

# FAIR MANIAC HOLDS A JAIL IN TERROR

## MIND OF PRETTY MAID GIVES UP TO LIQUOR.

### HAILS JUDGE AS CARNEGIE

Then Pleads for Cigarette—Mad Girl Attempts to Burn Kitten to Death in Gas Jet—Women Insane Flee Before Attacks.

Cleveland, O.—Liquor and dissipation are said to have caused the mind of pretty Bessie Flinn to give way to the strain placed upon it. Probate Judge Hadden ordered her committed to the Newburg state hospital, and she was taken to that institution.

The case of the girl is one of the strangest and most pathetic that ever came before the probate court. Traces of one time refinement still linger on her face. She is only 24, but five years of a wild life have added years to her appearance. Wild-eyed, fendsish at times, docile as a child at other moments, her mind is said to be utterly gone.

When the girl was brought to the county jail from the workhouse, where the police sent her for an ordinary offense. Taken before Judge Hadden she greeted him:

"Well, if there isn't Andrew Carnegie. Give me a cigarette, won't you?" The judge was forced to refuse her request, and she pleaded with spectators to hand her just one.

"Just one cigarette, just one. I haven't had one for days," she cried.

Back in the woman's ward of the jail, where she was taken from the courtroom she grew violent. Running through the corridor of the lower tier of cells she screamed and raved. The other prisoners were thrown into a panic and their screams mingled with those of the mad woman. Mrs. Chadwick, in the corridor on the third floor, heard the cries and started down the steps. She was pushed back into a chair and calmed.

Catching sight of a small kitten that had wandered through the bars in to the corridor, the woman, with a



SHE PUSHED THE LITTLE JAIL PET INTO A JET OF BURNING GAS.

wild shriek, pounced upon it. Reaching high above her head she pushed the little jail pet into a jet of burning gas. Three women prisoners, afraid for their own safety, attacked the mad girl and compelled her to relinquish her hold on the kitten. Dazed and suffering it slunk into a corner of the corridor and cried piteously until one of the prisoners gathered it up in her arms and eased its pain.

Finding herself unable to control the girl the jail matron gave the alarm and two deputy sheriffs rushed into the ward. Seizing the girl they struggled and fought until the doors of a cell were closed and locked against her. While driving through the city to Newburg she would glance from the carriage window and call passers by distinguished names. Carnegie's name seemed to be a favorite and many an imaginative iron king was petitioned to give her "just one cigarette."

## WITHIN INCH OF DEATH DOWN IN A MINE.

Visitors in a Colorado Shaft Stand on Crumbling Ledge Above Thirty Feet of Water.

Denver, Col.—To face death by drowning in the icy waters of a cavern 1,000 feet under ground, to feel a narrow strip of ground affording temporary safety crumbling away inch by inch into the black waters lapping at their feet, to see their only hope of rescue just an inch above their outstretched hands and, finally, to be saved after hope was gone, was the experience of Howard Wyndham and his companion, Sir George Berkeley, of London, in the Mohegan mine in Victor.

The visitors went to Victor to inspect the Mohegan mine, and were being lowered in the shaft when they saw water below them. They jerked the bell rope to signal the engineer, and broke it. The cage continued downward and when the water was up to their chins they jumped for a ledge and reached it.

The engineer, puzzled by the one bell he had heard before the rope broke, began hoisting slowly, and the cage left them. Then they discovered that the clay ledge they were standing upon was breaking down. Barely in time to save them, the cage was lowered again and stopped where they could reach it and they were hoisted in safety.

The shaft had filled to a depth of 30 feet or more from seepage.

## BEES MAKE HOME IN A LONDON SHOP.

Loosed for Airing, They Invade Candy and Flour Departments Instead of Kensington Gardens.

London.—A London store where one can buy anything from a suspender button to an elephant, has added a department where anything living or dead which a naturalist collects from fog spawn to an observatory hive of 40,000 bees, may be bought.

The first hive of bees which arrived at Whiteley's almost caused a panic. On the evening of their arrival the bees were let loose for an airing, it being thought they would fly to Kensington gardens in quest of honey. But the bees proved themselves economists. They invaded the stores and took possession of the flower, candy and grocery departments and helped themselves to the sugar and other sweets about. It was



THE BEES CAUSED A PANIC IN THE STORE.

hours before the last been returned home. Now the bees are kept in the hive until the store closes. Then they are released from the roof and wander in search of sweetness wherever they will until after dark.

Already these hives, and the formicariums, or nests of living ants, are in great demand. A herd of the ant's cows—the common green fly—and about half a dozen of their domestic pets—the little white woodlouse, which is not as big as one letter of its terrific name, Platyrthus Hoffmannae—were introduced into each nest.

The ants may be seen building, laying out roads, boring tunnels, constructing cowsheds and milking their cows, playing with their pets, attending in state on their queen, storing away their eggs and food, feeding and washing their young and burying their dead in the cemetery each colony has built in one corner of its nest.

The greatest demand so far in the new department has been for Japanese waltzing mice, which come out of their nests and indulge in periodical mad whirls until they look like nothing but balls of black-and-white wool.

There are lizards, frogs and newts alive and in spirit, aquaria illustrating the development of pond life, and mounted moths and butterflies, as well as cases showing the life history of insects injurious to crops and cattle.

## NORTH CAROLINA BOY EATEN BY A SHARK.

Sixteen-Year-Old Sutton Davis Falls a Victim to Monster at Beaufort.

Beaufort, N. C.—Sutton Davis, a boy of 16, while wading and playing in the water at Davis Shore, ten miles east of here, was attacked and eaten by a very large shark.

Davis and others were waist deep in the water, greatly enjoying themselves. The approach of the shark was not noticed. It threw the boy in the air, caught him in its mouth as he struck the water, pulled him under and disappeared into the deep water.

Davis' companions were too horror-stricken to do anything, even if they had had a weapons with them, which they did not.

Thorough search has been made, but not a particle of the unfortunate lad's body has been found.

Many fat-backs have been caught this month and a quantity of refuse matter has been thrown back into the water from the factories. The sharks have come in to feast on this, and many of them have been seen during the last two weeks. No one felt any alarm, as no one had been molested by a shark in Beaufort waters for nearly 50 years. Grown folks and children who daily enjoyed diving and swimming matches have discontinued this sport since the terrible death of young Davis.

## Danced in His Nightshirt.

Chicago.—An insane man dancing in his night shirt on the roof of a paint store, on Cottage Grove avenue, early the other day, was an apparition that shocked belated passers-by. The dancer took his position on the roof's dizzy edge and kicked rhythmical legs against the setting moon. Some of the witnesses called the police, but the terpsichorean artist leaped down from his perch by means of neighboring roofs and lost himself in the darkness. Later he repeated his performance, but this time he was in street clothes. The Hyde Park patrol wagon came on the scene at a gallop, but again the dancer escaped. His identity is unknown.

## Commits Suicide in Coffin.

Stout City, Ia.—Lars Peterson, a carpenter, committed suicide in a coffin which he made to order for himself according to measurements of his body. After attaching a rubber hose to a gas jet and passing it through a small hole in the lid, he laid down in the casket and was asphyxiated in a few moments.

## PERRY BELMONT'S HORSES ATTRACT KING EDWARD



It is well-known that a "good piece of horse-flesh" is a joy forever in the eyes of King Edward and that no turfman is more interested in following the races than he. It will be remembered that when he ascended the throne it was feared that his liking in this direction would not well comport with the dignity which ought to be found in a ruler of the British nation. These doubts have been dispelled by the king's temperance in the matter, but no one is greatly astonished that this trait of the king's is still well to the fore, as evidenced most recently by his request of our famous turfman, Perry Belmont, of New York, that the latter send some of his horses to race in England.

It would probably puzzle many of Mr. Belmont's friends to say just what is vocation and what is avocation with him. He is a good lawyer; he is a strong politician; he is a clever financier; he is an accomplished diplomat; he is a well-known club man and he is a famous turfman. In support of the first two counts it is only necessary to record that after graduating at Harvard and the Columbia law school he pursued a legal practice and a political activity that took him to congress, where he served seven years, becoming chairman of the committee on foreign affairs; as a financier, he is director of numerous corporations, and as a diplomat, he was minister to Spain in 1888; as a clubman, a chair is reserved for him in nearly every notable club in New York city.

## A GENIAL KANSAS EDITOR

When things in general have begun to look involved and there begins to be some misunderstanding and many false reports as to how the west regards the matter, the weather-wise begin to look for something from the pen of the author of "The Real Issue," "Strategems and Spoils," "The Court of Boyville," and that short but impressive editorial which made him famous, "What's the Matter With Kansas." William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, is regarded by a steadily growing audience as one of the best interpreters the west has ever had. As was to be expected, the recent speech-making invasion of the west by William Travers Jerome, of New York, and by Thomas W. Lawson, did not escape the analytical eye of this always watchful Kansan, who has made it the occasion of an illuminating description of the complacency of the west. "The west viewed Mr. Lawson's thoroughly sincere and honest fire alarm with something of the composure with which the hotel dining room girl greeted the drummer, who, looking out of his window just before daylight, and seeing a burning gas well, rushed through the dining room shouting: 'The town's on fire!' The girl went right on stacking up the period of a knife and fork and a spoon at each plate, and called: 'Come on back, mister, there'll be lots of time for you to get your trousers on.'" As for Mr. Jerome, he continued: "The west knows and admires Jerome for what he has done, and it did not care much what he said."

William Allen White was born at Emporia, Kan., in 1868, was educated in the common schools at Eldorado and the state university at Lawrence, Kan.

## A SPOKESMAN FOR THE RUSSIAN JEWS



The national topic of special interest in Jewish circles in the United States and which has caused general comment, has related to the appropriateness of a proposed appeal by the Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith, through its president, Adolf Krause, to the Russian peace envoy, Count Sergius Witte, on behalf of the persecuted Jews of Russia. The information that Count Sergius had expressed his willingness to receive Mr. Krause as representing the Jews of the United States, aroused Jewish trade unions, the Workingmen's Circle, and branches of the Bund and Zionist societies in New York to protest that Mr. Krause, though a well-known national figure among the Jews, was not authorized to represent the Jews of America in such an appeal. The B'Nai B'Rith, though an influential organization, was only one of 5,000 Jewish societies, many of which would regard an appeal to Count Sergius Witte as most deplorable. "The Jews of Russia are fighting for their rights and they don't want any pity or mercy from the Russian government or its representatives," said one speaker at a meeting in New York. It is even stated that Mr. Krause was opposed to the presentation of the petition and has been merely acting under orders from his organization.

The man who has thus become the center of this small tempest is a well-known Chicago lawyer, whose career emphasizes the cosmopolitan nature of the educated American populace. He was born in Bohemia in 1850 and was educated in the schools of that country before coming to America in 1865.

## RETIRING CONSUL GENERAL AT PARIS

John Kennedy Gowdy, formerly sheriff of Rush county, Indiana, (could any title better indicate the rough and ready west?) has been accorded an honor that well reveals the breadth of American ability. He has been banqueted by the American board of trade at Paris, France, on the occasion of his retirement after eight years of successful service in the diplomatic circles of that city of fashion and picturesque gallantry, as consul general from the United States. Mr. Gowdy knew exactly the kind of country he was representing, for he served with distinction in the civil war and has since been active in politics in his native state. He served as a private in Company L, Fifth Indiana cavalry, from September, 1862, to October, 1865, and joined the pursuit through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio for John Morgan and participated in his capture. He served under Gen. Sherman in the Georgia campaign. After the war he served for four years as sheriff and eight years as assessor of his county and was made chairman of the republican state committee of Indiana in 1891, working actively in that position for six years. In recognition of his services to the republican party, Mr. Gowdy was on March 20, 1897, appointed to the position as consul general at Paris. The eight years of diplomatic amenities which followed have given the polishing touches to a self-made career.

## PRINCE WHO SEEKS NORWEGIAN THRONE



The confidential mission to Denmark, upon which King Oscar, of Sweden, has sent the crown prince, Gustaf Adolf, is thought to presage the announcement of an attempt to place him on the Norwegian throne. Such an event would be regarded by the Norsemans as a calamity. Gustaf Adolf is a man of military training and inclinations, who looks upon the German kaiser as the ideal monarch. The Norsemans have never been able to forget his impetuous counsel to King Oscar during the friction between Norway and the throne in 1895, to the effect that the people of Norway be brought to terms by force of arms.

Prince Gustaf is tall and dark—is even taller than his father—but he lacks King Oscar's complaisance of manner and grace of speech. He is a man with the iron hand, the impulses of whose heart are an unknown quantity. Moreover, neither the Swedes nor the Norwegians are at all reassured by Prince Gustaf's relation to the family quarrel which resulted in the disinheritation by King Oscar of his second son, Prince Oscar, because the latter had married a woman of the people. Many of the common people trace their ancestry back to nobler blood than can the members of the royal family, whose rule began in 1818 when Napoleon's marshal, Bernadotte, a Frenchman, was made king of Sweden and Norway. In the face of this history Prince Gustaf is credited with having induced his father to issue an unnecessary public decree, disinheriting Prince Oscar, a document which contained many biting allusions. This was done despite the fact that it was well understood that Prince Oscar was the favorite of his mother, who, before her marriage to King Oscar, was the princess of Nassau.

## NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

### Lower Rates.

Minneapolis.—An announcement of the most vital, widespread and immediate importance to the farming interest of the northwest was made by the Great Northern railroad, the management of which decided to make a sweeping reduction in grain carrying rates.

This reduction of rates ranges from 5 cents per hundred, from the most distant points to a half cent from points nearest the Twin Cities and the head of the lakes. From Williston, distant from the head of the lakes 616 miles, the reduction is 5 cents. On the Granville branch, the Towner branch, the line from Rugby to Sables, the rates are cut three cents. This covers an immense stretch of country, much of it recently under cultivation, in North Dakota.

From Minot to the head of the lakes, from Grand Forks and Fargo and Hillsboro, on the Hannah line, running north from Larimore, on the Neche line and the St. Vincent line, the reduction is 2 cents per hundred. On the St. John's line, running from Churches Ferry, and the Walhalla line it is 3½ cents, and from Larimore it is 1½ cents. Other roads have met this rate.

### State Fair.

Hamline.—The promise for the Minnesota state fair this year is brighter than ever before. Special pains have been taken in all the preparations, which were commenced immediately after the close of the fair of 1901, and the months of careful work over details seem about to be crowned with unusual success. From Monday morning, Sept. 4 till 11 o'clock Saturday night, Sept. 9, the state fair grounds, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, will be crowded with exhibits and gay crowds of visitors. This has become the holiday week of the year for thousands of Minnesota people—a custom which is becoming more and more popular each season.

This year's fair is being developed along the lines which have proven so successful in the past; and indications a short time before the fair point to larger and better exhibits in every department.

The fair will be opened on Monday morning Sept. 4 with an address by Senator Dolliver of Iowa. In the afternoon of the same day, Dan Patch fastest harness horse in the world will make a sensational mile on the race track in an effort to lower his pacing record of 1:56. Dan Patch will appear on Monday only.

### Rush For State Land.

St. Paul.—Extensive advertising of Minnesota lands, and the fact that the state sells them on forty years' time with a payment of but 15 per cent, are doing wonders toward attracting settlers.

"Inquiries being received for state-land literature are tremendous," said S. G. Iverson, state auditor. "Last week alone our office received 875 inquiries for lands to be sold this fall. They came from every part of the United States and many from Canada, Missouri, Indiana and Pennsylvania furnish a large number of the letter writers."

### Oats For the Philippines.

Minneapolis.—Bidding against Seattle and San Francisco exporting houses, on a government contract for 6,000,000 pounds of oats—the government specifications being figured in pounds, not bushels—Minneapolis landed a big contract for shipment to the Philippines. The W. P. Devereux company made the deal. This quantity would make two good trainloads of oats of 65 cars each, or about 130 carloads in all.

### No More Slips.

Issuance of "slips" by elevators in place of regular receipts for grain is to become a thing of the past. The state railroad and warehouse commission has issued a circular letter declaring that the law in this regard is to be strictly enforced hereafter. The letter calls attention to the fact that the issuance of anything but the regular receipt for grain is a misdemeanor. The commissioners maintain that the old custom of issuing "slips" has caused an endless amount of litigation.

### News Notes.

Hastings.—The second annual street fair and carnival will be held Sept. 27 to 30.

South St. Paul—Jason Wilson, a section crew, committed suicide by cutting his throat.

Minneapolis.—The graves in the old St. Anthony cemetery on the east side are being picked over and over these days by chickens.

Minneapolis.—The labor market has been swept clean of able-bodied, desirable men, and there is an enormous demand at present for laborers of any description.

Mankato.—The Duluth, St. Cloud, Glenocoe and Mankato railway seems assured, at least so far as the portion of it between Albert Lea and Mankato is concerned, a distance of fifty-four miles.

St. Paul.—The week ending Saturday Aug. 12, was a banner work for the public baths. There were more than 40,000 bathers during the week, the income amounted to \$1,121.14 and there were no accidents.

Erhard.—A boy named Herman Schultz, was arrested at Breckenridge on the charge of raising bills, and has been bound over to the grand jury, bail being fixed at \$500.

Owatonna.—At the conclusion of Miss Wilder Johnson's trial for poisoning in the municipal court Judge Newhall bound the defendant over to the grand jury on \$1,000 bail.

## MINNESOTA'S CENSUS.

### OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

There are now Nearly 2,000,000 Persons in the Commonwealth. Losses in Some Sections.

The official population of Minnesota in 1905, including Indians, is 1,979,804. There are in all 10,225 Indians counted in the census, of whom all but 2,511 are included in county returns. The bureau has not, however, counted the Indians in Carlton, Clearwater, Itasca and St. Louis counties. The federal census of 1900 credited three of these counties with 2,456 Indians, so the bureau's total probably falls 3,000 behind on those counties. There seems to be no uniform practice as to counting the Indians.

The following table gives the official population by counties and congressional districts:

County—	1905.	1900.	Inc.
Dodge	12,757	13,340	583
Fillmore	27,216	28,238	1,022
Houston	15,392	15,400	8
Mower	22,346	22,335	11
Olmsted	22,409	23,119	710
Steele	16,362	16,524	162
Wabasha	18,710	18,924	214
Waseca	13,633	14,760	1,127
Winona	35,836	35,686	150
Totals	207,295	210,164	2,869
*Decrease.			
County—	1905.	1900.	Inc.
Blue Earth	31,228	32,263	1,035
Brown	20,523	19,787	736
Cottonwood	12,318	12,959	641
Fairbault	20,448	22,655	1,607
Jackson	14,838	14,793	45
Martin	19,397	19,595	198
Murray	11,715	11,911	196
Nobles	15,056	14,932	124
Pipestone	9,602	9,294	308
Rock	15,861	15,868	7
Watonwan	11,494	11,496	2
Totals	174,806	175,174	368
*Decrease.			
County—	1905.	1900.	Inc.
Carver	17,713	17,164	549
Dakota	23,471	21,732	1,739
Goodhue	31,628	31,137	491
Le Sueur	20,275	20,285	10
McLeod	19,318	19,595	277
Nicollet	14,944	14,744	200
Rice	26,247	26,080	167
Scott	18,561	18,561	0
Sibley	16,354	16,862	508
Totals	184,919	183,106	1,813
*Decrease.			
County—	1905.	1900.	Inc.
Chicago	14,341	13,248	1,093
Hamsey	206,330	170,554	35,776
Washington	28,884	27,808	1,076
Totals	249,555	211,610	37,945
County—	1905.	1900.	Inc.
Hennepin	292,806	228,340	64,466
*Decrease.			
County—	1905.	1900.	Inc.
Benton	9,474	8,721	753
Cass	11,012	7,777	3,235
Crow Wing	16,732	14,250	2,482
Douglas	18,780	17,964	816
Hubbard	9,408	6,578	2,830
Mooker	17,933	17,753	180
Morrison	24,584	22,891	1,693
Sherburne	17,911	17,911	0
Stearns	47,920	44,464	3,456
Todd	24,638	22,214	2,424
Wadena	9,317	7,921	1,396
Wright	29,467	29,157	310
Totals	227,828	208,162	19,666
*District includes 2,483 Indians; 2,382 Indians returned in 1900.			
County—	1905.	1900.	Inc.
Big Stone	12,374	12,499	125
Chippewa	9,652	9,335	317
Grant	19,398	18,416	982
Lac qui Parle	15,319	14,959	360
Lincoln	9,988	8,966	1,022
Lyon	16,171	14,591	1,580
Pope	13,304	12,577	727
Redwood	14,920	14,920	0
Renville	24,032	23,693	339
Stevens	9,215	8,721	494
Swift	15,515	15,515	0
Traverse	7,985	7,573	412
Yellow Medicine	15,899	14,602	1,297
Totals	196,325	184,257	12,068
*Decrease.			
County—	1905.	1900.	Inc.
Aitkin	9,537	6,743	2,794
Anoka	12,318	11,313	1,005
(a) Carlton	15,287	10,017	5,270
Cook	1,462	810	652
Isanti	11,489	4,573	6,916
(b) Itasca	11,489	4,573	6,916
Kanabec	6,194	4,614	1,580
Lake	6,273	4,654	1,619
Mill Lake	15,861	15,861	0
Pine	14,869	11,546	3,323
(c) St. Louis	117,513	82,932	34,581