

The Thirteen Towns.

FOSSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

The screw in the fourth jewel wheel of a watch is so small that a lady's thimble would hold 1,000,000 of them.

The average velocity of cirrus clouds is about 89 miles an hour, while in winter they have sometimes been known to travel at the rate of 230 miles an hour.

Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, the wife of the New York senator, gives a great deal of her time to study. Two years ago she took up French and is now especially proficient in that language.

When the active service section of the Royal Berks volunteers left Maldenhead recently on their way to the front, each man was presented with a sovereign by Colonel Boxall, with injunctions to spend the same at Pretoria.

It is announced that Prof. Charles Eliot Norton and the other literary executors of John Ruskin have determined not to issue a biography of the art critic, considering his "Praeterita" and Collingwood's biography sufficient. But the executors will issue representative selections from Mr. Ruskin's diaries and letters.

The foreman of a ranch in California declares that rural free delivery is worth a thousand dollars a year to him personally, because it keeps the hands at home. This suggests one reason why the service should be extended. Restless boys will be less anxious to go to the city, when every day the postman brings the best of the city to them.

The Milne-Astor episode dies hard. The finale must be wholly satisfactory to Captain Sir Berkeley Milne—his nomination by the Admiralty as one of three officers sent to represent the royal navy at the funeral of the Duke of Coburg. The selection of Sir Berkeley was intended as a demonstration and it was due to a suggestion made by a royal personage.

February 14, 1901, will mark the centennial of the day when John Marshall of Virginia, the first chief justice of the United States, took his seat upon the supreme bench. It is to be commemorated at the initiative of the bar association of the District of Columbia, with the help of the American Bar Association, and ex-Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh has been chosen to deliver the oration.

Mrs. Laura A. Alderman owns the largest orchard in South Dakota. According to W. N. Irwin, chief of the division of pomology of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, she has near Harley, Turner county, 150 acres, in which are 8,000 trees, two acres being given over to plums. Besides the trees there are 1,000 currant bushes, 1,000 gooseberry bushes, 500 grape vines and three acres of strawberries.

A trade journal estimates the American "output" of bicycles for the past year at about eight hundred and fifty thousand wheels. More than one hundred thousand were reserved for home consumption. Yet the bicycle is now no novelty. It looks as if the people who have supposed and declared that wheeling was merely a temporary fad would have to own themselves beaten, and aim their dismal predictions at the motor cycle and automobile.

Gen. John Watts dePeyster, who declares that the earth is fixed in space and who laughs at those who hold to the Copernican theory of the solar system, is one of the most distinguished veterans of the Civil war and was formerly a military expert of international fame. In his old age—he is now 79—he has turned his attention to astronomy, and has just translated a lecture of a Berlin professor, Prof. Schoepffer, who proves to the general's satisfaction that Kepler, Newton, Copernicus and all their followers are in gross error when they assert that the earth moves around the sun or upon its own axis.

The influence which a single person may exert is admirably illustrated in the case of an Indian girl, who in 1871 was carried to Hampton wrapped in a blanket. One of her first acts was to steal a watermelon, a bit of which she immediately offered to the sun god as propitiation. For the past four years, however, this refined and charming young woman has served as United States field matron among her own tribe. She travels about in a buggy, carrying a wash tub, a wringer and soap, teaching squaw after squaw how to wash, iron and cook, not to hush the baby to sleep with strong coffee, how to heal weak eyes and other diseases common among her people. In the picturesque language of her tribe, Annie Dawson "leaves a trail of light" behind her.

The President has approved an order placing the customs service both in Porto Rico and Hawaii under civil service rules. Hereafter appointments must be made from lists of those who have passed a competitive examination, and are therefore known to be qualified. Moreover, the chairman of the central board of examiners of the civil service commission has been sent to Manila to establish the merit system in the Philippines. These are extremely important steps toward making the administration of our island possessions a success.

REPORTS WERE NOT MAGNIFIED

ONE OF THE MOST AWFUL TRAGEDIES OF MODERN TIMES.

Reports From the Stricken City of Galveston Indicate That the Death List Will Exceed 1,500—Property Loss Cannot Be Estimated, Although It Will Reach Several Millions—President McKinley Replies to Gov. Sayers' Appeal for Aid by Ordering 10,000 Tents and 50,000 Rations to Galveston—Eight Ocean Steamers Stranded in the Bay—One-half the Property in the City Destroyed—Reports From the Interior Confirm Stories of Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 12.—The first reports from the appalling disaster which has stricken the city of Galveston do not seem to have been magnified. Communication was had with the Island City yesterday by boats and reports were received here last night indicating that the death list will exceed 1,500, while the property loss cannot be estimated, although it will reach several million dollars. The burial of the dead has already begun. At the army barracks near San Anantua a report is current that more than 100 United States soldiers lost their lives in Galveston. This report, however, lacks confirmation. Yesterday a mass meeting was held and liberal contributions were made for the immediate relief of the destitute.

President Responds Promptly. Gov. Sayers appealed to President McKinley for aid. This appeal was met with a prompt response from the president, who stated that 10,000 tents and 50,000 rations had been ordered to Galveston. Gov. Sayers also addressed an appeal to each municipality in the state, asking for prompt assistance in caring for the sufferers. Telegrams of inquiry and sympathy have been pouring in throughout the day and night from every state in the Union, and in almost every instance substantial relief has been offered. The stricken city is in imminent danger of a water famine and strenuous efforts are making here to supply the sufferers. Relief trains are being organized and will leave at an early hour to-day. Reports from the interior confirm the loss of life and destruction of property reported in these dispatches yesterday.

Story of the Disaster. Richard Spillane, a well known Galveston newspaper man and day correspondent of the Associated Press in that city, who reached Houston yesterday after a terrible experience, gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston: "One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins and the dead will number probably 1,000. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the mayor and citizens' committee to get in touch with the outside world and appeal for help. Houston is the nearest point at which working telegraph instruments could be found, the wires, as well as nearly all the buildings between here and the Gulf of Mexico being wrecked. When I left Galveston shortly before noon Sunday the people were organizing for the

Prompt Burial of the Dead. distribution of food and all necessary work after a period of disaster. The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrible that no words can adequately describe its intensity, and by a flood which turned the city into a raging sea. The weather bureau records show that the wind attained a velocity of eighty-four miles an hour when the measuring instrument blew away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum. The storm began at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the gulf and the tide was very high. The wind at first came from the north and was in direct opposition to the force from the gulf. While the storm in the gulf piled the water upon the beach side of the city, the north

Wind Piled the Water from the bay on the bay part of the city. About noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, black or white. The winds were rising constantly and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife. By 3 o'clock the waters of the gulf and bay met and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plant left the city in darkness. To go upon the streets was to court death. The wind was then at cyclonic velocity, roofs, eisters, portions of buildings, telegraph poles and walls were falling and the noise of the wind and the

Crashing of the Buildings were terrifying in the extreme. The wind and water rose steadily from dark until 10:45 o'clock Sunday morning. During all this time the people of the city were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city was four or five feet under water, while in the great majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of ten feet. To leave a house was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreckage. Such a night of agony has seldom been equalled. Without apparent reason the waters suddenly began to subside at 1:45 a. m. Within twenty minutes they had gone down two feet, and before daylight the streets were pretty free of the flood waters. In the meantime the wind had veered to the southwest. Very few, if any, buildings escaped injury. There is hardly a habitable dry house in the city. When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to view the

Work of the Tempest and the floods they saw the most horrible sights imaginable. The whole of the business front for three blocks in

from the gulf was stripped of every vestige of habitation, the dwellings, the great bathing establishments, the Olympia and every structure having been either carried out to sea or its ruins scattered in a pyramid far into the town, according to the vagaries of the tempest. The first hurried glance over the city showed that the largest structures, supposed to be the most substantially built, suffered the greatest. Every church in the city with possibly one or two exceptions, is in ruins. At the forts nearly all the soldiers are reported dead, they having been in temporary quarters which gave them no protection against the tempest or the flood. The bay front from end to end

is in ruins. Nothing but piling and the wreck of great warehouses remain. The elevators lost all their superworks and their stocks are damaged by water. The life saving station at Fort Point was carried away, the crew being swept across the bay fourteen miles, to Texas City. The cotton mills, the bagging factory, the gas works, the electric light works and nearly all the industrial establishments of the city are either wrecked or crippled. The flood left a slime about one inch deep over the whole city, and unless fast progress is made burying corpses and carcasses of animals there is

Danger of Pestilence. Some of the stories of the escapes are miraculous. The Mistrot house in the West End was turned into a hospital. All of the regular hospitals of the city were unavailable. Of the new South Pacific works little remains but the piling. Half a million feet of lumber was carried away, and Engineer Boschke says so far as the company is concerned it might as well start over again. Eight ocean steamers were torn from their moorings and stranded in the bay. The Kendall Castle was carried over the flats from the Thirty-third street wharf and lies in the wreckage of the Inman pier. The Norwegian steamer Gyller is stranded between Texas City and Virginia Point. An ocean liner was swirled around through the west bay.

Crushed Through the bay bridges and is now lying in a few feet of water near the wreckage of the railroad bridges. The steamship Taunton was carried across Pelican Point and is stranded about ten miles up East bay. The Mallory steamer Almo was torn from her wharf and dashed upon Pelican flats and the bow of the British steamer Red Cross, which had previously been hurled through the stern of the Alamo, is stove in and the bow of the Red Cross is crushed. Down the channel to the jetties two other ocean steamships lie grounded. Some schooners, barges and smaller craft are strewn bottom side up along the slips of the piers. The tug Louise of the Houston Direct Navigation company is also a wreck.

Half the City Destroyed. It will take a week to tabulate the dead and missing and to get anything near an approximate idea of the money loss. It is safe to assume that one-half of the property of the city is wiped out and that one-half of the residents have to face absolute poverty. The wreckage from Galveston litters the shore for miles and is a hundred yards or more wide. For ten miles inland it is a common sight to see small craft, such as steam launches, schooners and oyster sloops. The life boat of the life-saving station was carried half a mile inland, while a vessel that was moored in Moses bayou lies high and dry five miles up from Lamarque.

Relief for Sufferers. New York, Sept. 12.—Dr. Louis Klopsch of the Christian Herald yesterday telegraphed \$1,000 to Gov. Sayers of Texas to be applied to the immediate relief of the Galveston flood sufferers, and further very effective relief measures are contemplated by the same agency.

ELECTION IN MAINE.

Republican Ticket Wins by Good Majority.

Portland, Me., Sept. 12.—The Republicans elected their state ticket yesterday by a plurality over the Democratic candidates of over 33,000. The vote was almost as large as four years ago and the returns so far as received, compared with 1896, show Republican losses of about 10 per cent, or a Democratic gain of about 19 per cent. The result must be in a great measure gratifying to both parties. To the Republicans, because they polled almost as large a vote as in 1896, and to the Democrats because of the heavy gains over that year. While thousands of voters who, in 1896, deserted the Democratic ranks, returned to the fold yesterday, yet the Republicans were able to make good most of the loss.

The entire Republican ticket, headed by John P. Hill of Augusta for governor, was elected, as were all four of the congressmen, Allen, in Reed's old district; Littlefield, in Dingley's old district; Burling in the Third and Boutelle in the Fourth. The campaign throughout the state except, perhaps in Cumberland county, was fought entirely on national issues. In Cumberland county, with Portland as a center, there was fought one of the most interesting contests in the state. It was based on the liquor law, its enforcement or its non-enforcement, the Republicans representing the latter and a Prohibition candidate the former issue. The fight was a bitter one. As to the legislature there were few Democratic gains. This body will meet in January and re-elect W. P. Frye to the United States senate.

Deserted Their Office. Kumas, Sept. 12.—News has been received here that a body of 3,000 native levies, under Capt. Benson, attacked Ojesu, the famous Fetish town, ten miles east of here, Aug. 29, instead of waiting to co-operate as ordered with Lieut. Col. Brake's column, which destroyed Ojesu Aug. 31. As soon as they were under fire the levies turned and fled. Capt. Benson, who had only one white man with him, is reported to have shot himself in order to avoid falling into the hands of the Ashantis.

John S. Kettlerman of Ida Grove, Iowa, was the lowest bidder for the construction of the new public building at Blair, Neb. His bid was \$26,640.

DISPOSING OF THE DEAD

ATTEMPTS AT BURIAL HAVE BEEN ABANDONED

Safety of the Living the Paramount Question and Bodies Are Being Disposed of in the Swiftest Manner Possible—Hundreds Taken Out to Sea—Nothing That Will Prevent the Outbreak of an Awful Pestilence Is Neglected—Number That Lost Their Lives Will Never Be Known—Estimates Run All the Way From 1,000 to 10,000—Relief Work Is Being Pushed as Rapidly as Possible.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 14.—All attempts at burying the dead have been abandoned and the bodies are now being disposed of in the swiftest manner possible. Scores of them were buried yesterday and hundreds were taken out to sea and thrown overboard. The safety of the living is the paramount question, and nothing that will prevent an outbreak of an awful pestilence is neglected. It will never be known how many have lost their lives in this awful catastrophe. Estimates run all the way from 1,000 to 10,000. The former figure is given by Lieut. Perry, an aide on Gen. McKibben's staff. He said that large numbers of people had been washed out to sea and probably never will be heard from again. How many of these there is beyond the power of those now in Galveston to estimate with any accuracy. The

Number of Dead Bodies along the shore, according to Lieut. Perry, has been somewhat over-estimated, and he says that 1,000 is a conservative estimate. No list of the dead has been kept, and it will be utterly impossible to formulate one from now on. Mayor Jones claims that the dead will amount to 5,000, and others whose opportunities for judging are less than that of the mayor, place it as high as 10,000. Relief committees from the interior of the state have commenced to arrive, and as usual they are much too large in numbers, and to a certain extent are in the way of the people of Galveston and an impediment to the prompt relief which they themselves are so desirous of offering. Some of the relief expeditions have had committees large enough to consume 10 per cent of the provisions which they brought.

Every man in Galveston who is able to walk and work is engaged in the work of relief with all of the energy of which he is capable. But despite their utmost endeavors they cannot keep up with the increase of the miserable conditions which surround them. Very little stealing was reported to-day and there was no killings. The number of men shot down yesterday for robbing the dead proved a salutary lesson and it not expected that there will be any more occurrences of this sort. It is reported that

Nearly Fifty Were Killed. The soldiers of the regular army and of the national guard are guarding property and it is impossible for thieves to escape detection. The loss of life among the regular army stationed at the barracks at the beach proves to have been largely overestimated. The first report was that only eighteen out of the whole number had been saved. Last night and to-day they turned up singly and in squads and at present there are but twenty-seven missing, whereas the first estimate of casualties in this direction alone was nearly 200. It is probable that some of the twenty-seven will answer roll call later in the week. One soldier reached the city this morning who had blown into the Gulf of Mexico and had floated nearly fifty miles, and coming on a door. Another who showed up declared that he owed his life to a cow. It swam with him nearly three miles. The cow then sank and the soldier swam the remainder of the way to the mainland by himself. Efforts were made this afternoon to pick up the dead bodies that

Floated in With the Tide, having once been cast into the sea. This is awful work and few men are found with sufficiently strong nerves to last it more than thirty minutes at a time. All of the bodies are decomposed, swollen to enormous proportions and of so dark a hue that it is impossible to tell except by the hair, when any hair is visible, whether the corpses are those of whites or negroes. Every effort is being made to induce people to leave Galveston, and it is difficult for anyone, no matter what his business, unless he is in direct charge of a relief train, to gain admittance to the place. Orders had been issued that no sightseers were to be allowed to enter, and the order was obeyed with the utmost rigidity.

The typographical union has sent out an appeal to sister unions for aid to care for the living and bury the dead. The relief committee to-day issued an address asking for immediate contributions of money. All checks should be payable to John Sealy, chairman of the finance committee.

OTHER TOWNS SUFFER.

Gov. Sayers Receives Reports From Various Points. Austin, Tex., Sept. 14.—Gov. Sayers yesterday began receiving reports from various points along the gulf coast which would indicate that there has been great property damage done for several hundred miles and that the list of Galveston fatalities and suffering will be largely augmented. Down the coast from Galveston the town of Dickinson was laid waste and five people killed. The towns of Alvin, Alta Loma, Texas City and Brookshire are wrecked and hundreds are destitute. Richmond is so badly demolished that it will require weeks to clear the town. Missouri City and Stafford, just opposite, were entirely demolished, and the few remaining people at these places have no homes to cover their heads. Bay City is reported wrecked with much loss of life, though no official report has been made to that effect. Patton, Rollover, Bollivar Point, Quintana, Sugarland, Belleville, Wharton, Fairview, Sartartia, Arcolia and Elcampo are all reported sufferers both in point of property destroyed and lives lost. Owing to the fact that the telegraph service is still

badly crippled Gov. Sayers cannot ascertain the exact number of dead at the points named, but it is approximated at 500. Reports are reaching the governor showing that the railroads, telegraph and telephone companies have suffered an immense loss by the storm.

WITHDRAW TROOPS.

Question Now Before the President for Decision.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The question of withdrawing the American troops at once from Pekin is now before the president and speedy decision is expected and required. There are differences among officials in Pekin on the question and the issue is for the president to decide. The action of the French government in joining Russia in orders for the withdrawal of troops has brought about the contingency touched upon in the reply to Russia in the following language: "The result of these considerations is that unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the government of Russia and lead to a general agreement for Continued Occupation, we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Pekin after due conferences with the other commanders as to time and manner of withdrawal."

Gen. Chaffee was made acquainted with the attitude of the government, and was directed to hold himself in readiness to withdraw his troops. His sending of further supplies to him has been stopped and he now awaits the signal from Washington to begin his movement. It is for the president to give that signal. The considerations before him in favor of immediate withdrawal are, first, the fact that he is already committed in a manner to such course by the above quoted language in reply to the Russian note; second, it is represented that China is on the verge of

A Terrible Famine and the retention of the troops in Pekin, preventing as they do, the return of the Chinese government and the supply of provisions to the capital threatens to be a frightful calamity upon the powers who sanctioned the occupation. On the other hand, strong representations have been made to the president in opposition to withdrawal in advance of the procurement of absolutely sufficient guarantees for the protection of American interests in China and for the safety of the native Christians. This last addition is the one most difficult to meet, but being insisted upon by the missionary element, is being given most careful consideration. In anticipation of such state of affairs the effort has been made to

Hasten the Dispatch of preliminaries to negotiations. It is highly desirable that some responsible representative of the Chinese government be recognized in order that we may secure a sufficient guarantee upon which to base the withdrawal of our troops. Li Hung Chang and Prince Chung are the only lights in the East so far as our government can see, and it is possible that the present problem may be solved by a decision to deal with them immediately and to accept their pledge as suggested for our purposes. Therefore the decision announced yesterday to facilitate Li Hung Chang's passage from Shanghai to Pekin may be regarded as significant. Later it was announced that Consul General Goodnow had reported that Li would leave Shanghai next Friday for Tien-tsin. It is not known that any of the powers is prepared to object to Li Hung Chang's visit. Meanwhile the state department is doing its best to force the Chinese government (through Li Hung Chang) to restore peace in the provinces and cease outrages upon American citizens which have been continued up to the present day.

WHOLESALE MASSACRES.

Terrible Stories Are Coming From Correspondents.

London, Sept. 14.—All the correspondents in China are sending terrible stories of the wholesale massacre of missionaries and native Christians. It is asserted that during July between fifteen and twenty thousand converts were massacred in the northern provinces. Large numbers of missionaries are still unaccounted for and small hope is entertained of their escape. Reports are subject to the most careful scrutiny, with the result that although there may be some exaggeration it is impossible to doubt that in the main they are correct. The horror is intensified by confirmation of the reports that the women were subjected to unspeakable barbarities and tortures, being stripped and slowly clubbed to death. This was one of the mildest methods. The Boxers wreaked fiendish vengeance. The newspapers are calling loudly for swift punishment. Fears are expressed lest the Russian government, which does not encourage the missionary propaganda, should prove lukewarm in this matter. Statements were current in the European capitals last evening that all the powers had replied to the Russian proposal that Great Britain and Germany had declined to evacuate Pekin, that Austria and Italy had decided to be guided by Germany's decision and that the other powers had agreed to a more or less modified withdrawal. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post claims to know that the allies will only withdraw outside the walls of the capital, where they will continue to dominate Pekin in a military sense. According to a news agency dispatch from Pekin, dated Aug. 31, Mr. Conner regards the situation as deplorable and is advising all the Americans to leave Pekin if possible. The American minister was in favor of the punitive expedition to Pao-Ting-Fu.

Business Houses Wiped Out.

Paris, Ont., Sept. 14.—While a big wind storm was at its height early yesterday morning fire broke out in McLeod's flour mill, destroying all the business portion of the town, over thirty stores. Loss about \$250,000.

M'KINLEY ACCEPTS

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE IS MADE PUBLIC.

Nomination of the Republican Convention for President Is Accepted

—The President Approves the Platform—Letter Goes Exhaustively Into All the Issues of the Campaign—Philippine Question Is Reviewed at Length and the Purpose of the Government Fully Set Forth.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The letter of President McKinley accepting the nomination of the Republican convention for the office of president of the United States was made public last night. The letter contains about 13,000 words. The president expresses his hearty approval of the platform and goes exhaustively into the issues of the campaign. Following are some of the points made by Mr. McKinley:

For labor, a short day is better than a short dollar.

Prosperity abounds everywhere throughout the republic.

Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory and increasing growth.

Empire has been expelled from Porto Rico and the Philippines by American freemen.

Freedom is the rock upon which the Republican party was builded and now rests.

A long step has been taken in the fulfillment of the sacred guarantees to the people of Cuba.

The ordinary receipts of the government for the fiscal year 1900 were \$79,527,000 in excess of its expenditures.

Instead of diminishing, as was predicted four years ago, the volume of our currency is greater per capita than it has ever been.

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelago.

The country has been fully advised of the purposes of the United States in China, and they will be faithfully adhered to as already defined.

Any change in the present industrial or financial policy of the government would be disastrous to their (the laborers) highest interests.

Whichever party is successful it will be bound in conscience to carry into administration and legislation its several declarations and doctrines.

We accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in winning another, and, we hope, a permanent triumph for an honest financial system.

Unless something unforeseen occurs to reduce our revenues or increase our expenditures, the congress at its next session should reduce taxation very materially.

In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sound money currency were triumphant, and the country is enjoying the fruits of that victory.

It (the Republican platform) upholds the gold standard and indorses the legislation of the present congress, by which that standard has been effectively strengthened.

It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare the mfor self-government when they are ready for it.

It is to be observed that while the South African republics made like request (for good offices for a cessation of hostilities) of other powers, the United States was the only one which complied.

The rates of interest are lower than they ever have been in this country, while those things which are produced on the farm and in the workshop, and the labor producing them, have advanced in value.

Combinations of capital which control the market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, are obnoxious to the common law and the public welfare.

The power of the government has been used for the liberty, the peace and the prosperity of the Philippine people, and force has been employed only against force which stood in the way of the realization of those ends.

It is not possible that these parties (the Democratic and its allies) would treat the doctrine of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of which is a convold an inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power.

Will the American people, through indifference or fancied security, hazard the overthrow of the wise financial legislation of the past year and revive the danger of the silver standard, with all of the inevitable evils of shattered confidence and general disaster which justly alarmed and aroused them in 1897?

FEAR AMERICAN COMPETITION.

British Papers Publish Warning Against Growth of Trade There in Small Articles.

London, Sept. 11.—The widespread growth of American commercial competition with Great Britain was never more apparent than at present. Papers in every portion of the United Kingdom publish daily warnings against the insidious foe.

Town Seized by Rebels.

Kingston, Jam., Sept. 11.—Mail advices received yesterday from Colon, Colombia, say that the rebels seized the town of Turbaco, near Cartagena, as well as the railway last Monday. The following day the Colombian warship Cordoba arrived with 400 troops and heavy fighting ensued. There was great excitement in Cartagena when the mail steamer left Colon.

McCoy Denies "Fake Story."

New York, Sept. 11.—Kid McCoy is out in a signed statement in which he denies the assertion of Mrs. James J. Corbett that McCoy and Corbett had made an agreement to "fake" the last fight between the two men.

Suicided Over Sweetheart's Body.

Sturgis, Ky., Sept. 11.—Thomas Holt shot and killed himself last night over the body of his sweetheart who had just died in the operating chair of Dr. W. E. Clark. Officers have arrested Dr. Clark.