$5,000. Of this amount the business men of Minneapolis contributed $3,500, The Commercial Club secured $1,500 from other sources. With the possibility of a half million dollars being left in the city, the profit to Minneapolis business men is apparently large.

But this is not all.

BENEFITS TO THE CITY

Minneapolis is again one of the best advertised cities in the United States. Intelligent and observing people have been shown its advantages. Presidents of universities and other high institutions of learning, superintendents of state departments and city schools, as well as thousands of instructors, will tell countless thousands more of opportunities in Minneapolis, its interesting features and its great future. These people have prestige in their communities and represent every section of the United States.

To the credit of the Minneapolis Commercial Club and the city it is to be noted that N. E. A. officials say that no city has ever entertained this big convention as satisfactorily and successfully as Minneapolis.

Minneapolis has every reason to be satisfied with its N. E. A. investment. Its dividends of this week will be followed by numerous dividends from good advertising for many years to come.

SCHOOL MEN ON METHODS

Commissioner Harris, Chas. P. G. Scott and Thomas C. Trueblood Address a General Session at the Exposition.

The morning meeting of the National Educational association to-day opened with a cornet solo by Byron Morgan, who played the familiar "Jerusalem" with fine effect. Superintendent H. S. Tarbell of Providence, R. I., was called upon to preside at the meeting. Mr. Morgan responded to a hearty encore, and the invocation was pronounced by Rev. James M. Nicol of Minneapolis.

The Pupil's Individualty.

The first speaker of the morning was William T. Harris, commissioner of education of the United States. His subject was, "How School Strengthens the Individuality of the Pupil." He commenced by alluding to the old saying that the common school system, especially as it existed in cities, was likely to result in developing a common type of character, almost reminding one of the common results of machinery. While this saying was plausible, yet the good school would make its children alike in the power of developing and expressing their individuality. The punctuality of pupils, it is true, was developed. So was regularity and the development of these traits made concert of action possible. The Robinson Crusoe, who does every thing for himself, does nothing well. But when he associates with himself the man Friday he becomes four times more powerful. Ten men are 100 times more powerful than one man. The errors and defects of one person save others from such errors and defects. Ninety-nine out of 100 acts are governed by educated direction.

Sharing Observations of Others.

Said the speaker: "The lowest savage has his traditions just as the highest civilized men have. This savage, perhaps, cultivates his sight to the highest perfection but he has no eye to see what mankind has learned about botany. Each person and group of persons is continually making observations and getting at results and to share in these observations is a great privilege. It is incomparable to have access to books containing the result of such observations. The family, school, community and church afford such opportunity. One may see what the school means in the development of individuality by going over the school course of study which is the growth of years. The cultivated man, cultivated or literary, thinks in the printed word, which develops fine shades of thought. Without means of this sort the child has little opportunity of gaining facts and knowledge more than the gorilla of Central Africa. Give the child these means and his individuality is all the time being widened. He is always growing in accuracy of thought and he grows more rapidly at 60 than at 50, and so on during life. The literarily aided person develops more than ten times the illiterate."

Each branch of study endowed the pupil with additional power for insight. This was shown by the speaker to be true in the matter of arithmetic, and he proceeded to elucidate this theorem by a reference to the familiar algebraic formula of Karl Marks, the socialist political economist, "m-c-m, money, commodities, money; or c-m-c., commodities, money, commodities." The speaker's reason for mentioning Marks was that the person who invents exchange is a benefactor, because he unites widely sundered people and effects exchange of commodities.

"In school," said the commissioner, "the child learns of production and exchange. The surplus crop is of no value unless it can be so exchanged. So the study of geography contributes immensely to the ability of the child in understanding of the daily news that comes to him. Think again of grammar; the form of one's speaking. This study develops the power of introspection more than any other study taught in school. It separates the essential from the non-essentials. Then, too, the study of history: the persons of national history. How lame the person who has not the ability to read! We must remember that oral information comes largely from idle men. (Laughter and applause.) The school habit of silence and the ability to dig out one's lesson from the printed page is one of the grand results of the development of individuality. The child thus learns to get at the principle of his lesson and to surmount all difficulties. The dialectic developed in the classroom is not a substitute for the other kind of attention. This attention of alertness gives one self-possession. The studies of school develop a knowledge of nature and also relate to character and relate to human nature."

Of the human studies are all the selections in the school readers, the speaker thought. The poet took up one or more phases of subconsciousness and made it forever a consciousness of the child. The frontiersman develops resourcefulness in all the matters pertaining to his existence. The individualism to be developed in urban society or industrial civilization is a knowledge of human nature and the motives which actuate it. The man with small individuality takes his initiative from others. The best individuality is the civilized individuality which enables a person to care for himself. It takes two directions; first, to defend itself against the social whole. This may even take a negative shape, as in the criminal. The second development may take the normal direction, that of conquering and directing some phase of the social whole, as in the church or state. Literature was the study par excellence for this development of individuality.

"Dr. Thwing," continued the speaker, "says that the college graduate is 200 times as apt to attain position and power as the non-collegian. Whatever contributes to this end of the development of individuality makes the man a better citizen and a more useful member of society." (Long applause.)

JOHN W. COOK,
PRESIDENT NORTHERN
ILLINOIS NORMAL, DE KALB.

The Spelling Reform.

"The Simplification of English Spelling a Present Duty" was presented by Charles Payson Gurley Scott, the etymological editor of the Century Dictionary. He took his text from the Coverdale translation of the English Bible from the sixth chapter of Ecclesiastics, the eleventh verse, "A vain thing is it to cast out many words, but what has a man else." (Laughter). The speaker deplored that he had but 3,000 words in which to speak as an "Exploder of Words." A general introduction including some personal facts, led up to what the speaker wanted to say, namely, that what he had to say was not his own opinion, but that of many qualified authorities. Spelling was important because of its endless iteration. The simplification of English spelling was the present duty of the teachers. "It is your duty," said Mr. Scott, "you the presidents and professors of our colleges; you the members of the N. E. A. This is a bold but true statement, for the reason that you are rational beings; perhaps this is a bold statement, (laughter). As rational beings you must also accept the grave responsibilities and duties of your calling. English spelling is about as irrational as anything can be. For instance, "rhyme," spelled by your pupils 'rime' is corrected. Why do you correct the spelling of i-l-a-n-d to island? So sometimes did Professor Marsh and Professor Whitney. So sometimes do I. Reason demands truth and simplicity in the teaching of the young from you. Every possible objection has been raised and met, and the arguments are overwhelming."

There had been in the minds of many a confusion of spelling with literature. This was not right. Spelling was but a method, a tool, and it was the duty of teachers to mend it. It was not etymology. In many instances it was a foe, and phonetic spelling would not harm etymology. Simplified spelling was in the direction of phonetics, but no philologist advocated phonetic spelling. It was not to be a large substitution. Phonetic spelling was scientific simply and was not for the use of the public. Scholars around the world used the Roman alphabet. This was the best basis for a phonetic reform. The principles were simply, first, the vowels should have their usual Roman pronunciation; second, the consonants, with the exception of "c" and "s," should be used for their simple sounds, "c" being used for "k." As rational beings teachers should not pronounce the vowels as they are now pronounced here. It was irrational and improper.

Paralyzing to Reason.

The ordinary teaching of the child in spelling was at first simply paralyzing to reason, and when the child tried to use reason and analogy, he was corrected and "kept in." In 1630 occurred the general adoption of the variation of "j" and "v," and it would be hard to find any books printed later than 1635 when this regulation was not observed. It would be difficult now to find one so bold as to adopt and carry out such a change. In 1800 the superfluous long "s" was dropped from use. The change was effected by John Bell, a printer and publisher. He ordered his compositors to drop the long "s" and it was done, and has been so written "s" ever since. Noah Webster was another innovator who advocated a simpler style of spelling.

"In America," said the speaker, "we have decided wherever possible to adopt the simpler spelling. It is so with all lexicographers and I can say officially that the publishers of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary do not intend to put forth another edition with its ponderous spelling. The next edition will be simpler in spelling. The pamphlet written by Professor March and published by the United States in 1898 can be had for the asking. Ask for it. Read it and then go and do it. What can escape revision? It is the very life of the national sciences. One leading denomination has recently revised its creed. It is a great thing. There is one especial difficulty. Those who understand and approve, but the majority does not understand, and hence does not approve. In politics, war, social life, and particularly in spelling, we can not bear to be in the minority. We may be in the majority at commencement or at educational conventions, but at election times or in the fall we don't like to be un-American. Rational beings are always prepared to find the majority not at all august and salute it. Teachers' duty is to improve their pupils and their minds; to lead them up the stony track to the heights of reason. Teachers are inclined to assent too much. They themselves ought to be an authority. The past is fact; the present, science. There is no thinking in the tomb."

The attention of the audience was calel dto the fact that the English language was the compound of many languages. Two great empires spoke English, but the speaker doubted that the wards of America and England would be glad when they learned how their owners spelled. "If the Lord has given us the heathen for an inheritance, we must instruct them how they must go, and they will go." Words became ideas, and ideas deeds.

"Spoken English" Considered.

After a two-minute recess, the third speaker of the morning, Thomas Clarkson Trueblood, professor of elocution and oratory at the University of Michigan, was introduced. He spoke on "The Educational Value of Training in Spoken English." His paper was delivered in a clear voice which contributed much to its interest. As speaking involved the body, soul and spirit the speaker treated the subject from the physical, mental and moral standpoints. The practice of oratory developed the power of respiration. Such discipline was a prime element of good health and fine spirits. The voice must be trained for purity, tone production, force and flexibility, and the speaker dwelt particularly upon the proper training of the voice and the articulatory organs. Wrong methods of speaking was disastrous to health. Correct methods worked often a complete revolution. It was often very disappointing not to be able to hear a speaker who had neither voice nor method. This statement brought out a round of applause from the audience, many of which had not been able to hear the preceding speaker.

"Nerve force," said the speaker, "is another necessary fact in good speaking. Recreation and resting should precede every speech of lawyer or preacher. Most persuasive men are vigorous, vital men, with good digestion. They need 'lungs' to beat the truth into men. Spurgeon thought the mind and body should both be trained and the training of the body is certainly an essential.

"The student of public speaking deals with all literature. He studies the nations and hence studies the thought and eloquence which produced them. If a man can grow eloquent with the words of another he can grow eloquent himself. He must develop his logical faculty. The walls of every school house ring with the eloquence of Phillips, Patrick Henry, Webster and Lincoln. The man who can speak well gathers friends and clients. Public speaking should be encouraged, and a direct, simple, forceful style should be cultivated. Home-bred Anglo-Saxon words should be used to reach the common people, but there should be variety of style. Get the mouth open with a laugh and then chuck in a chunk of wisdom. The cultivation of the imagination is another thing to be sought. It grows by what it feeds on, and while I do not believe in extemporaneous speaking, an audience develops imagination with the speaker."

The Study of Men Advisable.

Speaking of the moral side of public addresses, Mr. Trueblood advocated the study of men, and getting close to the people. Sympathy of the masses makes the orator go before the public with a message. Men should care less for the speech and more for the truth. The best is never too good for the people. The development of personal character was one of the most important phases of public speaking. The rise to leadership made men strive to be what they ought to be. To make oratory richer, nobler, finer, the character must be made finer and better. The gift of persuasion distinguishes man above his fellow man. It calls him to the position of leadership and is it not our duty to do everything in our power to cultivate public speaking?

The Papers Discussed.

The discussion of the three preceding papers was opened by Carroll Gardner Pearse, superintendent of city schools, of Omaha, Neb. The speaker called himself an anti-climax, a sort of "boy-on-the burning-deck" which had been set on fire in thre places by three eminent men. Mr. Pearse briefly referred to Dr. Harris' paper, differentiating the individuality developed in the schools from that inherent in the individual. The speaker would not take issue with Mr. Scott on the present duty to correct spelling, but doubted that it was the duty of the N. E. A. A royal United States commission might accomplish it, perhaps, but until that is appointed, the matter will probably rest with lexicographers and dictionary makers. The association listens to reformers but merely for information.

The platonic side of Professor Trueblood's paper was reinforced by the speaker by the presentation of the dynamic side. Public speaking was, he thought, going into desuetude. This was probably due to the dissemination of news and argument by means of the newspapers. The growth of social life in the university had too much usurped the oratorical side. The pendulum was now swinging back, said Mr. Pearse, and oratory was becoming more and more a cultivated art. All great teaching must be done by the voice, by some men who tand done by the voice, by some man who stood face to face with the people and shaped their thought, influence and action. These were the Debses, the Bryans, the McKinleys, the Roosevelts, the Mitchells.

E. O. Vaile, being called upon, asked the last speaker what the resolutions passed by the association at its meetings meant. Mr. Trueblood replied amid much laughter, "Mighty little in most instances."

In reply, the speaker thought it was the duty of the educators to declare themselves upon the questions presented to them. It certainly was reasonable to relieve the little Filipino from the burden of outrageous etymology.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

The New Organization Formed to Sateguard the Interests of Grade Teachers Throughout the Country.

A National Federation of Teachers with a membership restricted to grade teachers, was organized this morning in the rooms of the Chicago Teachers' Federation at the West Hotel, after the report of a committee on organization, named at the mass meeting yesterday afternoon.

Miss Margaret Haley, the Chicago teacher who has won fame by the tax fight, presided.

Miss Haley was elected chairman and Miss K. Maud Clum of St. Paul, secretary. Miss Clum presented the report of the committee, a simple, working constitution under which to get the federation started. It specified the object of the organization, named it and restricted the active membership to classroom grade teachers in elementary schools. The dues were made 50 cents a year and the time and place of meeting will be the same as the N. E. A.

One wcnman asked if the men were to be admitted. Miss Haley answered that no distinction of sex was made. The questioner remarked, "Well, then the men will come in and run things, and we won't have anything to say about it. If I had my way, we'd have a woman's federation."

To the executive committee, consisting of the officers, was given power to add new bylaws if necessary and to act in all matters. It will for the present appoint the board of directors consisting of one member from each state, whose chief duties shall be to aid in enlarging and strengthening the organization.

Sixty present paid their dues to the temporary treasurer, Miss Mary E. Reynolds, of Chicago. The following officers were then elected: President, Miss Margaret Haley, Chicago; first vice president, Miss Maud Clum, St. Paul; second vice president, Miss Mary McGowan, Cincinnati; secretary, Miss Annette Rosenthal, Milwaukee; treasurer, Miss Emma McCabe, New oYrk. The meeting was desirous of honoring Minneapolis by giving it an office, but a New York member was chosen by a close vote.

Miss Haley said that she was in a position to pledge the hearty support of the Chicago federation, and she assumed the support of the grade teachers of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and expected fully that of Cincinnati and New York. In pointing out the need of an investigation of the problems the new organization is pledged to take up, she said that the average salaries in Nebraska are $38 a month nd in Maine so small that graduates of Smith and Welleseley, who get some of these pittances, are ashamed to have anybody know about it.

She said that if there wasn't an improvement in the salary situation within ten years it would be because the association had not done its duty. She recommended the employment of an attorney to prosecute cases for teachers unjustly dealt with.

CROP AVERAGES

Statistics Compiled by the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, July 11.—Preliminary returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture on the acreage of corn planted indicate an increase of about 3,520,000 acres, or 3.9 per cent on the area harvested last year.

The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 87.5, as compared with 81.3 on July 1, 1901, 81.5 at the corresponding date in 1900, and ten-year average of 89.2. The condition in Illinois was 81; in Iowa, Nebraska and Indiana, 90; in Kansas and Oklahoma, 99; in Missouri, 102; in Ohio, 87, and in Texas, 41.

The average condition of winter wheat improved during June 9-10 of 1 point, standing on July 1 at 77, or 11.3 points below the condition on July 1, 1901; 3.8 below that on the corresponding date in 1900, and 2 points below the ten-year average. It fell off during July 4 points in Kansas, 2 points in California and Oklahoma, and 1 point in Illinois, and improved during the same period 2 points in Pennsylvania and Ohio, 7 in Indiana and Nebraska, 10 in Michigan and 3 in Missouri. Special field agents report a decline of 4 points in Indiana and Illinois since July 1.

The average condition of spring wheat declined 3 points during June, standing at 92.4 on July 1, as compared with 95.6 on July 1, 1901; 55.2 at the corresponding date in 1900, and a ten-year average of 85.8. The decline during June amounted to 5 points in Minnesota, 6 in South Dakota, 3 in Iowa and 4 in Washington. On the other hand, there was an improvement of 9 points in Nebraska, with no appreciable change in North Dakota.

The condition of spring and winter wheat combined on July 1 was 82.9, as compared with 91.1 on July 1, 1901; 69.8 on July 1, 1900, and 76.2 at the corresponding date in 1899.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 52,440,000 bushels, or 7 per cent of the crop of last year.

The average condition of the oat crop on July 1 was 92.1, as compared with 90.6 last month, 83.7 on July 1, 1901, 85.5 at the corresponding date in 1900 and a ten-year average of 87.3.

The average condition of barley is 93.7, against 93.6 one month ago; 91.8 on July 1, 1901; 76.3 at the corresponding date in 1900, and a ten-year average of 87.1.

The average condition of winter rye is 91.2, as compared with 93.6 on July 1, 1901, 89.6 at the corresponding date in 1900, and a ten-year average of 89.2.

The average condition of spring rye is 89.3, as compared with 93.8 on July 1, 1901; 69.7 at the corresponding date in 1900, and a ten-year average of 87.9.

The acreage of potatoes is 3.5 per cent, or about 100,000 acres, greater than that of last year. The average condition of potatoes on July 1 was 92.9, as compared with 87.4 on July 1, 1901, 81.3 at the corresponding date in 1900, and a ten-year average of 92.3.

Reports of hay crops are very favorable, an improvement in condition being noted during June in nearly every important hay-producing state. The rains of the past two months have been very beneficial to pastures.

THE MILWAUKEE'S THREAT

IT WILL BUILD TO THE COAST

If It Is Not "Used Right" by Merger Roads—The Money to "Make Good."

Chicago, July 11.—Everything indicates an intention on the part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to make good its threat to extend its line to the Pacific coast unless proper consideration is given to it by the Great Northern systems concerned in the recent merger.

The management has provided $20,000,000 for such an extension, and its construction forces are now in the field. It is said that the survey has been completed from Evarts, S. D., to Boulder, Mont., and from Boulder through the Rocky mountains to Seattle.

TO GET AROUND CHICAGO

Freight Handlers' Strike Makes Strenuous Efforts Necessary.

News that the freight handlers' strike in Chicago is to be continued has caused Minneapolis business men much concern. Much freight destined for Minneapolis is already tied up in Chicago, and northwestern roads are taking precautions to see that no more gets "caught in the squeeze." For freight that must come from the east, it is thought, some of the belt lines can be used in getting around Chicago. Peoria routes will also be utilized more until the trouble is over. It is thought that if the strike continues for any time more than the average amount of freight will be routed over the Soo and the lake and rail lines.

HALIFAX A GIBRALTAR.

New York, July 11.—Royal engineers will take the necessary measurements this week, says a World special from Halifax, N. S., for the proposed new fortification, which will be larger and more powerfully armed than that at York Redoubt, which is next to Gibraltar in impregnability. The new fort will be constructed on Devils Island, at the western entrance to Halifax harbor, and one and one-quarter millions of dollars is placed at the disposal of the authorities for the first year's work.

CRESTON, IOWA

Harry Gummere, son of a prominent farmer, was killed while attempting to break a broncho pony. The pony seemed to be working out all right when passing a neighbor's. Shortly afterwards the body of the young man was found lying across the road and the pony was down and the cart a total wreck.

SHE PLEADS GUILTY

Murder Case of Mrs. Tanke Quickly Disposed Of.

ATTORNEYS MADE A COMPROMISE

Second-Degree Murder Confessed—Tanke Gets Death Sentence—Wife Sent Up for Life.

Special to The Journal.

Henderson, Minn., July 11.—Emilia Tanke, indicted on a charge of the murder of her husband, John Wellner, entered a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree today and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. C. R. Stone of the prosecution asked for a recess of twenty minutes. It was then rumored that the prosecution and defense had agreed to a plea of guilty in the second degree.

H. J. Peck, in behalf of the defendant, addressed the court after the recess. He said that since Tanke's trial she had made a partial confession. The defense was willing to enter a plea of second degree murder. The state's attorney assented thereto.

Mrs. Tanke then said that murder in the second degree was her plea. She was remanded to the custody of the sheriff, the jurors were excused, and court adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

It was generally believed the defense would endeavor to clear the defendant on a plea of self-defense. Josph A. Eckstein stated after court adjourned that were it not for the fact that two bullets had been founud in the body such a plan would have been adopted. Again, the fact that Mrs. Lanke had perjured herself at Tanke's trial would be to ther disadvantage. He said that if she had told the truth about the shooting at the husband's trial, he would have been cleared. She had deceived her own attorney and the insinuations that the defense had fixed up her story were false.

In referring to the story published that Mrs. Tanke had killed Wellner on a load of hay at about 5 o'clock, he said her confession placed the hour between 11 and 12 o'clock, and that the former story emanated from the prosecution, to harmonize the time of the murder with the state's theory as to the hour.

The following is a portion of Mrs. Tanke's sworn statement: That on the night of Dec. 31, 1898, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, she shot and killed John Wellner on his farm; that the revolver with which she killed John Wellner and his watch and pocketbook were buried by her in the barnyard of John Wellner. The motion of the defense asking for the deferring of sentence of Frank Tanke, pending the motion for a new trial, was denied, and he was sentenced to death, with a stay until Sept. 5 for a bill of exceptions.

Mrs. Tanke made a statement to the court this afternoon. She said she quarreled with her husband, Wellner, all the evening of the murder. He abused and threatened her, and she got up in the night and went to the barn. Wellner followed and got her down. She had secreted a revolver under an oat box, and when he let her up she secured the weapon, Wellner i nthe meantime leaving the barn. She kept watch, and saw him returning with a club, and soon she saw he had a gun also. She fired upon him and he fell, but soon rose, and she shot him a second time.

FREIGHT HANDLERS

Their Strike in Process of Settlement To-day

BY ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

Who Are Acting as Mediators—Some Concessions to the Strikers.

Chicago, July 11.—The board of arbitration early this morning decided to meet at 10 a. m. and arrange a plan of settlement of the freight handlers' strike to be submitted to the railroads. Members of the board say they believe the strike will be settled by evening. At 9 o'clock the following authorized statement was given to the Associated Press:

The arbitration committee which is attempting to secure a settlement of the freight handlers' strike, is awaiting word from the railroad managers. They have been requested to meet with the executive committee of freight handlers in the presence of the arbitration committee. The arbitration committee has made no plan nor fixed up any scale which either side will be asked to accept. The committee is acting more as mediator than as arbitrator. The committee feels assured that the railroad managers will come to the meeting and has every hope of a settlement to-day.

At 11 o'clock the railroad men had not appeared at the Temple Court building, where the conference was to be held. John D. Driscol, secretary of the Team Owners association, declared that a settlement would be reached within half an hour after the two sides got together.

"There were concessions the railroads would not grant to the freight handlers," said he, "that they will grant to the business men of Chicago. The managers, I am reliably informed, have already agreed privately to grant, at the conference, practically all the strikers demand, in order to protect Chicago bsusiness interests against a general strike of the most serious proportions."

Following are the points remaining to be settled, and to which both sides are said to be willing to agree:

First—The new wage scale to be effective at once.

Second—Straight time for over-time, instead of time and a half.

Third—Freight handlers to receive 17½ cents an hour instead of the 18 cents asked by the men and the 17 cents previously offered.

Recognition of the union is waived, although this is merely to facilitate a settlement of the other questions, and it is not now in dispute.

At 11:30 o'clock Chairman Selfridge, with another member of the arbitration committee, left his office to try to hasten a meeting of the railroad managers, which had been set for 2 p. m. It is unlikely that the opposing factions will meet, as was previously planned. At the meeting of the railroad managers the arbitration committee will be informed of the willingness of the roads to settle on the basis given. The committee will then carry the terms to the officials of the strikers, who will, it is said, accept them and the strike will then be declared off by President Curran.

Attack on a Teamster.

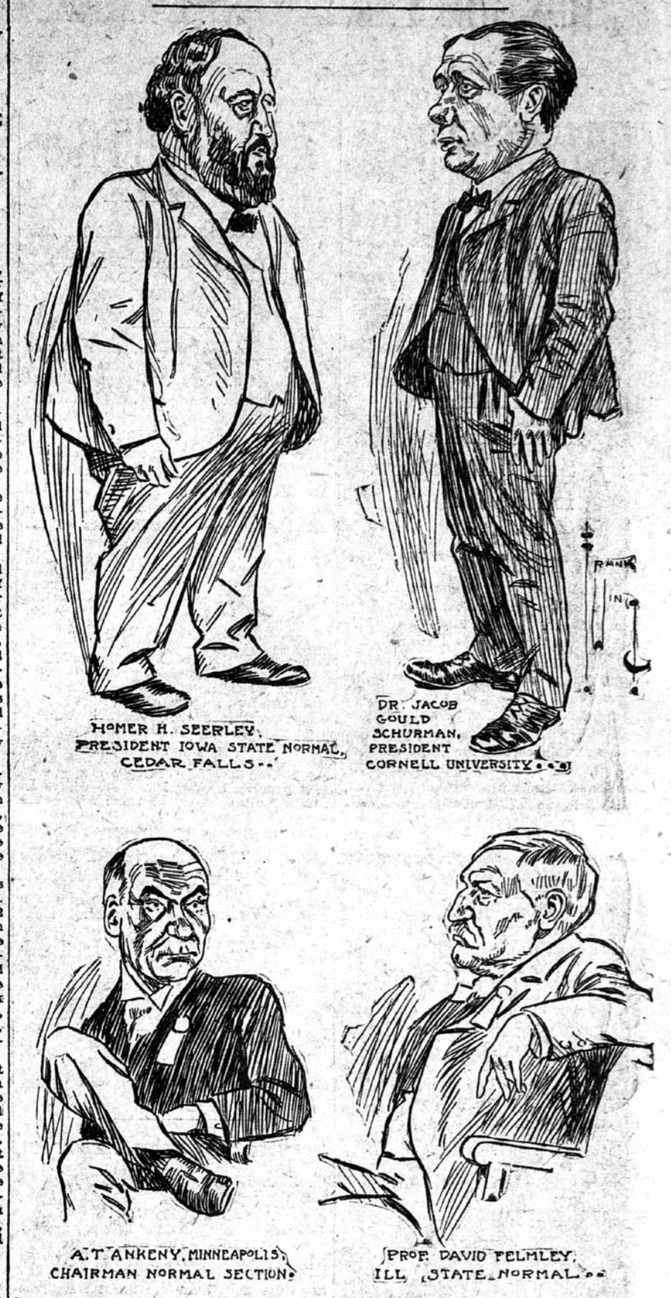
Shortly after 11 o'clock to-day, fifty or sixty striking teamsters attacked a wagon loaded with coffee which was being driven along Jackson boulevard. The driver took fright at the threatening demonstrations and deserted his wagon, fleeing for safety to the store of the Heusner Bakery company, Quincy street and Fifth avenue. Here he was given shelter by the waitresses and when his pursuers finally left the surroundings he was quietly let out the back door. In the meantime the strikers had taken possession of the load of coffee and cutting open the sacks, strewed the contents along the street.

Quite a crowd had collected, but when the police arrived the streets were cleared. No arrests were made.

ANOTHER SHAW FROM IOWA.

Washington, July 11.—The controller of the currency to-day appointed E. B. Shaw of West Union, Iowa, national bank examiner for the district of Iowa. He succeeds Henry Meyer, who has resigned. Mr. Shaw is not a relative of the secretary of the treasury.

Some "Wing" Shots at N. E. A. Birds.



HOMER H. SEERLEY,
PRESIDENT IOWA STATE NORMAL,
CEDAR FALLS.

DR. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN,
PRESIDENT
CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

A. T. ANKENY, MINNEAPOLIS,
CHAIRMAN NORMAL SECTION.

PROF. DAVID FELMLEY,
ILL. STATE NORMAL.

A NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.

Santa Fe, N. M., July 11.—A large surveying party is in the field for the Cimarron & Taos Valley railroad, making a survey from Taos to Ojo Caliente and from the latter point northwest into the Canyon Largo, striking the mouth of the canyon on the San Juan river, thence west along the river to Farmington and through Arizona to California, San Diego being the objective point. A road built along the proposed survey would be the shortest transcontinental line by 150 miles and would pass through a good timber, coal, mineral and live stock country, as well as sections of the richest fruit and agricultural lands in the southwest.

THIS IS TOO QUICK.

Delphos, Ohio, July 11.—The fast newspaper mail train on the Pennsylvania railroad this morning decapitated Jack Kane, 11 years old. When it reached Lima the same train killed Andrew Steuber.