IN FIRST DISTRICT

CURTIS AND BAILEY MAY INVADE EACH OTHER'S COUNTIES.

BROWN THE BATTLE GROUND

INGALLS MAY PROVE TO BE A FACTOR IN THE CONTEST.

Third District Republican Nomination in Demand—Bank Commissioner Breidenthal Has a New Building and Loan Scheme.

TOPEKA, July 8.—(Special.) Congressman Charlie Curtis and Congressman-at-Large W. J. Bailey may carry the fight into the enemy's country in their contest for the congressional nomination in the First district. Bailey has been informed that Curtis will put up a fight for the Nemaha delegation. Nemaha is Bailey's home. He says if Curtis can get a single delegate out of that county he will withdraw from the race. He intimates that he will try to carry Shawnee county over Curtis if the latter goes into Nemaha. He is not anxious to enter the contest in Shawnee, but says he will do so if necessary. He thinks he can win without Shawnee. Curtis is not worried in the least over Bailey's threat to make a fight in Shawnee. He invites it. He says it will make him stronger in the district. The people will find out how strong he is at home.

Brown county has been classed as the battle ground by the politicians. Bailey says Curtis' friends are counting on carrying that county sure. Bailey is equaly confident. He says he is willing to submit the whole district contest on the result in Brown.

The state senatorial situation in the Brown-Doniphan-Nemaha district may cut some figure in the congressional contest in Brown county. The three counties of this district have the senator turn about. Brown county has it now. Doniphan is entitled to it next term. In order to help Bailey out in Brown county, the Doniphan leaders may agree to let Brown county have the senator one more term.

If ex-Senator Ingalls carries out his promise to enter actively into politics next year it is hard to say where Atchison county will be. Case Broderick has the party machinery and the principal politicians there that run things. Ingalls will support Curtis. This will force Bailey and Broderick together, which will be satisfactory to both gentlemen. With no local candidate in the field, the fight between Ingalls for Curtis, and Chisman for Broderick will be intensely interesting. In order to keep down this sort of an open fight a local man will no doubt enter the race.

Representative L. Scott, of Elk county, is being groomed by the Republicans of his county for the nomination for congress in the Third district. He is a level-headed man, an able lawyer, a strong debator and would make a good campaigner. He was one of the leaders in the house last winter.

There are no fewer than eight candidates for the congressional nomination in that district. Nearly every county in the district has a candidate. Outside of the First district fight, it will be the most interesting contest in the state next year. The Republicans last year cut the Pop majority down from 5,000 to 700, and they believe they will carry the district next year without any trouble.

Bank Commissioner John Breidenthal is developing a new system for conducting building and loan concerns. His plan is to run them after the order of savings banks. He has not had time yet to mature the system in detail, but has submitted the main points to financiers, and they declare that it will be a great success. Building and loan associations are mutual affairs. Breidenthal's plan is to put them on a savings bank basis. Then there will be capital behind them, and investors will feel more secure. The plan is to be tested in Lawrence. A company is being organized there now to establish the Breidenthal system.

It is likely that the administration will not have to resort to a game of freezeout or an investigation to get rid of Dr. H. Z. Gill, the Populist who insists on holding the position of secretary of the state board of health. Gill's contention is that the law makes his office one of life tenure, and that he can be removed only for malfeasance. There is a provision of the constitution which prohibits the appointment of an officer for more than four years. The law creating the position of secretary of the board of health, therefore, conflicts with the constitution, the supreme law. Attorney James Troutman, who is representing the new secretary-elect, Dr. W. B. Swan, holds that, as the law is invalid in this regard, Dr. Gill was never legally appointed secretary, and that the board can go on the theory that a vacancy now exists, and proceed to install Dr. Swan. The attorney general has been requested by the board to give an opinion on the point raised by Mr. Troutman.

GOLD BY THE TON.

Chicago Man Arrives From Dawson With Tales of an Enormous Cleanup.

TACOMA, WASH., July 8.—Dr. L. O. Wilsoxson, of Chicago, who has arrived from Dawson, brings authentic news of an enormous clean-up that took place in the first half of June, pack trains arriving at Dawson daily from Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker and Sulphur creeks, each bringing in $500,000 to $1,500,000 in dust. The big pack train made several trips from Professor Lippey's claim on Eldorado, which produced two tons of gold dust.

The largest nuggets yet found in the Klondike were discovered during the cleanup. One from Claim 4, on Bonanza weighed sixty and one-half ounces, and was valued at $968. A still larger one, but impregnated with quartz, was found on Gold hill. It weighed over 106 ounces and is valued at $804.

Steamers were leaving Dawson daily for St. Michael bealing rich Klondikers and their dust. The steamer Robert Kerr, leaving Dawson on June 20, carried over $3,000,000.

He thinks that $5,000,000 with its owners, will arrive on the first steamers from St. Michael.

Coming out, Wilcoxson learned of two important new discoveries, one on Thirty-mile river, where $2 per pan was found, and the other on Big Salmon, where the winter's dumps averaged $38 per day per man. Wilcoxson goes home, but will return north in August.

Eight Hurt in a Picnic Fight.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 8.—Near Pikeville, Tenn., at a picnic to-day, a battle occurred in which eight men were seriously wounded. On one side were three Hoge brothers and Eas Hankins; on the other Carroll Seals, two brothers and his son. Ed Seals was fatally wounded, Caroll Seals was shot in the shoulder and leg, Erwin Seals was hit in the thigh, while Eas Hankins is wounded fatally. A man named Willard had his head fractured.

Bloodhounds Run Him Down.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., July 8.—E. A. Weatherford, an engineer on the Southern railway, was assassinated while asleep in a passenger coach here early this morning. Bloodhounds took the scent and traced it to the home of John Weatherford, son of the murdered man. Young Weatherford, when arrested, strongly denied having committed the crime.

Wants $100,000 Boycott Damages.

CHICAGO, July 8.—For alleged boycotting and blacklisting, George Hinchliff, a brick manufacturer, instituted suit to-day for $100,000 damages against the Chicago Masons' and Builders' Association and a number of the largest brick manufacturers here. He claims his business was ruined because he refused to join the brick trust.

Must Pay for Suicide's Death.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 8.—(Special.) Ruth America Hart sued the Modern Woodmen and Maccabee lodges at Wichita on a claim for insurance carried by her son, who committed suicide. The lodges resisted the claim on the ground of the suicide. The supreme court to-day held the claim valid, and ordered the lodges to settle.

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

The Most Prevalent, Dangerous and Deceptive Disease — Thousands Have It and Don't Know It.

Pains and aches come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble. Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is overworking to pump the thick, kidney-poisoned blood through the veins and arteries.

Soreness or uncomfortable feeling in the back indicates kidney trouble of no small importance.

The passing of scanty or profuse quantities of urine is a warning of kidney trouble. If you want to feel well you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys.

The famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is a true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases after all other efforts have failed.

Sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail to any address. Also a book telling all about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures. When writing, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and mention that you read this generous offer in The Kansas City Sunday Journal.

NO CLASH EXPECTED.

Failure to Secure a Modus Vivendi Will Probably Not Lead to Trouble in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Mr. Choate has not communicated to the state department the result of any representations he has made to Lord Salisbury in London respecting the modus vivendi under his instructions of yesterday.

Although it is believed that it is almost hopeless to expect a satisfactory outcome of these direct negotiations with London, it is not regarded here as inevitable that a hostile clash will follow the failure to secure a modus. Confidence is expressed in the sufficiency of the present arrangements, backed by the sound common sense of the officials of the United States and Canada, now in the disputed territory in Alaska, to prevent a collision. As a matter of fact, the United States and Great Britain have been actually working under a tacitly understood modus vivendi. The existence of an understanding on this point is manifested by ready acquiescence by the United States government in the suggestion by the British foreign office that it might tend to prevent trouble if the war department abandoned its plan of sending a garrison of troops to Pyramid harbor. On its part, the British government showed its disposition to maintain the status quo by quietly but firmly restraining the Canadian customs officers and mounted police, who were greatly harrassing American miners passing over the trails. If this spirit continues to be exhibited on both sides, there is little reason to fear that failure of the London negotiations will result in anything more serious than another long and disagreeable postponement of the final settlement.

The British embassy is similarly without advices from the foreign office as to the direction of the recent negotiations in London, and the officials here positively decline to discuss any phase of the Alaskan question.

NICARAGUA CANAL BOARD.

Field Force of Seventy-five to Go to the Isthmus to Study Routes.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Nicaragua canal commission has finished its present sitting in Washington and the members have scattered to wind up their personal and professional business before starting for the field. It has been settled that the field force taken from this country will number about seventy-five all told, in addition to whatever local help may be picked up on the isthmus.

The first party to leave this country will consist of Admiral Walker, Colonel Ernest, Mr. Burr and Mr. Morrison, constituting the Panama committee, with probably two other members of the commission, who will leave here in about thirty days for Paris. There they will examine the records of the Panama company and secure whatever data is obtainable in connection with that part of the work. It is possible they may visit Kiel before returning.

Meantime, the remainder of the commission in this country will do whatever is possible by correspondence with the several Central American governments which may be interested in the route to be finally selected.

The start of the entire commission for the isthmus will be made probably in November. When the commission takes the field it will divide into three sections, one to study the Panama route, one to further investigate the Nicaraguan route, the other to go over the Darien line. Afterward, the San Blas and several minor routes will be studied, so as to leave no possible question open when the survey is finished.

WANT A PROTECTORATE.

Bishop Grant and Rev. M. M. Moore Ask Protection for Republic of Liberia.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Bishop Grant, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. M. M. Moore saw the president to-day with reference to affairs in Liberia. They are both very anxious that the United States should assume a protectorate over the black republic. Bishop Grant visited Liberia in the spring and says the country is ruled by Americans or their descendants. President Coleman was a native of Virginia.

Germany, England and France, he says, are anxious to gobble up the republic and control her trade but the inhabitants of Liberia have a strong sympathy with the United States. Dr. Blyden, a representative of the republic, is on his way here to ask the government of the United States to extend a protecting arm around her and defeat the machinations of foreign powers.

HORSE WRECKS A TRAIN.

Kicked Out a Car Door and Fell Out Under the Wheels at Moors, Nev.

ELKO, NEV., July 8.—A freight train carrying six cars of horses loaded here yesterday, were wrecked at Moors, twelve miles east of Wells, to-day. Four of the cars containing the horses left the track and nearly all the animals were killed. The accident was caused by one of the horses kicking open a front car door and falling on the track. A wrecking train has gone to the scene of the accident. No one was injured.

Two Men Killed at Topeka.

TOPEKA, July 8.—(Special.) Two men were killed in the Rock Island yards here last night. One was a laborer named Dan Taylor, who tried to crawl under a freight train, and the other was a young fellow named John Foglequist, who was stealing a ride home.

Two of a Kind.

E. S. Martin, in Harper's Weekly.

There is at least one man in the country who is in a position to feel for General Eagan. Maher, the jockey, who made such a bad job at riding the favorite, Banastar, in the late Suburban horse race, has been sentenced by his employer, Mr. Clark, to draw pay for two years without doing any work. Mr. Clark has a contract with Maher for two years, at $10,000 a year. He does not release him. He proposes to hold him to his employment, pay him his salary and give him nothing to do. Where General Eagan has the advantage of Maher is in being able to leave the country. Where Maher gets the better of Eagan is in drawing larger pay. It is remarkable that this unusual form of retribution should obtain in two conspicuous instances within the same half year.

Bloodgood Gets a Divorce.

FARGO, N. D., July 8.—W. D. Bloodgood, son of a well known New York broker, has secured a decree of divorce from Katherine Bloodgood, on the ground of cruelty. Mrs. Bloodgood is a noted contralto, and was a member of Calve's company at one time.

Her Irony.

From the Washington Star.

"It is so foolish for a woman to shriek when she sees a mouse," said Willie Wishington.

"Yes," said Miss Cayenne, "I wish I could be sensible like you, and never shriek till I saw a baseball player."

Mrs. Street Goes to Mexico, Mo.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 8.—(Special.) Mrs. Cornelia Street, sister of Alexander Jester, who is in Mexico, Mo., charged with the murder of Gilbert W. Gates twenty-eight years ago, has gone to the town where her brother is jailed.

SOCIALIST SCHOOL

BUFFALO REFORMERS VOTED TO ESTSABLISH IT IN BOSTON.

T. E. WILL MAY BE PRESIDENT

SAYS THAT THE POSITION HAS BEEN OFFERED TO HIM.

Does Not Say Whether He Will Accept—Outlines the Nature and Purposes of the Proposed Institution — Funds Not Lacking.

TOPEKA, July 8.—(Special.) Thomas E. Will, late president of the State Agricultural college, is in Topeka. He says that the Buffalo conference of reformers decided to establish a college of socialism in Boston. Will gave out the following statement regarding the proposed institution:

"It was resolved to establish a college of social science, the foundation principle of which is a guarantee of the most absolute liberty of investigation, teaching and publication. Representatives of liberal thought have been offered positions in the new college, and Wall street, the railroads, corporations, monopolies and trusts will be invited to send representatives of their doctrines to lecture and teach in this college, thus making sure that both sides are given the fullest opportunity.

"The institution will provide the following departments:

"First—Teaching, that is, classroom work with students who attend the institution.

"Second—Correspondence. Through this many who are unable to attend school or college will find opportunity to study under the direction of specialists.

"Third. Extension. Sending the lecturer to the people when the people cannot come to the lecturer has proved very popular and successful in England and in many sections of the United States. This method will be employed by the College of Social Science.

"Fourth—Research. The growth and ravages of municipal monopolies and of trusts demand that the facts concerning these vast economic aggregations shall be gotten at and put in intelligent shape. Experts will devote themselves to this work.

"Fifth—Publication. A plan has been devised whereby the facts brought together by the investigators can be promptly given to millions of readers through the press.

"Professors Ward, Parsons and Bemis, late of the agricultural college, have been asked to serve the new institution, as has also Professor John R. Commons, lately dismissed from Syracuse university, New York, because of his unfriendly attitude toward monopolies and trusts. Professor Ward is desired to assist in the teaching, correspondence and extension departments; Professor Parsons in the teaching and extension departments; Professor Bemis and Commons in the department of research; while Mr. Willis J. Abbott, formerly editor of the Chicago Times, and late editor of the New York Journal, has been tendered the department of publication. It is expected that Professor George D. Herron, Rev. Mr. W. D. P. Bliss, and other socialists of national reputation, will lecture under the auspices of the college.

"The headquarters of the college will be in Boston, although the research and extension departments will necessitate much work elsewhere, while the correspondence work will reach the entire country, as well as foreign countries.

"On July 1 an appeal was made to the conference for funds. The response was most generous. In the space of a few minutes over $15,000 was subscribed, John W. Breidenthal pledging $5,000 for Kansas and Mrs. C. B. Hoffman subscribing $1,000, while other Kansans present subscribed $100 each. The use of the great People's temple in Boston was donated to the college for one year free of all charge for rent, heating or lighting. This will be the headquarters of the institution.

"The governing board includes Messrs. Edwin D. Mead and George F. Washburn, of Boston; Mr. George H. Shibley, of New York; Dr. C. F. Taylor, of Philadelphia, and Messrs C. B. Hoffman and John W. Breidenthal, of Kansas. Mr. Willis J. Abbott, of New York, was also tendered a position on the board, although it is understood he will decline this position if he accepts the charge of the department of publication."

Will admits that he had been offered the presidency of the college, but doesn't say whether he will accept.

AN EARLY MORNING BLAZE.

Old Railway Shops, Used as a Storehouse for Baled Hair, Burn—Loss, $100,000.

Fire destroyed the two large brick buildings in the Missouri river bottoms northeast of Kansas City, Kas., formerly the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railway shops, but for the past six months used as storehouses for the American Curled Hair Company, at an early hour yesterday morning.

The buildings were located about a mile away from the fire limits and the local fire department was unable to get near them with water. The fire was discovered by the central girl in the west telephone office and a general alarm was turned in. Both buildings were in flames when the department came within sight of them, but they were powerless as there were no fire hydrants near them. Fire Chief Norman and a number of the men drove to the fire and stayed there for some time. Chief Norman estimates the loss at about $100,000. Five thousand bales of hair ready for the market were destroyed, besides a large quantity which had not yet been prepared and a large quantity of machinery. The buildings were valued at about $7,000. In one of them a number of old passenger coaches were stored and these were destroyed.

One of the buildings was 200x50 feet, while the other was 150x50 feet.

Chief Norman and the other firemen think the buildings were set on fire as no watchman is kept there at night and the place has become a rendezvous for tramps. The managers of the hair company could not be found yesterday and it is thought they are out of the city. Work at the place closed down several days ago on account of the high water.

TWO WIVES WANT DIVORCES.

Nettie Glover and Georgia Higgins Resolve to Live Lives of Celibacy.

Two unhappy wives applied to Judge Alden, of the district court, Kansas City, Kas., yesterday for matrimonial relief. The plaintiff in the first suit is Nettie Glover, who seeks a legal separation from G. R. Glover. They were married in Nebraska on August 14, 1891. The defendant is charged with extreme cruelty. She also claims that he has frequently threatened to kill her, and that on one occasion he did attempt her life with a razor. She asks for the custody of their two children.

Georgia A. Higgins sues Arthur S. Higgins for a divorce and the custody of their one child. They were married in Sedalia, Mo., on May 19, 1886. It is alleged that the defendant abandoned the plaintiff last year.

New Commercial Agency.

A new commercial agency is to be launched August 1. The company starts with $2,000,000 capital.

S. W. Campbell, of 1851 Pendleton avenue, has been appointed manager for 174 counties in West Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. To a reporter for The Journal, Mr. Campbell, who was formerly assistant manager for Bradstreet in Kansas City, said yesterday that the company has been in process of formation for four months.

The president of the agency is Franklin Edson, ex-mayor of New York, and Daniel N. Morgan, former treasurer of the United States, will be treasurer. Erastus Wiman, who has had thirty-five years' experience in the work, will be general manager. All of these officers live in New York, and the principal offices of the agency will be located there.

A Way They Have.

From the Boston Globe.

"I hate you," she cried.

It had been upon her lips to tell him that she esteemed him merely, but when she looked into his sad, pleading eyes her heart failed her; she could not crush him altogether.

"I hate you!" she cried, accordingly.

As for the youth, he was mightily encouraged, since he knew something of the nature of woman.

FOR CONWAY MURDER.

Suspected Slayers of White Church Sheriff Arrested—In Jail at McKinley, O. T.

It is possible that the slayers of Deputy Sheriff William Conway, who was shot down and instantly killed in the streets of White Church, Wyandotte county, about two years ago, will yet be brought to justice. Two men, known as the Roberts brothers, are in jail at McKinley, O. T., and they are believed to be the men who murdered Conway. They are supposed to be the Robins brothers, who escaped from the authorities of Kansas City, Kas., after a desperate battle in which fully 100 shots were exchanged.

The arrest of the supposed slayers of Deputy Sheriff Conway was made known to the Wyandotte county authorities by Oliver Robinson, formerly a resident of Kansas City, Kas. He is in McKinley, O. T., at present and has had an interview with the two prisoners. Robinson knew the Robins boys in this city and he says in a letter to G. U. S. Hovey, of White Church, that he has identified the prisoners. The writer makes inquiry about the reward offered for the capture of the men and asks Mr. Hovey to take immediate steps to have the prisoners transferred to Kansas.

It appears that the men under arrest in Oklahoma are charged with chicken and horse stealing. The two men who killed Deputy Sheriff Conway were engaged in such practice in Wyandotte county. They were halted in the streets of White Churen one night with a load of stolen poultry by Officer Conway. The men refused to submit to arrest and opened fire on the officer, killing him with the first volley. A posse of farmers chased the men to Kansas City, Kas., where all trace of them was lost. The Robins brothers, who lived in a little hut in Silver Springs addition, just west of Kansas City, Kas., were suspected of being the men who killed Conway and a few nights after the murder the house was surrounded by a squad of police and deputy sheriffs. The men were not at home at the time, but late at night they put in an appearance. The presence of the officers was discovered and a pitched battle with revolvers and shotguns followed. The two men made good their escape and nothing has since been heard from them. It was believed at the time that they boarded a west bound Union Pacific train and left the country.

The killing of Sheriff Conway greatly aroused the farmers of the county and a handsome reward was offered for their arrest and conviction. The reward has since been taken down. The murder was a most cold blooded affair and there is not a resident in the county who would not like to see the guilty parties brought to justice. Much reliance is placed in Robinson's communication, as he was in this city at the time of the killing and knew the Robins brothers. County Attorney Enright will be called upon to-morrow by a delegation of farmers and requested to take immediate steps to have the two Oklahoma prisoners brought to this city. Before this is done, however, their identity will be positively ascertained.

HE SMASHED THE PIANO.

Dr. D. M. Smith Goes on the Warpath and Is Subdued by His 10-Year-Old Son.

Dr. D. M. Smith, who lives on South Spear street, Argentine, caused considerable excitement at his home yesterday afternoon by attempting to destroy all of the furniture in his house. The doctor has been behaving badly of late and only a short time ago he was put under a $100 peace bond by Justice Dauzenroth.

Some domestic trouble arose yesterday afternoon and Smith walked into the back yard and seizing an ax proceeded to demolish a fine piano. The instrument was reduced to kindling wood and the irate doctor then proceeded to try the ax on the other furniture. At this juncture his 10-year-old son rushed in from the yard with a croquet mallet and began belaboring his father over the head with it.

The lad struck his father several severe blows with the mallet, causing small scalp wounds and the blood to run down his face. The thumping seemed to bring Smith to his senses and he ran from the house.

Mishal Howard arrived on the scene shortly after, but Smith could not be found and had not been arrested at a late hour last night. The neighbors who live near Smith say he has acted like he was slightly demented for the past few days. In the last issue of the local Argentine paper Smith published an apology to the public for the manner in which he had been treating his family and promised to reform.

CLAIM IT IS ILLEGAL.

Farmers' Live Stock Association Again Trying to Dissolve Traders' Exchange.

The fight between the Farmers' Live Stock Association and the Trades' Live Stock exchange was renewed in the court of common pleas, Kansas City, Kas., yesterday. The former organization is endeavoring to dissolve the latter on the grounds that it is in violation of the Sherman act. The case was reopened by the filing of an amended petition by the attorneys for the Farmers' Live Stock Association.

Several months ago the Traders' exchange was attacked by the Farmers' Live Stock Association. The by-laws and rules of the exchange were made a part of the petition, and the case was most bitterly contested. Judge Holt, before whom the case was tried, held that the exchange was a legal organization, and was not in violation of the anti-trust law. In the petition filed yesterday the defendant exchange is charged with preventing free trading at the local stock yards. It is charged that the exchange, by its rules and by-laws, places a boycott on all traders who do not belong to the exchange. In this manner it is claimed that the existence of the exchange is in restraint of business. Practically the same charges were made in the original suit. However, Judge Holt granted a temporary injunction against the Trades' exchange, and the matter will come up for hearing on its merits on July 22. The members of the exchange claim that the United States supreme court has declared the organization to be legal in every respect.

STEWART WILL BE TRIED.

Supreme Court Refuses to Release Him on Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The supreme court at Topeka yesterday handed down a decision in the habeas corpus case of George A. Stewart, ex-cashier of the Kansas City, Kas., Savings bank. The writ was denied and the case remanded back to the local courts for trial.

Stewart is charged with having forged the name of a depositor while acting in the capacity of cashier of the bank. He was arrested some time ago and bound over to the district court to stand trial. His attorneys applied to the supreme court for Stewart's release on the grounds that the offense was barred by limitation. The syllabus in the case follows:

"First—A warrant issued by an examining magistrate for the arrest of a person charged with felony is sufficient if it designates the crime by name. The technical averments are not required.

"Second—The accused is informed of the criminal charge, not only by the words of the warrant, but also by the evidence introduced at the preliminary examination by the state in support thereof. Hence, an objection that the warrant shows on its face that the offense is barred by limitation is unavailable."

SCHOOLS OPEN SEPTEMBER 18

Board of Education Decides Upon the Date for Commencement of Study.

The board of education of Kansas City, Kas., has decided to open the grammar schools, September 18. The length of the term has not yet been decided on, but it is thought that there will be nine months. The high school will open at the same time the other schools do, provided the building is ready.

E. F. Taylor, ex-county superintendent of schools, has been appointed principal of the Hawthorne school. Mr. Taylor was a teacher in the high school for a number of years.

The Woes of the Home Barber.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes, I have a razor for every day in the week."

"I suppose you manage to keep one or two of them sharp?"

"No, I don't. By the time I get the last one sharpened the first one is dull again."

Only Fair.

From the Columbus Journal.

First citizen—"I see the idea of voting by machine is gaining in popularity. Do you think the mass of the voters will easily learn how to work it?"

Second citizen—"I hope so. Heretofore the machine has always worked the voter."

WAS A DARING HUNTER

AS A CHILD LEO XIII. HAD ALL THE INSTINCTS OF A SOLDIER.

The Lad Was the Ringleader in Everything Mischievous or Risky—Prophecy Made About Him While at College.

From the New York Telegraph.

It is difficult to realize that the frail pontiff at Rome, who is making his last few and feeble steps down the hill of life and whom a breath might almost blow away, was once one of the most daring and stout-limbed hunters in Italy, whose proud father had already figured on a distinguished career in the army for his son.

The contrast between then and now cannot be better illustrated than in the words of a companion of those days, now known as "Father Selvangni," the aged priest of Carpineto. Referring to the friend of his boyhood, he says: "What hunts we had together! We were up bright and early, scouring the forest; but 'Sir Nino' was ever more fearless than I. He climbed to the very top of Melaina and the Fageta, jumping chasms and scaling precipices none other dared attempt. To-day Nino is the head of the world, and is called pompously Leo XIII. He has no other peak before him than that of St. Peter, which fills the palace prison with shadows long before dark. I pity him."

It was just midway between Trafalgar and Waterloo that "Nino" first opened his eyes on the hills of Carpineto, the eighth child of Ludovico Pecci, a colonel in the Italian army. It was through his mother, however, that he derived his strength of character and brain; and she in turn was a true daughter of Cola di Pienzi, the "great tribune," whose dream it was to give a new birth to the Roman republic.

Nino a Gift From Heaven.

His mother always regarded Nino as a special gift from heaven; and even when he was in his cradle she used to prophesy that one day he would sit on the "Throne of St. Peter." Her letters are full of the wonders of this new child, whom she had named after her hero, Vincenzo Ferrer; and when his age was measured by months she wrote:

"My little Vincenzo walks alone already and goes everywhere. He is passionately fond of horses. Although he is so small that you can hardly see him, he jumps up and rides all the furniture without waiting for help from anyone. You may well imagine that this child is not the cause of much melancholy. Titta (an older brother) does nothing but make altars; the church has a great attraction for him."

And yet, how strange it is. Titta was the only one of the family of nine children to marry; and Nino, who had all the early instincts of a soldier, was to become pope.

An interesting story is told of these very early days. One day a peasant woman brought a basket of cheeses to the Pecci home, and the little Nino, stooping in curiosity to look at the cheeses, fell into the basket.

"What do you want, brother?" the peasant asked, laughingly.

"I am not a brother!" the child answered, with a pout.

"What then? A cardinal?"

"No," answered the child's mother, taking him up proudly in her arms, "he is my little pope." And so it was to be more than sixty years later.

Ringleader in Everything.

As a boy Nino was the ringleader in everything that was mischievous or risky, and if there was a bully to cow or a daring feat to be done it was always "Nino Pecci" who was in demand.

And yet, through all these boyish pranks, the boy's great future might have been seen by a discerning eye. At school his beautiful face earned for him the nickname of "the little angel," and "mother of piety," and if there was an act of kindness to be done he was always the first to think of and do it.

One day, on his way home, he found a peasant boy lying hurt by the roadside, and had been knocked down by a cart and feared that his leg was broken. Nino ran to a neighboring spring, filled his cap with water, gave the boy some to drink and with the rest bathed his leg. When he was sufficiently recovered he raised the boy and, half supporting, half carrying him, started on the long journey home.

At this point Nino's tutor overtook him and gave him a lecture on his imprudence. "What will your parents say," the teacher asked, "when you take this dirty ragamuffin home?"

"They will say that I have done right," Nino proudly answered. "Is it so unusual, then, to help a hurt child? Wouldn't every one do as I am trying to do?"

At college Nino was noted equally for his brilliant scholarship and his skill in all athletic sports; and when, at the age of 22, he eclipsed all his fellows in the examination for the doctor's degree, this special note was entered on the college register: "He is destined for higher things."

QUEEN'S CASTOFF GOWNS.

Margherita, of Italy, Holds a Sale of Her Apparel Twice Each Year at the Quirinal.

From an Exchange.

Queens are sometimes as economical as other and poorer women. Queen Margherita of Italy holds twice a year at the Quirinal a sale of her old dresses. Her majesty, of course, does not auction them off in person or haggle with purchasers over the price of them. Indeed, the sales are said to have been a perquisite of her head maid, who received them from the queen, but there has always been a belief in Rome that some part of the large sums realized at these sales did not stop at the royal maid, but went higher up.

Americans are said to have been always the best purchasers at these sales, as they would pay high prices for a souvenir of the queen. Probably American women would not have cared for the dresses for any other purpose. Queen Margherita is not one of the well dressed royalties of Europe. That can be well enough explained by the fact that her maid buys all her gowns for her. Queen Margherita even has her hats trimmed by her maid, and they are such temporary affairs that a new one is rigged up for her majesty every time she goes out. That no bonnets have ever figured in the old clothes sale at the Quirinal always puzzled the public until the dismissal of the queen's former maid brought out the cause. One day this maid, who had for years attended to all the queen's purchases, was ill, and one of the maids of honor went to the tradesman she had recommended from her sick bed.

He demanded $300 for a light cotton gown. The lady was astonished at the price and protested. "For the queen the price is $100," the tailor explained, "and the same sum is paid always as commission to Peppina." This was the name of the woman who had so long been in her majesty's service, and had for years bought all her clothes or ordered them sent from the shops. The story told by the tailor led to the instant dismissal of Peppina. She left the queen's service a few weeks ago after a term of years in which she should have made her fortune if the sale of the old clothes twice a year was really for her benefit, and nobody else's.

It Failed to Work.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Patrick McDennis arrived home in a bad state of wreckage and a closed eye.

"Oh! Patrick! Patrick!" wailed Mrs. McDennis, "you've been foightin' agin!"

"Ol've not," answered Patrick as he looked at his eye with the aid of a small looking glass, "Ol've bin experimentin' with drames."

"Is it out of yer head that ye are?" gasped Mrs. McDennis.

"Ol'm not. Ol had a drame last night that Ol had a fight with McDuffy, an' McDuffy picked up a brick and heaved it at me, an' as it was about to hit me in the oi Ol woke up. Wil', this mornin' I got to quarrelin' with McDuffy an' the first thing that he did wuz to pick up a brick. 'Be-dad,' says Oi, 'its th' drame over agin.' McDuffy threw the brick an' Oi saw it comin' str-raight for me oi. Said Oi to meself, said Oi, 'Ol'll wait until it gits here an' thin wake up an' Ol'll have the laugh on McDuffy.' "

"It is crazy that ye are," cried Mrs. McDennis.

"Ol must have bin dhrunk," admitted Patrick, "for instead of wakin' up when the brick arrived Oi went to slape! Ol'll niver belave in drames agin!"

Sleep.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Some doctors believe that a man has just so many hours to be awake, and that the more of them he uses up in a day the shorter his life will be. A man might live to be 200 if he could sleep most of the time. The proper way to economize time, therefore, is to sleep when there is nothing better to do.

THIS IS A FAMOUS COUNTRY.

Abbeville, South Carolina, and Some of Its Historical Associations.

From the Washington Times.

South Carolina has always been an interesting figure in the galaxy of states. Erratic in her course she may sometimes have appeared to the outside observer, but notable always and shining with a distinguishing light among her sisters. Fields rich with material for the historian and the novelist are everywhere to be found within her borders, and the fancy of the poet will some day delight to cast the glamour of romance about scenes and incidents worthy of the pen of any writer.

In the history of the Palmetto state it has fallen to the county of Abbeville to be a conspicuous and important actor, and many of the interesting chapters in the story have that county as a background. It was in the county of Abbeville, the birthplace and home of John C. Calhoun, that the Confederacy had both its cradle and its grave. The first ordinance looking to the secession of the state from the Union and the formation of the Southern Confederacy was adopted in county convention at Abbeville court house, and there, too, within a stone's throw of Secession hill, the last formal meeting of the Confederate cabinet was held, Jefferson Davis being then on the retreat into Georgia, where he was captured a few days afterward.

Not only was Abbeville county the birthplace of the secessionists of the South, but it is to-day and has been for nearly three-quarters of a century the educational stronghold of the Seceders of the South, the name applied to the Scotch, or psalm-singing, Presbyterians of the southern country, a stock which largely settled the Mecklenburg section of North Carolina and asserted independence of the mother country nearly thirteen months before the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia in 1776. For the last fifty years fully 90 per cent of the ministers of that denomination in the South have received both their collegiate and theological training at Due West, a little college town in Abbeville county, devoted peculiarly to education and pervaded in its private life by a strictness very similar to that which is said to have characterized the Covenanters of a former day, to whom the Seceders are the religious descendants in the country.

The constituency of the county, early impressed with the qualities of both the Scotch-Irish and the Huguenot, by whom the country was originally settled, has ever been noted for its intelligence and high morality. In 1844 Benjamin F. Perry, of Greenville, S. C., afterward governor of the state, in an address before the students of Erskine college at Due West, spoke by name of four men then living, sons of Abbeville county, any one of whom, he said, would shed luster on the annals of any state—namely, John C. Calhoun, Langdon Cheves, George McDuffie and James L. Petigru.

"When we see such a cluster of great men," said Mr. Perry, "all springing from one country, well may that country claim to be the Athens of South Carolina."

The Due West commencements, like the great annual feasts of the olden time which drew from all parts of the kingdom to the temple at Jerusalem, are periods when the gates of the little town are wide open and men and women from all parts of secederdom in the South gather within its walls and mingle in its walks and render tribute at the temples built there to letters and to religion, for the two colleges at Due West supplement each other, one educating young men, the other young women, and thus it happens that members of the same family household, sisters as well as brothers, wife and mother as well as husband and father, often reassemble on these festival occasions in the little town to do honor to alma mater, the two colleges being always intertwined in the proceedings of commencement week.

The Press and Banner, published at Abbeville for the last fifty years, says in reference to these annual gatherings: "The commencements in the colleges at Due West are always notable events in the history of Abbeville county. They draw great concourses of people from all the walks of life, from the highest and most refined circles to the humblest planes of good citizenship, and good feeling and love for their fellow men characterize the conduct of those who assemble in the classic groves."

WOMEN STENOGRAPHERS.

The Difficulty They Have to Find Substitutes During Vacation Time.

From the New York Sun.

"This is the time of the year when our troubles begin and when we have to do some hard thinking in order to lessen them," remarked a young woman stenographer in a large office downtown where more than a dozen young women who "play" the typewriter and draw "crow's tracks" in notebooks are employed. She added:

"It is the hardest thing in the world for us to find substitutes to do our work while we are on a vacation. It isn't because there are not plenty of women who are willing and even anxious to relieve us. Why, a two-line 'ad' in any New York paper would bring applicants enough to fill each of our places twice over, but"—

"Wouldn't they be likely to prove satisfactory?" inquired a listener.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "if they attended to business, that is, if they didn't keep running out for peaches and candy, didn't take more than an hour for lunch, didn't complain too often of headaches, didn't want to get to work an hour or so late and leave at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and didn't complain every day that the typewriter was out of order and want a repairer called in at once. You see it is this way: If we wish to take a vacation we must find some one to put in our places during the time we are away. If the 'sub' is up to the mark in skill and looks after her duties, all goes well, but four times out of five such is not the case. We select our substitute and spend a couple of days showing her how things should be done and then go away with a contented mind. Before the end of the week we hear all sorts of discouraging reports from the office. The new girl has been sick half of the time and correspondence has had to lie over; or the work has been harder than she expected and she has asked to be relieved of part of it until she became better acquainted with the routine.

"If," continued the young woman, "she is punctual and willing to work, it is not unusual to find that her services are of little or no value. She persists in spelling words with one l where two are needed, puts small letters where there should be capitals and never makes more than one paragraph to the page. Of course, this state of things makes it bad for the regular operators indirectly. If, for example, the operator that relieves me for two or three weeks this summer proves to be a 'plug,' the chances are that next year I shall have to spend half the summer looking for a competent relief or else be deprived of a holiday altogether."

The difficulty of securing stenographers and typewriters who are skillful and trustworthy to take the places of those who desire vacations is also encountered by the agencies which seek to furnish assistants of that sort. "If we could have a reasonable length of time," said the manager of a bureau in this city that finds employment for typewriters free of charge, "there would be much less trouble about getting substitutes that are competent. As it is, we generally receive only three or four days' notice of an employer's wants, and of course it frequently happens that the person we would like to send to such and such an office cannot be found in so short a time. It is a common error to suppose that we can find in a single hour just the man or woman we would care to recommend for a certain place. We have no scarcity of applicants, heaven knows, but we try to be particular about whom we send to different grades of work. For instance, one who might give splendid satisfaction in an electr