

## "IN HIS STEPS."

A Christian Daily Paper at Topeka, Kansas, for a Week.

REV. MR. SHELTON IN CHARGE

No Slang or Sensational News.  
The New Editor Writes His  
Ideas of Christian Daily  
Newspaper

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says when the Rev. C. M. Sheldon came to The Capital office Monday morning at 7:45 he first proceeded to open a stack of letters on the business manager's desk. Next he held a conference with the members of the staff of The Capital and instructed them as to the work of the day. No special assignments were made, but all reporters were told to avoid the use of slang.

"You must not use the word 'Pop' in reference to a certain political party," said Mr. Sheldon. "The word must be spelled out in full, 'Populist'."

Mr. Sheldon selected as the most important article to appear on the first page of tomorrow's issue one dealing with the war in the Philippines. The article quotes letters from several preachers in the Congregationalist, the Advance and the Outlook on the need of help. Mr. Sheldon introduces the article with a signed statement appealing for aid for the starving and suffering people of the Philippines. He says that the contribution of cents toward a starving family for a day.

"The War Spirit" is the second article of importance on the first page, and it deals with the barbarities of war in general. "Prohibition Tested" is the third article on the first page. Kansas State officers are quoted on the subject. Gov. Stanley and former Govs. St. John, Humphrey and Morrill declare that prohibition at its worst is better than license at its best. Under the latter large head on the first page is an appeal from M. M. Danner, secretary of the Young Men's Christian association at Denver, for contributions for a home for consumptives in Colorado. This appeal is printed without comment from Mr. Sheldon. The second page of the paper is given up to editorials, the third to the telegraphic news of the day with all sensations out, the fourth to local news, and the fifth to contributed articles on religious topics. This paper appears on the editorial page under the head, "A Morning Prayer and Resolve by Bishop Vincent."

"I will try this day to live a simple, sincere, serene life, repelling every thought of discontent, self-seeking and anxiety, cultivating magnanimity, self-control and the habit of silence, practicing economy, cheerfulness and helpfulness; and if I cannot in my own strength do this, or even wish a hope of success attempt it, I look to thee, O Lord, my Father in Jesus Christ, my Saviour, and ask for the gift of the Holy Spirit."

Following is Mr. Sheldon's leading editorial:

"Last December the owners of The Topeka Daily Capital asked me to assume entire charge of the paper for one week and edit it as a distinctly Christian daily. I have accepted the invitation on condition that I receive no financial compensation, and that a share of the profits be used for the benevolent work, and named for the week beginning Tuesday, March 13, 1906, as the week for the experiment. With the hearty co-operation of every person connected with the paper and with the help of the wisdom that I have prayed might be given me from him who is wiser than any of us, I shall do the best I can.

"If a thousand different Christian men who wished to edit Christian dailies should make an honest attempt to do so, the result might be a thousand different papers in very many particulars. In other words, these Christian editors might arrive at different conclusions in the interpretation of what is Christian. It is of course, the farthest from my purpose to attempt to show that a dogmatic way what is the one thing that Jesus would do in every case. The only thing I or any other Christian man can do in the interpretation of what is Christian in the conduct of this paper is to define the term 'Christian' the best that can be done after asking for divine wisdom and not judge others who might with equal desire and sincerity interpret the probable meaning of the word in a different manner. With this understanding of what is Christian in the purpose and policy of the paper this week I will state in part its general purpose and policy.

"First—it will be a newspaper. The word 'news' will be defined as anything in the way of daily events that the public ought to know for its development and power in life of righteousness. Of necessity the editor of this paper or of any other with this definition of 'news' will determine not only the kind but the quantity of any particular event that ought to be published. The importance of one kind of 'news' compared with another kind will also determine the place in the paper in which the matter will be printed. It is for the editor that the subjects representing the most important of human life are the most important, they will be given the first page of the paper, whether they are telegraphic items or not. It might easily become the settled policy of a permanent paper similar to this one to consider the detailed accounts of the usual daily destruction being caused by liquor. The first page of The Capital will contain what seems to the editor to be the most vital issues that affect humanity as a whole.

"Second—The paper will be non-partisan, not only in national and State politics, but also in municipal politics. It does not mean to say that a Christian daily cannot be partisan. This is simply an interpretation of 'Christian' as applied to this part of the paper's life.

"Third—On the liquor question the paper will advocate prohibition of the whole liquor business from Maine to California and all around the globe. By prohibition I mean the total extinction of the cause of making, selling, buying and drinking intoxicating liquors; its extinction by legal enactment, by personal total abstinence, and by every

## form of State, homes, church and school education that Christians can devise.

"Fourth—The great social questions of the age will be given prominence. The selfishness of mankind in every form of greed, commercially or politically, will be considered as of more serious consequences to us as a people than many other matters which too often engage the time and attention of mankind.

"Fifth—The paper will declare its abhorrence of war as it is being waged today not only in Africa, but in the Philippines and everywhere else.

"Sixth—On the matters of 'finance' or 'tariff' or 'expansion' or matters of public concern which lead to do with measures of this character, the editor has personal opinions which may or may not be voiced in this paper. If he gives expression to them it will be in no dogmatic or positive manner, as if he knew what the whole Christian truth was concerning them. In regard to many of these questions, I do not know what is the Christian answer to them. In regard to others, my study of them has not yet resulted in convictions that are strong enough to print. I do not wish to declare through this paper a policy concerning certain political measures which are not clear in my own mind.

"Seventh—The main purpose of the paper will be to influence its readers to seek first the kingdom of God. A nation seeking the kingdom of God first of all will in time find right answers to all disputed questions and become a powerful and useful nation.

"Eighth—Editorial and other articles written by reporters will be signed by the writers. The exceptions will be small items and such local and telegraphic news as in its nature does not require signature. There will be no Sunday paper, but instead a Saturday evening edition suitable for Sunday reading.

"I wish to take this opportunity to thank the many friends everywhere who have sent me words of encouragement. It has been impossible for me to answer them personally. I also wish to express to the most of the Christian correspondents who have sent me assurance of their prayers for this week's work my deep acknowledgment of the source of whatever strength I have felt in preparing this paper which lies beyond the reach of and merely human effort. May God bless the use of this paper to the glory of His kingdom on the earth. "Charles M. Sheldon."

## ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND LIVES

Is What the Spanish-American War Cost This Country.

"The Spanish-American war has cost this country 100,000 lives.

This statement was made to a Savannah Morning News reporter by Health Officer Brunner. When asked to explain what he meant by his apparently very extravagant statement Dr. Brunner said that he did not refer to the several thousand soldiers, who were killed in battle or died of wounds and disease in camp and hospital during the war, nor particularly to those who have succumbed since being mustered out, from diseases contracted during their service in the army.

"I mean," he said, "that the war has resulted in the deaths of that number more than would have died otherwise by reason of the dissemination of infectious diseases, some imported from tropical countries and others engendered by the assembling together of large numbers of men in camps under unsanitary conditions. Every army camp is a centre of disease which has disastrous effect upon the community it is near, or the camps were situated and the seeds of which were afterwards scattered to other communities.

"The encampment of the troops at Savannah was a mistake from a sanitary standpoint," said Dr. Brunner. "I have no desire to see another such encampment here. The sanitary condition of the camps here was undoubtedly good and the men enjoyed better health, perhaps, than at other camps, but the effect upon the health of the community was disastrous.

"When I came back from Cuba last spring," said Dr. Brunner, "I was astounded at the heavy death rate which had prevailed during the several preceding months. I could account for this on no other basis than that it was due to the presence of the troops. This theory was confirmed with the departure of the troops from Savannah. As the troops departed the death rate decreased and by summer it was down to normal again. The mortality figures for Savannah for the first months of 1906, taken without explanation, make a poor showing. The figures for the remaining months of the year compare favorably with the figures for previous years."

## Bodies Brought Home

The bodies of three enlisted men of the Second South Carolina regiment, U. S. V., who died in Cuba, have at last been delivered to their nearest kin and buried in their native soil. Soon after his arrival from Cuba with his regiment, Col. Willie Jones set to work to have the bodies of those of his men who died in that country removed to their native soil for burial. The three men of this regiment who died in Cuba were: A. E. Epling, Pomaria, Co. L; R. N. Mackay, Ridgeway, Co. L; Thos. S. Trivet, Virgil, N. C., Co. F. Col. Jones says: "These poor soldiers boys died in camp, near Havana, of fever, contracted in that hot country, and were three of the best soldiers in the regiment." Their bodies have been received by their friends and buried at their respective homes.

## Draw Lots to Kill Goebel

A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., says: A letter received by State's Attorney Robert B. Franklin says that Bransfield Bertram, sheriff of Breckinridge county, who recently died of pneumonia, revealed on his deathbed a plot of which he had knowledge to murder William Goebel. According to the story twenty-five men drew lots to determine who should do the killing. The five beans, twenty-four white and one black, were placed in a box and each of the twenty-five men drew a bean. The man getting the black bean agreed beforehand to kill the Democratic aspirant for governor.

## CHANCE FOR BRYAN

Mr. Bayne Tells How the Republican Party Lost Its Grip.

PORTO RICAN BILL DID IT.

The Georgia Editor Thinks the Democrats Can Knock the Grand Old Party Out of the Box.

Several months ago Mr. Chas. J. Bayne, editor of the Augusta Herald, went to Washington and since then he has been writing letters regularly to his paper. Up to a very recent date Mr. Bayne in his letters predicted that the Republican party would have a walk over in the next presidential campaign but recently he has changed considerably, and now seems to think that the Democrats have the best chance. The fact that Mr. Bayne is a Palmer and Buckner goldbug, and is on the ground at political headquarters, makes his opinion valuable. Writing from a Washington under date of March 14 he says:

"It may be safely asserted that never before during a period of equal brevity has there been such a shifting of great national principles. It has been a formative period, and the whole country realizes that issues are now being developed which are to furnish the slogans of future contests between the two great parties—the only two parties which can ever be worthy of the name and position of a distinctive factionalism."

"I have previously endeavored to trace the disintegration of the old party lines, with side lights drawn from the respective attitudes of 'the men who control' in the Democratic and in the Republican ranks. I have tried to show that whereas at one time it was a disgrace for a man to go to the polls and openly, boldly vote the Republican ticket, the common sense of the country has so far prevailed against silverism and many other measures closely identified with the demagogic party that the greatest good to the greatest number of patriotic Americans is now their paramount consideration. Factional lines have but little to do with the situation.

"These thoughts are inspired by a readjustment of so-called party lines now going on which cannot fail to attract attention—which, indeed, will form the basis of the contests in politics for many years to come. Fortified by his friendship, recently expressed in statistics, towards the gold standard, and secure in his advocacy of expansion, the 'manifest destiny' of a humane people—not to speak of the commercial advantages to be derived from securing the markets of the Orient for our ten cents cotton—the Republican party had a walk-over.

"But we may as well be candid among ourselves. While one party may have as much to redeem it as the other, the blunder of imposing a tariff on the products of Porto Rico has disrupted the Republican party. There are no milder terms which will adequately convey the meaning. It has caused a hurrying to and fro at the white house, where private consultations are held. It has alienated a great many of the strong friends of the administration and jeopardized the middle west and northwestern states, who want free trade. It has done more than that. It has made it distinctly a question whether the present 'powers that be' can carry the country.

"A month ago it would have been more than folly to ask who would be the nominees of the respective parties. Perhaps it is still folly to doubt that McKinley will be the unanimous choice of the people who have placed him in power. But the disruption which has returned to the growing, nevertheless, and the growing grounds for assuming that ex-President Harrison, incarnation that he is of the Force bill, which is a red rag to the Southern bull, may yet become a factor in the convention to be held by the Republicans in Philadelphia next July. He has stated in plain terms that it is our 'plain duty,'—to quote Mr. McKinley—to give free trade to the Porto Ricans, and in departing from the terms and provisions of the constitution we have departed from right principles, as he sees them.

"The term of it all is that the Republican party has lost the cinch it had a few weeks ago; that the Porto Rican tariff, imposed at the behest—the command—of the sugar, oil, tobacco and rum monopolies of the country has split the Republican party in twain and that the breaking up of party ties which hitherto has been chiefly on the side of the Democratic party, now marks the transformation of the other camp, and no man knows what will be the result.

## Shoots a Doctor.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says news reaches there of the shooting and probably fatal wounding at White Plains, Brunswick county, Sunday morning, of Dr. W. H. Temple, by Rev. J. E. Riddick. The latter is a well known Methodist minister and claims that Dr. Temple, who was attending his wife as her physician, had insulted her. Riddick was arrested at once and lodged in Brunswick jail. Temple was shot in four places. The Spotsylvania Herald says: "Rev. J. E. Riddick, the principal offender in a well known in Spotsylvania, was a graduate of Wofford College, was a classmate of Mr. Jas. Coffey, of this city, and during his college days was identified with the most cultured element of this city."

## Military Vandalism.

A correspondent of the Evening Post, writing from Manila under date of Feb. 2, says: "When Gregorio del Pilar's body was found American soldiers stripped it of every bit of clothing, taking the rings from the fingers and a locket from the neck. Not a stitch of anything was left on the body excepting being taken for souvenirs. For two days the body was left by the roadside uncovered until its order was offensive and some legions were ordered to cover it with dirt. Among the things taken were his watch, money, a gold and a diamond ring."

## HORRIBLE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Scarcity of Water and Food and Cattle Dying by Thousands.

To the Editor of The State:

Allow me through the columns of your valuable paper to call the attention of your readers to the terrible famine that is now afflicting our fellow-beings in India. Owing to the absolute failure of the crops, there is a condition of destitution and wretchedness, involving millions of the population, such as India has never known. There is a scarcity of water, and as well as food, and the cattle are starving by thousands, there is produced a situation, horrible beyond description.

The government has started a system of relief work which, by the end of March, will cost \$19,200,000. At present about 4,000,000 persons are obtaining assistance from this source. About 22,000,000 persons in British territory and 27,000,000 in the native states, making 49,000,000 in all, are now being affected by the famine. The relief secured by government works is barely sufficient to sustain life, and even this reaches but a small per cent of the population. At least 40,000,000 of the population, men, women and children are entirely dependent upon the help sent them from abroad. But beside these, are more than 100,000,000 in other sections who will be affected more or less by the terrible famine.

One of the missionaries to whom we have been forwarding relief funds writes Jan. 4th: "Many of the people have deserted their homes, and droves of them, haggard, hungry and distressed, stroll from place to place begging for a little food."

"I never saw anything so awful as the suffering of the starving. I will never forget the groans I hear. The people are mere skeletons and are dying fast. Oh, if the people of America who are blessed with abundance could see, and to some extent realize the great and urgent need of these starving millions, they would surely do something for their relief." Another writes: "I feel sometimes that I would never laugh again when I see the suffering and the people dying. Who can describe the suffering, weas, tears and groans which result in the lingering death of millions? The sharp, cruel pangs of starvation are prolonged through weeks, and even months before death comes to their relief. Go where you will, scores of starving natives are seen wandering about the country seeking food."

This condition of things will grow worse as the months go by, as there can be no crops raised before the close of the year 1906. The missionaries inform us that two or three cents a day will save a human life.

I earnestly appeal to the citizens of Columbia to heed the heart rending call of these starving, perishing millions, and send them promptly out of their abundance, what relief they can.

I am sure that it would be pleasing to God, if the pastors of the different churches would bring this matter before their congregations at an early day, at some convenient opportunity.

I have made arrangements to remit promptly all contributions that may be left at my office, to perfectly reliable missionaries in three sections of the famine district in India, who will prudently and wisely distribute the funds to the best advantage.

John M. Pike.  
Way of Faith office,  
1104 Taylor Street.

## AN INFURIATED DEVIL.

Norwegian Murders His Wife, a Little Girl and Stabs a Woman.

On last Wednesday at Washington, D. C., in a paroxysm of inexplicable rage or possible insanity Olof Pallesen, a Norwegian, stabbed and killed his wife Josephine, murdered little Julia Hengesbach, the 3-year-old daughter of Charles F. Hengesbach, a mail carrier, and murderously assaulted the child's mother, Mary Hengesbach, Wednesday afternoon in front of his home, 1121 Twenty-fourth street, northwest.

Mrs. Hengesbach now lies near the verge of death at the Columbia hospital with seven stab wounds in her body, inflicted by the infuriated Norwegian. Pallesen narrowly escaped being strangled to death at the hands of a crowd of citizens which congregated about the scene of the killing, and only the prompt arrival of the police prevented him from being roughly handled by the people.

The motive for the crime is not definitely known. The only key to the situation is furnished by the man's 4-year-old son, who told a policeman that his father had been sick and that his mother tried to get him to take some medicine and that he got with his fist while they were in the parlor. She immediately ran out and Pallesen followed her into the front yard, where he stabbed her near the heart, killing her almost instantly.

Mrs. Hengesbach was in the house with her child to have some dress making work done when the trouble occurred, and as soon as she saw what had taken place she called for help. This angered the man and he made a lunge at her, but missing her, stabbed the child, who died some time afterwards. Mrs. Hengesbach snatched up her kind and almost reached the door when Pallesen overtook her and stabbed the helpless woman fearfully on the arms, face and breast. Pallesen is 35 years old, and a painter by trade.

## Sentenced to Be Hung.

John M. Wampler was sentenced at Gladeville, Va., Wednesday to be hanged for killing William Jenkins at Norton, Va., three weeks ago. Wampler is a leading business man of that section and Jenkins was a prominent attorney.

## A HOT TIME.

Not in the Old Town, But in the United States Senate.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

The Discussion of the Quay Bill Causes Bad Blood, and Compliments Were Exchanged by Senators.

"I assert most emphatically that when the senator says I told him I should not speak on this subject, he does not state the truth."

This was the sensational retort made in the United States Senate Thursday by Gallinger, Republican, of New Hampshire, to a statement just made by Mr. Penrose, Republican, of Pennsylvania, who was seeking consideration of the Quay resolution.

Sensors were astounded, and the auditors of the galleries quivered with excitement. There had scarcely been the slightest intimation that the debate would take such a turn. For nearly three hours the senate had under discussion the bill appropriating \$2,095,000 for the benefit of the people of Puerto Rico.

"I do not know whether I do speak the truth," hotly replied Mr. Penrose, or whether the senator from New Hampshire failed to tell the truth."

Mr. Gallinger retorted that the whole proceeding of Mr. Penrose was unmanly and beneath his notice. Here is the incident in detail:

Mr. Penrose pleaded for a few minutes in order to make a statement, and when this was granted he asked that the resolution in regard to the seating of Hon. M. S. Quay as a senator from Pennsylvania be taken up, saying that he was satisfied there were senators who were seeking an opportunity to delay a resolution as to render it impossible to secure a vote during the present session. He continued by saying that while other important matters demanded attention the fact must not be lost sight of that the great State of Pennsylvania was being deprived of its just right of two votes upon the floor of the senate. The question must be decided in the high tribunals of the consciences of senators or upon the plain of politics, which had in the past characterized such proceedings. As he took his seat Mr. Penrose cast his eyes in the direction of Mr. Gallinger, asking that a time be fixed for a vote and remarking: "I look squarely at those who are creating these obstacles."

Mr. Gallinger rose and stated quietly that he had been trying for six days to get an opportunity to speak in opposition to the Quay resolution, but had been prevented by other business. He still desired to speak and he knew many other senators who wished to be heard.

To this statement Mr. Penrose replied that Mr. Gallinger had told him that he did not expect to talk on the Quay matter. "He may have changed his mind," Mr. Penrose continued, "but he most emphatically then told me that he would not speak."

Mr. Gallinger was on his feet before Mr. Penrose concluded. "I assert most emphatically," he said, "that when the senator says I told him I should not speak on this subject he does not state the truth." He went on to say that Mr. Penrose had come to him in an 'imperious way' and asked him whether he intended to ask to be heard, and that he, (Gallinger), had told him (Penrose) that he was not entirely decided as to whether he would speak or not.

"I don't know whether I do not speak the truth or whether the senator from New Hampshire failed to tell me the truth," was Mr. Penrose's response, but he was, he said, very confident of his position.

To this Mr. Gallinger replied that it was "unmanly and beneath his notice."

Mr. Hoar then came forward with a proposition to fix a time for a vote, and the two senators who were party to the heated colloquy said no more on the subject. There was objection to naming a date, and Mr. Hoar postponed his request until tomorrow.

## Newspaper Borrowing.

Here is the latest story of the man who is too sorry to tell his home paper, "The Sun," who was too economical to take this paper sent his little boy to borrow the copy taken by his neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a \$4 stand of bees, and in ten minutes looked like warty summer squash. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance, and failing to notice a barbed wire fence, ran into that, breaking it down, cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy, and ruining a \$4 pair of pants. The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence, and got into the yard, and killed her calf, eating green corn. Hearing the racket, the wife ran out, upset a 4-gallon churn full of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole flock. In the hurry, she dropped a 7¢ set of false teeth. The baby, left alone, crawled through the spilled milk and into the parlor, ruining a brand new \$20 carpet. During the excitement the oldest daughter ran away with the hired man; the dog broke up eleven setting hens, and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four fine shirts. —Kansas City Journal.

## Served Them Right.

"Here is another illustration," remarked one of the officials of the operating department of the Seaboard Air Line recently of the fact "that persons who persist in throwing stones and other missiles at moving trains must sooner or later come to grief. The case in question is one that occurred last December. The conductor on one of our vestibuled trains reported a widow light broken out by a stone thrown into the train. It is likely that few railroads in the country are as persistent as the Seaboard Air Line in following up such miscreants, and this case which started with barely no evidence at all, has just wound up in court proceedings before Judge Buchanan at Laurens, S. C., with the result that three negroes, Joseph Ball, Thornton Boyd and J. Leak, respectively, were proved guilty of this charge, and sentenced to two years in the South Carolina penitentiary."

## Money in Electricity.

In a recent address before the Montauk club, of Brooklyn, Charles W. Price stated that over \$600,000,000 had been invested in electric lighting in the United States and that the total horse power required in the electric lighting of Greater New York was not less than 200,000 horse power, and that in the last thirteen years since the birth of the electric railway there had been an expenditure of more than \$1,700,000, and that now any one could travel by electric cars from Paterson, N. J., via New York, to Portland, Me., with only three insignificant interruptions which collectively amounts to less than fifteen miles.

## A GREAT RECORD.

Over Four and a Half Million in Cotton Mills This Year

The record of South Carolina in the matter of the production of new capital in cotton mills since Jan. 1 can no longer be classed merely as wonderful; it is phenomenal, and indeed it is to be doubted if there has ever been such a spurt in any industry during the same length of time in the world.

Surely the cotton mills are coming to the cotton fields. They are being moved from their old nests, but the people at home are building them and putting their money into them. The rate at which cotton mills are being established in South Carolina just now means that the State is in the midst of an industrial revolution the like of which has not been known in the history of the State. The old figures, officially recorded, in the office of the secretary of state, tell the tale more forcibly than it can be presented in any other way. They show that South Carolina at her present break-neck pace will not be long in standing at the forefront of the manufacturing districts of the country.

Taking into consideration Thursday's new mills, and the fact that there have been 10 Sundays since Jan. 1, the daily average of capital put into cotton mills since the opening of the year is very nearly \$71,000. On Wednesday the papers filed in the office of the secretary of state showed \$300,000 put in new mills; Thursday the jump was a greater one, being \$450,000, making very nearly a million dollars of new cotton mill capital in two days. This drives up the total capitalization of new mills since Jan. 1, including the Esley mill, chartered a few days ago, to the astonishing total of \$4,525,000, over four and one-half million dollars. Thursday's official record was as follows: A commission was issued to the loan mills of McColl, Marlboro county, the capital of which is to be \$200,000. The corporations are E. P. Tatum, T. B. Gibson, A. W. Morrison, Charles Leeman and A. K. Odum. Then a charter was granted to the Alpha cotton mills of Jonesville, Union county, capitalized at \$100,000. The officers are W. L. Littlejohn, president, and J. J. Littlejohn, secretary and treasurer. The Anderson yarn and knitting mills filed with the secretary of state notice of the increase of its capital from \$50,000 to \$200,000, and the changing of the name of the concern to the Riverside Manufacturing company. This means \$150,000 of new capital. If the company continues in the knitting business it will perhaps have the largest knitting mill in the south.—The State.

## KNOW HUMAN NATURE.

A good lawyer learns many lessons in the school of human nature, and thus it was that Lawyer Hackett did not fear to purchase a tract of land which had been "laid over" for years.

Some of the people wondered why he wanted to get hold of property with such an incubus of uncertainty upon it. Others thought that perhaps he wanted some legal knitting work, and would pitch in red hot to fight the line fence question on his own hook.

That was what the owner of the adjoining land thought. So he braced himself for trouble when he saw Hackett across the field one day.

Said Hackett: "That's your claim here, anyway, as to this fence."

"I insist," replied the neighbor, "that your fence is over on my land two feet at one end and one foot at least at the other."

"Well," replied Hackett, "you go ahead just as quick as you can and set your fence over. At the end where you say that I encroach on you two feet set the fence on my land four feet. At the other end push it on my land two feet."

"But," persisted the neighbor, "that's twice what I claim."

"I don't care about that," said Hackett. "There's been fight enough over this land. I want you to take enough so you get along pleasantly. Go ahead and help yourself."

The man paused abashed. He had been ready to commence the old struggle tooth and nail, but this move of the new neighbor stunned him. Yet he wasn't to be outdone in generosity. He looked at Hackett.

"Squire," said he, "that fence ain't going to be moved an inch. I don't want the land. There's not a notion in the fight, anyway, but the principle of the thing." —Lawson Journal.

## Will Be Completed.

The State capital is to be completed in accordance with the terms of the act of the general assembly. The commission, of which the members of the sinking fund commission are members, met Thursday and it was not many minutes before it was almost unanimously decided to proceed under the act, the only vote against it being that of Senator Mower, who holds that the sinking fund commission occupies the same position as a trustee. The presentation of a bill to the senate form by Attorney General Bellinger convinced the members that the sinking fund commission was not a trustee, but is the ministerial agent of the real trustee, the general assembly, and as such had no right to question the act's validity, but could only do what the trustee ordered it to do. Thus the stumbling block was rolled from the path, and the joint commission set down to the business in hand, taking the first step towards the commencement of the work.—The State.

## Young Peffer Commits Suicide.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., says J. Sherman Peffer, son of the Hon. W. A. Peffer, former United States senator from Kansas, was found dead in bed in a rooming house in East Eighth street Wednesday afternoon. On the bureau was found a box that had contained morphine and a note reading: Father I don't like to do what I am doing but I am tired." In the dead man's pocket were found several telegraphic union working cards. He was about 70 years old and was a linotype operator. He was not known to be despondent.

## THE HORRORS OF WAR

An Officer Tells of the Terrible Times During Spion Kop Battle.

For real ghastliness, for a glimpse into the gory realities of war and the horrors of battlefield the private letter of a young British medical officer at Spion Kop printed in the London Daily Graphic, can scarcely be beaten. "I selected a pass," he writes, "overhanging steep clay banks on the top of which I got up a Red Cross flag. Cases, now began to pour down from Spion Kop on stretchers. The Boers opened fire on us, and three bullets went into the fire, knocking the sticks about. The reason for this was not the Red Cross flag, but owing to some Fomnies who were strolling over to it, either to take cover there or to see what we were doing. I promptly ordered them away. A few minutes after Boers let fire five shells in quick succession in my direction, but they fell short and did no harm. This sort of thing went on round me for the rest of the day, but I always kept well in the shelter of the bank."

"From this time till 10 o'clock the next morning the wounded came through my dressing station, as the pass was the only exit from the hill. I saw every case and some of them were mutilated beyond description.

"Fully 330 wounded and dead who had died on the way passed through my hands. The cheerfulness of the wounded struck me as remarkable—men with shattered wounds smoking their pipes, and although starving, not a grumble did I hear. Many a poor chap shot in the morning in the front trench who could not be reached, lay in the blazing sun all day. One old colonial in Thorneycroft's, with a gray beard, walked down leaning on his rifle; he was a mass of wounds—one ear cut through by a bullet, his chin, neck and chest also shot through by others, and his back and legs torn by shell. He came in and said he just dropped in to let me take his finger."

As it was so shattered he could not pull the trigger of his rifle as it got in the way of the next finger, which he could use, for he wanted to get back up the hill to the Dutchmen out.

"I could not let him go back. The bullet wounds are horribly clean, just a little round hole and as a rule do not do much damage, as they often do through the bone without shattering it, and they don't bleed much. The shell wounds are hideous.

"It was frightfully dark and I put one of the lanterns on a stick as a directing light to my pass; one of a group of soldiers returning to the hill tried to run away with it and I would have lost it only I snatched up a rifle from a wounded man and shouted I would shoot him if he did not bring it back. He dropped it and ran away, and it went out; but I got it again. Shortly after the two lanterns went out and I had a pretty bad time, as the pass often got blocked with wounded. Finally I could send no more wounded across the drift and had to stack them with the dead in rows on the grass. I collected all the wounded officers on stretchers around me and gave them brandy and a hypodermic of morphia.

"The morning light began to dawn about 4:30 and lit up the ghastly faces of the patients around me. My men now got a fire started and got some more brandy and coffee, and I had some myself, the first meal since my dinner the day before, and after giving the wounded some as well, I sent them on the ambulances across the drift.