

AT BATTLE OF SANTIAGO

McCalla Concludes His Testimony at the Inquiry.

TELLS OF OFFICERS' PLANS.

Commander Southerland of the Eagle Testifies That Schley Gave Him Orders When Near Santiago to Go to Port Antonio for Coal.

Captain McCalla, who had commanded the Marblehead during the Spanish war, in his testimony before the Schley board of inquiry in Washington said that he had been present during a conference of commanding officers on the Brooklyn while the fleet was off Santiago on May 29. Describing what took place, he said: "The commanding officers were ordered on board the Brooklyn on May 29. It was with regard to the work of blockade. I can only remember one specific thing which took place at the close, and that was that Captain Evans asked Commodore Schley if the Spanish ships came out if he was going in for them. He said, 'Certainly,' and then arranged for a subdivision of fire from the ships under his command on the Spanish ships should they come out."

Mr. Hanna—Prior to that conference on May 29 had you at any time received definite instructions respecting the order of battle or the mode of procedure which the fleet should follow in case the Spanish vessels should appear?"

"I do not remember."

"Did you have any further conversation with Commodore Schley?"

"I had a conversation with him in his cabin after the battle of Santiago, about July 5, in Guantanamo bay. I went on board, making an official call to pay my respects, and during the visit Commodore Schley read me what I understood to be a part of his official report of the battle. After he had finished I said: 'Commodore, you remember that after the battle of Lake Erie there was an unfortunate controversy and I hope that there will be none after the battle of Santiago, because there was glory enough for everybody.'"

Captain McCalla said that when the flying squadron encountered the scoutships to the south of Santiago on May 26 they were east of a direct line south.

"If they had continued as they were then going could they have arrived at Santiago?" he was asked, and replied: "Certainly not."

"Where would they have arrived?" "If they continued as they were going they would have struck the coast of Hayti."

On cross-examination by Mr. Ray-



REAR ADMIRAL EVANS.

nor the witness said he had failed to execute an order from Admiral Remy delivered while he was in command off Cienfuegos and directing that all except the smallest vessels be withdrawn. He had, he said, failed to leave the small vessels there.

"Did you do that on your own responsibility?"

"On my own responsibility."

Referring to the fact that he had informed Captain Chadwick, Admiral Sampson's chief of staff, of the code of signals arranged for communication with the insurgent Cubans, he said that he did not in any way communicate with the commander in chief. Mr. Raynor then asked: "According to the regular custom and regulations observed in cases of that sort, was it not your purpose that this communication should go to the commander in chief through his chief of staff?"

"Certainly," was the reply.

Lieutenant Commander W. H. H. Southerland, who commanded the converted yacht Eagle during the Spanish war, followed Captain McCalla on the witness stand. He said he had first fallen in with the flying squadron on May 19, when the squadron was steaming toward Cienfuegos and Captain McCalla's sub-squadron was on its way from Cienfuegos to Key West. He had then, under Captain McCalla's orders, undertaken to communicate to Commodore Schley his information concerning the situation at Cienfuegos, and had given this information to the Scorpion for the commodore, his message being as follows:

"We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th, at which time, as we learned from insurgents, the only vessels inside the harbor were two gunboats and several cannoneras."

Describing the cruise from Cienfue-

gos to Santiago, Commander Southerland said that from midnight of May 24 to the afternoon of the 25th the Eagle had made very bad weather. This was due to the fact that the sea had a "long roll" which was very trying to the yacht, as the vessel was then one-third full of water.

Describing the c. a. g. u. i. CEat "A little after 1 o'clock of the 26th, when about twenty-five miles from Santiago," he said, "I was called alongside the flagship and the commodore directed me to go to Port Antonio for coal and to report rough weather south of Cuba. My answer substantially was that I already had three days' coal, as much as the Marblehead, meaning as much in proportion. The commodore told me that I had not coal enough for his purpose and directed me to carry out his orders. I then asked him again very earnestly to let the Eagle remain with the fleet and coal from the collier. He very courteously replied to me that he either very much regretted or else was very sorry he could not let me do so, the Eagle had not coal enough for his purpose, and again directed me to proceed, which I did after communicating with the division commander."

Admiral Evans testified in the Schley inquiry that the famous loop of the Brooklyn endangered the Texas and the Iowa. He admitted seeing signals from the Cubans when the squadron was off Cienfuegos, but did not notify Rear Admiral Schley.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS SLAIN.

Philippines Kill Forty-Eight Members of One Company.

Manila telegram: In the island of Samar, near Balangiga, a large force of insurgents attacked company C of the Ninth infantry, numbering seventy-two men. Of these only twenty-four escaped and arrived at Basey, where they reported to General Hughes. Eleven of these are wounded. The others are supposed to be killed. The company were at breakfast when attacked and made a determined resistance, but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled them to retreat. The survivors include Capt. Thomas W. Connell, First Lieutenant Edward A. Bumpus, and Dr. R. S. Griswold, surgeon. Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller of the Ninth infantry reports that General Hughes is assembling a force to attack the insurgents. The insurgents captured all the stores and ammunition of the company and all the rifles except twelve. Captain Lawrence J. Hearn of the Twenty-first infantry reports a serious engagement with insurgents near Cadalaria, the Americans losing one killed and two wounded. The insurgent loss has not been ascertained. The Americans captured 30,000 pounds of rice and several hundred rounds of ammunition. Under orders of a military commission Geo. Raymond, formerly a member of the Forty-first volunteers, has been hanged for murder. He was the first white murderer to be executed here. A native lieutenant and colonel have also been hanged for strangling Privates White and Mathias of the Fourth infantry.

Reported by Gen. Chaffee.

Washington telegram: Gen. Chaffee sent this dispatch to the war department:

"Manila, Sept. 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: Hughes reports the following from Basey, South Samar: Twenty-four men of the Ninth regiment, United States infantry—eleven wounded—have just arrived from Balangiga. Remainder company killed. Insurgents captured all company's supplies and all rifles except twelve. Company was attacked during breakfast morning of Sept. 28. Company 72 strong. Officers, Thomas W. Connell (captain), Edward A. Bumpus (first lieutenant), Dr. R. S. Griswold (major surgeon), escaped. CHAFFEE."

Company C was a portion of the Ninth regiment of United States infantry, which went to China at the time of the boxer outbreak. Later the troops went to Manila and were engaged in protest duty in that city. During the past summer a battalion of the Ninth was sent to Samar. All the officers connected with company C, which was almost wiped out by the insurgents, are named in General Chaffee's dispatch, there being no second lieutenant now with the company.

Reles H. Stone Heard From.

The Rev. Mr. Haskell, a missionary at Sammkov, Bulgaria, has received a letter from Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary who was carried off by brigands Sept. 5, in the district of Djumabala. It does not reveal the whereabouts of Miss Stone, but says she is in good health and has been well treated by the brigands, especially in the earlier stages of the abduction. Latterly, in consequence of the vigorous pursuit of Turkish troops, she has been subjected to privations. Miss Stone adds that the brigands demand a ransom of 25,000 Turkish pounds. The opinion is expressed in Constantinople that the Bulgaro-Macedonian committee was actively concerned in the abduction of the missionary.

Misses After Men Imprisoned.

No. 2 slope at Extension is on fire and dense clouds of black smoke can be seen from Nanaimo, B. C. Full particulars are not obtainable, but a late report says that from eight to fifteen men are in danger, if not lost. It is said that it was impossible to get air to the men, and they are probably dead. The fire started Monday evening. The cause is as yet unknown. The management has sent for hose and fire apparatus to all points in that vicinity.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Notes on Wisconsin Experiments.

The writer recently had the pleasure of looking over some of the experimental work in the fields at the Wisconsin station. It was noted that irrigation is still being carried on, but it is all of a surface nature. For a number of years Professor King carried on experiments in sub-irrigation, and the reports of the work done were duly published. After that the matter was dropped so far as the sub-earth work was concerned. We notice that this is the usual result. The fact is, sub-irrigation for large fields is impracticable, for the reason that it requires a vast outlay in the way of labor in trench digging and pipes to convey water, to say nothing of the attendant factors of expense. It is evident that in a country where frost penetrates the ground to the depth of two and three feet, the pipes must be so laid that they can be emptied of water before freezing up. This would require the work of an engineer. It has been found, too, that the pipes have to be numerous and be laid quite closely together to insure a watering of the ground, as the lateral movement of water in compact soils is slight. Surface irrigation is by all odds the least expensive. The land has merely to be laid off in a way that will permit the water to run in furrows, and it will take care of itself. It will move laterally as easily as in any other direction, when it has only air above it. Irrigation from below is a method that catches the fancy, but it is not practicable outside of the green-house.

At the present time some very interesting experiments are being carried on in the irrigation of corn. A considerable area is devoted to this kind of experimentation. On one field the corn has been grown for seven years with no fertilizer, but with alternate strips with and without irrigation. The desire has been to see just what would happen to a field under the two treatments, with and without water. The object lesson is a good one, and we only wish it could be viewed by myriads of farmers that have access to water for irrigating purposes, yet do not use it. Where irrigation has been applied the corn stands seven or more feet high and is heavily eared. Where water has not been applied the corn is stunted and has not made a half growth. The ears are small and not too numerous. It fairly represents a good many fields that can be seen in the drouth-stricken region this year. The cost of applying water to the irrigated portion has been small, and in this year of high prices for corn the returns for money thus expended will be great. Mr. H. F. Whitson, who accompanied the writer said that investigation had shown that the water applied to this corn field had sunk down directly into the soil. Under the corn plants themselves the ground was generally found to be very dry, even though the soil between the rows was saturated. He also called attention to the fact that the use of the land for seven years without the application of any fertilizer had resulted in the apparent decrease of nitrogen to a point where the further successful growing of such crops would be a problem unless nitrogen were applied. The lack of nitrogen was noticeable in the yellowing of the leaves along the mid-veins at a time when the lower leaves still remained green.

In spite of all that has been said against alfalfa by the professors at the Wisconsin station, alfalfa is being successfully grown there this year. Professor Moore says that he is becoming quite enthusiastic as to its possibilities in some parts of the state. Of course the amount of sunshine this year has been great and the lack of sunshine has been perhaps the most potent cause in the non-success with alfalfa in Wisconsin in past years. One field has this year already yielded two and one-half tons of alfalfa per acre. The experiments at the stations are not the only ones that are to be employed in demonstrating whether or not alfalfa can be successfully grown in Wisconsin. The students that have graduated at the short course have formed an experiment association for the object of further elucidating the problems that are being solved by the station. This association comprises between 300 and 400 students, and at this time over 100 are carrying on experiments in the raising of alfalfa. When the reports from these different sources come in they will give very valuable data as to that plant in Wisconsin.

Horticultural School at Madison.

The accompanying illustrations show scenes in the horticultural school at Madison, Wisconsin. The upper picture shows the students of the class in plant life at work in the laboratory, studying the development of plants from seed. The lower picture shows a lesson in tree planting in the garden house.

The lessons in plant-life take up the seed and its germination, the nutrition of the plant and its development from the seed to complete maturity; how plants are affected by heat, cold, moisture, dryness, parasites, soil, climate, fertilizers, etc. The laboratory work embraces practice in seed-testing under varying conditions of heat, moisture and oxygen, the planting of seeds under different conditions, with a study from living plant specimens of the formation of roots, leaves, fruits,

flowers, etc., and the parts of the flower, with elementary work in cross-pollination; also transplanting and pruning, the use of the spraying pump, the compounding of insecticides, and fungicides, winter protection of plants, making of hotbeds and cold frames, tree protectors, berry boxes, etc.

Additional lessons embrace the cultivation of the various fruits of our climate, including the marketing and preservation, with the culture and adaptation of flower-garden plants, and the principal injurious insects and methods of preventing their ravages. The laboratory instruction embraces practical work in grafting, budding, the growing of plants from cuttings, forcing vegetables, etc.

Apples for Cold Storage.

A valuable bulletin on cold storage for fruit, prepared by Professors Fawcett and Hall has recently been published by the Kansas Experiment Station. The following instructions are given for the picking and packing of apples for cold storage:

Attempt to store nothing but first-class fruit. Have barrels at hand and arrangements made for shipment before beginning to pick. Pick the crop as soon as it is grown and has its color. This is while it is still hard, two weeks before ripeness. Use no fruit that is not picked by hand. Sort carefully, throwing out all fruit that falls below the grade and all that is not absolutely sound. Choose good, well-colored specimens for the first layer of the barrel and place them all by hand, stems down. Do not crowd them. Place the second layer by hand either exactly, apple for apple, on the first or else turn them on their sides, bluish down, breaking the joints of the first layer. After this pour in the fruit gently from the basket, first lowering the basket into the barrel. Shake the barrel frequently and fill it up, using the same grade and variety of apples every inch of the way. Pack the last layer of the barrel by hand as evenly as possible, with the stems up. When this is in place apply the press, with a padded head, small enough to fit into the barrel, to settle the fruit. Release the pressure, place on the barrel head, force it into position, drive down the hoops and nail them solid. Turn the other end of the barrel up. Label on it plainly the variety and grade of the fruit and the name of the grower. There must be absolutely no movement of fruit in the barrel. Ship without delay to the storage house. Ship in the evening if possible. If the distance is great, or the connection poor, use refrigerator cars and see that they are cooled several hours before putting in the fruit. Go with the fruit if possible; if not, have your commission man appraised of the shipment and send him the bill of lading. Trust the commission man, but never lose track of the apples.

The man who attempts to carry apples through cold storage in a less painstaking way than this will never succeed. Unless the grower and shipper can clear his conscience by this standard he cannot wholly blame the warehouse men for his losses in storage. In the storage houses of the Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, during the season of 1897 and 1898 were thousands of barrels packed by apple speculators, the shrinkage on which averaged less than 2 per cent. In the same room were apples packed by farmers, some of which shrank as high as 30 per cent. Now, they received exactly the same degree of temperature, dryness, etc., so that the fault was not with the storage room, but with the quality of apples and the way in which they were packed.

Cold storage cannot improve the condition of fruit. At best, it can only hold it at something near the condition it has when it is put in. It cannot save from decay fruit that is imperfect or unsound. A few decaying specimens soon ruin the whole barrel. Sound fruit is the only kind that will keep in cold storage.

Grouping the States.

The very large states are: Texas, 266,011 square miles; California, 158,223 square miles; Montana, 147,061 square miles; New Mexico, 122,887 square miles; Arizona, 113,870 square miles; Nevada, 110,679 square miles; Colorado, 103,969 square miles. The large states are: Michigan, 97,990 square miles; Wyoming, 97,887 square miles; Oregon, 96,838 square miles; Minnesota, 86,335 square miles; Utah, 84,928 square miles; Idaho, 83,828 square miles; Kansas, 82,286 square miles; South Dakota, 77,580 square miles; Nebraska, 77,531 square miles; North Dakota, 70,879 square miles; Washington, 70,574 square miles; Missouri, 69,137 square miles; Wisconsin, 65,895 square miles. The good sized states are: Georgia, 59,426 square miles; Florida, 58,984 square miles; Illinois, 58,254 square miles; Iowa, 56,270 square miles; New York, 53,719 square miles; Arkansas, 53,288 square miles; North Carolina, 53,674 square miles; Alabama, 51,756 square miles; Louisiana, 49,626 square miles; Mississippi, 46,919 square miles; Pennsylvania, 45,928 square miles; Ohio, 44,464 square miles; Virginia, 42,339 square miles; Tennessee, 42,050 square miles; Kentucky, 40,332 square miles. Smaller states: Oklahoma, 39,958 square miles; Indiana, 36,587 square miles; Maine, 33,039 square miles; Idaho Territory, 31,154 square miles; South Carolina, 31,048 square miles; West Virginia, 24,604 square miles. The small states are: Maryland, 12,297 square miles; Vermont, 9,568 square miles; New Hampshire, 9,577 square miles; Massachusetts, 8,546 square miles; New Jersey, 8,178 square miles; Connecticut, 5,613 square miles; Delaware, 2,386 square miles; Rhode Island, 1,547 square miles; District of Columbia, 100 square miles.—Journal of Education.

ILLINOIS ITEMS

The annual convention of the German Evangelical Sunday schools of the Centralia district, comprising the towns of Centralia, Central City, Hoyleton, Irvington, Cordes and Nashville, was held in the Evangelical church in Nashville. The reports of the various committees were received showing that attendance throughout the circuit was good the past year. A special Sunday-school lesson was given the local Sunday-school class attending. A paper entitled "An Ideal Sunday School," by Miss Toune of Centralia, was exceedingly instructive. Among the visiting pastors who took active part in the programme were: Rev. Mr. Meier of Irvington, Rev. Mr. Schroedel of Hoyleton, Rev. Mr. Kriekhaus of Plum Hill, Rev. Mr. Lieberherr of Hoyleton, and Rev. Mr. Tossman of Nashville. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Mr. Meier of Irvington; vice president, Rev. Mr. Lieberherr of Hoyleton; secretary, Miss Alvina Hohman of Nashville; treasurer, Miss Emma Buhman of Nashville. An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Schroedel of Hoyleton, and select songs were rendered by the Nashville Evangelical choir of twenty voices. Irvington was chosen as the place at which to hold next year's convention.

The annual meeting of the old settlers of Fayette county was held in Vandalia. The attendance was large and the exercises interesting. The mortuary list shows that thirty-nine old settlers died during the year. Frank Binton of Vero, who is over 100 years old, was present and made a short talk. Short addresses were made by William Buchanan, Elder Jacob Miller, Henry Buck, B. W. Henry and Rev. M. L. Wagner. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: B. W. Henry, president; B. F. Lee, first vice president; D. B. Owen, second vice president; J. D. Collins, secretary, and William Buchanan, treasurer.

The annual reunion of the Marion County Old Settlers' Association was held at the fair grounds in Salem and was largely attended. Senator William E. Mason was the principal orator and his speech was highly entertaining. In his remarks Senator Mason paid a glowing tribute to the late President McKinley, and at the close of his address the large crowd joined in singing the late President's favorite song, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Officers were elected for next year as follows: President, J. W. Fyke, Iuka; vice president, Seymour Andrews, Centralia; secretary, W. J. Tweed, Salem; treasurer, John W. Larimer, Salem.

Prof. George H. French of the Normal faculty at Carbondale has announced to the medical world the discovery of two more new intestinal parasites. At the present time his line of investigations will not permit of a full detailed description of their effects on the human body. During the last few days he has been visited by Dr. W. S. Pickard, the Chicago specialist, who has been closely studying the epileptic parasite and the cures that have resulted from it. An effort is on foot to establish an epileptic sanitarium in Carbondale to treat a number of cases in which the advice of Prof. French has been solicited.

The Nine Mile Baptist association held its session at Marissa. This is the fifty-seventh annual convention of the association. Elder Marion Teangi of Duquoin was chosen moderator, and Elder G. W. Danberry, Duquoin, secretary. Elder S. C. Fulmer of Indianapolis, secretary of the Baptist home missionary society of North America, presented the work of home missions, followed by a presentation of foreign mission work by Secretary S. E. Martin of Chicago. Elder Throgmorton of Duquoin preached.

A jury in the circuit court at Joliet has just decided a novel case. Mrs. Annie Gray was awarded \$3,000 damages against her father, G. F. Gallison, a well-to-do farmer in Peotons. The suit was based on a promise which Kullikson made seventeen years ago, on the night his daughter was married. He told the guests he would give the bride \$2,000 or forty acres of land. He did neither. Kullikson was a widower at the time, but later married, and it is alleged that the second wife exerted an influence preventing the father from carrying out his promise.

A corn carnival, to be held four days, opened at Mount Pleasant with a good attendance. Prizes are offered for the best corn exhibited. Lectures are given to show the various uses to which the corn may be placed. Samples of the best and purest seed are distributed among the farmers, who are urged to devote their soil to none but the purest grain.

The jury at Taylorville in the case of Seth Mason against the Court of Honor Insurance company disagreed, after twenty-four hours' consideration. The suit was for \$1,000, which was the amount of a policy held by Dr. J. Frank Mason, a son of the plaintiff. The insurance company contests payment because Dr. Mason committed suicide.

The fifth annual reunion of the G. A. R. association of Bureau county began at Sheffield for a two days' session, with 300 veterans from this part of Illinois attending. Congressman J. V. Graf of Pekin addressed 3,000 people. The president of the association, T. F. Streeter of Princeton, denounced anarchy and said: "As soldiers who fought for Old Glory, we protest against anarchy and the red flag of anarchy. We oppose this monster in America and Bureau county." He urged the association to take action against the Spring Valley anarchists.

A writ of injunction was served on the board of managers of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac. Superintendent Mallory and Judge C. M. Bartekman by Sheriff Talbot today restraining them from removing or in any way interfering with James A. Marshall in the discharge of his duties as physician to the institution. The injunction was granted by Judge Moffet at Lincoln. The bill alleges that Samuel Fallow, John J. Lane and Garret De Forrest Kinney, members of the board, and M. M. Mallory, superintendent, have fraudulently and illegally conspired with Robert B. Fort of Lacon and Homer F. Aspinwall of Freeport to depose Marshall as physician in order to distribute political spoils contrary to the state laws. Marshall's successor was to have been A. B. Middleton, a young physician of this city. The writs are made returnable at the January term of the Circuit court.

A writ of injunction issued in the circuit court of the Pontiac district was served upon the board of managers of the Illinois State reformatory, restraining the board from removing or disturbing Dr. James A. Marshall in any manner from the practice of his duties as a physician. It is stated that the board of managers has attempted to remove Dr. Marshall from his post as physician for political reasons. The post of physician is one appointed by the board managers and the appointee holds his office until removed for cause. At a recent meeting of the board it was thought that Dr. Marshall would resign when he was asked, and resolutions were passed respecting the official conduct of the doctor. The doctor promptly decided to fight.

Warren Wayne, who made a desperate attempt to secure \$600 from one of Grundy county's wealthiest citizens last April, was sentenced to four months in the county jail. He wrote a letter to the farmer threatening to blow up his home and other buildings with bombs unless the money was deposited at a certain place. A package was left and Wayne was captured. He is believed to be an old offender and is wanted in Chicago for forgery. He is over 60 years old and hails from Ray.

The reunion of the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois regiment was held in Monticello. Ninety-one members of the regiment were enrolled. A routing camp fire was held at the opera house, the principal address being made by Judge Shookwiler. At the business meeting a resolution was passed calling for legislation to stamp out anarchy and commending the promptness with which the assassin of the President has been tried and convicted.

The Effingham county fair association began a four days' meeting at Watson. The exhibits are unusually good, notwithstanding the drought. An excursion will be run from Watson on the Illinois Central during each day. Sam Casey, Albert Watson and B. A. Marshall, owners of the hotel at Mt. Vernon, known as the Jefferson House, have traded the property to W. C. Ingram for a farm of 134 acres in Moore's Prairie township, known as the Flint farm. The Jefferson House is now under the management of T. J. Broom.

The California association of Forty-niners of Cooper county, held its annual meeting at the courthouse in Boonville Monday. After the business of the meeting was disposed of a banquet was enjoyed at the Powell hotel. The following members of the association were present: Colonel Robert McCulloch, president, Clark's Fork; W. O. Rissner, Pleasant Green; W. C. P. Taylor, Prairie Home; William Miller, Lamine; Colonel H. A. Hutchinson, Boonville.

William Kennedy, a patrolman at Bloomington, and Miss Kate Holland, sister of Alderman Edward Holland, were married at Holy Trinity.

Henry J. Knouth of Colfax and Battle Kitchens of Tomales, Bond county, were married at Bloomington.

Pittsfield defeated Winchester at football in a one-sided game. Score: Pittsfield, 24; Winchester, 0.

Major General Arthur MacArthur will be stationed at Chicago, probably in March next, in command of the Department of the Lakes. He will succeed Major General Otis, who has been in general command in the Philippines before going to Chicago. Since General MacArthur's return to this country from the Philippines there has been considerable speculation as to where he would be located in the military service. General MacArthur would not discuss the expected change. Dr. W. C. Gray was buried Wednesday. Private services for the family and close friends were held at the home in Oak Park, in the morning, while at 10 o'clock public services were held at the Third Presbyterian church, Chicago. At this service Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn officiated. Interment was at Forest Home cemetery. Members of the Congressional and Presbyterian ministers' associations met in joint session Monday and adopted resolutions of regret.

The annual reunion of the Ninety-seventh Illinois volunteer infantry was held at Jewett. William Bartschold of Neoga was elected president, J. N. Ness of Greenup, vice president, J. D. Wheland of Greenup, secretary, T. B. Hancock of Neoga, treasurer.

The Modern Woodmen held an all-day picnic at Jacksonport, with a large crowd attending. Free entertainment had been provided and lasted all day, concluding with a band concert and a raffle. The picnic was a success and the association will take action against the Spring Valley anarchists.

Opposes Increase in Wages. The executive committee of the Fall River (Mass.) cotton manufacturers considered the request of the textile council for a general advance of 5 per cent in wages. No agreement was reached, but a reply is likely to go to the textile council. It is understood the committee opposes the increase and is trying to secure individual opinions from manufacturers. The committee believes the operatives would not strike even if the request is refused.