled over, landing partly on the side and partly on the top, so that the bottoms of the cars pointed up towards the track. Only the forward trucks of the Joplin sleeper left the rails. As we went over the two big boxes belonging to the train boy fell over on me and pinned me to the side of the car. I did not know I was hurt until some time after and on reaching the outside of the car walked to Grandview, about two miles away, to wire for assistance. When I finally got back to the wreck I discovered that both my ankles were sprained and my legs bruised so that I could hardly stand up.

"The worst job we had in rescuing passengers from the overturned cars was in getting them out of the chair car. It lay almost on its top and we had to drag them out through the narrow vestibule in the end of the car, a space hardly more than two and a half feet wide. To add to the trouble the lights in this car went out and we had to work by the light of the engineer's torch. There were about forty passengers in this car and they had to come through that little tunnel one at a time. It was not so bad for those who were only bruised, but Mrs. Chandler, who was seriously hurt, suffered a great deal before we could rescue her."

S. A. Willhoite, of Drexel, Mo., who was riding in the smoker and who received a long gash on his head, where it came in contact with the rail of a seat when the car went over the embankment, said that the people in the smoker were talking and telling stories when suddenly the car left the track and began bumping along over the ties. "Everybody began to yell then," said Mr. Willhoite, "and many got up and started to rush for the door. Just then the car turned over and we were mixed up in a heap. After that there was no noise. I guess everybody was too scared to holler. We just picked ourselves up and crawled out the rear door."

No Known Cause for Wreck.

After a thorough investigation as to the cause of the wreck, the officials are at a loss to determine the cause. At best any explanation must be purely theoretical and the condition of the roadbed and the speed at which the train was running, which could not have been more than fifteen miles an hour, the train being stopped within less than its length—does not admit a plausible reason for the derailment. The indications are that the tender of the engine left the track at the point of a curve and after bumping along a rail's length, it regained the track. The flanges of the truck wheels drove the spikes into the wood and left the outside of the rail unprotected, and when the smoker struck it, the rail turned. The track has high centers and low joints and it is probable that the derailment was caused by the tender rolling.

As soon as the news of the wreck was received a relief train was sent to the scene, and all those who were hurt were brought to Kansas City and placed in the St. Joseph hospital and Savoy hotel, and were given every possible attention.

The saving of the chair car and the passengers imprisoned in it was due largely to the good work of the porter, James E. Orr. Orr was standing in the rear of the chair car just getting out the pillows when he first noticed that something was wrong. The car gave a sort of a bound, he said, and then he could feel it bump on the ties. At almost the same instant, as he glanced through the door in the forward end, he saw the smoker tip to one side, its lights go out, and then felt the chair car following. When the car rolled over and lodged at the foot of the bank he extricated himself from under the passengers and seats and got out through a window in the upper side, which the flashes of lightning had showed him. Almost as soon as he got outside he noticed the fire which had started from some of the gas jets. To shut off the gas from the flames, he broke open the gas tank and then put out the fire with water. By this time some of the passengers had escaped, and he went to work getting the injured to places of safety. Orr had been a Pullman car porter and last winter was a waiter at the Coates House.

Dr. G. O. Coffin assisted the surgeons in caring for the injured at St. Joseph's hospital.

Mrs. Chandler was resting easily at a late hour last night.

A TRUSTED NEGRO.

Peter McMichael Has Been "Watchdog" of the Georgia Treasury Since 1870.

Atlanta (Ga.) Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

Here is the story of a negro, born on a plantation, who has been the "watchdog" of the Georgia treasury for nearly a quarter of a century. His name is Peter McMichael, and he has passed, without a stain, through every state administration since the Democrats came into power in 1870.

Peter is a quadroon, his father having been Shadrach McMichael, a large planter and landholder in Jasper county. Shadrach McMichael lost his wife some years before the war. His housegirl was a comely mulatto, and they lived together as man and wife after the death of his wife. While they were not, and could not, under the law, be legally wedded, he recognized Peter and his three sisters by this girl as his own children. He proposed to leave them $6,000 each in his will, and in the meantime sent them all to school. They were all small during the war, but they managed to make the best of their opportunities. The old man died about the close of the war, and his estate was turned over to his son by his first legal wife, Shadrach McMichael, Jr. The latter recognized the claims of his half-brothers and sisters so far as to agree to the payment of the $1,200 which it had cost to give them their schooling, but declined to abide by the provisions of his father's will.

Young Peter was consequently turned loose upon his own resources. His sisters, who were older, married. Peter, who was a lad of unusual intelligence, was kept on the plantation as a sort of general factotum. He was trusted as he grew older with looking after the great wagon trains that drove to Madison and other points on the Georgia railroad to dispose of the cotton crop. He proved himself perfectly trustworthy.

Finally, deciding to better his fortunes, he came to this city and secured the place of a page in the general assembly, where he soon won the confidence and esteem of the state house officials. "Send for Pete," was the remark when anything of a particularly special nature was to be transmitted. That was during the last days of the reconstruction period. Finally, in 1871, the Democrats came into power and James M. Smith, the "blacksmith governor," was elected. His attention had been attracted to Peter, and he made him messenger in his office. At the close of his term, after he had done much service in handling the funds of the state under the treasurer, Peter was made messenger of the treasury.

Since that time, about a quarter of a century ago, he has held the same position under each successive administration. He has handled millions of dollars of the state, and never has there been the least discrepancy. Sometimes he has carried to the various state depositories as much as $25,000 per day, during the busy season of the payment of taxes. He has the confidence and esteem not only of the statehouse officials, but of every Georgian who is in any way conversant with the workings of the state machinery.

Peter is now a little over 40 years of age. He has a nice home of his own, and has provided a comfortable domicile for his aged mother in this city.

Sea Fishes Need No Protection.

From Leslie's Weekly.

While New Yorkers have organized a club to prevent the destruction of sea fishing in the vicinity of the metropolis, it may be timely to call attention to the result of a gigantic experiment on the resources of the sea which the Scotch authorities have been conducting for nearly fifteen years. It had been alleged by commercial interests that the netting of sea fishes by trawling, in the North sea and up and down the Scotch coast, was destroying all the spawn on the bottom, killing immature fish, and ruining the sea fisheries. A commission built gigantic inclosures within which sea fishing was forbidden for several years, and the whole of the Scotch waters within the three mile limit was closed by law against the trawlers in 1889. The fisheries board from year to year examined the waters to discover if the fish had become more abundant, and after a series of experiments spreading over a number of years, they find that there are no more or less fish on the preserved ground than when the trawls were daily dragged across the bottoms of the bay. They have proved that the balance of nature in the neighboring seas is steadily maintained, and that there is need for no anxiety concerning the continuance of every species of good fish; that life in the sea is not dependent on what takes place near the shore; and that it is difficult to destroy sea fish by mischief done near the coast, as the pelagic eggs are shed in deep water and float in untold millions out to sea.

About Country Life.

Mrs. Eaglerfield, in Self-Culture.

But living in the country does not of itself make us virtuous or wise; we have strayed too far from nature to slip back at once into the habits and instincts of our more fortunate ancestors; we need a teacher, a guide, to open our dull senses and direct us until we can read the secrets ourselves. But when we have cast off the artificialities of city life and have given ourselves humbly into the care of Mother Nature, then will she reward her child with her infinite treasures of knowledge, health, beauty and virtue.

ITS CHARTER BURNED

LOOKOUT CLUB'S EXISTENCE ENDED IN THE POLICE COURT.

Sixty Frequenters Fined—Other Negro Dens Will Be Broken Up by Judge Burnham—Court Briefs.

The charter and government dramshop license of the Lookout Club, a negro social organization at 206 West Ninth street, which was raided by the police two weeks ago, was destroyed in the police court yesterday morning in the presence of Judge Burnham and nearly 200 spectators. The manager of the club also turned over to the police the membership rolls of the organization and promised to retire from business if granted a stay of execution on the fine of $500 assessed against him by the court.

Oscar Collins is the manager of the club. When the charter and dramshop license were handed to him he touched a lighted match to them and dropped them into a cuspidor, while the crowd of spectators formed a circle around the spittoon and watched the flames lick up the documents. The specific charge against Collins was running a dramshop without a license. Judge Burnham told him in a mild lecture that he had no right to run a place where liquors were sold without a city license of $1,000 per year for the same privilege.

Judge Burnham is determined to wipe out these dens and in order to accomplish this end he will assess fines against all frequenters in future. Sixty of the seventy-seven persons who were captured by the police in the Lookout Club's quarters when the raid was made two weeks ago were fined yesterday morning in sums ranging from $2.50 to $10. Fifty of the offenders were men and sixteen were women. This is the first time the frequenters of such a place have been fined in the police court, and there was consternation depicted on the faces of all of the offenders who appeared in the police court yesterday morning when Judge Burnham chalked up fines against them. Only a few of them were compelled to go to the workhouse. The respectable negro element of Kansas City is back of the movement to suppress these dens of infamy and they hope to be able to drive them out of existence by having frequenters fined in the police court. The Lookout is the sixth club that has been forced to burn its charter in the police court and retire from business.

The cash fines collected from frequenters of the Lookout Club aggregated $104. Bonds were accepted for $2.50 in some cases, while in others the bonds were fixed at $6 and $10. In many instances the bonds were forfeited and it would have been useless to have assessed a fine in excess of the cash bond forfeited. There were a half dozen "stool pigeons" among the number arrested and they were discharged at the request of the police. Stays of execution were granted by Judge Burnham in a number of cases. It is charged that the police are not very earnest in their efforts to close these clubrooms. There are a half dozen more running wide open and the police will make no effort to suppress them until forced to do so.

POETIC RETRIBUTION.

The English Waiter Gets Even With the German Interloper.

From the London Telegraph.

At last the English waiter is avenged upon his German rival. Not for the first time in history has a race of conquerors suffered from their conquests, and brought back with them the seeds of servitude from the nations whom they have overcome. The home keeping countrymen of Hans and Fritz are feeling the consequences of the triumphs of their brethren in this country in a very unpleasant way. Too late they are beginning to recognize that the reflex influence of English manners is corrupting the native simplicity and fettering the pristine freedom of the Teutonic race. Hotel and restaurant keepers in Germany have begun to insist on their shaving off their mustaches, and the demand has evoked an indignant protest against what is described as "a custom imported from England."

"We are robbed," exclaim the waiters, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, "of our rights as German men. Why does not the public interfere? We claim to wear a mustache, like every other free man." The answer of the restaurateurs—a bald appeal to convention—that "it is the custom for waiters to be clean shaven," is denounced as nothing but servile submission to the English," and no doubt to a German waiter, accustomed to a society in which the wearing of a mustache by coachmen and other private domestic servants is not at all unusual, the new prohibition might well appear to be a slavish following of the foreigner.

Here, however, the hotelkeeper's rule would be considered reasonable, and we are old-fashioned enough to trust that it will continue to be upheld—if necessary, by judicial decision. A clean shaven waiter is, to our thinking, as indispensable an adjunct of a refined repast as a clean napkin, and the opposites are almost equally unappetizing. It is all very well to describe a mustache as an "ornament" to the face, but that depends. There are mustaches and mustaches; and to sanction them in the attendants at a dinner table is to run an unnecessary risk of the unsightly. In the razor there is always safety. Besides, if a mustache is to be allowed to a waiter, why not a beard—even the beard of old age? Why not assent at once to the incongruity of being waited upon by patriarchs?

True, it may be urged that the same sort of objection was raised to the wearing of mustaches and beards by the clergy, and that it was overruled. Yes; but are we sure that the right cause prevailed? Is the church stronger than it was when its ministers could be correctly described by the old appellation of "shavelings"? May we not, on the contrary, attribute some of the present lawlessness and insurrection of the clergy to their early beginnings of license?

How Fortune Smiled.

From the Detroit Free Press.

When this incident occurred, as related by a Detroit lawyer, he was 30 years younger than he is now: "I had all I could do to pay for cheap boarding and the rent of a little office which also served as a lodging apartment. The best I had in a business way was a tough lot of collections and a few insignificant cases in justice's court.

"This is the way in which the tide of fortune was turned. A big burglary had been committed and a man seriously wounded in trying to defend his property. Arrests were made and the whole community was up in arms. I never was so surprised in my life as when I was employed, at a ridiculously small figure, to defend the prisoners, except when they were acquitted. There was an organized gang of these fellows at the time, and the squint-eyed, sharp-faced leader afterward told me how I came to get the case.

"'We met,' said he, 'after the boys was pinched, and a motion was made by one of the blokes to hire two of the best and highest priced lawyers in the city if it took every cent we had salted. I give 'em rope while they quarreled over who the lawyers should be, and then I done my patterin'. I told 'em what a lot of jays they was to blow their stuff in on big wigs what charged a dollar fur every word they spoke. My plan was to buy witnesses, and then any fool of a lawyer would do us. That's how you got the case, and it saved us a pile.'

"I didn't feel flattered, but it boomed me right into a good business that's made me comfortable."

Laughter as a Cure for Worry.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

"Nearly every woman is a miser of jollity. Men are willing to catch pleasure as it flies. But women must have everything just so before they can abandon themselves to enjoyment, and then they are usually too tired to take it," said a lecturer to an audience of women. "It's a disease, but fortunately not incurable. Women say it is easy to talk this way, but that one can't be laughing when one is hurried and worried. All I can say is that you might be hurried, but you wouldn't be as worried if you did laugh. I happened once to speak of my husband to a little girl, and she said:

"'Why, I didn't think you were married.'

"'Why?' I asked.

"'Oh, 'cause——'

"'Cause why?'

"'Cause you laugh so much.'

"Wasn't that a commentary on matrimony?"

A Spring Novelty.

Taffeta silk gowns trimmed with cloth bands are one of the early spring novelties and seem to be gaining in favor. Incrustations of cloth on the silk are also seen, and foulards, too, are combined with the cloth decoration.

BUSHMEN'S MARVELOUS SIGHT.

South African Natives, Whose Eyes Are Like Telescopes, Can See for Miles.

From Chums.

It has often been remarked that civilized people tend to become short-sighted. This is because in towns and cities their vision is mostly confined to short distances. Savage races, on the other hand, are generally gifted with remarkably keen sight, and few tribes are more noteworthy in this respect than the African bushmen, whose eyes are veritable telescopes. This power is no doubt a wise provision of nature, for bushmen are a small race, and if they were not able to see danger a long way off they would be exterminated by their various enemies, whether savages of other tribes or wild beasts.

A traveler in South Africa relates that while walking one day in company with a friendly bushman the savage suddenly stopped, and, gazing across the plain, cried out there was a lion ahead. The traveler gazed long and earnestly in the direction indicated by the bushman, but could see nothing. "Nonsense," he said, "there's nothing there." And he went forward again, with the bushman following at his heels, trembling and unwilling, and still asserting that he could see a lion.

Presently the native came to a dead stop and refused to budge another inch, for this time, he declared, he could see a lioness with a number of cubs, a fact which made the animal more dangerous than ever. But the European, who could see no lioness, much less its cubs, pushed ahead. After walking a quarter of a mile, however, he could dimly make out an object moving across the horizon. Still doubting that it could be the object which the bushman said he had seen, he continued to advance, and at last was able to distinguish a lioness, with her cubs around her, walking leisurely toward the woods.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Twelfth street and Brooklyn avenue; Rev. Dr. Irwin P. McCurdy, pastor—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.—Subject of morning sermon, "Awakening to Activity; or, It Is High Time to Awake Out of Sleep;" evening sermon, "Arming for Action." Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor Societies: Junior at 3:30 p. m.; Senior at 7:15 p. m.. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 8 p. m.

First Universalist church, in its new church home, Tenth street and Park avenue; Rev. Mr. Charles R. East, pastor—Morning service, 11 o'clock. The church will be decorated with flowers, and all the services of the day will be in keeping with the occasion of Children's day. The pastor will preach. At 10 a. m. the Sunday school will present a new concert of new and beautiful songs and recitations. The Y. P. C. U. devotional meeting at 6. p. m. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

First United Presbyterian church, Sixteenth and Holmes streets; Rev. Mr. J. F. Ross, pastor—Special Children's day programme at 11 a. m. At 7:45 p. m. Dr. L. M. Henry, who has been engaged for eight years in very successful mission work in Egypt, will give an address on "Impressions of a Medical Missionary."

Evangelist Rev. Mr. Robert L. Layfield has returned, and will hold a meeting at his home, 1019 Michigan avenue, at 3 p. m. Sunday. Subject, "The Second Conversion, or the More Abundant Christian Life." Any person who is thirsty for more of the spirit and presence of God is welcome.

Roberts mission, 106 East Third street—Mr. J. J. Sullivan will lead the meeting Sunday evening at 8 o'clock; street preaching, 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.

Grand Avenue M. E. church, Ninth and Grand avenue; Rev. Dr. C. B. Wilcox, pastor—Rev. Dr. Stratton, of the state of Washington, will preach morning and evening.

Kansas Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, corner Twenty-fourth and Kansas avenue; Rev. Mr. Harry A. King, pastor—Next Sunday will be observed as Children's day. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon to children, 11 a. m.; Junior League, 3 p. m.; service by children, 8 p. m.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (second Kansas City branch) meets every Sunday at Lundsted hall, northeast corner Sixteenth and Penn streets. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m.; social meeting, 2:30 p. m.; preaching, 7:30 p. m.

Universal Brotherhood, 912 Walnut street (Masonic building)—The regular public meeting will be held Sunday at 8 p. m. Address on "Individualism" by T. B. Wilson. Questions regarding the Universal Brotherhood movement answered.

Second Church of Christ (Scientist), Ninth and Locust (Pepper auditorium)—Regular Sunday services at 11 a. m. Subject, "Sacrament." Music in charge of Professor John Behr and Ella Backus-Behr. Sunday school, 12 m.; Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

Twenty-ninth Street Methodist Episcopal church, Twenty-ninth and Holly streets—Rev. Dr. S. Warner will preach at 11 a. m. on "As a Little Child," administer the sacrament of baptism to children, and receive a class of young people into the church at 8 p. m. The Sunday school will render the Children's day programme, "Peace or War." Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.; Epworth League, 7 p. m.

Mrs. Jennie Hagan Jackson, one of the most able inspirational speakers in the country, will address the Spiritualists of Kansas City in Woodmen's hall, 1016 Grand avenue, Sunday, June 11, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. All are invited to hear this gifted woman.

Religious services, June 11, at 11 a. m., by the Society of Practical Christianity at Unity headquarters, 1315 McGee street.

First Presbyterian church, corner Forest avenue and Tenth street—Rev. Mr. Charles Lee Reynolds will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Morning subject, "Solitude and Multitude;" evening subject, "Wonder of God's Withheld Power." Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m.

Springfield Avenue Christian church, Thirty-first and Charlotte streets—Regular services. Rev. Dr. T. P. Haley, the pastor, will preach in the morning at 11 and evening at 7:45. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior C. E., 3 p. m.; Senior C. E., 6:45 p. m.

Prospect Avenue Christian church—Rev. Dr. Combs preaches both morning and evening.

First Christian church, Eleventh and Locust streets—The pastor, Rev. Mr. W. F. Richardson, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior C. E. Society, 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m.

Second Presbyterian church, corner Thirteenth and Central streets; Rev. Dr. H. D. Jenkins, pastor—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. In the morning, Children's day exercises, with baptism of children; evening, the first of a series of discourses upon "Remarkable Delusions." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Chinese Sunday school, 1:30 p. m.; Junior Endeavor, 3:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Bales chapel (Baptist), Bales avenue and Twelfth street—Children's day exercises at the morning hour. Rev. Mr. W. L. Boyer, of Marshall, Mo., will preach at the evening service.

Central M. E. church (South), Ninth and Lydia avenue—Rev. Dr. Felix R. Hill will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

St. George's Episcopal church, corner Linwood and Troost avenues—Holy communion at 7:30. Sunday school at 10. Morning prayer and sermon at 11. Evening prayer and sermon at 8. Archdeacon John S. Moody, officiating. The church is now ready for services, it having been closed for the past week owing to the remodeling of the chancel.

Calvary Baptist church, northeast corner Ninth and Harrison streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. J. O'B. Lowry, Lord's day, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. B. Y. P. U. meeting at close of evening service. All are cordially invited.

All Souls' church (Unitarian), Tenth street between Broadway and Washington street; Rev. Mr. George W. Stone, minister—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Service and sermon at 11 a. m., sermon by the minister. Subject, "The Motive for Religious Organization." Sunday kindergarten in church parlor during the hour of morning worship. Meeting of "Women's Alliance," 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Arlington Methodist Episcopal church, Seventeenth and Prospect—Children's day will be observed in the morning. Services will begin at 10 o'clock. An elaborate programme has been prepared and the church will be decorated with flags and flowers. Preaching at 8 p. m. by the pastor, Dr. Heaton.

South Park Baptist church, Twenty-fifth and Benton boulevard—Dr. J. P. Greene, president of William Jewell college, is expected to preach at 11 o'clock. The pastor will preach at night. Baptizing at close of evening service.

St. Mark's Episcopal church, Seventh and Prospect; Rev. Mr. John Gray, rector—Holy communion at 8 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Subject, "The Best Life." Evensong and address at 7:45 p. m. Subject, "High Church."

St. Augustine's chapel, Troost avenue near Eleventh street; Rev. Mr. John Gray, rector—Holy communion at 9 a. m. Evensong and sermon at 4p m.

Southwest Tabernacle Congregational church; Rev. Mr. James P. O'Brien, pastor—On Sunday morning the pastor will complete the discussion begun two weeks ago on the subject, "The Baptism of Children." In the evening Children's day will be observed. The service will be in the hands of the Sunday school. The two missions of the church, at Penn Valley and the Genesee mission, will observe Children's day in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Clyde Congregational church, Seventh and Brooklyn avenue; Rev. Mr. E. Lee Howard, pastor—Preaching by the pastor at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 12 o'clock. The Junior and Senior societies meet at 5 p. m. and 7 p. m. respectively.

Memorial Lutheran church, corner Seventh and Tracy; Rev. Mr. Eward P. Schueler, pastor—Children's services will occupy hour of morning worship. Evening service at 8 o'clock.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ninth street and Forest avenue—Communion services Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Sacrament." Sunday school at 12 o'clock. Sunday evening services at 8 o'clock. Repetition of morning services. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Summit Street Methodist Episcopal church, 1622 Summit street—The pastor, Chaplain W. C. Coleman, will preach morning and evening.

Westminster Presbyterian church, corner Tenth and Central—There will be children's exercises in the morning from 9:45 to 10:45 under the direction of Mrs. Doggett. The pastor, Rev. Dr. George, will preach morning and evening. Subject, morning, "Sowing Seeds in All Seasons;" evening, "Some Golden Seed Thoughts."

Union mission, corner Eighteenth and McGee streets—Morning services at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening services at 7:30. Morning and evening services held at 1715 Oak street, conducted by Hart and Magann, evangelists of St. Louis, Mo.

St. Paul's Reformed church, Fifteenth and Penn—Rev. Dr. J. W. Love will preach at 11 a. m. on "The New Commandment." At 8 p. m., Thomas Jones, Esq., will address the young people of this church at a Christian Endeavor missionary concert to be given by them. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Washington Street Methodist church—The pastor, Rev. Mr. John Walker Coontz, will preach at 11 o'clock on "The Measurement of a Life." Dr. C. H. Briggs will preach in the evening at 8 o'clock.

Independence Avenue M. E. church—Usual services with sermons by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Hughes, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. The annual Children's day services will be held in the church auditorium at 2:30 p. m.

First Congregational church, corner Eleventh and McGee streets—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Morning sermon by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins. Evening sermon by the assistant pastor, Paul Brown.

Troost Avenue M. E. church (South), corner Twenty-sixth street and Troost avenue; Rev. Dr. S. H. Werlein, pastor—Children's day will be observed at 10:30 a. m., at which special music will be rendered and recitations will be given by the children. Epworth League at 7:15 p. m. Topic, 8 p. m., "The Church and the Saloon."

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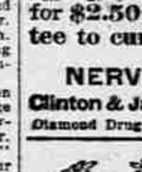

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A Native American.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

A negro who recently came over to Georgia from Cuba and speaks English but imperfectly, became involved in a quarrel with a native colored citizen, whom he referred to as an "African."

"T'ank de Lawd," replied the Georgia negro, "ef I is Affikin, I ain't no Spaniel; en what's mo', I ain't no dam black Phillistine! I kin speak Nunited States—I is!"