TO EXTEND THE LAW.

KANSAS POPS LIKE THE METROPOLITAN POLICE SYSTEM.

WILL GIVE IT TO OTHER TOWNS.

PREPARING A BILL APPLYING IT TO SECOND CLASS CITIES.

Promised Before Election to Abolish the Law Altogether, but Have Suddenly Discovered That It Is a Good Thing—Legislative News.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) With a view to strengthening their party in Republican strongholds, the Populists have hatched up a scheme to amend the Metropolitan police law so as to apply it to cities of the second class. Representative Fairchilds, of Kingman, has been directed to prepare the bill, and he stated to-day that it would be introduced during the coming week. He is certain that it will pass. He says that all of the Populist members have been sounded and have agreed to support it.

During the campaign, the Populist orators condemned, in unmeasured terms, the Metropolitan police system as a vicious measure, which afforded the party in power an opportunity to build up a political machine, and promised the people of the first class cities "home rule" in the event of the success of Leedy and his crowd at the polls. But for some reason, since the election, they have discovered that the system is all right, and should not only not be abolished, but should be extended to other cities.

Fairchilds is the originator of the scheme. At first he intended to put in a local bill extending the system to Hutchinson, Newton and McPherson. The big Republican majorities of those places worried him and he did not know of a better way to reduce them than to set up a state machine there in the way of police boards. He talked with a number of his colleagues concerning the matter and they suggested that it would be a good scheme to include all of the second class cities. They told him to prepare such a bill and they would make it a party measure and pass it.

The proposed extension of the police system will include the cities of Lawrence, Pittsburg, Emporia, Hutchinson, Parsons, Ottawa, Argentine, Salina, Arkansas City, Galena, Newton, Winfield, Coffeyville, Junction City, Chanute, Abilene, Osage City, Wellington, Weir City, McPherson, Paola, Independence, Chanute, Oskego, Horton and a few others.

SHELDON'S ANTI-USURY BILL.

Senate Committee Opposes the Provision Making the Principal Uncollectible.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) The senate judiciary committee to-day spent the entire forenoon discussing the bill regulating interest charges introduced by Senator Sheldon, the oldest and wealthiest member of the senate. It provided a legal rate of 6 per cent, contract rate of 8, and provided that any attempt to collect over 8 per cent, either by deductions, gift or otherwise, should operate to make the entire sum, both debt and interest, wholly uncollectible, and release the debtor in law.

The committee looked upon the latter provision as quite unreasonable and impracticable from a business standpoint, although a number of the committeemen wanted the bill to go through just as drawn. Shortly before adjournment a substitute was agreed to, cutting out the provision making the debt void, leaving the provision making the interest uncollectible. The bill will be reported Monday in that form.

The committee killed Senator Sterne's bill wholly exempting wages of working people from seizure and agreed to Senator Farrelly's bill exempting wholly wages below $50 per month for heads of families and three months' wages for heads of families who receive more than $50.

A bill giving right of appeal from justices' court in attachment proceedings by Senator Farrely was also approved.

TO MAKE THE DESERT BLOOM.

Senate Irrigation Committee to Report Favorably on Cooke's Pond Scheme.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) The senate committee on irrigation to-day considered, and on Monday will report favorably on, the bill of Senator Cooke, of Mitchell, known as the pond measure. The bill gives to land owners who construct ponds, lakes or reservoirs covering an acre of land a bounty equal to one-fourth the taxes paid on the forty acres on which the pond is located. It appoints a pond commissioner and makes other necessary arrangements to carry the act into effect.

Senator Cooke says the act will be one of the vital factors in the solution of the question of irrigation. He holds that the act will cause thousands of ponds to be constructed all over the arid portion of the state, the influence of which will be potent in stopping hot winds and in causing a great change in the conditions that cause crop failure. The ponds, he says, will furnish fish and ice, will cause trees to grow about each, and completely transform the country from a treeless waste to a fertile land, dotted with green grass, innumerable lakes, babbling brooks and vegetation equal to that in the valley of the Nile. The utter collapse of the plan to introduce irrigation in no way dampens the ardor of Senator Cooke. He has put the pond idea to a practical test on his large farm in Mitchell county, and has realized the best of results, as have his neighbors also.

STATE TO MAKE FARM LOANS.

Cooke's Bill Providing for the Investment of the School Fund Finds Favor.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) The senate committees and state officers have been giving great attention to the measure introduced by Senator Cooke providing for the loaning of the permanent school fund of the state to the citizens of the state. The bill has been approved by Superintendent Stryker and to-day Attorney General Boyle told Senator Cooke he had given an opinion approving the bill and was anxious to see it passed. It is intended to keep the school fund invested in the state and stop its investment in bonds. It will meet with Populist approval in relieving borrowers from asking loans of Eastern companies. A loan of 50 per cent can be made on actual cash value of farms, exclusive of all perishable improvements. The bill provides that, in case of default, the county in which the default is made shall pay the tax so defaulted and the school fund commissioners shall proceed to enforce full payment by foreclosure if necessary. The bill has been approved and will be favorably reported by the committee Monday.

VANDIVERT MAY BE IMPEACHED.

The Compromise Bill May Not Go Through in Time to Prevent It.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) The troubles between J. W. Rush, of Larned, and Judge S. W. Vandivert, of Kinsley, may yet be aired before the senate in an attempt to impeach Judge Vandivert. The bill to abolish his district is now before the committees of both branches of the legislature and the men who are pushing it say that if it passes both houses by Wednesday it will be all right; otherwise the effort to impeach will be made. Senator Lupper says that is the understanding and that the articles of impeachment are already drawn and will be in the city Monday. He says they are in the possession of T. S. Haun, of Larned, and contain 122 specifications.

It is thought by many that the Populists will make no effort to push the impeachment proceedings. Such a proceeding would mean an expense of $10,000 or more and the Pops will probably not care to shoulder this expense.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Senator Zimmer Has a Bill Which Radically Changes the Present System.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) Senator Zimmer, of Wyandotte, has a bill which he will introduce Monday that makes wholesale changes in the method of making improvements in cities of the first class. It gives city councils power to condemn sidewalks and have them replaced, to declare certain streets business streets and order them paved without petition, and provides that payment for all public improvements shall be made in special tax bills against benefited property instead of internal improvement bonds. Now the city pays the contractor and tries to collect from the property owners. The bill changes it so that payment be made in special tax bills against the property, for which the city shall be in no wise responsible. The construction of sidewalks is to be by annual contract, let to lowest bidder, to be paid in special tax bills. The city officers of Kansas City, Kas., will appear before the committee to support the bill.

ANTI-PASS BILL INDORSED.

Senate Railroad Committee Will Report It Favorably To-morrow Morning.

Topeka, Jan. 23.—Special.) The senate railroad committee this afternoon decided to report favorably on the anti-pass bill of Senator Lewelling that prohibits the issue or acceptance of any pass, rebate, favor or concession, under a penalty of $500 fine or one year's imprisonment. It provides a forfeiture of office for any officer, city, county or state, elected or appointed, to accept any pass.

The bill of Senator Young cutting Pullman car rates to ½ cent per mile for distances greater than 100 miles, and 50 cents for less distance, was also indorsed and both bills will be favorably reported Monday.

Ex-Confederates' Disabilities.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) The senate committee on military affairs late this afternoon agreed on a bill, that will be presented Monday, removing the political disabilities of all ex-Confederates who are residents of the state. The bill will be a substitute for the numerous bills relating to individuals that pour in each session.

Grant Harrington May Get It.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) It is currently reported here that Grant W. Harrington, of Hiawatha, has been chosen private secretary to United States Senator-elect W. A. Harris. No official announcement has been made yet. Mr. Harrington has been a warm supporter of Mr. Harris from the first.

TWO HOUSE CONTESTS.

Commissioner to Be Sent to Hodgeman County to Take Evidence—Stafford Case Postponed.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) The house committee on elections held a meeting this afternoon and decided to appoint a commissioner to go to Hodgeman county to take evidence in the contest filed by J. W. Hunter against E. P. Bradley. On the face of the returns, Bradley was elected by six votes, but Hunter expects to win on partisan grounds, he being a Populist. He charges that seven illegal votes were cast for Bradley, and that he (Hunter) was elected by 1 majority. He wanted to saddle a big expense on the state by requesting that a large number of witnesses be brought in to testify, but the committee sat down on this scheme by deciding to send a commissioner out there to take testimony. The committee also decided to order all the ballots of that county forwarded to it in order to make a recount.

Action on the Montgomery-Wilson contest from Stafford county has been postponed on account of the serious illness of Mr. Wilson. According to the returns Mr. Wilson was elected by 2 votes, but Montgomery is a Populist and hopes to win before a Populist legislature.

MR. URY'S SCHEME NIPPED.

Short Grass Men in Full Control of the Committee on County Lines.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) The expected happened in the case of Mr. Ury. Speaker Street to-day named the committee on county lines and county seats, to which will be referred Ury's bill to consolidate Western Kansas, and every single member of it, with the exception of Ury, is a short-grass man. The only way Ury will ever be able to get his bill before the legislature for consideration is through a minority report of the committee, signed by himself.

Four More Committees.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) Speaker Street to-day announced the appointment of the following additional committees:

Governor's message—M. T. Jones, chairman; Fairchilds and Jackson of Harvey.

Cities of the third class—A. W. Kelson, chairman; Wehrle, Lawson, Ingle, Fitzgerald, Buell and Finney.

County lines and county seats—E. H. Epperson, chairman; Wehrle, Dalton, Tapscott, Muenzenmayer, Haywood, Ury, Heminger and Heckman.

Supervision of the journal—Sam Ernst, chairman; Conger, Outcalt, Ward, Williams, Seaton and Jackson of Harvey.

Cubbison Declared Elected.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) The committee on elections, in a report to-day, formally notified the house that the contest against J. K. Cubbison, of Wyandotte, had been withdrawn, and recommended that the house declare him the representative from the Ninth district. The report was adopted by acclamation, and Cubbison was declared elected.

Short House Session.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) The house was in session only two hours to-day and the entire time was taken in the reading and correction of the printed journal. At noon, an adjournment was taken until Monday at 4 p. m.

A Hay Inspection Bill.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) Representative Irwin, of Sedgwick, has prepared a bill to regulate the inspection and sale of hay. It provides for a state inspector and fixes the commission to be charged at 15 cents a ton.

Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) Charles E. Lodson, of Argentine, has been given strong assurance by Governor Leedy that he will be appointed the Democratic member of the live stock commission and has gone home to wait for his commission. The other members have been chosen from the southern and western portion of the state.

SNOW MAKES FORMAL DEMAND.

Notifies the Executive Council He Is Still State Printer and Demands Recognition.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) E. H. Snow to-day served notice on the members of the executive council, demanding that he be recognized as state printer. The notice reads:

"To the Executive Council of the State of Kansas and Each Member Thereof.

"In 1891, I was elected state printer, qualified and filled the term.

"In 1893, I was elected state printer, qualified and filled the term.

"In 1895, no person was elected state printer to be my successor for the ensuing term. Under the constitution and the law of the state of Kansas, I had and have the right to hold office until my successor is elected and qualified. I never abandoned the office. Have been and am the regular, lawful state printer of Kansas. I now demand of you, and each of you, that you recognize me as the state printer and turn over to me state printing until July 1, 1897, when my successor takes the office.

"E. H. SNOW.

"Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23, 1897."

None of the members of the council paid any attention whatever to the notice and the secretary of state issued requisitions on Major Hudson as usual for printing. Snow took this step preparatory to filing proceedings in the supreme court to compel recognition. He is posing as a martyr.

FAT PLUM FOR JOHN MARTIN.

A Democrat Walks Off With the Best Office in the Gift of the Pops.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) Ex-United States Senator John Martin was to-day elected clerk of the supreme court by the supreme court justices, to succeed C. J. Brown. This is the fattest political plum within the gift of the Populist administration, state printer not excepted, and the fact that itwas given to a Democrat has caused consternation among the Populist pie hunters. With Doster and Allen on the bench, the Populists never suspected but what the position of clerk would go to a Pop. George Clark, ex-judge of the appellate court, was being pushed for the place, but for some reason he and his Populist indorsements were brushed aside and the place given to a Democrat who had never been mentioned as a candidate.

WILL BE NAMED THIS WEEK.

Governor Leedy Considering the Topeka, Wichita and Fort Scott Police Board Matter.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) Governor Leedy to-day stated that he would complete the appointment of police boards this coming week. A delegation of Wichita politicians, headed by Assistant Postmaster Locke, come in to-day to work for certain men on the Wichita board, but they met with a chilly reception. They belong to the wrong crowd. Attorney General Boyle has gone to Fort Scott to fix up things there, and upon his return the governor will appoint that board. Boyle will control the Fort Scott appointments absolutely. It is quite certain that two of the members of the Topeka board will be Wilson Keith and Charles Holliday. Holliday is the Democratic member of the present board.

A $12,000,000 STEAL.

State Superintendent Stryker Unearths a Gigantic Piece of Republican Rascality.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) State Superintendent Stryker, who imagines that the whole world is resting on his shoulders, has unearthed a deal whereby the Republicans robbed the state permanent school fund out of $12,000,000. This discovery was made by him a few days ago and he has been unable to sleep since. He says that a Republican legislature actually passed a bill twenty-five years or more ago giving to railway companies 500,000 acres of land donated by the national government to the state for school purposes. Had this not been done he asserts that there would be $20,000,000 in the permanent school fund now instead of $8,000,000.

Rose Likely to Be State Architect.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) The friends of W. W. Rose, of Kansas City, Kas., are feeling jubilant over a quiet tip from the inner circle that he will probably be chosen state architect. He is a strong free silver supporter and has been here pushing his claims.

To Succeed Vic Murdock.

Wichita, Kas., Jan. 22.—(Special.) The judges of the appellate court, Southern division, have tendered to Will A. Ayers, of this city, the appointment as clerk of that court. Mr. Ayers was one of the candidates for railroad commissioner. He succeeds Victor Murdock.

Mr. Boyle Very Particular.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) Attorney General Boyle does not propose to patronize any of the drug stores of this city during his term of office. He has made application for membership in the Topeka Club.

Landis to Take Charge February 1.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—(Special.) Harry Landis, the new warden of the penitentiary, has informed Bruce Lynch that he will be ready to take charge of the office February 1.

A YOUTHFUL FORGER.

Tried to Victimize Councilman Wolf, but His Bogus Check Was Not Cashed and He Was Arrested.

Close upon the ignominious decapitation of his high hat ordinance and the accompanying humiliation, Councilman Julius J. Wolf was victimized yesterday by a most youthful forger.

Through the newspapers, the councilman had been pictured to the juvenile DeFrance as a "soft one." He sauntered into Wolf's store and asked to look at a cheap suit.

"I have something for $5," said Mr. Wolf, and the customer, who appeared to be not more than 12 years of age, agreed to take it and produced a check for $7.50 drawn on the Missouri Savings bank. Before he cashed the check, Councilman Wolf took it to the bank, found it was no good and subsequently had the boy arrested. He gave the name of Louis Kuhnlein, and said he lived at 503 Minnesota avenue. Kansas City, Kas. His father is a laborer. Kuhnlein says the blank check was given him by a woman, and that another boy signed it.

Councilman Wolf says he will not prosecute the boy, but wishes Chief Julian to administer a good lecture to him.

Snatched Her Pocketbook.

Miss Clara Holbrook, of 3020 East Nineteenth street, had her pocketbook, containing 50 cents, snatched by a small negro boy while she was standing in front of the Jones dry goods store at Sixth and Main streets, last night. The boy escaped with the booty and Miss Holbrook reported her loss to the police.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Arrangement Made to Ventilate Some of the School Houses—Health of Pupils Endangered.

At the regular meeting of the board of education last night it was decided to place "window boards" on the lower sashes of all the windows in the school buildings where there are not proper systems of ventilation. These boards will be about four inches wide and will be attached to the sashes by hinges. When the window is raised, the board will fall in place and prevent a draught from blowing across the heads of the pupils. The ventilation will be made through the crevice between the upper and lower sashes when the window is raised.

City Physician Coffin in visiting several of the old school buildings found that the health of the pupils was endangered on account of the poor ventilating system. The plan ordered last night, together with the protection against the intense heat near the radiators, which was ordered by the board about the middle of the week, it is thought will make the atmosphere in all the school rooms sanitary and of uniform temperature.

The resignation of Miss Sue T. Fluhart, a teacher in the Washington school, was received and accepted by the board. Miss Annie Marlow was appointed to fill the vacancy. Miss Clara Banta was appointed a teacher in the Benton school.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Lafayette B. Hill, the 17-year-old son of Rev. Dr. Felix R. Hill, pastor of the Troost Avenue M. E. church, died yesterday at the family home, 236 Troost avenue, after a week's illness from appendicitis. An operation was performed last Thursday, but it failed to relieve him. His death it is thought by Dr. C. S. Hall, the attending physician, was the result of an internal hemorrhage. The funeral services will take place from the family home this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Bishop Hendrix will officiate. The body will be taken to-morrow morning to Nashville, Tenn., for burial. He was in his second year at the Central high school, and was the assistant secretary of the Troost Avenue Methodist Sunday school.

George Brooks, aged 86, years, died of old age yesterday at his home, corner of Bell and River front. He was one of the first settlers of Kansas City, having come to Kansas City from England in 1869. Burial will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in Oak Grove cemetery.

The funeral services of Mrs. Eliza Vouvie, who died Thursday at her home, corner of Seventeenth and McGee streets, will be held from the late residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Burial will be in Elmwood cemetery.

The funeral services of Mrs. Ira Lewis were held from her late home, 917 Locust street, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Hopkins officiated. The body was taken to Cleveland, O., for burial.

Michael J. Shelley, aged 77 years, died yesterday at his home, 2640 Penn street, of heart disease. Burial will take place in Mount St. Mary's cemetery to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

W. A. Tull, aged 50 years, a carmaker for the Missouri Pacific railroad, died at the company's hospital yesterday. The body was sent to Atchison, Kas., his home, at 4 o'clock.

Meeting of Principals.

The monthly meeting of the public school principals was held in the board of education rooms in the Public Library building yesterday morning. "The Social, Political and Religious Influences That Have Shaped the Educational Systems of the Country," was the subject of a paper by W. C. Ridgway, of the Karnes school. Miss Elma J. Webster, of the Hamilton school, and J. M. Cottingham, of the Benton school, were foremost in the discussion of the subject.

Princeton Entrance Examinations.

Professor H. B. Fine, of Princeton college, has notified Professor R. A. Minckwitz, of the high school, that he has been appointed local supervisor of the Princeton examinations, to be held June 17 and 18, at the Central high school.

POISONED THEIR OWN MEN.

SPANISH BARBARITY FAILS TO REACH INTENDED VICTIMS.

Troops Poison Wells and Spanish Guerrillas Are the First to Partake—More Than Twenty-five Dead—Cuba News.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 23.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Key West says: A horrible story comes from Jumento, province of Santa Clara, telling of quick retribution to the Spaniards for their butchery and barbarous methods of warfare. A Spanish force under Captain Martelli entered the place, which had been the camp of the insurgents, and, before going away, secretly poisoned the wells and a fine spring, noted for affording extra pure water. That evening a Spanish band of guerrillas entered the town, after the others had left, and used the water, from which over twenty-five men died. The guerrilla captain charged the Cuban residents with poisoning his men. He took the principal residents prisoners and shot them dead. He then turned the women over to the tender mercies of the men, who shot young boys who attempted to save their mothers and sisters. He burned the village.

The next day some of the Spanish troops told the guerrillas the story of the trap they had set for the Cubans and learned that their own companions in arms had been caught by their own barbarous plots.

New York, Jan. 23.—A Key West special to the World says: Spanish guerrillas surrounded Las Palmeras, twenty miles south of Artemisa, at midnight, and fired all the dwellings. As the inmates rushed out, they were shot down, women and children, as well as men. When morning came more than fifty bodies were seen among the ruins.

A Cuban band, attracted by the firing, came up two hours after and started after the Spaniards. Catching up with them, a hot fight ensued, and out of a company of seventy-five guerrillas, thirty-five were killed.

MAY BE TREATED AS PIRATES.

Attorney General Harmon Must Be in Earnest in His War on Filibusters.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Since the decision of Judge Locke, some days ago, at Jacksonville, Fla., in the case of the supposed filibuster, the Three Friends, Attorney General Harmon has given the question raised by the defense careful attention, and has reached the conclusion that the decision was not good law. The decision was to the effect that the law inhibiting the outfitting and departure from the United States of armed expeditions to aid a people in its contests against the lawful authority of a nation with which the United States is on friendly terms, does not apply to the Cuban insurgents, they not being a people within the meaning of the law.

The attorney general takes a view directly in opposition to that announced by Judge Locke, and, in order that the matter may be brought to a speedy determination, he has applied to the United States supreme court for a writ of certiorari on the United States court of appeals at New Orleans, directing that the case be at once certified to the United States supreme court for trial. The attorney general, in speaking of the matter to-day, said that if Judge Locke's interpretation of the law that these expeditions are non-political is correct, it necessarily follows that persons engaged in them are pirates, and that he was seriously considering the question of arresting them as such. The attorney general is very much in earnest in this matter, and it is not at all unlikely that heroic steps will be taken to put a stop to the expeditions which are constantly being set afoot in aid of the Cuban insurgents.

A SPANISH ATROCITY.

Soldiers Interfere With a Cuban Funeral and Throw the Corpse Into the Street.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 23.—Carlos Antiles, a well known literary man and a Cuban by birth, died Sunday at Guanabacoa. The funeral procession on Monday was stopped by a mob of Spanish soldiers, who broke open the coffin, took out the corpse, and after brutally handling and beating it with their muskets and swords, threw it into the street and forbade the mourners to take it up. The people dispersed, in fear of their lives, but some hours later, finding the soldiers had left, they recovered the body and buried it.

The bodies of three schoolgirls, who disappeared last week, were found Tuesday on the outskirts of Guanabacoa, mutilated and with hardly a shred of clothing upon them. Dogs had partly eaten them.

For Cuban Independence.

Washington, Jan. 23.—(Special.) Senator Cockrell to-day presented in the senate resolutions of the citizens of Bonne Terre, Mo., favoring the independence of Cuba.

THE PASSING OF J. WELLER.

Populist Party in Missouri Nearly Committed Suicide When It Ousted Him.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 23.—(Special.) The Populist party in Missouri is in a bad way. The firing of J. Weller Long last night has about killed it. Long is a middle-of-the-road Populist. He left here in no pleasant mood to-day, declaring that the fusion crowd had packed the committee with their friends from St. Louis by furnishing them with railroad passes, while Long's friends could not get here because of the expense. Long claims that his followers will meet in a few days. J. G. Schuster, of St. Louis, was read out of the party with Long.

The afternoon was devoted to the reform press meeting of the Populist papers. There were but four or five members present, and but little interest was manifested.

Democrats to Put Up a Ticket.

Moberly, Mo., Jan. 23.—(Special.) The Democrats of Moberly had a meeting tonight, and decided to put a straight ticket in the field for the municipal election, which occurs here next April. The movement was advocated by a saloonkeeper, who was the spokesman of the meeting. The Republicans are ready to meet them, and go them one better.

Got What He Deserved.

Ernest P. Lynnwood, a printer living at 15 West Sixth street, kicked a St. Bernard dog in a barber shop at 509 Independence avenue last night, and the dog retaliated by jumping upon Ernest and inserting four large teeth in his left arm. Police Surgeon Landon dressed Lynnwood's wounds and he went home.

Halstead Will Arrive To-day.

Murat Halstead, the celebrated journalist, will arrive in the city to-day. He will deliver a lecture in the Coates opera house Tuesday night.

PERSONAL.

J. E. Brown, Boston, is at the Coates.
R. W. Davies, Detroit, is at the Coates.
J. L. Adkin, Philadelphia, is at the Coates.
J. B. Alton, Cleveland, is at the Coates.
W. C. Burleigh, Chicago, is at the Coates.
W. T. Harris, of Cincinnati, is at the Coates.
E. S. Murphy, New York, is at the Coates.
S. H. Greenbaum, Louisville, is at the Coates.
O. Rogers, Lincoln, Neb., is at the Coates.
H. B. Johnson, Columbus, O., is at the Coates.
J. D. Reune, Chicago, is at the Savoy.
Lou Meyers, St. Louis, is at the Savoy.
W. M. Jackson, Chicago, is at the Savoy.
M. H. Burt, Indianapolis, is at the Savoy.
F. D. Hawkins, Chicago, is at the Savoy.
C. D. Ransdell, St. Joseph, is at the Savoy.
Alf Washington, Chicago, is at the Savoy.
S. B. Jones, Higgins, Tex., is at the New Albany.
J. H. Wright, El Paso, Tex., is at the New Albany.
E. Zeysing, Dover, Mo., is at the New Albany.
W. D. Post, Lincoln, Neb., is at the New Albany.
S. J. White, Waverly, Mo., is at the New Albany.

A DAKOTA WEDDING RECEPTION

"I am going to show you something of our Dakota social life," said Cecilia to me. "I am going to take you to the wedding reception that the Ericsons, of South Forkington, are to give to their son and his bride to-morrow night. The Ericsons are Norwegians, but Olaf, the son, has married an American, so the reception will be after the American manner—at least, after the American manner as shown in South Forkington. And this, by the way, does not demand evening dress."

Promptly at 8 o'clock the following night Cecilia, Bob and I started to walk the quarter of a mile that lies between Forkington and South Forkington. Across the level stretch of prairie the lights from the Ericsons' two-storied house gleamed like beacons for the irregular procession of wedding guests who, like ourselves, wended their way southward in the light of the rising moon.

"Mrs. Ericson has made a clean sweep of the town," commented Bob. "Just ahead of us is Mrs. Larson, who washes for a dollar a day. She is going, you see, with her daughter Wilma. The Ericsons have been prosperous, but they aren't snobs, and they invite their old compatriots whether they happen to be up or down in the Dakota world. Good evening, Mrs. Larson."

"Gude efening," said Mrs. Larson, pausing for a moment. "You go to reception? Yes, I go, too. I feel lil bit afarid to go out with Americanes, but I go with Wilma. Yes, with Wilma it is different. She is like Americane girl. Yes, I buy for her organ and easel; she has parlor like Americane girl."

"Think of slaving for a dollar a day to lift your daughter up in the social scale, with an easel for a lever and a cabinet organ for a fulcrum. There's more pathos in her little parlor than she thinks," said Bob.

"That big, broad-shouldered man ahead of us," said Cecilia, "is Fritz Bruner. He has been splendidly educated in Germany, but he came out here a year ago to stand behind the counter and sell calico and ax handles, and build up the West like the rest of us."

"He brought six trunks and a zither. One trunk was full of knit socks, enough to last him the rest of his life. It's the German thorough way of doing things," said Bob. "Ah, there, Fritz."

"Come and see me, Bop," said Fritz, turning rould. He was fond of the current slang. Perceiving Cecilia and me, he doffed his hat and made a profound bow, which seemed, with the wide prairie stretching north, south, east and west, grander than any bow I had ever seen.

"Dis is better vedder dan ve hat for the last Forkington barty, Mrs. Gordon," he said to Cecilia. "Then came the plizzard, vith snow and vint at both ends."

"Did it keep the people at home?" I asked.

"Veil, no; ve got sleighs and gathered up the gustomers," he answered.

"Guests is the word," corrected Cecilia.

"I thank you, madam," Mr. Bruner said, and with another radiant smile and profound bow he covered his blonde head and hurried on.

"He's after that Wellesley girl," said Bob. "She came out in September to teach in the high school, and she rubs English into Fritz on the side for an hour every evening. He is awful fond of walking and driving out with her. If any one else did it we would say it meant something, but Fritz is so confoundedly economical it's the general impression that he's doing it to improve his English for nothing."

While Bob was entertaining me with anecdotes of Fritz' economical spirit his name was suddenly called by some one back of us, and we all turned to see striding toward us a fair-haired young fellow, who was presented to me as Mr. Percy Compton.

"What brings you here?" asked Bob.

"An invitation, not a thing else," said Mr. Percy Compton. "Young Ericson buys stock out at Reggie D'Encourt's farm. I know him well. I'm off on a little holiday from feedin' pigs. I'm a pup at the D'Encourts, you know," Percy Compton explained to me.

"Pup at the D'Encourts means that he is a young son of Old England sent out to the D'Encourts to learn how to farm," Bob further explained.

We had by this time reached the Ericson house, and, after mounting the steps, Bob clattered at the gong bell. The door was imediately opened by a tall woman in a black silk gown and a white apron. Her smooth, fine hair was parted and brushed back from her healthy, high cheek boned face. Cecelia presented me, and never shall I forget the recitative that followed as Mrs. Ericson took my hand. It is difficult to reproduce it without the use of notes and a staff, but it was something after this fashion; all the vowel prolongations were given with a rising inflection:

"How-oo do-oo you-oo do-oo, Meesis Farley? I-ee ha-ave see-een you-oo ma-any ti-eems a-at church. Bu-ut we-ee ha-ave na-ver yet be-een introduced."

We were ushered at once into the parlor—there was no hall in the house—and found ourselves in the midst of the party.

There sat the guests, ranged in a kind of oval formed by cane-seated chairs, plush upholstered rockers, and carpet-covered sofas. The men were on one side, the women on the other, and as far as I was able to see the interests of all were centered upon a photograph album held warily on his knees by a grave-looking youth. We were taken in charge by a pretty, slender daughter of the house, who headed Bob and Mr. Crompton to the left, and then escorted Cecilia and me to her mother's bedroom off the parlor, where we took off our jackets and smoothed hair that had been ruffled by the Dakota winds. Then we were ushered by another Miss Ericson into an apartment that differed from the parlor in that it has less plush, fewer photographs, and an organ instead of a piano. After our presentation here to the perspiring bride and groom, we, at Cecelia's suggestion, joined what she called "the silent majority" in the parlor.

We had just seated ourselves gravely and decorously when the mother of the bride appeared in the doorway.

"Come," she said, "you must get a-carryin' on at something. Don't any of you know any games?"

Not one of us replied.

On the extreme edge of a sofa sat Mr. Percy Compton. His blue eyes had a faraway expression, and he seemed unaware of the presence of the bride's resolute mother. This lady brought him back summarily to a knowledge of his surroundings and his responsibilities.

"Mr. Compton knows a nice game, I'm sure. Come, Mr. Compton, start one of your English games."

"Really," he said, with a start, "really, I don't know anything."

His frank confession caused a general smile; but our gravity was quickly restored by the bride's mother, who said, with an air implying that too much frivolity was rife:

"Come, we must have a game. Now, all of you get to thinkin'."

The third Miss Ericson came to our relief, and announced that some of the friends present were willing to favor us with a little music. The programme that followed was one of the most diversified that I ever had the fortune to hear. It included a chorus, "Bringing in the Sheaves," sung to the cabinet organ accompaniment, and "Der Wirthin Tochterlein," capitally trolled out by Fritz Bruner to his own zither accompaniment. One of the young lawyers of the town played "The Owl and the Pussy Cat," and whistled the air. Miss Wilma Larson favored us with a schottische on the organ, and the town butcher sang a comic song.

At last the bride's mother appeared in the doorway. Upon her had devolved the duty of seeing that the affair went off in the American manner, and it was plain to be seen that she thought the time had come to put a stop to so much noise.

"There's room in the dinin'-room for twenty couples, so please step out. Mrs. Farley, Mr. Compton, and others from out of town will eat now."

Mr. Compton escorted me out into the long, rag-carpeted dining room. The table in the middle of the floor was laden with cold meats, pickles, jellies and cakes. We were seated around the room, and then appeared young Gustave Ericson, holding in his arms a pile of smoothly planed boards a foot and a half square. He stooped down before me.

"Take one off, please," he said, noticing my hesitancy, "and hold it in your lap. It's to put your plate on. I suppose you don't have them East. A young man that works in the mill here made them. He spilled a cup of hot coffee on himself once; that's how he happened to think they would be a good thing."

When the dessert of cake and ice cream was finished, Bob said to me:

"If I am not mistaken the supreme finishing touch of South Forkington swelldom will soon appear."

"What is it?" I asked.

"I won't tell you; I want to see if you'll be equal to the occasion."

He had scarcely finished speaking when Mrs. Ericson appeared in the doorway. In one hand she held a red pressed-glass finger bowl and over her arm hung a blue bordered towel. She solemnly pursued the rounds and the fingers of the assembled forty were dipped in succession into the same bowl. We then, after the passing of toothpicks, withdrew to the parlor and another forty were invited to the dining room.

At 11 o'clock the editor of the town weekly paper rose and said he "guessed he'd have to be going." The rest of us all "guessed" as much, and soon there was a general exodus. As Cecilia, Bob and I started down the front steps we saw a line of young men standing on the piazza.

"They wait there," Cecilia explained to me, "for the girls to come out. When the one appears whom a certain man wishes to escort home, he goes up and asks her permission. The poor girl never knows until she is out of the house whether she is to have 'company home' or not. Bob, just walk a little slowly and see if Fritz Bruner takes the Wellesley graduate."

"There they are ahead of us," Bob replied, "walking together over the prairie."

The full October moon, riding high in the heavens, showed the tall, slender figure of the young German. The Wellesley girl's hand rested on his arm, and her head, enveloped in a white Liberty scarf, was turned upward toward his.

"I think there is something in that," said Cecilia; "I know it."

"Nonsense," said Bob, "he's improving his English, I tell you."

"You needn't tell me," said Cecilia, "that they are talking about verbs, or 'werps,' as Mr. Bruner calls them. It's something older than verbs he's talking about, Bob, I know it."—London Sun.

LIFE ON THE ISLE OF CUBA.

PICTURED AS EXISTING PRIOR TO THE PRESENT WAR.

Shocking Scenes and Experiences of an American Visitor—Strangers Stand in Need of Extreme Caution There.

From the Boston Transcript.

The rainy season in Cuba, or "the time of the waters," as the natives call it in Spanish, begins usually tne last of May. Then what was late a paradise is turned into a veritable mudhole. The most intolerable heat prevails, and myriads of flies and mosquitoes swarm everywhere. This lasts for something over four months, for it is well into October before the season changes. In the meantime, rainstorms of tremendous fury rage intermittently. These showers are unsurpassed outside the tropics. The noise of them cannot be conceived by a person who has never heard it. There is a perfect thundering of water that drowns out every other sound, so that it is impossible to keep up conversation. The rain pours down on the hollow tiles of the roofs and falls from the eaves in cataracts. It soaks even the walls and floors, wetting the inside so that the moisture drips off the furniture.

The ground is completely soaked. One such rain is said to be worth millions to the tobacco planters, but the inconvenience to everyday life is excessive. The red dirt in the interior of the island alternates with the changing seasons between a state of fine powder and sticking mud and so after a rain the roads are impassable, and no one can go for bread and meat. As no animal larger than a hog may be killed without a permit from the government, we had either to live on pork or go without meat.

To escape the incessant rains of the season many people go to the popular resorts on the northern coast, where the wet season is much shorter, and less disagreeable. Some of these places are delightfully high and dry. The most attractive at which we visited were the Vedado on the coast, about three miles out from Havana. There are pretty villas all about there with beautiful gardens and roof plazzas that command a fine sea view. The hotel draws gay company and there is much bathing, for the beach is good; but sharks as large as big cod abound. For protection against them the bathing places are barred off with railroad iron fastened closely together, and through this we could see the creatures snapping their jaws.

At these watering places there is an abundance of what the Cubans call "gayety," but which is really nothing more than show, confusion and dirt. In the narrow streets the vendors hawk loudly and the stage coaches toot their tin horns and clank noisily by. In the gardens the indolent servants make quite as much noise as the screaming children, for both are without restraint. Dinner is served in a courtyard, where the white marble floor is unwashed, a pig feeds under the table, and a careless waiter lets his filthy towel drag over the beautiful gown of the hostess, and still is unrebuked.

And yet these things occur among the better class of Cubans who have lived abroad. An American in Cuba once observed to me that these people are much like the educated savage who at the first opportunity falls back into his primitive habits. But the Cubans are always kind-hearted, and on numberless occasions I have observed their wonderful generosity.

At the summer resorts we heard much good dance music in that curious syncopated time which is peculiar to Spanish airs. The best player was a Cuban barber, who was ignorant of the rudiments of music, but could compose charming impromptu melodies. While in Cuba I heard the talented native pianist, Cervantes, and Brindis, the celebrated negro virtuoso, who was then on leave of absence from Austria, where he is court violinist. The Cuban audience seemed keenly appreciative. They are by no means ignorant in this regard, and Havana can boast an excellent conservatory, with both German and native teachers.

Instances of Spanish imposition and tyranny were continually occurring during my stay. Utter lawlessness, too, is common everywhere among the authorities. A poor old negro of whom I knew was met one day by a party of the