BARS PETITION CANDIDATES

Statute Runs Against Persons Anxious to Serve the State.

ONLY REGULARS GET ON THE TICKET

Secretary of State Busy Sending Out Sample Ballots and Certificates of Nomination to the County Clerks.

LINCOLN, Oct. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The fifteen days limit of time for filing tickets by petition expired today and no petitions having come in only the regularly nominated state tickets will appear on the ballot. The certificates of nomination and sample ballot to the county clerks will all be sent out tomorrow.

The grand jury which has been in attendance at the federal court was dismissed today. The Higgins-Dorsey case is in progress in the court today and will probably last several days. Judge Wilson of Iowa is sitting in place of Judge Munger.

The legislative investigating committee in its recent report of its work in the office of commissioner of public lands and buildings makes a showing of the condition of the books during the two terms of A. R. Humphrey and the one term of H. C. Russell. A summing up of the report shows that in the six years the amount of money collected and not turned into the treasury or expended for the state foots up to $225.30, while the amount expended for the state in an unauthorized way is $8,182.53. The report also shows that Mr. Russell collected $696.20, which was expended for postage, express and other items instead of having been turned into the treasury, and then drawn out in the regular way. This item is also termed an unauthorized expenditure. The experting of the books and the making of this report has been done by Senator C. W. Beal and Expert Fred Jewell, and the expense to the state for their services up to date is over $1,000.

A table showing the amount of school lands leased by each commissioner is added to the report. In this it is shown that during the last ten months Land Commissioner Wolfe has leased 155,103 acres, while Mr. Russell's average for ten months was only 46,300 acres. The comparison of the amount of lands leased is put in the report in order that it might be shown that the two former commissioners had charged too much for traveling expenses. The summary of the work done by Commissioner Wolfe is included in the report, in which it is shown that up to October 1 he had offered 642,846 acres of land, leased 155,103 acres, received $7,319.75 in bonuses, traveled 7,459 miles, at an expense of $183.15. The review of Mr. Wolfe's work was no part of the duties of the committee as outlined by it, and is apparently injected into the report for political purposes.

Tomorrow the grand lodge of the Odd Fellows will meet in annual session at the senate chamber. The grand lodge was instituted in Nebraska City April 27, 1858, by C. P. Holley, D. D. G. S., and the officers installed were C. F. Holley, G. M.; Robert Furnas, G. S.; John Hamlin, G. T. Mr. Holley now resides at Artman, Colo. Furnas at Brownville and John Hamlin at Omaha.

Omaha people at the hotels: At the Lindell—J. A. Clark, E. D. Higgins, S. B. Rush, Oscar B. Hillis, R. C. Hoyt. At the Lincoln—C. Rudio, George W. Wright, H. J. Nichols.

THREE CONSECUTIVE WET DAYS.

Rain Falls Steadily and Will Help Fall Wheat Materially.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—Ever since last Friday evening there has been a constant downpour of rain in this part of Adams county. Five inches of water has fallen.

KEARNEY, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—For the past sixty hours it has been cloudy here all the time and rain has fallen at more or less frequent intervals. It has come gently and steadily and the total rainfall has been over two inches. The ground was never in better shape for winter and the prospects for a good crop next season were never brighter. There is a large acreage of winter wheat in the ground.

ST. PAUL, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—Good rains have fallen here the past three nights, making a total precipitation of 2.18 inches. The ground is now thoroughly soaked and fall grain will be booming.

EDGAR, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—The rain storm that began last Friday night continued, at intervals, all Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night, the precipitation amounting to a little more than four inches. The ground is now deeply saturated and in splendid condition for winter.

SEWARD, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—A welcome rain commenced on Saturday night and continued for about twenty-four hours, during which time 2.10 inches of water fell. The rain was general all over this section and will be of great benefit to the fall wheat.

SILVER CREEK, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—A fine rain fell on Friday night and Saturday night and with little interruption until this morning. The ground is sufficiently wet for fall plowing and for wheat and rye.

SURPRISE, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—The rainfall during the last forty-eight hours has been to the amount of about 3½ inches and it has all soaked into the ground in good shape. Several farmers are going to sow wheat since the rain. Corn is making an average of about thirty bushels to the acre. Some 15,000 sheep have been shipped to this point and are being fed in this vicinity.

ARCADIA, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—The abnormally warm weather of last week terminated on Friday in a cold wave, which was followed by rain that night and also on Saturday night. It also rained nearly all day Sunday. No evening services were held at the churches on account of the rain.

BANCROFT, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—Two and a half inches of water has fallen here since Sunday morning, and the prospects are that as much more will fall before it clears up.

WEST POINT, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—The rain fell continuously last night for twelve hours, soaking the ground thoroughly and putting the farm lands in excellent condition for fall plowing.

DAVID CITY, Oct. 18.—(Special.)—Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night the rain fell in a gentle, continuous shower. Two and a half inches of water fell during the time, all of which was absorbed by the ground where it fell. Pastures and winter wheat were drying fast.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—The rain continued all day yesterday and part of last night in this vicinity. The soil is now thoroughly soaked, and is in fine condition for the fall plowing.

BRYAN ON A TOUR OF THE STATE.

Said to Be Paid Five Hundred Dollars for One Speech at West Point.

WEST POINT, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—W. J. Bryan arrived here in the rain and spoke to a fair sized audience this afternoon. It was noticeable that the audience was about evenly divided between the different political parties. Very little enthusiasm was shown. Mr. Bryan whilst here was the guest of County Treasurer Joseph F. Zajicek. The price of his visit is understood to be $500.

NORFOLK, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—This was intended to be a great field day for the fusion forces of northeast Nebraska, but heavy rains during the last few days and threatening skies today somewhat interfered with the much advertised rally. This afternoon Congressman Sutherland spoke to an audience of about 200 in Marquardt's hall. Tonight W. J. Bryan addressed a good sized audience in a tent. Excursion trains were run from surrounding towns and one or two delegations brought bands. The muddy roads kept back a good many.

Close of Hastings Conference.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—The last day's session of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Topeka branch of the Women's foreign Missionary society was held in the Methodist church yesterday. At 9:30 o'clock there was a missionary love feast which was largely attended. Mrs. Mary C. Ninde then delivered an excellent address on "Christianity." In the evening the delegates and friends were again addressed by Mrs. Mary C. Ninde. This closed one of the largest and best meetings the society ever held.

Missionary for Woman Suffrage.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage association, recently held in Lincoln, Mrs. Ida Crouch-Hazlett of Denver was engaged to go over the First district and lecture and organize suffrage societies. Mrs. Hazlett is now performing that service. She spoke in Tecumseh Saturday, and a society will probably be organized here. She spoke in Table Rock yesterday and in Humboldt today.

Organize a Command in Grand Island.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—A command of the Union Veterans' union was organized in this city last night by T. J. Dunlap of Erie, Pa., the national organizer, who was here for that purpose. The command will be known as Lincoln command, No. 8, of Grand Island.

Water Works for Bancroft.

BANCROFT, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—Fairbanks, Morse & Co., the Omaha firm which is putting in a system of water works for this city, has a large force of men at work digging the trenches. By the terms of the contract the system is to be ready for operation by December 1.

Gives Birth to Triplets.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—On Saturday night triplets, two boys and a girl, were born to Mr. and Mrs. George Eager, residing three miles north of this city. The little ones are all doing well.

Busy Husking Their Corn.

BANCROFT, Neb., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—Farmers are busy husking corn, which is not yielding as well as was anticipated. The crop is estimated at from twenty to fifty bushels to the acre.

Nebraska News Notes.

Scarlet fever in a mild form is prevalent in and around McCook.

Frank Johnson of Duel county drowned himself while in a fit of despondency.

J. C. Seacrist and H. M. Bushnell of Lincoln have purchased the Auburn Post. W. S. Jay will have charge of the paper and conduct it for them.

Evans and Dayton of Imperial lost $100 worth of cattle as the result of eating cane. They were only on it a few minutes and fell dead in their tracks.

Minnie Smaha, a Ravenna girl, fell on a picket fence and the point of one of the pickets penetrated her thigh about three inches, making a dangerous wound.

Tuesday morning Rankin Brothers' elevator at Cambridge caught fire on the east side of the roof and only the timely and quick work of the bucket brigade saved the building and its contents.

The Swift company of Omaha drove through Kimball county several trail herds of sheep this week, numbering 10,000 head in all, which were purchased from the Warren Live Stock company of Cheyenne.

The firm of Enos & Pugh, which has published the Stanton Picket, has been dissolved. Mr. Pugh will enter other business and Mr. Enos will continue to print a first class republican paper in Stanton.

Last Saturday there was a big train of cattle came into Surprise, numbering nearly 800 head. The stock was shipped from Glenwood, Minn., and will be fed by C. B. Wilson, Mr. Patrick and W. H. Lamme of Ulysses.

Someone spiked the big cannon which has been standing in the court house yard at West Point since it announced the election of McKinley. A rat tail file was driven into the touch-hole in true war style and has made the big gun useless for firing until drilled out. It is thought to have been the work of some boys.

Over $43,000 of outside capital is invested in sheep feeding in Hall county, representing 23,321 head of sheep and over $142,000 of foreign money is invested in cattle feeding, representing over 5,000 head of cattle. These figures are taken from the records in the county clerk's office and when it is remembered that only about one-fifth of the cattle and sheep fed in the county this winter will be on loaned capital, the immensity of the industry for a comparatively young one, can be realized.

NEW TYPE OF STREET CAR.

Convenience and Comfort the Striking Features.

The new car for use on the green line to Chicopee, Mass., which is being made for the street railway company, is nearly done and will probably be finished the 20th, when it will be turned over to the street railway, who will fit it out with its electrical equipment. The car represents about the latest and best ideas in the construction for purposes of street transportation, relates the Springfield Republican. It departs from older styles in two important points, in its length and in the deep windows, which, if opened, will make the car a very pleasant means of summer travel. The body is thirty feet long and each vestibule is five feet in addition, making a total length of forty feet. The body is five feet longer than that of the last green cars which were built by the company for the Chicopee line, and the vestibules are each one foot longer. The doors are at one side of the vestibule, instead of at the center, as is generally the case, and these doors are thirty-six inches wide, instead of twenty-two inches, a more ordinary width. The seats are of the reversible type. There are on each side eight seats running from side to side, each to seat two people. At the ends are shorter seats running lengthwise of the car, two of these seats to accommodate three people each, and two to accommodate two each. There are two seats in each vestibule, made of slats, like those of an open car. Thus the total seating capacity of the car will be forty-six.

The car will give a better accommodation for smokers with its bigger vestibules with seats. The seats inside will be covered with crimson plush. The interior of the car will be handsomely finished. The ceiling will be decorated a dark brown on a handsome selection of white birch. The windows are eight inches deeper than was the case on the new green cars above referred to. This will make them very light and airy in summer. The ceiling will have five panels, in the middle one will be a group of five electric lights, in the two next groups of three, and in the end panels groups of two. Each lamp is sixteen-candle power and thus the lighting capacity of the car will be 240-candle power. The exterior will be painted, the lower part green and the posts and the upper part old ivory, a shade of cream, and there will be gold decorations. There will be no lettering and the destination will be indicated by signs. The car will be numbered 202. There will be four thirty-horse power motors, which will give twenty more horse power than the new green cars referred to above. There will be hand and air brakes and the car will be heated by the consolidated system of electric heat, the heaters attached to the truss plank at the bottom and grated so that there will be no danger of burning clothing. The lights will be of 3-16 plate and in two sashes. The deck lights will be of embossed green. This car is made as a sample and if it is satisfactory to the company others will be ordered like it.

Earnings of the "Beggar King."

John Wadleigh, better known as the "King of Beggars," has returned to this city after an absence of over a year, relates the San Francisco Call. He arrived a few days ago with his wife and family to seek pastures new among the charitably inclined, but as his true character is well known, he may not reap the amount he did on his last visit. Wadleigh and his wife have been in the habit of traveling from place to place and by their plausible tales of want and suffering have succeeded in gaining a living without much exertion. The title of king was given to him by his class owing to his great ability as a beggar. It is said by those who know that his earnings on his last visit amounted to nearly $200 a month.

The king is in the habit of occupying nicely furnished flats and enjoying the comforts of home life. At his leisure he follows the races with varying success, and is also addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. His wife, Irene, is a little woman, with a sweet face, and has an air of worldly ignorance about her which leads people to listen to her story, and often moves them to assist her. It is her scheme to obtain donations of furniture, bedding, provisions, etc., from as many people as she can, then dispose of the same at the highest price she can receive for cash. The last time these unworthy almseekers were here they played on the sympathies of the various charitable organizations with great success until they were shown to be impostors.

THREE ROADS SHAKE HANDS

Traffic Agreements Over the Oregon Short Line Are Renewed.

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE TO BE RENEWED

Representatives of the Union Pacific, Short Line and O. R. & N. Come to a Mutually Satisfactory Understanding.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 18.—At a meeting today of the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway & Navigation companies, a mutually satisfactory agreement was entered into between the three companies. The agreement provides for the resumption of all traffic relations between the roads which were in existence prior to September 23 last, when the cancellation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company tariffs by the Union Pacific took place. The agreement provides for the restoration of local traffic rates between the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado, the Ellery Anderson agreement of last week only covering Missouri river business. The Oregon Short Line gateways will remain open to all roads.

The Chicago and Portland train service, via the Chicago & Northwestern and Union Pacific will be resumed at once.

The through service to Portland, via the Rio Grande lines, will be continued.

President Mogler and party left tonight for Portland. General Manager Dickinson and party will leave tomorrow for the east.

Eastbound Shipments.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Eastbound shipments from Chicago and Englewood last week aggregated 67,135 tons, as against 51,520 tons for the corresponding seven days of last year. During the five days preceding the aggregate was but 46,167 tons. Lake freights aggregated 151,600 tons. The all rail tonnage was divided among the competing roads in the following percentages: Michigan Central, 10.8; Wabash, 8.6; Michigan Southern, 14.5; Fort Wayne, 8.1; Panhandle, 14.8; Baltimore & Ohio, 6; Grand Trunk, 12; Nickel Plate, 8.4; Erie, 10; Big Four, 6.8.

Plans for a Tunnel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The plan for building a railroad tunnel from Brooklyn to Jersey City under Manhattan island progressed another step today. W. H. Baldwin, president of the Long Island railroad, and also president of the tunnel company, presented a petition to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for the necessary grant and franchise for operating through and under the city.

A MILLION-DOLLAR CAMPAIGN.

What the New York Election Will Cost the City and Politicians.

The first election of Greater New York will cost more than any municipal election in history, according to the New York World.

It will cost enough to feed the entire city four days. The aggregate, even that portion which can be estimated, represents a great fortune. It is divided between that which is expended by the city and county in conducting the election and the expenditures of those organizations which are supporting the various tickets.

The cost of this one day ceremony represents enough to run some good-sized cities for a year. Tammany is the organization whose campaign funds can be most easily estimated. Tammany has not yet made its assessments for this campaign, but will within a few days.

In the light of past experiences the following estimates were furnished of preliminary assessments by a man familiar with the finances of the Hall:

County Ticket—Four coroners, $1,000; two city court judges, $2,000; two supreme court judges, $10,000; register, $3,000; sheriff, $5,000; district attorney, $5,000; mayor, $10,000; comptroller, $7,500; president of the council, $40,000.

Colonel Ruppert resigned his nomination for the latter office because he could not stand the high assessment.

Randolph Guggenheimer, slated to succeed him, is associated professionally with many corporations. His assessment will probably not be as much as Colonel Ruppert declined to give. He has the power to appoint committees which may give away or demand pay for franchises or other public privileges.

From other sources not mentioned under oath the Tammany city campaign committee expects to raise that amount to $100,000. Richmond and Queens will pay their own expenses. That is all they are asked to do. Richmond's will run to $15,000 and Queens will use about $25,000. Kings county expects to raise about $50,000 for its county ticket.

Tammany will want from thirty-five assemblymen, thirty-five aldermen and fifteen members of the council about $1,000 each. That is a conservative estimate, making a total of $85,000. These contributions do not come direct from the candidates. They and their friends secure as much money as possible and the district makes up the odd dollars. In Kings county the corresponding offices will cost less, only about $40,000.

The Tammany campaign committee will distribute a grand total of about $275,000.

The Low forces had already spent $27,000 in the preliminary canvass for votes, rent and other expenditures necessary to organization, up to the time of Seth Low's acceptance of the nomination.

The Citizens' union is sparing no effort or expense to enlighten voters and the cost of literature and its distribution will be fully $20,000. They expect also to spend $25,000 on the speaking portion of the campaign. Other expenses will bring the figure up to about $125,000.

The republican party will have more money to spend than ever. There are many big moneyed interests involved in this campaign. Among the followers of Freddie Gibbs, Jake Patterson, Abe Gruber and John Reisenweber it is talked this will be the richest harvest since Quay carried New York in 1888. Republican city ticket candidates are not in a position to be assessed highly and their contributions will represent only a small portion of the grand total.

A member of the state committee says that each of the big committees on city elections would spend $100,000, at a conservative estimate. For assemblymen and aldermen, he added, the average would be $1,000 per office. Some might be $5,000, and even $10,000 has been spent for one of these posts.

In Brooklyn, where the hottest fights will come in the republicans ranks, well informed people say the city committee will raise $50,000, and the stakes are worth it. The republicans in Queens and Richmond will spend as much as the democrats.

There are but few assembly districts in New York county that Mr. Quigg does not expect to carry, and money will be spent freely. Altogether the republican county committee expects to handle about $75,000.

Henry George's following doesn't expect to have the money to run any such campaign as this. If they are able to raise $50,000 the leaders will be doing well, they say. Some of them expect this sum will be doubled by contributions from the Bryan following in the south and west who are anxious for the effect of George's success on the Chicago platform following.

Then there is Patrick Gleason, who has announced that he will spend $10,000 and needs no more. He is wealthy, and, with his friends, the chances are he will spend not less than $25,000.

The campaign organizations will put in circulation $750,000. Tammany, $275,000; republican, $250,000; Citizens' union, $125,000; George, $100,000; Gleason, $25,000; total, $775,000.

Add to this the expense to the city of the machinery of election and the 2d of November will cost close to $1,000,000.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press: Inspiration is generally more than half sweat.

A man has to think he loves at least two women before he can know he loves one.

When a smart man comes out of the little end of the horn he turns around and blows it.

After a girl has once heard that some one said she was fascinating she takes to looking queerly at the butcher.

If some women could go to heaven for husbands they would probably end by picking out one of the four-winged beasts.

NEAL DOW'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Confederates Had a Special Grudge Against Him When Captured.

Captain L. T. Mitchell, who was General Dow's escort, thus describes his journey with his prisoner to Richmond in the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal: "It was in 1863 that General Dow, who commanded a colored regiment at New Orleans, was captured by the confederates. So strong was the feeling against those who had anything to do with negro troops along about that time that grave fears were entertained for his safety, but he was forwarded to General Johnson's headquarters, at Vicksburg, under a strong military escort. Arrived there, the problem was how to convey the captured leader through to Richmond without exciting mob violence to such an extent as to prove fatal to General Dow, against whom public feeling was so high all along the route, which lay through the strongest of slavery states.

"I remember as well as if it were yesterday the appearance of Dow when I first saw him at Vicksburg.

"Instead of a regular uniform, he wore an old greasy-looking linen duster, and for headgear a queer kind of a nondescript hat, the like of which this younger generation never dreamed of in its wildest imaginings. His trousers were much the worse for wear and his general appearance was that of a man who had been through some very rough experience.

"For some reason, I have never known just why, I was selected to escort the prisoner to Richmond.

"'Do you think you can carry him through safely?' asked the commanding officer.

"'Well,' I answered, 'you know it will be a very risky business, but if you consign him to my care I'll carry him at every hazard.'

"'How many men will you require?'

"'I think, sir, that the fewer the men the better, as a large escort will attract attention, and I would prefer to go alone, as I think the risk will be less.'

"'That is a dangerous risk to run, for you know the feeling is very strong against him all over the south, and the news of his capture has already spread like wildfire.'

"'I am fully aware of that, but in my humble judgment that is the best plan.'

"'Very well, captain. The papers will be ready in a short time, and I shall depend upon you to conduct General Dow to Richmond as expeditiously as possible and see that no harm comes to him.'

"When everything was ready I set out with my prisoner, with, I must confess, many misgivings as to the result of my journey.

"We sat side by side on the train and conversed very pleasantly. I found him a man of superior intelligence and possessed of a large and varied fund of information. As we did not seem to attract special attention, I began to congratulate myself that we would be able to run the gauntlet unobserved.

"We reached Selma, Ala., late in the afternoon, and as we had to lie over and wait for a train, I took my prisoner immediately to a hotel and secured a room.

"It was bedtime, and we had retired, being very weary, when I heard an ominous gathering and loud talking outside, and in a few minutes the landlord came to the door, and in a few hurried words told me that the news had been forwarded by wire that Neal Dow would arrive at Selma on his way to Richmond under a single escort that evening, and that we had been spotted and a mob had gathered to deal out vengeance on the prisoner.

"Hurriedly we dressed, and by the aid of the landlord left the hotel quietly by a rear door, and hurrying away we remained concealed while the mob searched the premises.

"The landlord so managed the crowd as to throw them off the scent, and early in the morning when the train started north we slipped into a car and were soon speeding toward Richmond.

"We went along well enough until we arrived at a town in North Carolina, I do not recall the name just now, where another mob was gathered, the news of our coming having preceded us, but by putting on a bold front and acting as though we were ordinary travelers, we threw them off the scent, and were soon on the wing again.

"Finally we reached Richmond. I turned my charge over to the proper authorities, and, for the first time in many hours, breathed a sigh of relief.

"After the war we began a correspondence, and many are the letters expressing the deepest gratitude have I received from him, the last being one in reply to a congratulatory letter of mine to him on his last birthday."

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache is superior in every way to all remedies for headache.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

The Confederate Challenge and Its Acceptance at Port Gibson.

"I witnessed the only artillery duel that took place during the war," said a veteran wearing a badge of the Sixth Wisconsin artillery, to the Milwaukee Sentinel. "It was fought at Port Gibson, Miss., and was arranged with as much formality, if without seconds, as marks one of those personal affairs of honor in France."

The Sixth Wisconsin man did not give his name, but said he lived at Sauk City, where he conducted a hotel. He said he had fought through the war with the old Sixth, and a little red badge fastened to his vest by a safety pin and inscribed with the names of a dozen battlefields bore testimony to the truthfulness of his claim. It was a mark of honor bestowed on him by congress and went bond for the story.

"There were a good many artillery fights during the war," he continued. "At Malvern Hill General Lee's guns exchanged tons of solid shot, shells and canister with McClellan's artillery, and at Gettysburg 100 confederate guns, stationed on Seminary Ridge, thundered at eighty of our pieces on Cemetery Ridge, in command of General H. J. Hunt, General Meade's chief of artillery. But these were parts of great battles, not duels, although I see they are called duels by these fellows who write history. The artillery fight at Port Gibson was a duel—nothing more and nothing less—and was witnessed by the greater part of two armies who did nothing but watch the gunners and shout when the fur flew.

"In the spring of 1863 General Grant was maneuvering about Vicksburg in an effort to get near enough to the fortified city to strike an effective blow. Troops below Vicksburg crossed to the east bank of the Mississippi at Bruinsburg. Port Gibson is ten or twelve miles east of Bruinsburg, and at that point the confederates were in force. At dawn on May 1, 1863, the two armies were face to face.

"When we reached Port Gibson," the Saux City innkeeper continued, "both armies halted to take breath. Way off toward the confederate line was a solitary house, and near this was the rebel artillery. While we stood there a battery of confederate artillery left the line, trotted out as if on parade, swung around into line, and unlimbered. It was all done with the precision and nicety of a parade at West Point. Every man was in his place, we could see, although the distance was three-quarters of a mile. There the men stood, like so many statues in gray. Everybody asked what it meant, but no one could say.

"'By Jove, it's a challenge!' some one finally ejaculated. And sure enough it was.

"There was no move in our line for a minute or two; then the bugle of the First Wisconsin sounded, and out went the six guns, swung into line and unlimbered. In thirty seconds the Johnny rebs saw that the challenge was accepted, and both batteries opened fire.

"While the singular duel was in progress from twelve to twenty shots were fired from each gun. The First Wisconsin was commanded by Captain Jake Foster, an old Ozaukee county boy who went out to Minnesota and enlisted at La Crosse. He was a good soldier himself, and his gunners were crackerjacks, and those percussion shells made the Johnnies jump. It wasn't five minutes before the confederates had enough and started to withdraw the battery.

"Our boys disabled three guns, blew up a caisson or two, if I remember right, killed a rebel captain, and wounded three or four gunners. Every shot that told was greeted by a loud cheer from our boys."

LACKING IN BUSINESS PUSH

London Merchants Object to Having Their Slumbers Disturbed.

ANNOYED BY AMERICAN ENTERPRISE

Progress of the Commercial Conquest of Great Britain by Yankee Methods in Many Lines of Trade.

One reason why an American in London can never quite feel himself an exile, writes a correspondent of the Washington Star, is that wherever he may look up toward the roof tops he will see almost as many flags of the United States as there are union jacks flapping between his eyes and the horizon. On many buildings throughout the wholesale and retail business sections of the city the stars and stripes are daily displayed, the appearance of some of the flags inspired by the hope that they will attract the trade of American tourists, others loyally flung out by the London branches of American business houses, those of both classes a flattering tribute to the prowess of the country. A stranger might think that the United States had already accomplished that conquest of England which most Britishers believe is our secret and long-cherished ambition. The fact is that a second conquest of Britain is in progress, but a commercial conquest, and London business men are awakening to the fact that their territory is being invaded and their profits looted by the keenest competitors they have ever encountered.

Within the past five years certain lines of American-made goods, American bicycles, American typewriters, stoves, sewing machines, electric apparatus, and other varieties of machinery have made great strides in the British markets. Their establishments are to be seen on all the important streets, with the familiar exhibits in the windows, always more attractively displayed than the wares of English competitors in the same lines, and placard exhorting the traveler to ride the American wheel, or describing the advantages of the American shoes in some catchy sentence stare one in the face like familiar friends in every 'bus or underground station.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

A great howl of protest went up from the London newspapers this month when they discovered that the contracts for constructing and equipping the new underground electric belt line, which is to lure all commuters away from the sooty, choking, coal-fed engine tunnels, had been given to Yankee firms. The tunnels themselves are being bored by American engineers and contractors and all the rolling stock and rails are to be imported from the United States. Reporters were sent to ask the directors of the road why in the name of patriotism they had not expended their money, which will total several millions, in the home market. The reply was that the contracts had been advertised to be awarded to the lowest bidders, and Americans in every instance had underbid the English manufacturers.

These business defeats worry English statesmen acutely, and the newspapers consume many columns in trying to explain the reason of them. An explanation is easy for an American who keeps his eyes open, and it is because the secret of the commercial success of the newer world lies so plainly in sight that the Englishman blindly stumbles over it while he is trying to find some occult complications of political economy to explain it. An American sightseer who is taking things easily and starts out from his hotel at 9:30 o'clock in the morning notices with surprise that the shopkeepers are just sweeping out their places and taking down their shutters. He remembers that storekeepers at home have already been at work two hours. If he happens to get an early stare and wants to buy a hat or have his hair cut, he finds that he is unable to do so. The whole secret of the superiority of American business men is in first principles, not in any machinery of political economy—they work harder and more intelligently. Hours of work here are shorter, nor do the men attend so strictly to business during those hours.

BEER AND BACCY.

English workingmen get much smaller wages than their American brethren, but if their wages are reckoned by the day it strikes an outsider that they are paid all they earn. A posse of London day laborers "working," the word is applied by courtesy to their movements, in a ditch or on a building, is a sight to bring tears to the eyes of a New York contractor. More than half the men appear to be engaged at any given time in filling their pipes. Most of the remainder are devoting themselves to beer. Beer seems to be the chief element of a London workingman's existence. If they are not drinking beer it is because they have just sent for more beer or are discussing ways and means of beer. Beer is altogether the most striking characteristic of the lower strata of English life. The bus driver, when he tells you that something happened to some king on the particular street on which you are navigating the fog, breathes beer, the respectable looking matron who sells you a morning paper at the corner stall exhales beer, even the blind beggar with six starving children reeks beer from his pores and shuffles off with your penny to the nearest "pub." In the intervals between beer and tobacco the Englishman devotes himself to tea. Tea is a stated feast occurring at 5 o'clock. Just as the Mohammedan wherever he may be falls on his knees at noon for prayer, the Englander in the palace, the drawing room, the golf links, the cricket field, the office or the shop, when the clock strikes 5, drops whatever he may be doing to drink tea. Work and play are practically paralyzed throughout the British empire for thirty minutes daily beginning at 5 p. m.

BOUND BY TRADITION.

In addition to his slowness the Englishman is hidebound in busines by traditions. There is an old servant in the Savage club who lights a fire in the smoking room every morning. He was told to start one when he came to the club hall a century ago, and as no one has ever told him not to build one, he has made it a part of his daily routine since that first morning. He is not paid to think. These traditions are charmingly picturesque, but they earn no dividends. Every evening at sunset a company of forty soldiers from one of the government barracks marches into the Bank of England, where its men do guard duty until sunrise, when they are marched out again. The lieutenant in command is provided with a luxurious sleeping room in the bank and on his departure every morning is handed one gold sovereign as a gratuity for his services. "The old lady of Threadneedle street" is equipped, of course, with modern fire proof and burglar proof safes and might be accoutered with burglar alarms and all the appliances for protection made possible by electricity, but—. The "but" is that two or three centuries ago, more or less, redcoats were necessary to guard the hoards of money in the bank and so to the end of time a company of soldiers will be dragged forth nightly and imposed upon with the dreary drudgery of patrolling the tomblike vaults, which might be protected as surely and much less expensively by half a dozen watchmen armed with six-shooters.

Another fetter by which the British man of business makes himself miserable is—clothes. Every man who goes into the city to an office above and including the rank of clerk, or in the vernacular "clark" must be attired in a high silk hat and a frock coat. It matters not how hot the day nor how wet, whether the victim can afford these garments or whether he is comfortable in them, he must wear them. That is an unwritten law from which there is no appeal. As a matter of fact, the mediaeval armor in the tower is as comfortable and as well adapted to the encasement of an active man as are frock coat and silk hat, but something unspeakably horrible would happen if a bank "clark" or a bookkeeper were to appear before his employer clad in the comfortable short jacket and straw hat of the American business man. So his wages being smaller than those of workers of the same class in America, he offends good taste with a rusty black coat and a beaver, whose surface resembles the fur of an angered cat. A most dismal and funereal spectacle they present, the thousands of young men pouring into the city every day, uniformed like undertakers, countenanced like Uriah Heeps, whereas under the wings of the bird of freedom, except on Fifth avenue, which is a dependency of Picadilly, male persons do not array themselves in such garments for week day use, unless they have attained an age when their thoughts are tending toward the tomb. The dress reform crusade has a great field in England, but not among the women. They stride along in enormous boots, taking full breaths into unlaced lungs and swinging their hands in big, stout gloves, sunbrowned, ashamed, if unable to do their ten-mile-before-breakfast constitutional, altogether comfortable and good to look upon. The men are martyrs to clothes. Why? An American tires of asking that question. "We always have" is the stereotyped answer.

"Why do you write with a quill pen?" is another of the 'whys' which the American pokes at the Englishman whenever he sits down to a desk opposite one.

"Every Englishman uses a quill pen" is the explanation to this mystery.

"Could you not write more easily with a steel pen?"

"I dare say" (indifferently).

Considerations of utility are as dust in the balance against the fact that the quill has been, from time immemorial, in the hand of the English gentleman.

DON'T KNOW A GOOD THING.

There is not a typewriting machine in a London newspaper office, so far as the observation of the writer can testify. Their use would degrade journalism. It is doubtful if the typesetters would waive their dignity to read such machine-made stuff, even if editors would stoop to feed them with it. The London press agencies have all the copy they supply to the newspapers duplicated by writing on pads with a stylus, a slow, long drawn-out agony in the production, an illegible scrawl is the result. Almost every page which goes to the compositors in a modern American newspaper office is typewritten, but to ask an English journalist to operate a machine in the preparation of his soporifics would be a distinct affront. No gentleman could do that, you know. But since the motto of an English newspaper is never to print today what can be deferred until tomorrow it does not so much matter.

The American man of business, who steps into the field unhampered by such notions seems to be pushing to the front very fast. A London newspaper editorial described a national characteristic today, though with entire absence of any intent toward humor, in saying, "Nothing annoys the average British mind so much as a new idea rushed upon it."

This applies much more aptly to the English business man than to the average citizen who desires to buy. If the American manufacturer can convince the latter, as he usually can when he starts to, that he can give him a better article at a smaller price, the Englishman, notwithstanding much after-dinner prattle about sustaining British industries, will go to the cheapest market. Within the past five years advertisements of American goods, and particularly patent medicines, have made hideous all the streets and walls and tunnels of London, with the result that home competitors have been driven to adopt the American advertising methods to keep in the running. Yankee patent medicines have, however, monopolized the trade. During the jubilee one specific, whose middle letters are VR, blazed on every street at night. Loyal eyes were at first caught by the apparent display of the monogram of her most gracious majesty; then they discovered in smaller letters, much smaller, the rest of the word. Their sense of the proprieties were outraged, but they remembered the name, and will carry it in their minds for a long time.

HOW AMERICAN.

In a London newspaper office on a recent night the managing editor gathered his staff about him to listen to a "good one." He held aloft and read a message from the London correspondent of a New York newspaper. It was: "Can you tell me where I can find a good shorthand man tonight?"

The manager repeated in a bewildered way, "Tonight," and all his assistants shouted in amazement, "Tonight," and the manager murmured, "How extraordinary!" and finally, "How American!"

There is another side of the picture, however, that is the Britisher's point of view. To jog along comfortably in the position to which he was born, making the most of the small comforts within his reach, instead of mingling in a frantic struggle to get to the head of the race, is in his eyes the more sensible scheme of life.

The American gets to the front, but is he better off there than the Englishman who sits down with his dog and his book and his pipe.

SCIENCE OF SEISMOLOGY.

Instruments that Accurately Record Disturbances of the Earth.

Seismology is now attracting considerable attention, says the New York Independent, because of important discoveries enabling us to take cognizance of earthquakes creating disturbances on the opposite side of the globe. Thus by telegraph it was learned, June 17, 1896, that the eastern coast of Japan had been inundated by sea waves, killing as many as 30,000 people. Those who had reason to believe that their friends were traveling in the exposed districts on October 16 and 17 felt much anxiety for their safety. But the seismograms, drawn by the recording instrument in England, showed that the disturbance took place on the 15th, and later advices by mail proved the correctness of the earth messages which came this distance of 6,000 miles in sixteen minutes. This seismograph, therefore, gave information of a violent earthquake to a locality thousands of miles distant sooner than it would have been possible for a telegraph operator to write and transmit a truthful report of what had happened. In some instances the rate of propagation has approached twelve kilometers per second, or double the rate at which a wave of compression could pass through steel or glass. Furthermore the velocity of transmission to points at great distances is higher pro rata for a portion of the way; and the conclusion is naturally drawn that the motion was propagated through rather than around the world.

The seismograph (Milne's) used is a horizontal pendulum sensitive to very delicate shocks and is self-registering. Of necessity it must be placed upon a stone or brick pillar like a telescope, disconnected with any part of a building, and no attention need be paid to any slight tremor occasioned by changes of temperature, unequal evaporation of moisture, the action of minute insects, imperfect ventilation of the apartment, or even the presence of certain persons.

Scarcely any organization has done so much for seismology as the British Association for the Advancement of Science. They have made catalogues of all known earthquakes and encouraged seismic discussions. Quite recently a new committee has taken in hand the establishment of stations where the improved instruments can be used. They wish to have the co-operation of twenty observatories, situated at salient points all over the world. No nationality can do this work so well as England, since she has colonies in a multitude of remote localities, and can readily interest them in the work. Japan is doing more than any other government in encouraging these investigations, as the welfare of her people demands help. The earthquake of 1891 cost that country 10,000 lives and an expenditure of $30,000,000 in repairs. Her engineers are now taught to erect buildings, manufactories, bridges, etc., so as to withstand the shocks. The application of siesmometry to the working of railways has resulted in the saving of from one to five pounds of coal per mile per locomotive. While the first interest in earthquakes have been directed toward mitigating their effects in Japan, questions of interest to science are not overlooked. The series of experiments, which were carried out at intervals extending over several years, was to measure the velocity with which disturbances produced by explosions of dynamite were propagated, and to study the character of the vibrations radiating from this source. Near to their origin a clear separation between normal and transverse movements was observable. Single waves as they spread outward were seen gradually to change into double waves. The velocity of propagation evidently increased with the intensity of the initial impulse. Those and other results were confirmed and ext