THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1900.

POLITICS MIXED IN love another boy and so I lot her go-let she have that boy. That's all. Yours respectfully. CHAPTER II.

Bitterness, if Not Crookedness, in Nez Perces County.

UNWARRANTED FINANCIAL STATUS

History of the Proceedings That Brought Investigation, and the Results of It to Date.

LEWISTON, Idaho, March 4-During the campaign in 18%, the Republicans made charges of misappropriations of the public moneys by previous county offi-clais, and the data for the charges was supplied from the records of the county. There was also the promise of the Repub-lican nominee for Clerk of the District Court and ex-officio Auditor and Recorder that he would, if elected, run that office for \$1000 per year less than it was then costing the county. This was counted a good campaign argument, whether there apy truth in the charges or not and the result of a hot and bitter fight was the defeat of the entire Democratic

ticket. In the years from 1891 to 1995 the office of District Clerk was held by H. K. Barnett, a Republicat, and be was succeeded in 1855 by S. O. Tannahili, a Democrat, who held the office from that time to 1899. Tannahil) had just then completed a two years' term of office as Assessor and exflicio Tax Collector, in the years 1893 and 1894, and was a very popular young man. The office of County Treasurer from 1891 to 1855 was held by D. S. Dent, a Demo-craf, and from 1855 to 1899 by J. B. Morris, also a Democrat. The other offices were held sometimes by Democrats and rometimes by Republicans, but for the

most past county affaits were adminis-tered by Democrais. After the new regime in 1839 took official charge of the county's affairs compiaints became frequent from outside par-ties who had furnished supplies or rendered services to the county, but who failed for some reason to receive the warrants drawn for their claims as allowed by the Board of County Commis-sioners, and upon an investigation it was discovered that the warrants had been drawn and put into circulation. Other per-sons who had redeemed their lands which had been cold for taxes and of which the county had become the purchaser, or who had sent to or left money with some of the former officials for the purpose of re-deeming their lands, upon inquiring if the same had been done were invariably answered that such tax sales had not been cancelled. From these circumstances suspicions of a graver nature were aroused, and, in deference to public sentiment and the wishes of the present officials, who did not feel that they had the time or

necessary and particular qualifications to make an accurate and thorough investi-gation, it was determined to employ some competent person, and an entire stranger, to make an investigation, which was done; and the accountant so employed began work September 16, 1895,

The first report of the expert was sub-mitted at the January meeting of the County Commissioners, and dealt with all ords pertaining to the iskuance of warrants from statehood to January 10, 1890 a period of eight years. The report charged many irregularities, gross carelessness and incompetency, and in a number of instances "fraud

first result of the expert's report was rather sensational. When S. O. Tan-mahili, the ex-Auditor, was arrested on a charge of forging a county warrant, which was only one of a number charged as fraudulent, he made no defense before the examining magistrate, but gave bonds for his appearance before the District Court. Civil actions were begun against both ex-Auditors, H. K. Barnett and S. O. Tannahili, and that, together with the arrest of Tannahili, has occasioned a good deal of political bitterness on the part of their immediate friends.

The second result of the expert's labors was a statement showing the amount of outstanding warrant indebtedness of the county at face on January 10, 1899, the day on which the new administration took charge. In November, 185, the county

HABITS OF THE COSSACKS CHAPTER H. "Lapwal, Idaho, Feb. 24, 1900.-Sir H.: I thought I would write a few drops to say that I am well and also Cora. I just get back from Oro Fino on a train. I spend a few weeks up there to visit my folks. We are alright, me and Cora, and so I will ask you about get married. Cora she willing to get married by In-dian preacher. I have no time do going down Lewisiton and so I write to you this afternoon. I think that's all. Yours truly friend, "The Lewisitor Advisor immediates." The Lewiston Advisor, immediately after the receipt of the last letter, sent a marringe license to the young Indian. The sequel is yet to be written.

KANSAS CITY DOG SHOW.

There Will Be 500 Exhibits and \$25,-000 in Cash Prizes.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4-The Cansas City Kennel Club's third annual dog show, which is scheduled for Conven-tion Hall from March 14 to 17, promises to be the best ever held in the Central West, as it follows the Chicago show. This assures a large entry list, and the bench show committee expects that about 500 dogs will be in competition. The pre-miums aggregate about \$500 in cash, exclusive of the usual special club medals and cups. The Great Dane Club, the Bos-ton Terrier Club, the American Fox Terrier Club, the Collie Club of America and the American Spaniel Club all offer the usual trophies given at the grand circuit usual tropines given at the grand circuit, and Frank J. Gould, W. R. Neison and other fanciers of national reputation also offer valuable cups in various classes. The entries will close on March 7, and many nominations are already coming in.

Lonisville Jockey Club.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4 .- The time a which final payments must be made for the three hig Spring stakes of the Louisvi le Jockey Club has just expired. The following list of eligibles is announced: The Kentucky Derby, \$8000, a mile and a quarter-Admiral Schley, Thrive, Prince Wilhelm, Diendonne, Flaunt, Oronias, Hindus, Stets, Waldeck, Soldan, His Ex-

Hindus, Stets, Waldeck, Soldan, His Ex-ocileacy, Benadler, Colonel Strathy, F. W. Brode, Sam Phillips, Greenock, Lieu-tenant Gibson, Dr. Amburg, Star Bright, Highland Lad, Florizar, Caviar. The Clark stakes, \$600, mile and an eighth-King Dell's, Thrive, Stets, Admi-ral Schley, Diendonne, Flaunt, Oronias, Hindus, Sam Phillips, Waldeck, Soldan, Benadler, F. W. Brode Greenock Lieu-Benadier, F. W. Brode, Greenock, Lieu-tenant Gibson, Dr. Amburg, Highland Lad, Florizar, Mac Flecknoe, Caviar. The Kentucky Oaks, \$3000, mile and a sixteenth--Nens, Anna Bain, Scarlet Lilly, Lady Ellite, Elsie Venner, Shrove, Tues-day, Miss Dode, Drucilla, Honeywood, Elizabeth Klein, Tigris, Reseda, Anthra-cite, Lady Massey, Etta, Colgate, Unsightly, Nettie Regent, Villa IV, Cleora, Royal.

Boxers and Wrestlers in 'Frisco. SAN FRANCISCO, March 4 .-- The chamion Eastern boxers and wrestlers who are to participate in the amateur tournanent given under the auspices of the Olympia Club, of this city, arrived from New York today. The party includes six boxers and four wrestlers. The tournament will begin Tuesday night and con-tinue during the week. Jack Kitchen, of the Reliance Athletic Club, of Oakland, has been chosen as referee.

SWEDEN'S METHODS. She Is Sufficient Unto Herself in Her

Merchant Marine Service. New York Press.

Sweden evidently believes in the old saying, "Every tub should stand on its own bottom." Owing to Sweden's geo-graphical position almost all articles of interchange with foreign countries are conveyed by sea. Fifty-two per cent of the imports in value is carried in Swedish ships, and of the export trade 42 per cent. In the Swedish merchant service are 1005 steamers of 277,492 tons, and 1784 sailing vessels of 277,582 tons. Most of the ma-terials used in the ship and marine engine works are made in Sweden, from steel plates to timber. All the warships of Sweden, completed and in course of con-

struction, are of Swedish bolld The workmen in the shipyards get from HOW THEIR PECULIAR ORGANIZA-TION CAME TO BE.

Based on Complete Equality of Menbers and Self-Government-They Are Great Fighters.

RIAJSK, Russia, Aug. 10 .- This is the metion point, at which the through lines of rallway across the Russian Empire from north to south, between Moscow and the Caucasus, cross the European portion of the great Siberian Rallway. It is but Bit miles south of Moscow, so that I have had

members were forbidden and punished with almost equal severity. At first the raids of this band of marauders were directed southward against the Crimean Tartars and the Turks, but Poland, fear-ing that this would bring her into war with Turkey, tried to stop the raids, with the result that the Cosaacks turned against Poland. They figured in inter-nal politics in Russia and in the affairs of Poland and Little Russia for a long time, until finally they offended Peter the Great and that monarch captured their stronghold. Then they entered the service of the Tartar khan of the Cri-mea. Russia had needed the service of

mea. Russia had needed the service of the Cossacks as a barrier against the Ceimean Tatars, but when the Crimea was conquered and occupied by Russia, about the time of our Revolutionary War, it was possible to turn attention to the disturbing elements. The Russian traces Caucasus, cross the European portion of the great Siberian Railway. It is but B4 miles south of Moscow, so that I have had to come all the way back to the center of European Russia in order to start east-ward again into Asia. The Transcaspian Railway and the Siberian Railway reach out into that greatest of continents on vir-tually parallel lines, about 1000 miles

Wrecked by Grip.

Terrible Pains in Head, Neck and Spine, Weak Back, Appetite Gone, No Sleep for Weeks and Nerves All in a Commotion. Relief Came With

Dr. Miles' Nervine.

No disease plays such havoc with the | makes new nerve fibers, increases the | "Last February I was taken with the

facerated wounds of thousands of grip's for body and mind. unfortunate victims and started them on the road to recovery.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is a nerve food as well as a medicine, and it not only and was cured." feeds but heals the nerve tissues, MRS. WM. B. SWANK, Miamisburg, O.

Probably thousands of Americans will have their first taste of French railway have their first taste of French railway travel when they come to the Paris ex-position next summer. If they are bas-ing their expectations on a recent news-paper article, they will be likely to make faces over the reality. Probably the arti-cle in question was statistically correct. Statistics cover more mistakes than char-ity does. The way to find out about French railways is to ride from one end ity does. The way to find out about French railways is to ride from one end of the country to the other in them-if you live long enough.

According to the statistical article there are between 20 and 100 trains out of Paris every day, having an average running succession of Empire State express runs. Statistics are also very partial to French railways in the line of accidents. It is quite true that the number of accidents is small in proportion to the number of trains run, but French railroads are like the best-regulated families in one respect, accidents will happen in both. After all is said and done, remarks the New York Sun, and to an American traveler who looks simply at the facts of his own ex-perience and not at the company's statis-tics, rallway travel is more comfortable, more rapid and cheaper in America than in any other country.

delicate nervous system as that terrible red corpuscles in the blood and srip and it brought on nervous prostrascourge, La Grippe. It tears and strengthens the brain cells. When strains at your spinal column. It you find yourself so nervous, restless twists at your neck and seems to fairly and irritable that you cannot sleep at nerves were all in a commotion. I had split your head wide open. In vain you night, Dr. Miles' Nervine will soothe strive to throw it off. In vain you try your weary nerves and bring restful, to get away. You are racked and buf. refreshing sleep to your tired and feted until your strength is worn out exhausted and run down so that you and your vitality is gone-then left to have no desire for food and no ambidie. Dr. Miles' Nervine will help you. tion for work, Dr. Miles' Nervine will It is a wonderful nerve-healer and stimulate your appetite, invigorate health-restorer. It has closed up the your digestion and build up strength

> "La Grippe left my stomach so weak that I could scarcely eat any kind of food and was nervous and sleepless. I took three bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine

Forence railroads. They are the formation of the second se

feit more charitably inclined toward our home railroads for their occasional de-laya. Thei winter the Paris newspapers

have contained scores of complaints against the railway companies, some of

he facts seeming almost incredible. The

delays of passenger trains other than the principal through trains are so frequent

hat people are compelled to allow them-

By way of consoling freight-shippers at

Elkhart, Ind.

health

tion, which lasted for three months. I

was so weak and exhausted in body and

mind that I could not sleep and my

terrible pains in my head, the back of

my neck and down my spine, my back

and legs were so weak that I could not

walk, my appetite was gone and I had

no sleep for nearly nine weeks. Nothing

that the doctors gave me seemed to do

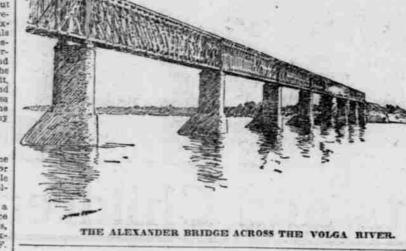
me any good and at last I sent for a bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine. The first dose

brought refreshing sleep and from that time on I improved very rapidly; I used three bottles of Nervine and two phials

be taken into the barracks. Treating was forbidden. The barkeeper, a man who never drank, never hestiated to refnse to soil when he thought it necrosary; and officers were ready are more comfortable than in the first-class. But most of the fast trains do not to confine any man who abused his privileger carry any but first-class passengers. On most of the lines second-class will be I may safely say that decency and order were the rule, as far as my experience went. We did not permit the sale of light wines, or even found perfectly possible, but no one should think of riding third-class unless bottled beer, no two or three men, the very first day, were detected trying to carry their builtes out of the canteen. it is absolutely necessary. The French third-class carriages are little better than freight-cars, with partitions and seats. The same is true of Italian railways, but Chaplain Swift sees in his mind's eye

the post exchange as it ought to be. He would house it handsomely in a spacious two-story frame structure. "gayer and lighter in its composition than the more staid and dignified quasters barracks and offices." He would run two broad verandas around it-one above the othverandas around it-one above the oth-er. He would surround it with flower beds and shrubbery. He would put the canteen (light beers only) in the basement, with the gymnasium, bowling alley, bath-rooms, etc. On the ground floor he would put the post store and (across the hall) a large, handsome, well-equipped post restaurant. On the floor above he would have the post library, a reading and writ-ing-room, a room for cards, chess, checkers, etc., a billiard-room, and a hop-room that can also be used as a theater. He would put civilians in charge of the restaurant and canteen, and enlisted men in charge of the other rooms. The Govern-ment should provide the building with its permanent fixtures and heat it, he thinks; the rest should be done gradual-ly by the men themselves out of the post exchange funds. Upon a change of gar-rison the incoming regiment would be rison the incoming regiment would be willing and glad to buy "the improve-ments" at a fair valuation, he thinks. In

further enforcement of his view as to what should be, Chaplain Swift says: It might cost \$10,000 at a post, but it would be money well invested. It would be in its way as institutential to the moral well being of the garrieun as the hespital is to its physical. We cannot compute everything on a dollar-and center basis, but I believe, and I think I speak the voice of very many of my brother officers in saying so, that it will pay. Where 1000 the negligence of the companies in regard nen, more or less, are gathered together, there is something more needed than a in, or a ration to draw and eat, or drills, guards, reviews and fatigues to fill in the The man are strong and vigorous, craving for mental and physical diversion, and for rome variation from the monotony of barracks fare. Generally to meet these wants some neighboring town will offer an abundance of aw, cheap and vice entertainment, and become a source of demoralization at once. Saloons, rambling-dens, low dancehouses, brothels, are wer ready to fatten on soldiers driven from the vacuousness of the garrison to mek amuse-ment and occupation elsewhere. Why should ment and occupation elsewhere. Why should not healthy, legitimate, orderly and attractive diversion be provided in the post, and so much better and cheaper that a man would be but throwing money away to seek them else Bishop Potter, of New York, thinks hat the chaplain has got hold of a big problem at the right end. So do we, "Your plan is of great value," the hishop writes to him, "In that it promises to be self-supporting. If this can he dem strated by an experiment made with pri-vate means, the friends of the scneme cess to the War Department and ask for authority to exploit it with Government funds." Evidently they could Lat up ould go with much greater hope of sucfunds." Evidently they could. Let us hope the "private means" will not be backward in coming forward. Here's a chance to do something practical and worth while for the collsted men of the army. Anything that really benefits them is the country's benefit, too.



vening strip is slow and uncertain, howver, so that until the connecting railway s built, from Tashkend to Orenburg of Omsk, the traveler who wishes to cover both the great Asiatic lines must retrace his way from Andijan, in farthest Russian Turkestan, across the Caspian Sea, the Caucasus and half the breadth of the Russiaa Empire in Europe before he reaches

the northern line There are two great through lines of raliway in Russia from Moscow to the southern governments of the Empire, one by way of Riazan, Riajsk, Kozlov and Rostov-on-Don to Vladikavkaz, at the base of the Caucasus mountains, and Petrovsk, on the Caspian sea; the other by way of Tula, Orel, Kursk, and Kharkov. to the Crimea and Sebastopol, on the Black Sea. From the latter line trains diverge at Kursk for Odessa, and there is, in addition, a through service from St. Petersburg to Odessa by way of Vilno and Royno, far to the west of the Moscow route. The first of these lines, which connects the provinces of the Caucasus and Central Asia with the capitals of the Empire, is one of the chief rautes of travel in Russia. Excellent passenger trains run from Vladikavkaz to Moscow in 56 hours, the distance being about 1210 miles.

Connecting trains between Petrovsk, on the Caspian, and Beslan, a station 20 miles from Vindikavkaz, complete the service for Transcasplan passengers. Those trav-eling to or from Tiflis must drive across the Caucasus Mountains through the

Dariel Gorge. Between Vindikaykaz and Rostov-on-Don the line passes first along the base of the Caucasus Range, leaving the great peak of Mount Elbruz, the giant of them peak of Mount Elbruz, the giant of them all, far to the left. There are a number of favored Russian summer resorts in the footbills of this part of the range, most of them established because of the pres-ence of mineral springs, some hot and some cold, and of varied constituents. They have resort hotels, bath-houses, sum-mer coltages, and the other familiar acids. mer cottages, and the other familiar equip ment, guite after the fashion of our own resorts at home. The most notable group of these is reached by a branch line from the station of Mineralniya Vodi, which cans simply mineral water. Another branch to the right leads to the provincial capital of Stravropol, and a third line rossing at Tikhoretskaya connects this main line with the port of Novorozsisk, in the Black Sea, by way of the Comack on the city of Ekaterinodar, and with Tsaritat on the Volga.

apart. Communication across the inter- | strong and active, and the history of the first body serves to make clearer the his tory of the younger ones. The Don Cossneks are now the oldest and the largest body of these troops. They grew into a military society at the end of the 16th century by the gathering

of refugees from all parts of Russia, and in a little while they received a charter from Ivan the Terrible. At first they fol-lowed the example of the Zaparogians and lived a free life, submitting to no au-thority. Then they came under direct Russian rule, though numerous raids, ex-

tending even to Moscow, proved that they were for a long time restless under outside laws. Now, out of such lawless beginnings, the bands of outlaws and freebooters have come to be one of the most when he most valuable elements in the military service of the Czar. They are born sol-diers, always ready for campaigning. service of the Czar, they are paigning, diers, always ready for campaigning. Finding it almost impossible to curb them, the Russian Government has done as President Diaz did in making the rurales out of the robbers. It endeavors to preserve their military organization and martial spirit for the purpose of re-informing the regular army with cavalry. nforcing the regular army with cavalry, and thus curtailing the regular contingent of that expensive branch of the service.

Live After Their Own Fashion. The Cossacks have large allotments of land and many privileges of self-gov-ernment after their own fashion. In re-turn for which they are required to give certain special military service. Each body of this organization is divided into the service troops and the reserve, the From 18 to 21 years they are in the pre-paratory contingent, and the for 12 years they are reckoned as active troops, al-though they are actually under arms but the first four years of that time. They must provide their own uniforms, equip-ment and horses. The heir apparent is the Russian throne is the Commander-inthe Russian throne is the Commander-in-Chief of all the Cossacks, with the title of Ataman. Each of the groups has its own Deputy Ataman, who also governs the local civil administration. In time of war, the Cossack settlements furnish the body guard of the Emperor, 146 cav-

airy regiments, 29 separate squadrons, 29 platoon battalions and 38 horse artillery

FRENCH RAILWAY TRAVEL MISLEADING STATISTICS ABOUT THE FAST TRAINS.

Regulations Which Make Them Unavailable for Many People-Ordinary Trains Slow, Unpunctual.

selves a margin of several hours on a journey of perhaps 75 miles, if they want to be sure of making connections at the other end. speed of between 50 and 60 miles an hour. This sounds very big, and the tourist who has no other information to go by will picture himself skimming about France in a processing of the state of the sta ination finally, having traveled on an average 2½ kilometers (less than two miles) each 24 hours. As one of the pa-pers here says, it makes one sigh for the good, old days of ox teams or wish for an ordinary moving van. A grain dealer sent a carload of wheat from Quilleboeuf to Evreux-Navarre, a distance of about 19 miles. It reached its destination after 14 days. He sent another carload of wheat about 45 miles. When he wrote his tale of woe to the papers, 14 days had parsed and the wheat had not been heard from. The stories which have come out of to the transportation of living animals are unpleasant reading. A carload of

The visitor to the exposition must not think that this first railway trip on French soll is to be a criterion of those which will follow it. The trains connecting with no attention was paid to the affair until the trans-Atlantic and Channel steamers are, in a way, special trains, and are very good. But let him enjoy the experience while he can; he may not have it often. The fast trains which make such a fine showing in the statistics are often of little use to the ordinary tourist. For the fastest trains on certain lines you cannot buy a ticket for less than 373 miles. You must travel first-class, and in many cases pay a supplementary fare. Moreover, these fast trains are almost invariably night trains, to that you are obliged to take a sleeping-car, and the charges for sleeping-cars in Europe are even more fabulous than in America. One of these trains de luxe, as they are

of Nerve and Liver Pills and my hea was restored." MRS. E. C. BAWLBY, Waterloo, Ind. Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold at all druggists' on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., class. In France, on the line from Paris to Marseilles and Nice, second-class is perfectly comfortable. In fact, the seats are more comfortable than in the first-

took up all outstanding warrants by an age of bonds to the amount of \$55. 000, but there had accumulated after that time an additional net debt in outstand-ing warrants amounting to \$85,000, or a deficit at the rate of about \$22,600 per year.

It has been charged by Mr. Tannahill that he is being persecuted for "political reasons," but at about the time he was arrested the State of Idaho instituted pro-ceedings against him in Boise to recover ETS of stonographers' fees, which, it al-leges, is due, and that he collected and neglected to turn over. The administration of the state being Democratic, it is plain to the taxpayers why he should not include that action in his charge of "persecution for political reasons." As a result of the bitterness stirred up

by the institution of the suits, both civil and criminal, against the officials and a strife that exists between the Board of County Commissioners and the Prosecuting Attorney, the present County Treasurer, C. A. Hastings, was arrested under an old law in Idaho that requires every custodian of public funds to segregate the money as a special deposit whenever a bank is used as a depository. In other words, public funds in Idaho cannot be placed in a bank and mixed with the bank's money. They must be kept separate, and, therefore, under a strict inter-pretation of the law, cannot be checked in the ordinary way. It is doubtful if in the whole State of Idaho there is one public official who lives up to the letter of the law regarding special decosits. The law is evidently intended to then ran up a brand new American flag, and says he does not propose to let any posits. The law is evidently intended to bank failure, for a special deposit could not be classed as one of the bank's as-sets when it had been properly segre-

gated from the use of the bank. That the law is peculiar and unusual there is not the slightest doubt. It would be manifestly impossible for a public of-ficial to find a bank that would accept a special deposit without being paid for the service. The bank that is usually chosen pository takes upon itself the of finding suretles for a public official, looking to the use of the money for compensation. It was under this peculiar law that Treasurer Hastings was arrested. He was discharged for want of prosecution, and yet there was a certain infor-mality about it all that showed an utter disregard of criminal procedure. There was one Treasurer of Nez Perces County who lived up to the letter of the law. His name was P. M. Davis, and he got along without the banks. He kept the money in

safe and was his own cashier. The other County Treasurers in this judicial district keep their money in safes ed by the county, and do not trust to the banks. They keep their money at a very low figure by redeeming warrants as fast as possible.

REAL INDIAN LOVE STORY.

Told in Two Frank Letters by the

Dusky Swain.

Lewiston Tribune, ton citizen, who occupies the position of Advisor for several Nez Pe Indians, has received two interesting let-ters. They were written by a young Indian and unfold a love story. The story is told in two chapters by quoting the two letters, as follows:

CHAPTER L.

"Lapwai, Feb. 15, 1996 .- Dear Sir H .: I thought I would write to you this after-moon. I let you know about my trouble. I am very sorry about Cora. She got mother boy. She got letter from him every month and so I am very sorry. I thought the letter me but she there? thought she love me, but she sin't. She shown on page 2.

29 a week for laborers, to 55 43 for pat ern-makers. These would not be consid-ered living wages in America. The monthwages of men in the merchant morte un from \$9 50 for coal passers to \$49 to \$48 for first engineers.

To Test Louisiana Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- An importan conference of representative Afro-Ameri-cans was held here yesterday, at which the test of the suffrage law legislation of the Southern states, especially Louistana. the Southeroughly discussed. The confer-ence was not held under the auspices of the National Afro-American Council, but was decided to indorse the action of he council in determining to bring to a final test the constitutionality of the suffrage clause of the Louisiana constituon, and a sufficient amount of money was raised to ensure the institution of a proper case in Louisiana, and to see that reaches the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication if necressary. The test case will be brought at once.

Red Rag for a Fing.

OMAHA. Neb., March 4 .- One of the in-idents of the heated municipal campaign which closes tomorrow was the tearing lown and destroying of an American flag and substituting therefor a red rag on the flagpole some time Saturday morning. This morning the Mayor, who is running for re-election, was astonished to see the red cloth where erstwhile the Stars and Stripes floated. As the rope was cut he had to call on the flag dependence of the had to call on the firs department to run up idder and take down the red cloth. one pull it down. The work is thought to have been done by political opponents.

House Hunger in London.

Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle. People unfamiliar with London have People unstantial realizing the very se-some difficulty in realizing the very se-flous overcrowding which exists in the poorer districts in the metropolis. The edical officer of Islington has just made a return which brings home in striking force the terrible density of our poorer population. In that purish there are 12,858 ons-roomed tenements, occupied by 28,185 persons: 16,116 two-roomed tenements, with 60,619 persons living in them; 11,806 threeroomed tenements, with 49,762 occupants, and 805 four-roomed houses, sheltering 41, 740 people.

Council of Jewish Women,

CLEVELAND, March 4-The annual meeting of the Council of Jewish Women meeting of the Council of Jewish Women began here this evening with about 100 delegates in attendance. After a scored session, a public meeting was held at which the president, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, of Chicago, read her annual report,

A Pertinent Question.

Canyon City News. If a man should wear his pantaloons so long that whenever he appeared on the street he would be obliged to reach around behind and grab hold of the slack and hold them up, wouldn't the ladies laugh?

Milwankee in the League MILWAUKEE, Wis, March 4.-W. R. Killea, president of the baseball club, has a deal closed by which Milwaukee becomes a member of the American League. ----

Specie From France. NEW TORK, March 4-The French liner La Champagne, which arrived today from Havre, carried 47 sacks of specie, containing 263,183 france.

The business done in Oregon by the six most active life insurance companies is

Country of the Cossacks.

This is the country of the Cossacks, that culiar body of irregulars which has fig ured so prominently in all Russian war fare, including the conquest of Central Asia and Siberia. The Cossack settlements which are passed on this journey are the most important of all the colonies of the same sort in the Empire. The settiements between the Caspian and Black Seas are the Cossacks of the Terek, the Kuban and the Don, named respectively for the rivers which flow through their territories. The first of these I saw some weeks ago, on the journey from Petrovsk to Vladikavkaz. On this later trip I have passed through the settlements of

the other two. The Cossacks are not, of course, the regular forces of the Russian Army, but form an irregular arm of the service, that might be compared in some phases with the "rurales" of Mexico, even though in most details they are with mparison in the military system of any other country.

The word "Cosnack" is Turkish, and means "free man" or "free lance." A Russian writer on the Cossacks relates that they first were settlers of various races on the River Dnleper. After the Tartar invasion of the 13th century many of the Russians who had been driven from their homes by the raiders retired to the islands of this river, guarded by rocks and marshes. To them flocked the oppressed and the refugees of neighboring countries, some, of course, being fugitives from justice, and all found a welcome. Out of this free population in the region of the Dnieper gradually arose a martial Christian society or knighthood, calling them-selves Cossacks. They soon became divided into two castes, married men and bachelors. The former settled throughout Little Russia, and the Ukraine, where they took to agriculture and became a kind of nobility. It was not until the end of the 16th century that Cossack organizaof the Ban contary that the form, with the began to take its present form, with a measure of official recognition. Then one colony of 6000 families was formed. with the right recognized of electing their own Colonels, but required to yield alleglance to the crown. Those who resented ven this much authority fied to the inac-Dnieper, where they built a fort, formed a camp and declared entrance into their

secciation free to any one who would profess the orthodox faith, no other ques-lons to be asked. The life of the association was based on the complete equality of the members and self-government. Chiefs were elected, called atamans, and assistants, judges, clerks and captains were chosen in the same way. These

were the men who have come down into history as the Zaparogian Cossacks. Life of Simplicity.

The life of the Zaparogian Cossacks was

distinguished by remarkable simplicity. Its most prominent feature was cellbacy, and the introduction of women to the camps was forbidden, under penalty of death. Owing to the proximity of the Tartars, it was impossible for these Cos-sacks to engage in agriculture, and there-

fore their only occupations, aside from warfare and raiding, were hunting and fishing. All lived together in the fortress, each group having its own tent of branches covered with horsehide. Theft committed within the bounds of the association was punished with death

plateon battalions and 28 horse artillery batteries, a total of 176,000 troops. In time of peace but one-third of these are in service, the rest being allowed the privilege of exemption. Born warriors, as they are, the Cossacks have helped in Empire, it was the Cosacks have hered in pioneering and conquests all over the Empire. It was the Cosack bands, under Yermak, who conquered Siberia and be-came the progenitors of the present Siberlan Cossacks. In Central Asia they have been of like value in warfare with the armies of the Khanafes and the Turkomans, and already Turkomans them-selves are being enlisted in Cossack forces Transcaspia. Cossack fraternitie or colonies guard the frontiers of Asiat

ic Russia almost all the way from the Pacific Ocean to the Black Sea. It has been prophesied by more than one writer that it is the Cossacks who are destined meet the Sepoys on the heights of the Hindu Kush to fight for the mastery of India. These men are almost never merchants. Figures have been given me showing that although the Don Cos-sacks alone maintain nearly 60,000 fighting men and can muster 128,000 in an emergency, there are but 440 of their own people engaged in business, as compared with 11,000 other traders not belonging

to the Cossack fraternity. The presence of this peculiar colonial system in the heart of Russia is anomalous, and the government more than once has tried the introduction of enteronce has tried the introduction of enter-ing wedges to weaken their measure of self-rule. The move has been resented or averted, however, each time, so that these military communities are little changed. The Minister of War and their own Atamans are the only authority they recognize. They still receive refugees who seek their communities for shelter from government and law. Occupying, as they do, great areas of the most fer-tile portion of Southern Russia, it is evident that they must be modified or dis placed in some way that will open the prairies of the Don to production. Never-theless, the process of change will be a slow one, and the Cossacks may be de-pended upon to resist it as long as possipended upon to resist it as long as possi-ble. A few years ago the military ter-ritories of the Don Cossacks were ex-tended to considerable distance around the shores of the Sea of Azov, the annexed territories including the important commercial centers of Rostov-on-Don and Taganrog. Neither element was pleased with the move. The Cossacks feared that it was an effort to dilute their strength by the addition of communities that were not of them, while the people of the cities were alarmed for fear the military regime would interfere with their commercial presperity. Altogether, the Cos-sacks are one of the most interesting elements in all the population of the Russian Empire. TRUMBULL WHITE.

Largest Orchards in the World.

Baltimore News. Views have been taken of the orchards of the Messrs. Miller and Pancake, in the vicinity of Romney, W. Va., for exhibition at the Paris Exposition. These orchards are the largest in the world, comprising 2000 nach and olum 250,000 peach and plum trees. They plant-ed 181,000 trees the past year, and cleared for planting 1735 acres of timber land. Th first season their orchards came into bear-ing they shipped 100 carloads of peaches and plums.

Promoting Good Roads.

Philadelphia Record. The appearance of the automobile in Buenos Ayres has been the signal for a good roads agitation throughout the Ar-gentine Republic. The Argentine Tour-ing Club has been organized, and the roads exclusively reserved for bloycles and light automobiles are already in course of and disputes and quarrels among the construction,

called, will do for an example. It is run for the accommodation of the Riviera and Ior the accommodation of the Riviera and Italian travel from Paris. It leaves Paris at \$:30 P. M., and reaches Nice the next day at 1:29 P. M. That is to say, it is due at Nice at that hour, but railway schedules are, like good resolutions, made t be broken. The train, therefore, covers the 675 miles (English) at an average speed of less than 40 miles an hour. the inestimable privilege of riding on this train de luxe you must go at least 373 miles. If you go to Nice, you pay for a regular first-class ticket, about \$24 35, or about 3 2-3 cents a mile. For a single berth in a compartment, with, perhaps, three other passengers, you pay \$7. For a ection you pay \$12. As a woman may be put into the same compartment with one or two men, even a high-priced train de luxe cannot be counted on to furnish ordinary peace of mind to its passengers A compartment for one person costs \$16 50 from Paris to Nice, which strikes the ordinary traveler as being rather expen-

If one wishes to take a day train for oint between Paris and Marseilles, best he can do is to take the 9:30 A. M. express, which covers the 536 miles in 14 urs, an average speed of about 28 miles an hour. There is nothing but first-class on this train. If one is going from Mar-sellles to Nice, one finds that almost all the best trains reach there late at night, or else leave Marseilles very early in the morning. If one would make the trip along the Riviera during daylight, which almost every tourist would like to do, one must take an omnibus train, which covers the 140 miles in from eight hours up, as the hotels say of their prices. As for excursions to points of interest

near Paris, the traveler may find some sorry experiences in this line. Versailles is about 12 miles from Paris by the most direct railway line. The writer has made the trip several times, and had the quesionable pleasure of spending from 50 to 60 minutes on the way. It is the same thing in going to St. Denis. The distance of about eight miles is covered in little more than half an hour, but in addition to this time one must devote at least half an hour in getting to the station in Paris, and there is a 15-minute walk to the church at the other end. Luckly for the Exposition visitors,

there will be no risk of having pneumonia next summer from traveling in cold cars. The only heating apparatus consists of hot-water cans, which are sometimes sup-plied, sometimes not, and grow cold them-selves in the course of a few hours. There are no double windows, and heavy wraps and rugs are an absolute essential

in European travel during cold weather Americans often ask about the use of the different classes of carriage. Almost everybody knows that in England, except during the August holidays, when all the population of the United Kingdom seems to be living in railway compariments, one can travel for ordinary distances with com-fort in the third-class carriages. One is pretty sure of plenty of room and unobjectionable companions in the second-

the odor coming from the carcasses be came so frightful that it attracted general attention. Another carload of hogs was allowed to remain in the yards three days without anybody's paying attention to it. When the railroad people finally got around to the car and its contents, three hogs were found to be missing; or, at least, almost missing. One could scare blame the others for turning cannibals after nobody knew just how many days of starvation. There is another case 12 horses smothered to death by being kept in a tight car too long. All this happily, does not concern the exposition visitors, but, added to the annoyance which they are bound to encounter personally, it may give them a little more ity for the shortcomings (or perhaps long-

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

goings) of the American railways

An Army Chaplain Tells About the Post Exchange.

We find in the Army and Navy Journal a statement about the post exchange and army canteen at Fort Russell, Wyoming In April of last year the chaplain was made exchange officer, and served as such until he was ordered to the Philippines last July. When he took hold, the canteen was closed, no beer was sold at the post. The exchange store was a good one, fairly well stocked with men's furnishings, stationery, tobacco, etc. exchange restaurant was a wretched little hole, fitted up with a rough lunch counter and two deal tables. It did not pay expenses, though the store earned a profit of (say) 15 per cent. There was a recreation-room with one billiard table in it; no reading-room; a pretty good gymnasium, afterward converted into a

schoolroom, and then into a pest hospital The closed canteen, "a rough and shackly contained a wooden bar, half room.' dozen pine tables, and about two dozen

The garrison of the fort last spring co. sisted of a battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. It contained a sprinkling of velerans of the Spanish war, but nearly

all the enlisted men were "rookies." Not being able to get beer at the post ex-change, they got worse stuff elsewhere. The chapiain says:

chair

During this whole period (April to July) T served as course; for prison regult to yoy' a fore the general court, and so had very much of an inside view of results, both when there was and was not a canteen. . . During the period when the canteen was closed, the reputation of the regiment suffered severely. T men herded in the low haunts and dives the city. There were all kinds of disgraceful affairs, including a murder, shooting and stab-bing affrays, jailings, etc.; and our garrison docket was crowded, including even noncom-missioned officers. It was the story of the house swept and garnished. To close the canteen on the reservation could not compel or legislate the drinking element into deconcy. It simply opened the way to unrestricted ca-rousing in the city. It was an evil period:

and we all felt that it would be far better have the canteen open, and have this elemen well in hand, where decency and order could be maintained. When the order came to reopen the canteen, the commanding officer told the

chaplain he wanted him to stay on as ex-change officer, but would relieve him of that duiy if it was distasteful to him. The chaplain stayed on, and this is his report of what happened: After the reopening of the canteen our dis-

orders caused. Drunkenness became most rare, and in every instance occurred only when the men went to town. No beer was allowed to

Havana's Fuel Is Charcoal.

Chicago Record. Charcoal is almost the only fuel used in Havana, which is a city of 280,000 inhabitants, and as the masses live from The and to mouth and buy only the ossible amounts at a time there are hunreds of great, unwelldy charcoal caris onsiantly traversing the streets. Charcoal has an advantage as fuel, which shows in Havana's cleanliness of freedom from coal soot or ashes. Few houses have chimneys. Over the large stone and tile ranges of the kitchens there is an expanded canopy terminating above in a square or oblong funnel leading to a flue which ends flush with the roof.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Eaby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remely, Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup, for children isching. It southes the child soltens the guina albays all pain, cures wind colle and diarrhoes.

Pears Pears' soap is dried a whole That's year. why it lasts so.

