The ANDOVER NEWS
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## "Kansas is All Right."

While Kansas sees her corn crop, one of her great staples, parched, withered and hopelessly ruined by the scorching rays of the sun and the blistering heat waves of the plains, she does not lose heart or become discouraged. Though the loss runs into the millions, she views it with composure and courage. She indeed takes umbrage at the statement recently published in the press dispatches to the effect that "the present drought has set the state back ten years from a standpoint of wealth and progress."

Speaking for the state, Governor Stanley insists that "Kansas is all right." The corn crop, he says frankly, "may as well be considered a substantial failure," but, he cheerfully adds, "the value of our wheat this year will be equal to or greater than that of last year, which in round numbers was $42,000,000. Our live stock products will be at least $60,000,000, alfalfa and other forage crops $5,000,000, hay and grasses $2,000,000. This makes a total of $109,000,000 for farm products, not counting corn, oats, potatoes, fruit and many other things of which considerable quantities will be produced. The farm products of Kansas, consisting of wheat, corn, potatoes, forage crops and live stock products, for the last ten years aggregate more than $1,460,000,000."

Continuing, the cheerful and optimistic governor says: "The year 1901 will mark the close of a five year period the most successful that Kansas has ever enjoyed. With 75,000,000 bushels of the best wheat that was ever raised in her granaries, with $70,000,000 deposited in her banks, with 40,000,000 bushels of old corn on hand, with larger herds than ever in her pastures and forage plants necessary to carry them through the coming winter, with a people less elated by success and less discouraged by adversity than ever before, Kansas is all right."

Surely, with such a spirit of sublime optimism pervading the Sunflower State, in the face of what would be regarded as a great calamity in many another commonwealth, "Kansas is all right."

## Coal and Electricity.

It has long been the dream of inventors to discover some process by which electricity could be produced directly from coal without the losses now incident to turning the colorie energies of the coal into electricity by the combination of boiler, engine and dynamo. Hugo Jones, a chemist of Chicago, announces that he has discovered a way to do this, and he claims that his process will yield 35 per cent of the energy that is stored in the coal, or about four times as much as is obtained in the present way. According to his claims, nothing is consumed except the coal and the oxygen of the air, and he compares his new battery to a furnace using coal, but giving off electricity instead of heat. This is not by any means the first attempt that has been made of recent years to use coal in some new form of a battery, and if Mr. Jones' invention does all that he claims for it, it will doubtless very largely revolutionize modern methods of producing electrical power. It must be remembered, however, that but very few of these new schemes actually realize even a small fraction of what is claimed for them by their discoverers.

Embassador Pauncefote evidently thinks pretty well of us. On the eve of his departure for a visit to England the other day he said: "The Americans are the most genial people on the face of the earth. At the first grip of the hand they take you to their hearts. So long as you do not try to deal in an underhand way and so long as you do not assume superior airs they treat you as one of their own, and no one could say more than this."

It is now said that all the expeditions to Sumatra to observe the total eclipse of the sun on May 18 were failures in a great measure owing to the cloudy weather at all the stations but one, which happened to be imperfectly equipped because it was expected the clouds would be thickest there. With the wisdom to predict an eclipse centuries hence we cannot tell where a cloud is going to be the next minute.

It is noted that the Indians and Mexicans rarely suffer from heat prostration and never die from its effects. This may be accounted for by the fact that they do not read the hot weather blurbs in the newspapers.

## The American Locomotive.

In the current issue of Cassier's Magazine John H. Converse, president of the Baldwin Locomotive works, traces in an entertaining and instructive way the growth of the American locomotive, which from a beginning in 1839 that looked like a small hoisting engine on wheels, weighing about a ton and capable of a speed of about five miles an hour, has advanced until today it is a wonder of mechanism, weighing 80 or 100 tons and making a speed of 60 or 80 miles an hour. Mr. Converse follows its development in size, weight, cost and speed and demonstrates that phenomenal improvement has been made in all of these. But the crowning achievement of American locomotive building, he believes, lies in our invasion of the foreign markets. It is that, he thinks, which shows best how America has distanced the world.

The foreign trade in locomotives has been a growth of the last 40 years. At first confined to Cuba and South America, it has extended in the last 25 years to the eastern hemisphere as well. In the last ten years in particular American locomotives have been sent to every country in the world where railroads are in operation. And within the last three years American locomotives have been supplied to railways in Great Britain, France and southern Germany, the three countries which were formerly our competitors for the South American trade.

Mr. Converse sees three reasons why the American locomotive has been introduced into Europe. The first is that American makers can guarantee earlier delivery than European works; the second is that the American locomotives are preferred for their type, size and detail; the third is that American locomotives are cheaper, being constructed at a smaller cost per unit of weight, although the wages paid for labor in America are higher than those paid in Europe. These three facts are accounted for by the characteristics of American manufacturers and workmen and the extended use of machinery here.

It is a significant fact that in all the years since America began building locomotives there has been but one imported into this country. That was ordered by the Pennsylvania Railroad company as a pattern of a new type and workmanship. Thousands shipped abroad every year, but only one brought here! Could the story of the development of the American locomotive be told more fully and eloquently?

It is stated that the British officers who are shipping mules and horses from New Orleans to Cape Town have decided to employ colored men as muleteers. Experience with white muleteers has not been agreeable, as some of them have mutinied on shipboard, while others have gone over to the Boers after reaching their destination. It is stated that nearly 15,000 persons have in this way been carried from New Orleans to South Africa. There is no record of how many of them remained there. It would be a strange incidental result of the war in South Africa if there should be a transfer to the country of their origin of any considerable number of the negro race in the United States, though it would not be surprising if this new occupation for colored men should exceed in practical effect all the schemes that have been devised for encouraging the emigration of the American negro to Africa.

The inhabitants of Orsa, in Sweden, something more than a generation ago started in on a systematic course of tree planting and forestry. As a result in the period since then they have sold $4,600,000 of trees, and by judicious replanting, which is the vital point in scientific forestry, they have provided for a similar income every 30 or 40 years. The income from the forest—held as public property—is stated to pay the cost of the local government, including free railways, telephones and public schools. Even from little Sweden we might learn a valuable lesson in the matter of the preservation of the remnant of our forests which has survived the woodman's wanton ax.

Jimmie Van Alen, whose remark that "America was no country for a gentleman" cost him an embassadorship, has gone over to England to receive a decoration from King Edward. He is to be made a Knight of St. John. As St. John is not now alive, he could make no objection.

The Deutschland's latest voyage from New York to Plymouth at the rate of 22½ knots was magnificent and beats all records. Her 557 miles in a day going eastward was at the rate, approximately, of an even 600 miles going westward.

Count Boni de Castellane's brother Stanislaus has married the daughter of the Cuban multimillionaire Francisco Terry. Cuban money, as well as that of the United States, has, it seems, a purchasing power in France.

Depositors in the Seventh National bank of New York appear to be very unreasonable. They actually want their money, which is very annoying to the directors.

## National Educational Association.

The National Educational association, which semiofficially represents the great body of public school teachers of the United States, at its recent fortieth annual session in Detroit issued a very significant platform. It demands provision for free education under the auspices of the federal government in all federal territories, including the new possessions. It urges that all such public education in United States territory should be placed under the direction of the bureau of education; the schoolhouse in every state and territory should be the center of the educational life of the community, the place where literary and social meetings may be held and where the public library should be housed. Education should include the development of the ethical, physical and æsthetic nature of the child as well as its purely intellectual nature. The system of education should include every grade of school, from the kindergarten up to and including the university, open to every boy and girl of our country. Legislation respecting education should be under the general direction of educational experts and should lead rather than wait upon public sentiment. Children should be protected by law from ignorance as from abuse, neglect and hunger, on which ground compulsory education is defended. Expert supervision of schools in country as in city is needed, and the consolidation of rural schools and the transportation of pupils, already attempted in some states, should be extended. Normal schools should be maintained in all the states, and thorough provision should be made to secure high standards both for school architecture and for teaching.

A more complete and comprehensive statement of the educational needs of the country and the methods of providing for them could hardly be made than this platform, and it should have the indorsement of the friends of education.

The report of the bureau of navigation recently issued gives some interesting figures regarding the extent of our shipbuilding operations during 1900, which came very near being a banner year in that important industry. The total tonnage was 401,283 tons and the number of vessels 1,173 against 305,007 gross tons in 1899 and 1,033 vessels. This record has only been surpassed in 1854 and 1855, when the United States was leading the world in the building of ships. But that was in the days of the old wooden ships, and the steel vessel forms now the greater part of the total tonnage of the great shipbuilding nations. Though the United States is building more and more steel vessels, it is a long way behind England and Germany. But we are growing steadily and surely.

Santos-Dumont, the inventor of the newest aerial machine, is commendably modest, in which respect he differs from some inventors of so called flying machines. He declares, with dignified restraint that indicates the self control of a mind of scientific training, that he has made a motor driven balloon that under favorable conditions can be guided for a short distance against a wind not too strong. That is all that he has done, and for that he deserves great credit. But the real conquest of the air is not yet. The hectic cables from Paris about the "dawn of a new era" and the advent of a "revolution" in commerce and international affairs are decidedly suggestive of the employment of "hot air" for other purposes besides inflating the balloons.

According to the Manchester (England) Guardian, General Lord Kitchener has candidly written to the government to the effect that the continuance of the Boer war is due to the actions of politicians at home, who do not wish it stopped, and to the lack of soldiers at the front. Politics and war are usually more or less mixed up, and they do not make a good combination either.

The English have done their best to make amends for beating our oarsmen at Henley. The mayor and corporation have given the college boys a dinner in the town hall. There seems to be something particularly soothing in an official dinner.

England has issued a "blue book" on the war in South Africa. It's a safe bet that it isn't as blue as are the English people who are paying the expenses of the war.

## Heartburn.

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich heartburn is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not too freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroly. Let six hours elapse between meals, and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, indicating that you have eaten too much, take one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the heartburn may be avoided. For sale by Benedict & Van Noy, Andover, and by N. E. Coston Greenwood.

It is announced that Sir Bindon Blood is to take command of the British troops in South Africa. The name is appropriate anyway.

Hot corn on the ear is mighty fine in its place, but the place is not in the cornfield.

James G. Ambertof, O., writes: "I had an obstinate sore on my face which everything else failed to heal. After one application of Banner Salve it began to heal and after three applications it was entirely healed, leaving no scar. L. A. Burrows.

Only 50 Cts.
to make your baby strong and well. A fifty cent bottle.
Scott's Emulsion will change a sickly baby into a plump, romping child.
Only one cent a day, think of it. Its as nice as cream.
Send for a free sample, and try it.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

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Collector ..... Thomas M. Comstock
Justices of the Peace ..... Elisha R. Carpenter, B. S. Kinney, Edward Kinney, Thos. M. Comstock
Overseer of the Poor ..... George W. Wescott
Assessors ..... Jesse C. Green, Josiah J. Warfield, Lester S. Burdick
Highway Commissioner ..... Elijah B. Rollins
Constables ..... Alvin Slocum, David Slocum, Thos. M. Comstock, Lowell E. Howland, Eugene Hamilton

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Trustees ..... W. P. Snyder, D. K. Porter
Treasurer ..... A. B. Burrows
Street Commissioner ..... N. L. Beber
Collector ..... M. J. Gray
Clerk ..... A. B. Richardson

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E. J. Atwood, President. A. M. Burrows Vice President. H. A. Bendict Secretary. W. B. Bundy Treasurer.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

CITIZEN'S HOSE CO. NO. 1—E. J. Atwood President. L. A. Burrows Secretary. W. B. Bundy Foreman. E. A. Richardson Assistant.

**CHURCHES.**

BAPTIST.—Rev. V. L. Eggleston, pastor; Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday-school at 11:45; Junior Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Thursday evenings prayer meeting at the church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Rev. S. D. Pickett, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; Junior League at 3 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings at eight o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. G. M. Janes, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday-school at 12 m.; Mission Band at 3:00 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting each Thursday evening.

HESSIAN CORNERS, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. F. J. Rengel, Pastor. Masses at 8 and 10:30 Sunday mornings.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST.—Rev. Stephen Burdick, pastor. Preaching every Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Sabbath-school following. Junior Endeavor 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor 7:30 p. m. Prayer meetings Friday evenings.

**SOCIETIES.**

Mutual Tent, No. 18, K. O. T. M., meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month. W. F. O'Connell, Commander; Benj. S. Brundage, R. K.

Maple Grove Hive, No. 188, L. O. T. M., meets second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month. Belle Gallagher, Lady Commander; Dell Rollins, Record Keeper.

Andover Lodge, No. 558, F. & A. M., meets first and third Monday of each month. Jesse S. Phillips, W. M.; B. S. Brundage, Secretary.

Andover Lodge, No. 796, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday night. Byron S. Baker, Noble Grand; J. H. Backus, Secretary.

Edward Seaman Post, No. 461, G. A. R., meets first and third Saturday evening of each month T. N. Boyd, Com.; E. S. Carpenter, Adjutant.

Woman's Relief Corps meets first and third Saturday evening of each month. Mrs. S. J. Mourhess, President; Mrs. M. Fowler, Secretary.

Andover W. C. T. U. meets first and third Thursday afternoon. Mrs. E. S. Bradley, President; Mrs. E. Everett, Secretary.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association meets the first and third Monday evening of each month. John Casey, President; J. Driscoll, Rec. Sec.

Andover Lodge, No. 320, I. O. G. T., meets every Monday evening. Harry Smith, C. T.; A. C. Bullard, Secretary.

Andover Legion, No. 308, N. P. L., meets every Wednesday evening. J. C. Green, President; Mrs. O. E. Vars, Secretary.

West Greenwood Grange, No. 833, meets on the second Tuesday of each month. J. E. Redmond, Master; J. K. Miller, Secretary.

**LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.**

Andover Free Library, open every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 3 to 5, and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10. The Reading Room is open to all every evening from 7 to 10, and on Sunday afternoons from 2 to 5. Officers—President, Jesse L. Grantier; Secretary, Miss Belle Brundage; Treasurer, H. A. Benedict; Librarian, Mrs. J. M. Brundage.

## July Bargains that Mean More Happy Homes.

We have furnished more homes this past season than ever before. There can be but one reason for it. We give the best value for the money.

### Carpets.

We lead in style, design and price. We have the largest selection of Carpets, Linoleums, mattings, etc. in Western New York.

### The Bed Room.

It does not really pay to slight your Bed Room because it is not in general view, i should be n keeping with the res of the household furniture—strong, handsome artistic and comfortable. You may choose from 50 high grade styles here to 5 at the ordinary store. Just read these offerings for to mo row and note the chances to save money on every one of them.

We have everything in the line of Bed Room Suits including Mahogany, Oak, Birds Eye Maple, White Enamel, Birch and Painted. Seventy-two different designs to select from, all have the patent draw slide and are the best made Suits in the United States. Prices range from $14.48 to $75. Iron Beds from $2.75 to $30.

### Mattresses

We manufacture our own and can guarantee every one for we know their construction.

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Being manufacturers we can guarantee the goods and save you the middleman's profit.

We are the only DRAPERY HOUSE in Western New York, outside of Buffalo and Rochester. You will see by our decorations that we are practical in this line, this being one of our specialities.

It will pay you to examine our goods before purchasing.

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Lawn Swings, Lawn Settees, Hammock Chairs, Etc.
Exclusive territory given.
Write for prices and other information to
Clearfield Wooden-Ware Co.,
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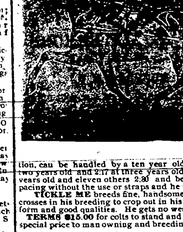
"TICKLE ME,"
NO. 21756,
Race Record 2:28 at Three Years Old,
Trial Mile 2:18¼ at Five Years Old, TROTTING



"Tickle Me" the celebrated Kentucky bred Race Stallion is a magnificently proportioned black stallion, weighing 1,100 lbs. and 16 hands high, bred by Rue & Dugan, of Danville, KY. As will be seen by his breeding, "TICKLE ME" is one of the best as well as the most fashionable bred stallions living. His sire, C. F. Clay, stands second in the list of Christian Endeavor 1899 who breed universal speed as well as early speed. His dam being by a son of the mighty George Wilkes, the most prepotent sire of speedy race horses that ever lived, having over one thousand descendants in the 2:30 list. Second dam is a thoroughbred so necessary to impart staying quarters in a hard fought race.

TICKLE ME is dead game and level headed, a horse of grand style, in fact a great individual at every point. He possesses a fine disposition, can be handled by a ten year old boy; is the sire of Hattie Colwell, (saddle) record 2:28 at two years old and 2:17 at three years old; Harry T., 2:27 at two years old. Honest Dan 2:20 at two years old and eleven others 2:30 and better. His oldest colts were foaled in 1896. I put him to pacing without the use or straps and he went quarters in 33 seconds, a 2:12 gait with ease.

TICKLE ME breeds fine, handsome road horses as well as race horses, having no common crosses in his breeding to crop out in his colts. He is a sure foal getter and breeds style, action, form and good qualities. He gets no weak or crooked legged colts.

TERMS $15.00 for colts to stand and suck where mares do not change owners; will make a special price to man owning and breeding two mares.

"TICKLE ME" Will Stand at ELM VALLEY,
Four miles from Wellsville, on the Andover road,
ON AND AFTER MAY 1st, 1901.
Call at Store, Note his breeding below.
ED. BREESE, OWNER,
ELM VALLEY, N. Y.

"TICKLE ME" NO. 21756.

Race Record 2:28 at Three Years Old. Bred by C. F. CLAY, 2:18.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. F. Clay 4768 | Sire of Coleridge | 2.05¾ | Caliban 394 / Soprano: Dam of 3 better than 2:30 | Mambrino Pilot, ..... / Mambrino Chief Pilot jr. |
| | Chloral | 2.08 | | |
| | Clossine | 2.13¼ | | |
| | Conmor | 2.13¾ | | |
| | I. D. Creighton | 2.09¼ | | |
| | May Hirl | 2.21 | | |
| | And 34 others better than 2:30 | | | |
| Nellie Lyle | | | Lyle Wilkes 5558 with 11 in the list and 6 producing dams / Nellie | George Wilkes 519, Greatest sire living or dead. Brs. sires of Mambrino Chief / Hambletonian 10 Harry Clay |
| | | | | By imported Buckden (thoroughbred) |

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From this date until further notice, all paid in advance orders will be 15 photographs for the price of one dozen at

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The favorite route to the Pan American, with all the latest improved facilities and equipment. The following is a list of rates:
Tickets to be sold to Buffalo Tuesdays with two days limit, rates in column "A," and on Saturdays at same rate, with three days limit; and forten day tickets on sale every day, rates quoted in column "B." To Niagara Falls Tuesdays, rates quoted in column "C" two days limit, and on Saturdays at same rate, three days limit. To Niagara Falls, on sale every day at rates in column "D," good ten days.

| A | B | | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.00 | 4.00 | Almond, | (Via Hornellsville) 3.00 | 4.25 |
| 2.00 | 4.00 | Andover, | 3.50 | 4.80 |
| 2.35 | 4.50 | Arkport, | 3.75 | 4.30 |
| 2.15 | 4.25 | Scio, | 3.65 | 4.80 |
| 3.00 | 5.00 | Belmont, | (Via Salamanca) 3.25 | 4.50 |
| 2.00 | 3.85 | Belvidere, | 3.40 | 4.40 |
| 2.75 | 3.80 | Friendship, | 2.25 | 3.50 |
| 2.00 | 3.10 | Cuba, | 2.80 | 3.60 |
| 2.10 | 3.20 | Rindale, | 2.60 | 3.30 |
| 2.10 | 2.80 | Olean, | 2.00 | 3.30 |
| 2.00 | 2.75 | Allegany, | 2.00 | 3.30 |
| 2.00 | 2.70 | Carrollton, | 2.00 | 3.30 |
| 2.30 | 3.00 | Limestone, | 2.80 | 3.50 |
| 2.30 | 3.00 | East Bradford, | 2.80 | 3.50 |
| 2.80 | 3.00 | Bradford, | 2.80 | 3.50 |

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## CUBAN ELECTORAL LAW

### Draft of Bill Submitted to Constitutional Convention.

### NATURALIZATION RESTRICTIONS

Governors, Senators and Congressmen Must Be Native Cubans or Eight-Year Citizens. President Must Have Served 10 Years in the Cuban Army.

HAVANA, July 30.—There was a good attendance at yesterday's session of the Cuban constitutional convention when the electoral bill, as drafted by the electoral commission was submitted. The measure provides for universal suffrage, but restrictions as to ability to read and write are imposed in the case of office-holders.

Governors of provinces and provincial legislators must be of Cuban birth or have been naturalized for a period of eight years. They must be at least 30 years of age. They must also be heads of families or property owners or they must possess titles by public decree or have filled office by popular vote.

The same restrictions regarding citizenship are laid upon congressmen, who must be 25 years of age. Senators must be Cuban by birth and 35 years old. The president must be a Cuban or naturalized. In the latter case, as provided by the constitution, he must have served in the Cuban army for 10 years. He must be at least 40 years of age. The same conditions apply to the vice president.

Senators shall be elected by provincial legislators and in equal number of citizens. One half of the latter must be Cuban by birth or have been naturalized for a period of eight years. They must be at least 25 years of age and able to read and write. They must have resided in the province for two years and be among the largest real estate taxpayers. The other half must have professional degrees or must have held public office.

Presidential electors shall be Cubans by birth or have been naturalized for a period of eight years and they must be 30 years of age. In the provincial legislatures minority representation is provided for. Havana having 20 members, Santa Clara 17, Santiago 17, Mantanzas 15, Pinar del Rio 12 and Puerto Principe 8.

Four senators shall represent each province. Havana will have 21 presidential electors, Santiago 17, Santa Clara 18, Mantanzas 12, Pinar del Rio 11 and Puerto Principe 8.

The project provides for two elections. At the first will be elected governors of provinces, provincial legislatures and senatorial electors. At the second, to be held eight days later, congressmen and presidential electors will be chosen. Thirty days after the second election, the presidential electors will meet in Santa Clara to elect the president.

### MR. REDMOND PUT OUT.

Shouted For Police During Uproar in House of Commons.

LONDON, July 30.—There was a wild uproar in the house of commons between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning at the conclusion of the debate on the taxation of agricultural property.

Conservatives interrupted Mr. Walton, Liberal, with cries of "divide." William Redmond, on a point of order, called the attention of the speaker to the interruption, but the speaker ruled that the point was not well taken.

Mr. Walton resumed, but quite inaudibly, owing to the persistent cries of "divide."

Mr. Redmond shouted: "Police, police." The speaker said this expression was disorderly.

Mr. Redmond: "Why don't you keep order?"

The speaker directed him to leave the house and named him.

Mr. Balfour, the government leader, moved Mr. Redmond's suspension, and this was carried by a vote of 303 to 71.

Patrick O'Brien persisted in the same point of order and was in turn named and suspended.

The bill was adopted.

### Gray Further Remanded.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Walter Lewis Gray, who is held on suspicion in connection with the murder of May Fosburg in Pittsford, Mass., was remanded for further investigation in police court yesterday. Gray was held at the request of a detective. Gray said he was innocent and had no objection to being held for the fullest investigation. Unless the police get something to corroborate the statement of the woman who caused the arrest of the prisoner he will probably be discharged when brought into court again Wednesday.

### Antarctic Scientific Expedition.

BERLIN, July 30.—An imperial decree announces that an Antarctic scientific expedition, under the leadership of Dr. Drygalski, will leave Kiel in August to establish observation stations at Kerguelen, in the young man who was the first to scale the wall of Peking, China. Ramsey, Schultz and Strong were on duty in the Philippines when notified of their appointment and Lyman of Hawaii is the first cadet to be appointed from the government's new possessions. The corps now numbers 164 cadets, within 18 of the full number provided for.

### Response Postal Service to China.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The postmaster general has issued an order formally placing the American postal service in China on the same basis as before the outbreak. The order directs that the United States military postal service there, established Aug. 2, 1900, be discontinued to take effect Sept. 1 and also discontinues United States military station No. 1, China, upon the same date. The practical operation of the military postal service continues as before and all the postal attaches have either returned here or to other posts.

### Thirsty Threshers Broke Things.

WICHITA, Kan., July 30.—Eight threshing machine crews reached the town of Colwich, in this county, Sunday, and between them they took a good liquor on account of Sunday law they smashed five "joints" and wrecked a number of town pumps. The citizens organized a party to cause their arrest, but the threshers made them retreat. Rioting was resumed when the citizens again tried to arrest the threshers, but they had to give way. The sheriff has been asked to come at once to the scene.

### Jumped to Death In Fall Creek Gorge.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 30.—Mrs. Hannah Smith, aged 73, committed suicide in Fall Creek gorge, near Fall Creek mill, yesterday by jumping from a ledge of rocks 30 feet high into the shallow creek. Thirty years ago this woman's husband was killed in practically the identical spot by falling from this bridge with a heavy engine. Formerly Mrs. Smith was an extensive land owner in Ithaca and very wealthy.

### Three Killed by Explosion.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., July 30.—A boiler in the sawmill of the Winyah Lumber company of this place exploded Sunday night, almost totally wrecking the plant. Three colored hands were killed and seven more injured. A schooner lying at the wharf was damaged by the explosion and fragments of the smokestack were thrown almost into the town.

### Church Belfry Struck by Lightning.

FISHKILL LANDING, July 30.—The belfry of the Old Dutch Reform church was struck by lightning yesterday and the interior of the building damaged. During the revolutionary war this church was used as a military prison.

### Thousands Fighting Forest Fire.

STOCKHOLM, July 30.—A forest fire in the province of Jemtland has assumed gigantic proportions. Three thousand troops have ordered to assist the men who are combatting the flames. The hot weather continues.

### Both Legs Cut Off by Engine.

UTICA, N. Y., July 30.—Casper Keller, a member of the fencing gang on the West Shore railroad, was struck by a light engine yesterday and both legs were cut off.

## COLLIDED IN DEEP FOG

### Whaleback Barge Sagamore Sunk on Lake Michigan.

### CAPTAIN AND ANOTHER DROWNED

One Man Is Missing Beside the Two Known to Have Perished—Steamer Northern Queen Was Other Vessel and Was Not Badly Damaged.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—A special from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., says:

"The whaleback barge Sagamore was sunk in a collision with the Northern Line steamer Northern Queen near Point Iroquois yesterday. Of the crew of eight men two were drowned and one is missing.

The dead are: Captain E. J. Joiner, master of the Sagamore, lived in Henderson, N. Y.; Ira Ives, cook on the Sagamore, lived at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y. The missing man is Burley Smith, a seaman on the Sagamore, who lived at Woodville, N. Y.

A dense fog covered the water at the time of the collision. The Sagamore was bound down in tow of the whaleback steamer Pathfinder, both being loaded with iron ore. The Northern Queen was bound up with a general cargo for Duluth.

The Queen struck the barge on the starboard side near the after turret, breaking in the plates. The Sagamore filled rapidly and soon went down.

## NEW CADETS ADMITTED.

### Calvin P. Titus, First Over Pakin's Wall, Among Those to Enter West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 30.—The following candidates, who reported last week, successfully passed the examinations and were yesterday admitted to the Military academy as cadets:

Charles C. Bankhead, Texas; Gibson T. Berry, Kentucky; Henry T. Burgin, Florida; Ralph M. Cole, New York; Fred A. Cook, Vermont; Rupert A. Dunford, Utah; Halsey Dunwoody, at large; Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, Wisconsin; Ruxford E. Gardner, Michigan; Harrold R. Gibbons, New York; Nathan Horowitz, New York; Charles J. Kennedy, Tennessee; Joseph L. Landry, Louisiana; Clarence A. Lewis, Indiana; Clarence K. Lyman, Hawaii; Philip Mathews, New York; Fred C. Moser, Iowa; Felix W. Motlow, Tennessee; St. Clair Newburn, North Carolina; Elbey W. Miles, Maine; Norman F. Ramsey, Kansas; George R. Rogers, California; Hugo D. Schultz, Nebraska; Charles L. Scott, Alabama; Samuel Tate, Louisiana; Thomas M. Spalding, Michigan; Don D. Strong, Georgia; Thomas S. Roberts, Tennessee; Calvin P. Titus, at large; Bloxam Ward, Florida.

Forty-eight reported for examination. Thirty were successful, six failed, two were rejected by the medical board and ten alternates passed, for whom no vacancies exist.

The number which passed lowin all ...

## GREAT LAND LOTTERY OPENS

### Thousands at the First-Drawing For Oklahoma Lands and No Disorder.

EL RENO, O. T., July 30.—Oklahoma's great land lottery was begun here in earnest yesterday, and when the commissioners appointed by the federal government adjourned the drawing for the day 1,600 of the 12,000 lots in the claims in the Kickapoo opening country had been awarded.

The first name drawn from the wheel was that of Stephen A. Holcomb of Paul's Valley, I. T., but a homestead in the 13 Reno district and the second, Leonard Lands of Arcadia, O. T. Then two men called the two names in the district.

The original prize winners, however, proved to be James R. Wood of Wellford, O. T., whose name was the first to come from the Lawton district, who had Miss Mattie H. Beals of Wichita, Kan., who drew the second number in that district. They will have the privilege of making the first things in the Lawton district and will undoubtedly choose the two quarter sections adjoining that town. These are considered the most valuable in the territory and are, it is estimated, worth from $20,000 to $40,000 each.

The day was one of keen excitement, replete with interesting scenes. It is estimated that fully 25,000 persons witnessed the drawing. The immense throng was enthusiastic up to the highest pitch. The drawing of the first names was followed by a mighty shout.

Each succeeding winning for a time was met with shouts of joy and merriment. All was pleasantry. Every man, though he did not draw a prize from the wheels yesterday, has stamped faith that today or the next day will surely see him the possessor of a slip reading him a title clear to 160 acres of Oklahoma's land.

The crowds fairly exhausted themselves and when the close of the drawing was announced at 6 o'clock hundreds who had neither eaten nor drank during the day, sank to the ground where they stood for sheer fatigue or dragged themselves to the nearest rest or to refreshment booths up town. The day was remarkably free from quarrels and general satisfaction with the government methods of disposing of the land was felt. It has been found that many hundred applicants have "repeated" and that others have applications so illegible that they will be thrown out. Over this much discord has resulted and the outcome may be an appeal to the courts.

When the second ticket was drawn Colonel Dyer cried out: "I have the pleasure to announce the name of the first woman to draw a prize, Mattie H. Beal of Wichita, Kan."

Then Colonel Dyer gave her description as 22 years old and five feet three inches in height, just the height of Woods. Instantly the crowd saw the humor of the situation. Thousands threats sent up the shout "Then must get married."

The first names drawn from the Lawton district follow: Three, Winfield N. Laws, Langston, O. T.; 4, Falcon Wood house, Eldon, Ia.; 5, Marvin Hawkins, Wayland, Tex.; 6, William C. Land, Fort Worth, Tex.; 7, Harry T. Foster, agent for Harry E. Harrison, El Reno, O. T.; 8, Lee A. Stubblefield, Dunlap, O. T.; Richard H. Wyatt, Henrietta, Tex.; 10, Charles C. Dobb, Shawnee, O. T.

The 18th winner in the Lawton district was Minerva McClintock, aged 25 years of Oklahoma City. She was married Sunday and by this act forfeits her right to her claim. She might have chosen a claim near a county seat town worth several thousand dollars.

### Wanted In Pittsburg For Swindling.

ALBANY, July 30.—Officer Dennison of Pittsburg came here yesterday for requisition papers for the extradition of "Tom" Sailor who is wanted in Pittsburg for working the C. O. D. game. Sailor called upon several merchants there and ordered goods sent to an address C. O. D. Upon a pretext of going inside for the money Sailor would leave by a rear door leaving the messenger who had delivered the goods waiting. He eluded the Pittsburg police but was arrested in Buffalo and sentenced to 15 days in the Erie county penitentiary. Governor Odell issued the extradition papers and Sailor will be taken to Pittsburg upon his release from the penitentiary.

### Beekeepers Are Careless.

ALBANY, July 30.—Commissioner of Agriculture Wieting reports that up to July 20 the four agents inspecting bees under the charge of the department of agriculture have examined 416 apiaries, embracing 12,393 colonies. Of this number 220 apiaries were found more or less infected with black or foul brood, and 1,841 colonies were condemned to destruction, or to be treated with such remedies as have been found effective. Commissioner Wieting makes the following statement concerning the work: "Were it not for the carelessness and negligence on the part of so many beekeepers, the department would feel that it could soon suppress the prevailing contagious diseases among bees in this state."

### Governor Odell at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 30.—Governor Odell and his party arrived in the city over the Erie last evening. He

Every Day Bargain Day

Just note a few prices then come in and look for yourselves.

| | |
|---|---|
| Light Dress Ginghams, | 6½c. a yd. |
| Yard wide Percales, | 6 " |
| Good Sheeting, | 5 " |
| Swiss Curtain Mull, | 12 " |
| Shirtings, | 7 " |
| Turkey Red Damask, | 25 " |
| Indigo Blue calico, | 5 " |
| Counterpanes, | 49c. a piece. |
| Lace Curtains, | 49c. a pair. |
| Best Overalls, | 45 " |
| Flour, | $1.00 a sack. |
| 10 bars soap, | 25c. |
| Oat flake, | 4c. a pound. |
| Sugar, | 5½ " |
| Sweet Cubs Tobacco, | 35 " |
| Red Cross Plug, | 35 " |
| Pork, | 10 " |
| Good Broom, | 20 cents. |
| 3 cans corn, | 25 " |

Mason's fruit jars, pints, quarts and 2 quarts. Summer hats and caps at cost. Fine shoes at less than cost. Goods marked in plain figures, and one price to all.

G. M. Webster & Co.,
Greenwood, N. Y.

day they will inspect the state hospital in this city and will then go to Oxford, where they will visit the soldiers home at that place. From there they will go to Napanoch