

THE REGISTER

LAMAR, COLORADO.

In order to balk the muckrakers, the man who gave \$1,200,000 to Princeton university concealed his name.

Paris cab horses work only every other day and are fed on the days they work only, not on the days they "rest."

A New York woman has been paralyzed while listening at the telephone. Some one must have cut loose at central for sure.

It has been computed that there are \$2,000,000,000 in gold and jewels at the bottom of the sea on the route between England and India.

A marriage epidemic in a Pennsylvania town threatens to close the schools for lack of teachers who have succumbed to its ravages. And there is no amount of theory, educational system of legislation which will keep Cupid from interfering with the best laid plans of school boards and pedagogical experts.

A Frenchman has invented a process of subjecting oats, wheat, rye and other cereals to currents of hot air, which preserves them from mold. French scientists claim that the invention has great practical value in wheat producing countries, where mold causes immense loss during transportation.

The cold weather which prevailed all over Europe last winter is making a tremendous demand for fuel. It is not merely in Russia and North Germany, says the London Statist, that the cold has been intense. In southern Italy, southern Russia and at Constantinople the frost has been unusually severe.

Consul W. H. Bradley of Manchester sends a statement signed by the officials of the British United Textile Factory Workers' association, warning laborers not to flock to the mills in the several mills in working to its fullest capacity, and there is no scarcity of adult mill labor.

According to the report of the minister of mines and forests, the yield of gold in Victoria for the year 1905 amounted to \$10,050 ounces gross, or 747,166 ounces fine, representing a value of approximately \$15,900,000. The total output since the first discovery to the end of 1905 amounts to 68,367,403 ounces gross, with an estimated value of \$1,370,000,000.

The only English woman admitted by royal decree in recent years to any of the ancient orders of chivalry is Queen Alexandra, who is a Lady of the Garter. As such her majesty wears the broad ribbon of the Garter over her left shoulder on state occasions, the star upon the left shoulder, and when the Garter is worn at all it is clasped upon the left arm.

Not only does Henry Vanoss of Hockley, Conn., enjoy the distinction of being the only negro railroad conductor in the country, but he has also the honor of being one of the men who have been longest in continuous railroad service in the country, having been employed as a conductor for 43 years without a break. He has been employed on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad since it was opened to traffic in 1863.

The telegraph does not reach everywhere. News arrived in London early in April that there had been a fight last December between British soldiers and natives on the west coast of Lake Tchad, in central Africa, during which 11 men were killed and 42 wounded. It took more than three months for the particulars of the struggle to reach civilization and a telegraph line.

Salvador has sent a sensible man to represent it in Washington. A new minister said the other day that the Salvadoran and the citizens of the other Central American countries are getting tired of war. They realize, he says, that if all the money spent for slaughter and the gratification of selfish ambitions of some individuals had been turned to the building of good roads, schools and other instrumentalities of civilization, Central America would comprise one united, prosperous and happy nation to-day.

Though she is not yet a social "bud," Miss Helen Taft has been nicknamed "the tulip girl" by her close friends. The title had its origin in her fondness for a certain style of dressing. The daughter of the secretary of war is almost 17 and will "come out" in the last winter of the Roosevelt administration. She is a classmate of Miss Ethel Roosevelt in the cathedral school. Miss Taft has been in the orient and can rattle off Filipino phrases.

Perhaps the most famous of all the skippers on the Atlantic to-day is Capt. Karl Kaempff, commander of the great Hamburg-American speed record-breaker Deutschland. Capt. Kaempff, or, as his friends prefer to call him, Commodore Kaempff, has been following the sea for nearly 40 years, and yet he is only a little over 32 years of age.

The Massachusetts statesman who says that everybody ought to take a month's rest does not provide for the numerous people who cannot be persuaded to do a month's work.

The American minister to Spain, Mr. Collier, and Mrs. Collier, on Wednesday entertained at a gala dinner at Madrid the German, Russian and British Ambassadors, nearly all the other members of the diplomatic corps and the leading members of Madrid society.

Either defective sight is on the increase among the scholars of the New York city schools, or else a more careful examination of eyes is being made. Recent examinations made by the board of health show that one-half of the scholars are in need of glasses.

Standard Oil Fined \$1,600,000.

Washington.—The decision of a Texas jury, finding the Waters-Pierce Oil Company over a million and a half dollars for its violations of the anti-trust law and cancelling its permit to do business in the state, is considered here such a severe blow to the Standard Oil trust that it may force the corporation to dissolve before the federal government's cases against it can be heard.

The action is one of deep significance. It comes at a time when the Supreme Court of Missouri has before it the report of its special commissioner, which finds that the same Waters-Pierce Oil Company has been violating the anti-trust law of that state, and recommends that its permit be cancelled.

Although there has been very little doubt as to the action the Missouri Supreme Court will take, it is believed the Texas decision will prompt quicker action. The oil trust is treading a perfect labyrinth of legal prosecutions. Ohio, Texas and Missouri have attacked it under state anti-trust laws. The federal government is prosecuting it under the Elkins rebate law of Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri and New York. It has been found guilty in Chicago and is now awaiting the infliction of sentence by Judge Landis. Under the law the minimum fines must reach \$1,600,000. If the limit is imposed the Standard will have to pay \$29,000,000. The circuit judge of the Eighth circuit has just heard arguments on the demurrer of the Standard Oil to the government's bill, asking for a dissolution. An early decision is expected. The court will then appoint a commissioner to take testimony. The department of justice will then endeavor to bring the case to a speedy conclusion.

In Ohio the state authorities are pushing the oil trust in civil and criminal proceedings. The circuit court has just given a black and white ruling by which the circuit court of Hancock county, which fined the Standard \$5,000, had jurisdiction. The question will be fought out in the Supreme Court.

Rather Rot in Jail. Colorado Springs.—"I'll stay in jail until I rot before I tell them where the books are, unless they pay me what is due me first," declares Miss Exline E. Fuller, young, handsome and determined, now confined in jail for contempt of court for refusal to give up the books of a mining company of which she has been secretary.

She was brought into court because she refused to surrender the books of the Mary Murphy Mining Company, which she acknowledged to be in her possession. Miss Fuller is bookkeeper at the Hayman market, 14 South Tejon street, and was employed to keep books for the mining company during her spare time. Edward Jones, secretary of the company, alleged that she demanded the books but when he endeavored to get them he found them missing.

Miss Fuller claims about \$60 salary for work done on the books. When the royal decree in recent years to any of the ancient orders of chivalry is Queen Alexandra, who is a Lady of the Garter. As such her majesty wears the broad ribbon of the Garter over her left shoulder on state occasions, the star upon the left shoulder, and when the Garter is worn at all it is clasped upon the left arm.

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HAYWOOD TRIAL

PART OF ORCHARD'S CONFESSION CORROBORATED, SAYS PROSECUTION.

150 WITNESSES TO TESTIFY

Belief Expressed That Jury Cannot Be Found in Idaho That Will Agree—What Ten?

Boise, Idaho.—Senator Borah, leading counsel for the prosecution in the Haywood case, said that the state would be able positively to corroborate one important feature of Orchard's confession. Orchard, in the version of his confession that has been circulated over the country with the tacit approval of Detective McParland, claims to have attempted to assassinate "Jim" Bradley, who was superintendent of the Bunker Hill mine during the Coeur d'Alene troubles in 1899. Bradley quit the Coeur d'Alene when the bull pens were abolished and took up his residence in San Francisco. One morning about two years ago, an explosion occurred at the mine, and the front door of his home was severely injured and the house was damaged.

Orchard told McParland that he had been delegated by the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners to kill Bradley and that he had placed a bomb in such a position that Bradley would explode if when he opened the front door of his house.

The state is gathering its array of witnesses, squads of them being assigned to the capture of Plegers, a defendant in the case, who is now in Boise fifty of the 150 witnesses summoned by the state. Even with this excess of care which the state is bestowing on the witnesses, reports are circulated which indicate that they are causing considerable trouble and no little annoyance to the sleuths. One of the state's most important witnesses is Lottie Day, a keeper of a resort at Cripple Creek. She escaped the sleuths, and it is understood, took the afternoon train back to Colorado. She was subpoenaed to tell of a conversation with Orchard in relation to the acts of violence committed in the Cripple Creek district.

Counsel for the defense was increased by the arrival of Attorney Peter D. Butte, a former member of the Western Federation and a survivor of the Coeur d'Alene bull pen. Breen was an active participant in the clashes in northern Idaho and is well acquainted with the conditions and the persons arrayed on the other side. He exchanged greetings with Attorney Hawley, who fifteen years ago was counsel for the federation and appeared for him in the several trials following the early troubles.

In the person of one Lloyd, a Pinkerton agent, Breen recognized Harry Allison, who the miners' union at Gem, Idaho, during the strike, and became secretary of that union. Another of Allison's aliases is Seringo. His occupation here is to act as a bodyguard for the manager of the Pinkerton sleuths.

Some fears are expressed as to the chances of the jury withstanding the long strain of the trial. Among the twelve men in the box more than half are more than sixty years of age, three have passed the seventy mark, and the average is about fifty-eight. With the exception of one, the jury is composed of farmers, who are used to outdoor life, and the confinement is already beginning to tell on some who have sat for more than two weeks.

Boise, Idaho.—It seems almost beyond the range of possibility at this time that the Haywood jury will agree. Then what? Will the accused be released, rearrested and turned over to Colorado authorities for trial on conspiracy charges in that state, or an attempt be made to secure a verdict for a rehearing of the Stuenkel murder charge in Boise?

These are the questions that are up in the minds of those most vitally interested in the result of the trial now in progress. The situation is remarkable in many ways. Three men are indicted. Three men are to be tried. They are charged with conspiracy and complicity in the murder of a former chief executive of a state, the entire population of which does not exceed 100,000. The history of the labor troubles leading to the death of this one-time governor is known by heart to nearly every man, woman and child in Idaho. A majority of those eligible for jury duty have a firmly rooted conviction that the federal officials are either innocent or guilty.

Three weeks have gone by and a jury has not yet been secured in the most populous county in the state. They will be compelled to base their verdict largely upon circumstantial evidence. They will hear the testimony of Harry Orchard, the nature of which, it is promised, will be startling in the extreme.

All the 200,000 inhabitants of Idaho will read the disclosures Orchard will read. They will hear opinions on what he tells the court and jury. The very nature of things, these readers will be disqualified for jury duty. How, then, can a jury be obtained in any county of the state either to try Haywood, in case the present jury disagrees, or to pass on the judgment upon Meyer or Pettibone?

Breaks World's Record. Denver.—Three cheers for E. Lynn Mathewson, the Barney Oldfield of Colorado, and then three more for H. S. Brinker, the little dare-devil.

These two cracks, driving forty-horse power Thomas Flyers, had things practically their own way, each winning two events at the great automobile races, at Overland park in this city.

It was a great day for Mathewson. Circling the track at an average speed of 1 minute and 11 seconds per mile, he practically had everything his own way. The endurance race, winning over Ralph W. Smith's twenty-horse power Stevens-Duryea for two miles.

Nearly 6,000 rosters shouted themselves hoarse cheering these two lads to victory, and when Mathewson finished his great fifty-mile endurance ride, lowering the world's record for stock cars from 1 hour, 3 minutes and 19.4 seconds to 53 minutes and 43.25 seconds, a scene was witnessed such as has not been seen at Overland park before. Pandemonium reigned supreme. Cries were waved, hats were thrown into the air, and as many as could rushed through the enclosure to the track and almost carried Mathewson in their arms.

COLORADO NEWS ITEMS

The fellow who stole a piano out of a Denver home may have to face the music.

Willey is to have a new sugar factory to cost \$1,000,000. Willey will be just too sweet!

Denver will have 150 voting machines at its next election. Heretofore two have been doing the work.

The contract for the construction of the Catholic church at Boulder has been let. The cost of the building will be \$17,750.

Three Colorado couples were wed in Cheyenne in one day recently. It's a wonder Colorado people wouldn't patronize home industry.

The commissioners of Mesa county have purchased eighteen voting machines which will be used in future elections. They cost \$600 each.

Only one marriage license was issued in this county during the months of April and May, which is something that has not happened in twenty-five years.

The State Agricultural College has informed Montrose farmers and citizens that they will be given a farmers' institute beginning August 10th. The college will send four speakers.

While working on the top of a 40-foot ladder on the main house of the Denver & Rio Grande at Grand Junction, Harry Wilbur, a young machinist, fainted and fell to the ground, being rendered unconscious. His condition is serious.

Governor Buchtel gave the address of the exercises at the graduating exercises of the high school at Loveland, held in the Presbyterian church. The exercises were attended by the capacity of the house and diplomas were awarded to five.

A charcoal party attacked the home of Sid Butler at Rifle the other night. The party consisted of about a dozen men, "set 'em up," Sid paid no attention to horns, cow bells, etc., but when one of the party began to sing he "loosened" quickly.

At a meeting of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly it was decided to have the different unions assist in the strike of the miners, which is now in progress. The Standard Oil Company in Denver, and has already succeeded in lowering the price of oil.

Mrs. Mary Sheehan, wife of Jerry Sheehan of Montrose, fell down stairs at her home on the Sheehan ranch west of town, and sustained concussion of the brain. Her injuries may prove fatal. Mrs. Sheehan has lived near Montrose for twenty-five years.

For seven days Quincy Brown, a Colorado & Southern brakeman, who sustained a fractured skull by being knocked from top of a car, has been in an unconscious condition. During all of this time the Italian, in trying to resuscitate the man, has been using the Standard Oil Company in Denver, and has already succeeded in lowering the price of oil.

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WAR IN CHINA

THREE PROVINCES ARE NOW IN ACTIVE REVOLT.

1,000 FALL IN ONE BATTLE

Revolutionary Movement Designs to Overthrow the Manchu Dynasty

Revolt broke out on May 22d, when rebels killed the military and civil authorities at Wong Kong, but the news did not reach the world until this week.

Three provinces are now in active revolt. Battle raging between the rebels and imperial troops near Swatow.

Chang Chow, one of the important cities of China, is also threatened with attack. Estimates place total number of rebels at from 50,000 to 100,000.

The rebels aim to overthrow the Manchu dynasty, which is said to be seriously threatened. Rebels are killing every official captured.

Amoy, China.—A great battle between the imperial troops and rebels is reported in progress near Swatow. Thousands of men are engaged. No doubt has been received here as to which side has the best of the fighting.

While the movements of the rebels and imperial armies are not definitely known, it is believed the soldiers were able to overhaul the revolutionists in the race for Swatow. It is hoped the troops will be able to prevent the rebels from capturing the seaport, but it is admitted by the authorities that the issue is in doubt.

Fighting in the recent battle, while not continued, was of the fiercest character. A very short campaign nearly 1,000 men fell. The rebels were heaviest losers in the fight and quickly retired. It is believed only their advance guard was engaged and that with the arrival of reinforcements the struggle for the possession of Swatow was resumed.

That the rebels in the neighborhood of Swatow far outnumber the troops is well known. Reports are that as many as 30,000 armed men are in the rebel army. It is doubtful if the imperial forces number over 4,000 men. The soldiers, of course, have the advantages of training and discipline and superior arms, but it is known that many former army officers are with the rebels, and they have been able to bring the rebel forces to a higher state of efficiency than usually obtains among revolutionists.

Throughout China the situation is much worse, and every dispatch says the revolt is spreading. Another rebel army was reported near Chang Chow threatening to attack that city, one of the most important cities of the province. The rebels are now affected by the revolt and agitators have been dispatched into other provinces to arouse the natives. If Swatow falls into the hands of the revolutionists it will give great impetus to the revolutionary movement, designed to overthrow the Manchu dynasty.

Serious Wreck in Texas.

San Antonio, Tex.—One man was instantly killed and a score of persons injured, some of them fatally, by the wrecking of eastbound passenger train No. 8 on the morning of June 2nd, two miles west of Lofler, a small station on the Southern Railway.

The derailment was the result either of train wreckers or defective steel, though the positive cause had not been discovered.

The train was dashing along at a speed of thirty-five to forty miles an hour when the derailment occurred. The engine and the first two cars were derailed, the rest of the train was derailed two of them turning over.

The dead and wounded were in the chair car, this being one of the cars to turn over.

The dead: W. C. Jacks, Sanderson, Texas.

The injured include: Chester Aldrich, Big Springs, Texas; deep scalp cut on back of head; injured internally; will die.

Mrs. F. C. Ball, El Paso, Texas; wounds on wrists and head.

W. C. Lewis, El Paso, back injured.

Mrs. Maud Lewis; bruised and cut in left side.

N. E. Carter, El Paso; cut and bruised about arms and hands.

S. H. Sherod, El Paso; bruises on body.

Mrs. Sarah Hankamer, El Paso; bruises on body.

Cut Out Middlemen.

Omaha, Neb.—The fight between the packers and the stock commission men over the purchases of "she stuff" subject to post-mortem examination, took a new turn when Armour & Co. purchased 200 cows direct from the cattle raisers, subject to the new rule of the packers governing this class of live stock.

Commission men at all yards are advising shippers and raisers not to ship stock until the new order is rescinded. This is the first break in the cattle growers' line. Armour's manager said the "she stuff" was purchased at "normal figures," but refused to state the actual price.

Commission dealers upon the live stock exchange are wrought up over the direct purchases by packers from the shippers instead of having the sale pass through their hands.

Overdose of Medicine Kills Girl.

Fort Collins, Colo.—Miss Elva Kauffman, secretary of the North Poudre Irrigation Company, died as a result of taking an overdose of medicine which her physician had left as a remedy for toothache. Miss Kauffman during the past week has been suffering severely from toothache in connection with her wisdom tooth, which she had had pulled. Her dentist, it is said, used cocaine in order to render his work painless, and the cocaine, together with the medicine taken which had been left for her by a physician, caused her death from heart failure.

Horse Bester Gets Six Months.

Evansville, Wyo.—George Nebold, a charcoal burner of Piedmont, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail for insanity. Capt. G. D. Gough, state agent for the Wyoming Humane Society, came from Chicago to present Nebold, and proved that the defendant had not only started several horses to death, placing them in charcoal kilns and leaving them to die there, but that he had caused the death of at least one horse by beating it with a club.

THREE GIGANTIC WATER PLANTS.

Colorado Concern Files Papers Giving Mortgage of \$20,000,000.

Denver.—If it were possible to put a belt around Pike's Peak that famous old mountain could be moved from its foundations at one pull from the three power plants that are to be established by the Central Colorado Power Company, which concern filed in the county clerk's office a mortgage of \$20,000,000 in which is given the first authentic information concerning the plans of this gigantic concern.

The producing capacity of the three plants will be 125,000 horse-power—enough to pull forty of the New York Central's big trains combined and whirl them over the track at the rate of 100 miles an hour. Four hundred Denver street cars would be easily load attached to a cable transmitting 125,000 horse power.

Niagara Falls, with its vast volume of water, in two power stations on the American side, produces 150,000 horse power, representing what Denver electrical engineers say is the largest electrical power plant in the world. And the three plants of the Central Colorado Power Company will be only 25,000 horse power behind that mark.

Alfred T. Harkness, former governor of Ohio, is the chief financial backer of the concern. The names of David Moffat, Simon Guggenheim and others of prominence in Colorado financial circles have been frequently mentioned in connection with the company's project, but their names are not to be found in the document filed last night.

It was stated by one in authority that the finances to back the project will not come from the men hitherto believed to be heavily interested, but that New York and foreign capital will be in control.

The unusual mortgage was filed at 8 o'clock last night by Lunt, Brooks & Wilcox, attorneys of Colorado Springs, and Curtis & Hine, managers for the Central Colorado Power Company. It was filed simultaneously in seven other counties—Larimer, Grand, Summit, Lake, Eagle, Pitkin and Garfield.

The mortgage provides that the company maintain offices in New York, London and Paris. The General Electric Securities Company of New York and Lee Higgins & Co., of Boston, took one-third of the underwriting, while the balance was placed in the French and British capitals. The mortgage provides for denominations of \$500 and \$1,000. It provides for the English market, to run twenty years.

The property covered includes the Del Norte water power locations at Shoshoni Falls, above Leadville, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Leadville, Cripple Creek and numerous mining camps are to be supplied with power.

Grubstake Gets a Blow. San Francisco, Cal.—The United States Circuit Court has extended a decision that is of vital importance to all mining communities, and which will have a direct bearing in cases pending in many states.

The court holds that a "grubstake" agreement, that time-honored institution sacred to all mining men, is not legally collectible.

The decision is made in a case wherein "Swiftwater Bill" Gates was sued by Isaac L. Marks of this city to recover \$150,000 on an agreement made by Marks and Gates in Seattle on April 27, 1902.

The agreement was that in consideration of \$1,000 paid by Marks to Gates the latter was to transfer twenty per cent. of all the property which should be acquired, either by location, purchase, or otherwise in Alaska by Gates.

The evidence showed that Gates owed Marks \$11,225, which was wiped out by Marks, and Gates was given the sum of \$1,000 in cash when the agreement was made.

Gates went to Alaska and acquired property valued at \$750,000, out of which Marks demanded \$150,000 as his share under the agreement.

A demurrer was entered on the ground that the contract was so unjust and inequitable as not to entitle the applicant to relief. The demurrer was sustained and the case dismissed. An appeal was then taken.

Judge Gilbert in his decision states that "the written contract was a bargain struck in the dark. It bought out Marks' interest in all property of whatever description he might acquire in Alaska by whatever means, whether by location, purchase, gift or otherwise, the value of which neither party could estimate even approximately."

Judge Gilbert quotes Justice Bradley of Missouri in a case of a somewhat similar nature, where the court says: "He comes to court with a very bad grace, when he asks for its extraordinary power to put him in possession of \$30,000 worth of stock for which he only paid \$50. The court is not bound to shut its eyes to the evident character of the transaction. It will never lend aid to carry out an unconscionable bargain, but will leave the party to his remedy at law."

Farmers Buy 1,293 Acres.

Wheatland, Wyo.—During May the Wyoming Irrigation Company, owning the irrigation system which waters Wheatland farms, sold 1,293 acres of irrigated land for \$55,340.50. The greater part of the land was purchased by farmers from Loveland, Colorado.

Denver's Population 200,000.

Denver.—Taking the new city directory as a basis for the figures, Denver has a population of 202,000 persons.

The Way of Them.

A pair of shoes may hurt like sin for weeks, and then about the time we get them broke in they start to breaking out. —The Catholic Standard and Times.

Mercy!

"I suppose that Bink's lawn will now be worth looking at," he told me today he'd just bought a new