

The Thirteen Towns.

FOSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

None so little enjoy themselves and are such burdens to themselves as those who have nothing to do. Only the active have the true relish of life.

The age of whales is ascertained by size and number of laminae of the whalebone, which increases yearly. Ages of 300 and 400 years have been assigned to whales from these indications.

It is the crowning honor of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who has just celebrated her 86th birthday, that the world does not so much say how much money she inherited, or how much she is now worth, as how much she has given away for the good of her fellows. More than five million dollars is the record of her beneficence, and there are few that surpass it.

Bishop Whipple heard a person abusing a man of great wealth because of his supposed meanness. He answered the critic thus: "I would not conclude too hastily in such a case as that; for although I cannot explain fully, I know of a certain fifty-thousand-dollar gift accompanied by the stipulation that the name of the giver should not be made known." "Judge not," is a working rule with which it is not safe to dispense.

Recently two French aeronauts left Paris in their balloon at 6:15 o'clock in the evening, and on the evening of the following day, 23 hours and 15 minutes after their departure from Paris, dropped safely down near Vestervik in Sweden. They had traveled 825 miles, their average speed being nearly thirty-five and one-half miles per hour. At one time they drifted over the Baltic sea, and the fall in temperature and increased humidity immediately caused the balloon to drop.

Canon Edmonds, who spoke for the foreign delegates at the farewell meeting of the Ecumenical Missionary conference, said: "You have got your problems to solve in this nation, but you will solve them." There has never been a moment since the foundation of our government when that feeling has not been supreme in the hearts of the American people. No temporary fear or depression has weakened the nation's purpose to fulfill its mission, nor eclipsed its faith in its ability to do the things given it to do.

In 1866, Gen. Garfield, then in congress, made a strong speech in support of the measure which finally took form in a national bureau of education. "The children of today," said he, "will be the architects of our country in 1900." The prophecy was easy to make, because certain to be fulfilled. Yet there is something impressive in the fact that the affairs of church and state, and all the complex interests of civilization, are now largely in the hands of those who thirty-four years ago were passing into the public schools. To them, too, is committed the custody of those who, in turn, will make the history of the swift-coming future.

The success of a great invention often depends upon some auxiliary discovery to make it practicable. Without the telegraph, modern railroading would have been impossible. Without the air-brake, the high speed of the great express trains could not have been permitted. To-day the electric automobile, which is much heavier than the steam-power carriage, would be given a great impetus by the discovery of something better than the present rubber tires. The great weight and swift motion of the carriage upon rough streets cause the tires to wear out rapidly. Which will come first, a lighter electric storage battery or a firmer elastic substance for the tires? The history of inventions suggests that one or the other will appear at an early date.

The real reason behind the projected ship canal through Nicaragua or the isthmus of Panama, which is now engrossing so much attention, is the fact that goods may be transported more easily on the water than over the land. Examples in every-day life emphasize the difference. Two mules draw one hundred tons of coal in a canal boat; on land they would have difficulty in tugging three or four tons in a coal cart. Hence, whatever the power used, water-borne freights the world over are cheap and land routes are dear. This consideration greatly affects the growth of cities and of nations. Pittsburgh coal and Lake Superior ores are near together, because they can be transported so great a part of the distance by water. It also largely accounts for America's prominence as a great steel-producing country. Stove coal is usually cheap in places to which it can go by water, and high where it must go by rail. The same is true of all bulky and heavy commodities.

Gen. Davis ordered Capt. William V. Judson, United States engineers, to make a report on the best way to rid the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, of the two ships sunk there. The report sent to Washington recommends a \$6,000 appropriation to clear the channel. With the entrance rid of both of these hulks, it will give a fine, wide entrance with water not less than fifty feet deep and will permit all large vessels to anchor in the bay. Range lights will be placed in the harbor soon, so as to allow vessels to enter at night instead of lying outside.

DOWN TO BUSINESS

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN SESSION.

Fifteen Thousand People Face Chairman Hanna as He Calls the Convention to Order - Dramatic Entrance of Gov. Roosevelt - Mr. Hanna's Reference to President McKinley Greeted With Deafening Applause - Temporary Chairman Wolcott Delivers the Key-note Address and Arouses Great Enthusiasm.

Philadelphia, June 21. - Chairman Hanna, with a rabbit's foot suspended from a miniature of McKinley in the lapel of his coat, surveyed an imposing spectacle when he called the twelfth Republican national convention to order in the spacious Export exposition building in West Philadelphia at 12:35 yesterday. In the valley below him was crowded the eighteen hundred delegates and alternates, and stretching away to the four corners of the immense hall were endless vistas of people rising in terraced seats to the walls. He looked into the faces of fully 15,000 men and women. It was not a riotous convention. There were no wild outbursts of enthusiasm from the frenzied partisans of rival candidates, no entrance of delegations with banners to set the

Multitudes Cheering. no fierce skirmishing and clashing of candidates, no debates over rules of procedure and no contesting delegations. The chief candidate in the battle had already been selected by unanimous choice of the Republicans of the country. The platform was to be the record of his administration. The only question remaining for the convention to discuss was the vice-presidency, and it was not a sufficient bone of contention to promote the tumultuous scenes which usually attend the assembling of a national convention. It was very undemonstrative at first. While the crowds and delegates were funneling into the hall before the hour for calling the convention had arrived there were no wild greetings of party leaders.

Roosevelt's Dramatic Entrance. But just before Chairman Hanna was ready to drop his gavel Gov. Roosevelt entered and the vast audience was electrified. He stalked in at the main door. His rough rider hat signalled him out to the craning multitude. Seemingly the audience had been waiting for him, and the applause that announced his appearance swept over the vast amphitheater and swelled into a great roar as he made his way toward the seats of the New York delegation. No stage hero ever made an entrance more opportunely. But he made no acknowledgment of the ovation his presence elicited. His jaw was firmly set and he came on through the press like a soldier performing a duty. He did not even remove his hat, but pushed his way through the delegates who swarmed from their places.

To Grasp His Hand. Fully two minutes it took for him to traverse the length of the hall to his place near the stage. All that time the roar followed him and the handkerchiefs rose and fell like the wings of gulls over a summer sea. But he made no sign that he realized it was all for him. When he took his seat with his slouch hat still on, without glancing to either side, the people gave it up and the cheering gradually subsided. But it broke out afresh a moment afterward as the band started up the "Star Spangled Banner." Roosevelt, of all the thousands, was then upon his feet, standing erect like a No-way pine, with uncovered head to the music of the anthem. Instantly the whole convention rose en masse as if apologizing for their tardiness. This entrance of Roosevelt into the convention was distinctly

The Dramatic Feature of the session. Senator Hanna's reception when he called the convention to order, and later, when he made a speech, was flattering in the extreme, and the smile on his face expressed the pleasure it gave him. But the joy he experienced over his own reception seemed nothing compared with the delight he manifested when for the first time he mentioned the president's name. The convention went off like a rocket. The applause was deafening. Mr. Hanna's face was a picture. It was wreathed in smiles. He showed the ecstasy of the joy over the storm of approval he had raised. Many in that moment remembered how the president's Warwick had announced a year ago that his ambition would be satisfied and his cup of joy would be full when he called together the convention that would

Nominate McKinley. The address of Senator Wolcott, the temporary chairman, which followed, lasted an hour and ten minutes. It undoubtedly added to the brilliant Colorado orator's reputation. The key note he sounded—an account of the stewardship of the party—was as much for the reading millions scattered over the country as for the few thousands who heard it, and it was a difficult role for a fiery and magnetic speaker to essay. Senator Wolcott would be at his best speaking in the opportunity of the moment. Yet the effect he produced thrilled his audience. With a clear, ringing voice that reached the remotest spot of the hall, and with graceful gesture he brought all under his spell. Time and again his hearers

Broke Into Cheers as he spoke of the present prosperity of the country and predicted McKinley's triumphant re-election. And when he declared that the Democratic party had been driven by the events of the last four years from every position it occupied in 1896 to seek new issues in the events of the war with Spain, there was another frantic outburst. The same enthusiasm swelled out when he predicted that this generation which had witnessed our recent acquisitions would see the American

nation girding half the globe with its flag, extending its commerce to the uttermost ends of the earth and taking its place as a world power among the great world nations—"a power for good, for peace and for righteousness." But the climax was reached when he

Lifted Up His Voice and declared that our dead were buried in Luzon and that on its soil no foreign flag should ever salute the dawn. In his splendid oration he declared that the Republican party, identified for forty years with everything ennobling and uplifting in our history, was never so "vital, virile and vigorous" as to-day, and that with untarnished record it would transmit to posterity an undying love of liberty and of country.

A noteworthy incident of the session, was the remarkable demonstration to Gov. Taylor of Kentucky. That his party associates look upon him as a

Martyr to Partisan Hatred their great ovation was evident. Though they succeeded in bringing him to the platform they could not induce him to make a speech. The appointment of committees on platform, permanent organization, etc., concluded the work of the session, and with the benediction by Rev. Edgar M. Levy, who delivered the invocation at the convention held on Locust street in 1856, the convention, after being in session for two and a half hours, adjourned until noon to-day. To-day President McKinley will be renominated by acclamation and the platform will be adopted. The nomination for vice president will go over until to-morrow unless there is a stampede and the plans of the leaders are upset.

ATTACK ON PEKING. Russian Forces Besiege the City on Two Sides.

London, June 21.—The Russian relieving force arrived outside of Peking this morning, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, and immediately began to attack the city on two sides, employing numerous artillery. The force apparently arrived in the nick of time, for the Chinese assert that the attack upon the legations had been renewed. On the night of June 10 the Chinese troops under Generals Tung Fah Siang and Tung Ching

Attacked the Legations and set fire to five European buildings. Nothing definite is known as to the result except that the Chinese were disappointed, although other reports, utterly discredited by foreigners at Shanghai, are that the Chinese, infuriated by the destruction of Taku, have since massacred all the foreigners in Peking. A modified version of these rumors received at Berlin is that the French as well as the German minister have been killed. The English at Shanghai think that the Chinese

Had Foreign Advice in organizing the defenses at Taku, because of the persistence with which the attack was delayed. The wires connecting with harbor mines were cut by boats the night before the bombardment. It is now reported that it was on board the Russian cruiser Kiretz, and not the Mandschur, that the explosion occurred, killing and wounding more than fifty. It is reported that no fewer than 700 Chinese were killed in the forts. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says he is officially informed that Japan is mobilizing 25,000 for immediate transportation. The whole fleet of the Nippon Yusen Kappsi (Japanese merchant shipping company) has been chartered. The British cruiser Undaunted arrived at Shanghai yesterday.

Cleared for Action and took up a position commanding the Chinese forts. There are three Chinese cruisers in the harbor. The new Chinese cruiser Hai Hs Yang, built by the Armstrongs, has been taken into custody at Taku by the British and Russians. At Yum Nanfu, where the rising has been gathering force for several days, 630 Christians have been attacked at the French mission settlement, many being put to death. The French consul and three missionaries are still in prison. The disorderly elements have secured the upper hand at Wu Hu and Czechuan, where the native Christians

Have Been Massacred. A thousand Boxers have gathered on the outskirts of Tien-tsin. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The Chinese officials here assert that they have news from Peking up to June 17. The situation was then very serious. Beyond that they claim to have received nothing. They deny that dispatches have been withheld. Although I am not willing to adopt the alarmist reports, my impression, gathered from the consuls and the Chinese authorities, is that the worst is to be feared in Peking. Admiral Seymour's column is now in the middle of an arid plain, with no food and no good water, and surrounded by hostile forces."

American Troops Arrive. A dispatch from Shanghai announces that the United States transport Thomas, with troops for Manila, was diverted at Nagasaki, and has arrived at Taku with 1,200 men. The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The British flag is reported to have been flying yesterday over the south gate of Peking. This is presumed to indicate the arrival of Admiral Seymour. The summoning of Li Hung Chang to Peking is regarded as a complete change of front on the part of the Manchus, who have abandoned the hope of opposing the powers."

Killed in a Wreck. Lebanon, Mo., June 21.—Two men were killed, five seriously injured and ten slightly injured yesterday morning in a wreck on the Greensburg branch of the L. & N. at Calvary, six miles from here.

Destroyed by Fire. Ionia, Mich., June 21.—Fire last evening destroyed the kiln, stock sheds and lumber yards of the Ionia Capitol Wagon company, entailing a loss of \$30,000. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

PLATFORM ADOPTED

YESTERDAY'S CONVENTION DID LITTLE ELSE.

Contrary to Expectations No Nominations Were Made - Permanent Organization Was Effected With Senator Lodge as Chairman - The Platform Indorses the Administration of President McKinley, Declares for the Gold Standard, Denounces Trusts and Establishes the Party Doctrine on Other Matters of National Interest.

Philadelphia, June 21. - President McKinley was not nominated at the session of the national Republican convention yesterday. But to-day will witness in all probability the unparalleled spectacle of both the presidential and vice presidential candidates being nominated by acclamation. Senator Hanna threw up the sponge yesterday. He found he could not stem the tide of the popular favorite without using the direct influence of the administration at Washington, and this he could not get. Possibly with it he might have failed. But without it the task was hopeless. The president would have no hand in an effort to control the convention. He made known directly to Mr. Hanna his wishes that the will of the convention

Should Not Be Thwarted and when that unequivocal word came Mr. Hanna reluctantly abandoned the fight. With his retirement from the contest both nominations could have been made before the convention adjourned yesterday. The original programme was to nominate McKinley yesterday and to nominate the candidate for vice president to-day. But the national Republican committee had made a compact with the local Philadelphia committee to keep the convention here for three days, and it was feared if the nomination for president was made yesterday the convention might take the bit in its teeth and wind up the proceedings before dark. Consequently the immense throngs which blackened the vast amphitheater were compelled to content themselves with

The Routine Incidents connected with the permanent organization, an oration by Senator Lodge, the permanent chairman, and the scene which attended the unanimous adoption of the platform. The machinery of the convention moved so smoothly that the session did not afford them an opportunity to loosen their wheels. There was not the slightest jar. The wheels moved as noiselessly as a Corliss engine. The hand of Hanna was at the throttle. He is an experienced and accomplished engineer. Not an eccentric slipped. At one point when the convention scraped on a sand bar over a proposition advanced by ex-Senator Quay of Pennsylvania to cut down the representation of the Southern States in future conventions to a basis of votes polled for the Republican candidate,

The Lever Was Reversed and the convention promptly backed off, thus avoiding the threatened shoal by postponing a decision upon the subject until to-day. The Southern delegates without regard to color, race or previous conditions, are very much incensed at what they regarded as a blow at their power in national conventions, and the growl they emitted indicated that they propose to fight in their effort to avert it.

Again Gov. Roosevelt carried off the honors. His entrance was the signal for the most profound demonstration of the session. It was as dramatic as that of Tuesday and was practically a repetition of his reception then. He still wore his rough rider hat. Some of his austerity had departed. With the withdrawal of

Mr. Hanna's Opposition the governor realized that he must succumb to the inevitable. And he appeared resigned to his fate. Only once did he seem to resent the popular ovation. That was when Senator Wolcott, who is among his popular adherents, caused the crowd to cheer him by naming him on the committee to escort Henry Cabot Lodge, the permanent chairman, to the platform. He made no effort to conceal the annoyance he felt at being thus dragged into view. Senator Lodge, young, brilliant, already famous as scholar, statesman and historian, made a fine figure as he delivered his address as permanent chairman. His speech was the scholarly, clear-cut effort expected of him. But it

Covered the Same General ground Senator Wolcott went over, and though some of the fine periods elicited applause, as a whole it did not stir up any great enthusiasm. Neither did the reading of the platform, a really strong document, by Senator Fairbanks, and for the very same reason. Both in different forms were epitomes of the record of the present administration, upon which the party will ask the country to return it to power, a record eloquently placed before the convention by Senator Wolcott. The most striking incident of the day was the appearance on the stage of fifteen of the survivors of the original convention held in Locust street in this city in 1856. All the stirring memories of the exciting days when the country was on the verge of the

Great Bloody Conflict over slavery, welded up as those old lovers of liberty faced a new generation bearing in their hands the faded, tattered flag of a generation that has passed into history. Senator Hawley of Connecticut was the only one of the fifteen who still holds a prominent place upon the stage of the present. The cheer that went up at the sight of them shook the building. It rose even tumultuously when their spokesman announced their unwavering allegiance to the party they helped to bring forth. To-day the convention meets at 10 o'clock in the morning and its labors

will probably be over before 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Platform. The following is a synopsis of the platform unanimously adopted by the convention: The platform begins by calling attention to the promises that were made in the St. Louis convention of 1896 and after enumerating these declares that faith has been kept in almost every instance, as is shown by the statutes which the last congress added to the laws of the country. Prosperity, more general and more abundant than we have ever known, it is asserted, followed these enactments. It is pointed out that while during the whole period of 107 years, from 1789 to 1897, there was an excess of only \$353,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,483,537,694.

The establishment of President McKinley is commended. His acts, says the platform, have been distinguished in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation.

The general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs is the reason given why prosperity halts and ceases when Democratic success at the polls is announced. Allegiance to the principles of the gold standard is renewed. Strenuous opposition to the doctrine of unlimited coinage of silver is declared. No measure to that end, it continues, could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial nations of the world.

On the question of trusts the document says: "That while recognizing the necessity of co-operation of capital in the industrial enterprises, we are opposed to all combinations intended to restrict trade, to limit production, to fix prices and to destroy competition, and we favor such legislation as will effectively prevent evils to arise from such combinations." The resolutions also contain the usual declaration for a protective tariff.

There is also a declaration in the interest of labor, with which is coupled a demand for the restriction of immigration, and a demand for the raising of the age limit of children employed in factories and for eight hours employment for all classes of labor.

The president is commended for his course in the British-Boer entanglement, and the fact is pointed out that the United States has been the only nation to offer arbitration between the warring nations.

There is a declaration in favor of liberal pension laws. The policy of the administration in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service is commended.

There is an expression favoring the retention of the rights of colored people in the South under the Constitution. An early reduction of the war taxes is promised.

The construction of an isthmian canal is strongly favored. The part taken by our government at the Hague conference is commended and steadfast adherence to the Monroe doctrine is asserted.

The policy of the president with regard to the Philippines is indorsed throughout and the latest measure of self-government consistent with welfare and our duties is promised the islands.

Our pledges of independence and self-government to Cuba will be fulfilled to the letter.

KEEP POSSE INTACT. Force Will Not Be Reduced Until Danger From Dynamiters Is Over.

St. Louis, June 21.—The only incident to create a stir in town yesterday was Gov. Stephens' visit for the purpose of discussing the general strike situation, and of determining whether or not the time was opportune for the discharge of the 200 posse men who had been guarding the property of the St. Louis Transit company and maintaining order for a month past. The governor called on the police officials during the day, and after a short conference, declared that the dynamiting of street cars must be stopped if it takes the entire police force working night and day to do it. The governor also recommended that the posse comitatus be kept in service until the danger from dynamiters is over. It is practically necessary, in his opinion, to keep the force intact until after the Fourth of July, as there was likely to be considerable excitement that day. If the day passed without disorder and there were no new developments to indicate that the posse men were needed, he would favor their gradual dismissal. In deference to the governor's wishes the police department will continue the posse men in service until conditions warrant their disbandment. Gov. Stephens returned to Jefferson City last evening. Attorney Joseph Folke, of the Transit company, had a conference with Chairman T. B. Edwards of the strikers' grievance committee of the union. Both gentlemen were reticent and would not discuss what had transpired at the conference. Detectives are said to be on the track of men blowing up the company's cars. According to one account the men are Illinois miners, engaged because of their experience in handling dynamite. It is said the detectives are in possession of facts, but will not make them public.

SURRENDER OF AGUINALDO. Will Probably Be Brought About by the President's Amnesty.

Manila, June 21.—Gen. MacArthur will to-day formally announce President McKinley's order of amnesty. Buenacampo (Paterno) and other prominent Filipino leaders are greatly pleased, as they believe that under the amnesty they can bring about the surrender of Aguinaldo, who, they declare, is ready and willing to consider the peace platform adopted by the Filipino leaders with a few insignificant exceptions. Several meetings of the leaders were held quietly in Manila last week. They are encouraged by the progress they are making with the natives and the authorities here. To-day an important meeting will be held at which the amnesty decree will be read. It is the consensus of the opinion of the foreigners, the better class of the Filipinos and the Spaniards that Aguinaldo will be in Manila shortly as the result of the decree and of the negotiations of the Buenacampo party. Now that the rains have fairly begun life in the country districts is a great and prolonged hardship. Preparations are being made at Cavite to move a majority of the marines to China in the event that developments there require them.

The proclamation gives a free pardon to all natives who have participated in the rebellion against the United States, the only condition being that they take the oath of allegiance and acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States government. It excludes no one except those who have violated the laws of war.

Kern Is for Shively. Indianapolis, June 21.—John W. Kern, Democratic candidate for governor, made the following statement regarding the vice presidential nomination: "I am an enthusiastic admirer of B. F. Shively of Indiana, and would like to see him on the ticket with Mr. Bryan. As between other men selected I have no choice." Mr. Kern denied the authenticity of previous interviews credited to him.

Seven Were Injured. Chicago, June 21.—A trolley car running at high speed struck a farmer's wagon carrying fourteen persons, at Ashland and Wabansia avenues. Seven of the occupants of the wagon were injured. Two will die.

SEYMOUR AT PEKING

INTERNATIONAL COLUMN ARRIVES AT THE CHINESE CAPITAL.

Foreign Legations Are Reported Safe—News Originates From Chinese Sources and Has Not Been Verified - Italian Foreign Minister Receives News That the Legations Are Safe - Rebellion Is Spreading Far and Wide—Impression That the Allies Have Not Yet Grappled With the Situation.

London, June 21.—The reports of Admiral Seymour's arrival at Peking and of the safety of the foreign legations, originating from Chinese sources and cabled to this city from Shanghai are still unverified. However, the Italian consul at Shanghai has wired to the Italian foreign office that the legations are safe. The rebellion is spreading far and wide. There is an impression in diplomatic circles here and on the continent that the allies have not yet grappled with the situation effectively, and that even 50,000 troops would be powerless to do much to control 4,000,000 square miles.

Emperor Is Murdered. The latest story sent out by the Shanghai gossips is that Prince Tuan, president of the tsung li yamen, has burned the imperial palace at Peking and murdered the emperor and that the empress dowager has committed suicide. The effect of the bombardment of the Taku forts as described by the Shanghai correspondents was gory in the extreme, nothing less than "rivers of blood" and "mutilated corpses piled up inside the forts."

The Russians guarding Tien-tsin, according to another report, fired artillery and rifles June 15 at a range of fifty yards into a dense crowd of Boxers and killed 300. Japan, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Yokohama, intends to land an expedition at Foo-chow.

Admiral Kempff Reports. Washington, June 21.—The navy department gives out the following statement regarding the contents of a dispatch from Admiral Kempff, brought from Taku to Che-foo and forwarded by Commander Tausig, of the Yorktown: "The department has received a cablegram from Admiral Kempff, dated June 20. He says the Taku forts were captured by the other foreign forces; that heavy firing was heard at Tien-tsin on the evening of the 17th inst. He is making common cause with the foreign powers for general protection. There are 400 Americans ashore. On May 31 the number of foreign troops at Peking were 430. There are 6,000 men ashore now at Che-foo, and about 3,000 troops, Russian, German and English have just arrived."

Seymour Had Several Fights. London, June 21.—A news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 20, says: "After an arduous march and frequent fighting with the Chinese, Vice Admiral Seymour arrived at Peking Sunday afternoon. On five occasions the Chinese attacked the column in great force. There were many mounted men among the Chinese, but most of the natives were badly armed. At times they fought with admirable courage and bravery. The losses of the Chinese during the march are estimated at 500 killed. The losses of the foreigners were trifling."

WISCONSIN VETERANS. They Hold Their Annual Encampment at West Superior. West Superior, Wis., June 21.—The G. A. R., the W. R. C. and the S. of V. held reports from all their officials. State-wide prosperity, both financially and in membership was manifested in each report. The Spanish-American War Veterans of Wisconsin met and indorsed the idea of state and national organizations. They thanked Gov. Scofield for his efforts in their behalf. In the afternoon the citizens chartered a steamer and gave 3,000 visitors a free excursion. Last night the city's steel arch was illuminated with hundreds of incandescent lights in red, white and blue and the whole city was ablaze with similar electrical effects. Two camp fires were held last night. Addresses were made by ex-Governors Upham and Hoard, Department Commander S. H. Talmadge and others.

Killed in South Africa. La Crosse, Wis., June 21.—Intelligence has been received through a cablegram announcing the death in South Africa from wounds of John Williams, a former resident of the North side. Williams left here some years ago and went to British Columbia. He became wealthy through successful mining ventures, offered his services to the imperial government, and sailed from Montreal several months ago with one of the Canadian regiments.

Damage by Hail. Aberdeen, S. D., June 21.—A destructive hail storm last evening damaged crops to a considerable extent in the eastern part of the county. A strip two or three miles wide and twenty or more miles long was practically wiped out.

Small Boy With a Rifle. Madella, Minn., June 21.—Carl Johnson, aged eleven, yesterday, with a .22 caliber rifle, accidentally shot and killed his cousin, Frank Johnson, of the same age. He was shot through the neck.

Fired the Governor. Ottawa, June 21.—Lieut. Gov. McInnes of British Columbia, who refused to resign on being requested to do so by the dominion government, has been dismissed. Sir Henry Joly has been appointed in his place.

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