The Topeka State Journal.

LAST EDITION | MONDAY EVENING. | TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 8, 1899. | MONDAY EVENING. | TWO CENTS.

SHELLED OUT.

Filipino Garrisons of Two Towns on the San Fernando

Forced to Evacuate by the Army Gunboats.

LANDING PARTIES

Entered Both Places But Did Not Remain.

Captured the Outfit of a Brass Band at Sosmoan.

Marched on Board Playing on the Instruments.

Manila, May 8.—2:15 p. m.—The army's gunboats, Laguna de Bay and Cavadonga, under command of Capt. Grant, which started up the San Fernando river from Guagua yesterday, as was presumed, to establish there a base of supplies for the troops engaged in the northern campaign, returned today. Maj. Gen. MacArthur failed to connect with the expedition.

The gunboats found rebels entrenched at Sosmoan and Guagua on the water fronts of the towns. The vessels steamed past the works, shelling the occupants and driving them out. Landing parties from the boats entered both towns, capturing at Sosmoan a Spanish captain in uniform, who was ostensibly a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and also a native officer. Arriving at Guagua the town and a small gunboat were found burning and the natives were evacuating the place in consequence of the bombardment.

At Sosmoan the landing party captured a number of Filipino flags and a quantity of arms, chiefly bolos and bows and arrows, besides a lot of band instruments which the men played as they marched back to the boats.

Capt. Grant's expedition will probably return up the San Fernando river after having been reinforced with recently purchased light draft Spanish steamers.

DIED IN THE HOSPITAL.

Washington, May 8.—Gen. Otis reports the following deaths: Variola, May 3, Edward Vaughn, private, Company C, Fifty-first Iowa; May 4, John V. Smith, private, Company L, Fourteenth Infantry; drowned, April 29, Wm. L. Higgins, corporal, Company B, Ninth Infantry; Harris W. Mallory, private, Company B, Ninth infantry; septicemia from phlegmen, April 26, Myron Stearns, sergeant, Company B, First Nebraska; gunshot wound, accidental, May 1, James M. Lynch, private Company C, Sixth infantry; wounds in action, May 4, John C. Hoover, private Company F, First Nebraska; typhoid fever, May 5, Guy Neybergulo, private, Company I, Twentieth Kansas; John A. Moore, sergeant, Company K, Fourth Infantry.

TO CLEAR OUT BACOLOR.

Manila, May 8.—To clear the Filipinos out of Bacolor, about five miles southwest of San Fernando, will be the next task of the Americans. The rebel general, Mascardo, has a force of 6,000 men there, well armed and possessed of plenty of ammunition. His troops have never met American soldiers, and they think, according to reports carried to San Fernando, that they can "whip the whole lot."

Bacolor is well entrenched, and thousands of natives are working like beavers, digging trenches and carrying the dirt in baskets. The enemy uses his riflemen for fighting only, but compels the Bolomen and Chinese, and even the women, to labor incessantly.

The rebel outpost is about a mile beyond San Fernando with a trench that holds between 200 and 300 men. From that point several volleys were fired last night upon the camp of the Twentieth Kansas regiment.

Neither Maj. Gen. MacArthur nor Maj. Gen. Lawton moved yesterday, although each reconnoitered in the country in his vicinity for some miles from headquarters, developing the presence of small forces of the enemy.

In the vicinity of Laguna de Bay the rebels are extremely active, but the lines of Gen. Ovenshine and Gen. Wholley, who are commanding Gen. King's brigade during the latter's illness, have been materially strengthened and there is no danger in that direction.

FILIPINOS RETURNING HOME.

Washington, May 8.—The war department has received from General Otis a dispatch giving the situation in the Philippines, some parts of which have been omitted by the war department in making it public. The dispatch is as follows:

Manila, May 8.—Adjutant General, Washington: Situation as follows: Lawton at Maasin and Balinag. Scouting parties to the north and east. MacArthur at San Fernando. * * * Population of country between Manila and northern points held by troops returning home. Appear cheerful and contented. Army gunboats operating in rivers. Have cleared country west of MacArthur of insurgents. * * * Signs of insurgents' weakness more apparent daily. OTIS.

ARTHUR K. MOORE WOUNDED.

Washington, May 8.—The war department today received the following cablegram from Gen. Otis:

Killed—Thirteenth Minnesota, May 4, company L, Private Fred Buckendof. Wounded, company H, Private James Barrett, shoulder, moderate.

Second Oregon—Company A, Captain H. L. Heath, leg, slight.

Sixth artillery, company D, Private Wm. Betzold, arm, slight.

Fifty-first Iowa—May 5, company C, Private George Shannon, hip, light.

Twentieth Kansas—Company H, Private Arthur K. Moore, hand, severe.

First Washington—April 27, company H, Private Wm. Schermerhorn, arm, slight.

A FILIPINO TRICK.

Manila, May 8.—The Filipinos surprised the United States forces at San Fernando with a daring trick on yesterday. A railroad train with an engine at each end was run almost to the American outposts and in plain sight of the town. Before they could be reached a gang of natives sprang off the train, tore up several lengths of the rails, boarded the train again and steamed away so quickly that there was no opportunity to capture the raiders.

The Nebraska regiment is asking for a temporary relief from duty. Only 375 men of this regiment are left at the front.

INTO THE COURTS.

Governor of Colorado Threatens to Take Question Volunteers' Return.

Denver, May 8.—Govenor Thomas has announced that within a few days, if President McKinley and the secretary of war continue to ignore his communications on the subject of the return of the Colorado regiment from the Philippines, he will take steps with a view to securing the immediate recalling of the troops.

"I cannot as yet say just what course I shall follow," he said, "but I will exhaust every resource at my command to bring those boys home. I have tried quiet, peaceable means and have failed. Now I will be obliged to resort to something more forcible and it will be made public. Of course I do not desire to take any action that will unjustly hamper the administration, for I am an American, but I do not propose to sit idly by and see the volunteers from Colorado fighting and dying in the Philippines in defense of the policy which is actuating those in charge of the movements of our armies abroad.

"In the first place, the volunteer troops are being detained illegally and in defiance of the constitution. They enlisted for the Spanish war. That war is over and still they are detained in those far-off islands.

"Under the constitution the Colorado volunteers will be perfectly justified in laying down their arms where they are and in returning to the United States. If they should do anything like that, probably they could be court-martialed and punished under the strict letter of military rule, but in that event this same military rule would be placed above the constitution of our republic."

It is regarded as possible that in the event of the failure of any "public attempt" which may be made to bring about the return of the troops, the governor will resort to legal proceedings. If such proves to be the case, the supreme court of the United States may be called upon to decide a test case regarding the powers of the president and that provision of the constitution relating to the purposes for which volunteer soldiers may be called into service.

WOULD LOSE HIS CASE.

New York, May 8.—A Herald special from Washington says:

It is possible war department officials say that the governor of Colorado may be able to settle the question of the right of the United States to use the volunteers in foreign service before the courts through the medium of habeas corpus proceedings.

This might be done on the allegation that the volunteers are held against their wishes. War department officials say it would be easy to prove by the orders which have been issued that all the volunteers were perfectly free to ask for and obtain their discharge when the treaty of peace was signed.

There is no doubt the authorities say that the governor would lose his case if brought on this point, but regard habeas corpus proceedings as the only course open to him.

DEWEY WILL COME.

Just as Soon as the War is Over in the Philippines.

New York, May 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

There is every reason to believe that President McKinley has been advised that Admiral Dewey contemplates coming home in a short time. His return will, of course, be dependent upon the success of the commission's present negotiations with the Filipinos.

As soon as they have laid down their arms it is expected that he will proceed with the protected cruiser Olympia to the United States, probably through the Suez canal to New York, and come immediately to Washington to consult with the president regarding the Philippines.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, May 8.—For Kansas—Fair tonight; partly cloudy Tuesday; variable winds.

Mrs. Frederick J. Funston, Who Is Now In Manila.

Kansas people know little of Mrs. Frederick Funston. When Col. Funston joined his regiment at San Francisco the final romance of his life had not budded and it was with surprise that his friends read, just before the regiment sailed for Manila, that he had been married to Miss Ella Blankhart of Oakland, Cal. Gen. Funston acted in selecting a wife just as he always has and consulted only the dictates of his own mind—and the young lady.

People say that Miss Blankhart was a music teacher and that her parents are not wealthy but she is described as being a young woman of rare modesty and accomplishments and of eminently respectable parentage.

Mrs. Funston is with her famous husband. How she got there is a question that has caused endless discussion. The story that reads best is that she dressed in men's clothes and boarded the transport as her husband's valet and that being discovered she was compelled to leave the boat at Honolulu and followed on another ship.

But E. H. Funston, father of the general knocks all the fascination out of the story by saying that Mrs. Funston paid her passage on the transport and was given permission to accompany her husband by the secretary of war.

It matters little how Mrs. Funston got to Manila or how brief was her courtship, when she returns to Kansas she will receive a royal welcome. Kansas is anxious to see the little lady who won the heart of brave Fred Funston.

A MAD MOTHER.

Hurls Her Two Children From a Window

In the Second Story of Her Home in Chicago.

THEN JUMPS HERSELF.

Girl Baby Two Weeks Old Wrapped in Blankets

Was Uninjured by the Fall of 20 Feet.

Chicago, May 8.—In a moment of frenzy Mrs. Victoria Beck, of 1440 North Ashland avenue, seized her children, Joseph, 6 years old, and a girl baby born but two weeks ago, and threw them from the second-story window to the ground shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Then, looking out upon the little ones who lay on the ground twenty feet below, she stepped back and herself plunged, head foremost, through the window.

The infant child was uninjured by its long fall and when picked up a moment later by neighbors was not even crying. Little Joseph sustained a fracture of the right arm, a sprain of the wrist and probable internal injuries. Mrs. Beck's left ankle was fractured and she was severely bruised. All will probably recover.

Emil Beck, the woman's husband, who is employed at the Deering harvester works, was absent from home at the time. Mrs. Beck is believed to have been mentally deranged as the result of her recent illness. The crying of the baby is said to have lashed her into madness which was only intensified by the pleadings of the little brother when he saw her seize the infant in her arms. Not until she could see the children below her, it is believed, did she realize what she had done. Then, after a moment's pause, she sought to end her own life.

"Are they injured?" she asked, while she was yet lying upon the ground. When informed that they were only slightly hurt, she appeared pleased.

Miss Schwartz, who lives at 1435 Ashland avenue, was the only eye witness of the deed, although a half dozen of the neighbors were upon the scene a moment afterward. The young woman was standing in the yard when she saw Mrs. Beck come to a rear window on the second floor of the adjoining building and throw it open. There was a faint cry and then a bundle wrapped in blankets came flying out and fell to the ground. A moment later she saw the boy struggling in his mother's arms before the opening. She cried out to Mrs. Beck, but the latter did not heed her cries. She raised the child over the window sill, and the lad seized the shutters with his hands to save himself, though it took but a moment's time for the mother to force him down. He was rendered senseless by his fall. Then the mother threw her own body within a few inches of the children.

Miss Schwartz's screams aroused the neighbors. Mrs. Henry Schmidt, of 317 Diversey avenue and L. Deutsch, of 169 Racine avenue, were the first to reach the yard. Mrs. Beck was then conscious and she inquired for her children. It was found that the baby was uninjured, probably on account of the blankets in which it was wrapped, though the boy appeared to be seriously hurt.

Mrs. Beck is 36 years old and she is said to have acted strangely ever since the child was born. Physicians at the hospital say that she is demented.

CHICAGO TO KANSAS CITY.

May Irwin Special Breaks the Record by Forty Minutes.

Kansas City, May 8.—May Irwin is noted for being a record breaker, and when she makes up her mind a thing can be done she usually brings others to her way of thinking. However, she convinced the Alton people in Chicago that the road was in condition to break the record between Chicago and Kansas City, which was 11 hours and 20 minutes—and they did it by 51 minutes, although they only promised to reach Kansas City at noon, or 40 minutes under the record.

The May Irwin special left Chicago at 11:58 Saturday night. General Superintendent Gray gave it a clear track and Engineer Barker with old 47 went out of the depot with as much speed as the city ordinances allow, but when he reached the open he pulled the throttle and called for more steam. Bloomington, 127 miles away, was reached in 154 minutes; a moment for water, and then old 47 was given its head, and the way it left Bloomington made the station master think it had run away. Out into the night went the special and not a stop did it make until Roodhouse was reached, 111 miles from Bloomington in 125 minutes.

At Roodhouse Engineer Seward, with engine No. 20, was waiting for the special. His orders were plain: "Clear track to Slater." There was no misunderstanding the meaning. Over the bridge into the darkness sped the special on its journey to the western metropolis. Slater was 157 miles away, but Seward knew what was expected of him, and he pulled into Slater ahead of time, where Engineer Mead, with engine 217, with an order reading "Get to Kansas City; clear track all the way," was waiting; and he got there, the 252 miles between Roodhouse and Kansas City being covered in 350 minutes, and a new record for fast running between Chicago and Kansas City made.

AS LOYAL AS NEW YORK.

Statement of the President of Negros Island.

New York, May 8.—A Journal and Advertiser special from Hong Kong says:

M. Lacson, brother of the loyal president of the Island of Negros, arrived here today bearing a letter of introduction from Gen. Otis. His mission is to purchase steamers for trade among the islands under the American ag.

In an interview M. Lacson said: "The proclamation of the American commissioners is entirely satisfactory. It gives us autonomy and greater liberty than we demanded. We believe that America will not fool us with treaties as Spain fooled us.

"Aguinaldo was honest as long as he was under the influence of Dewey and Wildman, but he listened to the statements of the Hong Kong junta, who are America traitors.

"Negros wants nothing to do with Aguinaldo's proposed peace conference. We are as loyal as New York and our soldiers now march under the American flag."

IS THERE NO HELP?

Must Life of People Be Continually Jeopardized by a Worthless Character?

With a revolver nearly a foot and a half long, of ancient make and 45 calibre dimensions, a hearty jag and unsteady step, Hank Vansciever started to have the citizens of North Topeka evacuate in order that he might rule unmolested.

He started in at the bridge and the first persons he met were ordered, in true highwayman style to hold up their hands. The yawning cavity of the revolver did not look inviting and they complied and were told to march on.

The man in a drunken frenzy paced up Kansas avenue flourishing his revolver and defying anyone to capture him. He paid little heed to where he was going and fell in to an areaway. When he reached the bottom he was content to sleep there and when the police found him he was in a sound slumber. It took four men to lift him out and load him into the patrol wagon and it was morning before he awoke and found himself behind the bars. Vansciever is charged with shooting Chris Jensen and is out on bail.

MR. GAGE IMPROVING.

Recovery Very Slow Owing to Nature of Disease.

The condition of G. G. Gage, who was taken so seriously sick on last Tuesday, is slightly more favorable this morning.

The Journal is authorized by his family to state for the information of his many friends that his ultimate recovery, which there is reason to hope for, must of necessity be very slow when the nature of the disease and the violence of the attack are considered.

Populist Physician Displaced.

The state board of charities has removed Dr. S. B. Wilson, physician at the deaf and dumb school at Olathe and elected Dr. H. E. Williamson to fill the vacancy. The board at the meeting next month will elect the teachers for the institution.

IT IS GAMBLING.

Slot Machines Are Under Ban of the Law.

Playing For Cigars No Longer Innocent Amusement.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Case May Be Taken to Supreme Court.

"Plainly a Gambling Device," Says the Judge.

The slot machines must go. Judge Hazen officially decided today that they are gambling devices within the meaning of the Cubbison anti-gambling law, and he granted a permanent injunction against their running. This means that any one operating or playing a slot machine is liable for prosecution for gambling. The case will probably be appealed to the supreme court.

The case in which the decision was made was on the application of the state for a permanent injunction to restrain George Burghart from operating a machine. This was one of 13 similar cases brought through the efforts of the Good Citizenship federation, and a test was made in the Burghart case.

In rendering the decision Judge Hazen said:

"The question involved in this case is whether a slot machine is or is not a gambling device. I don't know as it is necessary to describe the particular slot machines which were in use in this case—you all probably know what they are. (Laughter.) A slot machine in general is a contrivance in which you drop a nickel and if certain things result you received 50 cents worth of tobacco or cigars; or, you may lose your nickel and get something. Under other circumstances you may get 25 cents worth of tobacco or cigars. There is a question in the minds of some people whether this constitutes gambling. But supposing you raise the amount. Suppose you drop in a dollar, and if the chances are most favorable to you, you get back ten dollars; or, you lose your dollar entirely. There is scarcely any one who would not call that gambling, and it strikes me that the principle is the same. It is impossible for a court to say that dropping a certain amount in the machine does not constitute gambling, while dropping in a larger amount is gambling. I don't see the difference between a slot machine and a wheel of fortune, in principle. You know what wheels of fortune are—you have seen them at county fairs. The difference between the two is that in the wheels of fortune you play your money on a color instead of placing it in a slot. The law names wheels of fortune in its prohibitions, but it doesn't name slot machines. It does say, however, 'all other gambling devices.' I think the slot machine is a gambling device and the injunction will be made permanent."

TRAINING AT YELLVILLE.

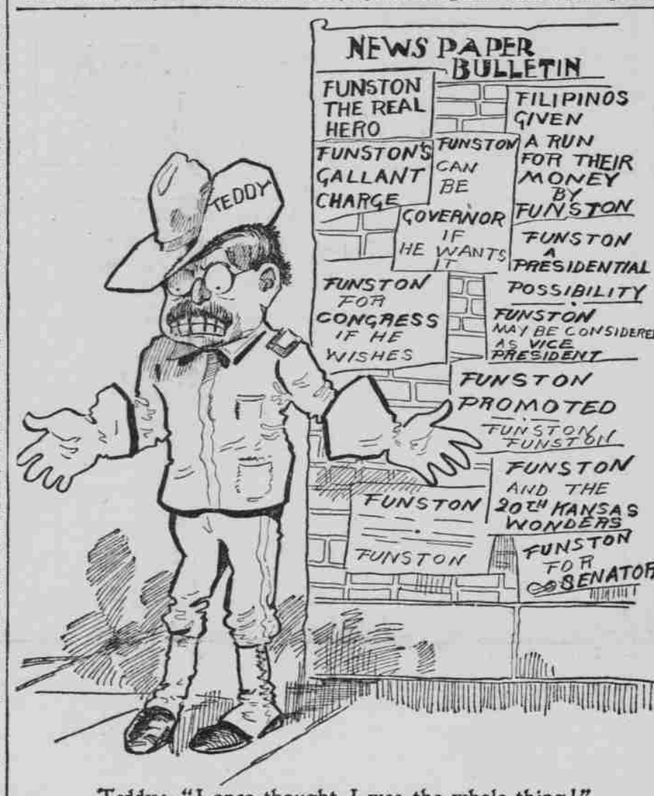
Treasurer Grimes Preparing For His Debut as a Ball Player.

F. E. Grimes, state treasurer, has gone to Yellville, Ark., and it is announced, upon his authority, at the treasury department that the treasurer has gone to invest in some mining property there. This is a good bluff and Mr. Grimes may buy some land but the facts are that he is training for the great base ball game between the state house and newspaper teams.

He selected Yellville and the adjacent piney woods as the most acceptable place on earth where a man may successfully qualify himself for the arduous duties of principal coacher and manager of the reconcentrados from the capitol.

Not Tardy in 4 Years.

Glen Wycoff, a ten year old boy of Conway Springs has neither been absent or tardy from his school since the first day he entered, over four years ago. Miss Blanche Marshall of Spring Hill district near Conway, has never missed a day nor been tardy once in three years.—Wellington Mail.



Teddy: "I once thought I was the whole thing!"
—St. Louis Republic.

A SCHOOL OF TRAINING.

The Rock Island Issues Circulars in Regard to Hot Box Cooler.

The Rock Island has issued the following circular to trainmen:

"This company has recently adopted the Cook hot box cooler, an appliance for cooling hot boxes while the train is running (see directions for using cooler). It will be made a part of the equipment of all passenger and freight trains. Each baggage and caboose car will be furnished with one or more of these appliances. On the inside of each will be found braces for setting hooks into the car sills,, a rack for holding the cooler when not in use, and printed instructions for its use. The rack is to be fastened up in some convenient place in in caboose or baggage car; the cooler must at all times be kept in this rack, clean, and in good condition, ready for instant use. The instructions for the use of the cooler must be tacked in some well lighted, secure place in your cars and studied by all trainmen, and you must at all times apply the cooler according to these instructions.

"At each division point will be found a set of charts in heat colors, showing the mechanical and chemical changes that take place in hot boxes at the various degrees of heat, and the damage done to them in sudden cooling by dashing them with water while standing under a load. Hanging with these charts will be found a little box, called the key, describing each figure on the charts. You are expected to study these charts and be prepared to answer questions when called on to do so, touching the action of car axles when heated out on the road, and your ability to stop the loss of time and waste of material caused by them. A school of instruction will be held at each division point, at which time the question of hot boxes will be taken up. You will be shown an improved method of caring for car journals that will greatly reduce the number of hot boxes, by a more intelligent and thorough method of packing and inspecting them, and of cooling them without loss of time or waste of material when they occur.

"Every trainman is expected to attend these meetings when notified of the time and place they are to be held. Every employe will be expected to register his name in his own handwriting at the close of each meeting, to show that he has been present."

WALKER TO BE REMOVED.

From Comanche and Kiowa Indian Agency.

Washington, May 8.—It is understood that William Walker, agent of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation in Oklahoma, will be removed during the coming week, as the result of investigations which have convinced the commissioner of Indian affairs that a change is desirable. It is also understood that Tom Reid, speaker of the Oklahoma house of representatives, will be appointed to succeed him. His appointment is looked for early this week.

The Anadarko agency is usually enveloped in trouble of financial origin. The grazing leases and agency stores prove a never ending source of trouble. Mr. Walker, like his many predecessors, fell into it and has always been in trouble. He is well known in Oklahoma and Kansas, having been quite prominent in Harper county for a number of years.

JAKE ADMIRE'S BOY.

Ran Away From School to Join the Army.

Guthrie, O. T., May 8.—Eli L. Admire, of Kingfisher, whose appointment as a second lieutenant in the regular army was made last week by President McKinley, took to soldiery naturally and came near being a student at West Point. He received an appointment from Delegate Dennis Flynn, but was unable to pass the physical examination.

J. V. Admire, the young man's father, sent him to Chicago to be operated upon for his troubles, and, the operation proving successful, he left the hospital much better, physically, than he had ever been before. He entered a business college in Chicago and his parents believed he was attending it faithfully until a few months ago they received a letter from him postmarked at a Cuban town. They found then that he had enlisted as a private in Company C, of the First Illinois, and had been sent to Cuba with the regiment. The boy reported his health as good and said he was pleased with soldier life.

ESTIMATE OF $20,000,000.

As the Klondike Output Is Now Said to Be Below the Mark.

San Francisco, May 8.—A letter from Dawson dated April 8 says:

The Yukon Sun estimates the total output of the Klondike region for the winter of 1898-99 at $20,000,000. It is doubtful if this estimate is up to the mark, which may reach twice that amount. Notwithstanding the predictions of last fall to the effect that the Canadian royalty would stop work, more dirt has been taken out this year on creeks outside of Eldorado and Bonanza than was taken out in the whole district last year.

There has been a general exodus to the creeks, of men seeking work and the trails where dumps are thickest are lined with the tents of those seeking employment during the clean up.

Michael Escherg, who claimed to represent capitalists anxious to invest in Klondike properties, is accused of defrauding several persons by obtaining money by false pretences. He has been arrested and turned over to the Canadian authorities after an unsuccessful attempt to rescue him had been made at Eagle.

IT DOES LOOK QUEER.

Duke of Cambridge Calls Attention to Talk of Peace and Increasing Armament.

London, May 8.—The duke of Cambridge opened Imre Kiralfy's Greater Britain's exposition at Earl's Court today in the presence of a distinguished company which included representatives of several colonial governments.

In the course of his speech the duke of Cambridge emphasized the fact that he and other members of the royal family desire to do everything to strengthen the ties between Great Britain and the colonies. His grace said that it was a singular fact that with all the talk of peace, all the nations are going ahead with armaments. If the czar's conference resulted in any steps tending to lessen the burden upon the people and to insure peace, those suggestions would be sincerely welcomed by England. At the same time the duke of Cambridge said he congratulated his audience on the preparedness of the country and the undoubted loyalty of the colonies.

NO HARASSING.

Judge Hazen Puts a Stop to Telegraph Suits.

Says There Is No Reason For Action of Plaintiffs.

LAWYERS REBUKED

Controversy Might Have Been Settled by One Case.

Injunction Against Men Who Brought Suits Granted.

The telegraph companies won first blood in their litigation over the new rate law passed by the special session of the legislature. Judge Hazen today overruled the demurrer of the defendants in the injunction suits that have been brought by the companies to stop the prosecution of the large number of suits which have been brought before Justice of the Peace Wright under the special session law.

Judge Hazen first decided that the Nebraska freight rate decision in the United States supreme court applies to this case, and that the constitutionality of the special session telegraph law rests on whether or not the rates established by it are so low that they are confiscatory. The principal ground on which the demurrer was overruled, however, was the multiplicity of suits. "One plaintiff," said Judge Hazen, "had brought 200 separate suits, all founded on a single transaction, in a justice's court, when he might have come into the district court and settled the entire controversy in a single suit.

"If there ever was a case," continued Judge Hazen, "or ever will be a case, where a court of equity ought to interfere, it is in this one."

Judge Hazen therefore decided that the multiplicity of suits brought by the defendants in the justice's court was vexatious and oppressive, and that the telegraph companies had a cause of action in applying for an injunction.

"There are 542 of these suits filed in that one court," said Judge Hazen, "and it is alleged that it will take two days to try each case, which means that the litigation already filed would last for more than three years."

The demurrer is sustained so far as Justice of the Peace Wright is concerned, Judge Hazen holding that there was no cause of action against him. This leaves the way open for the filing of other suits by other plaintiffs and other attorneys, if any one wants to try it, but the telegraph companies can immediately make them parties to the injunction suits which are now pending.

Judge S. S. Allen, representing the defendants in the case, asked for twenty days in which to file an answer to the petition for an injunction, which was granted. The real arguments on the constitutionality of the law will come up on the hearing of the application for the injunction.

E. D. McKeever is in New York now to be present when the Western Union takes depositions in support of its allegations in the case.

BE A FARMER.

Bishop Vincent Says Salvation of Coming Generation Is Respect For Manual Labor.

Bishop John H. Vincent preached the baccalaureate sermon to the high school graduating class Sunday morning at the First Methodist church.

The class numbers forty-eight and does not graduate until May 26, but the desire of the class was for Bishop Vincent to preach the baccalaureate sermon and as he could not comply at any other date the sermon was given in advance. The church was crowded. The members of the class had seats in front of the pulpit, and the gay hats of the girls were in the majority.

Bishop Vincent said he would give little for a person who did not dream and who consequently had no hopes for future greatness. "All great movements in this world were first produced by imagination," said Bishop Vincent. "Artists first imagine their work. The architect first sees the great cathedral in his dreams. Dreams can not always be depended upon, but they are very likely to express dominating forces. What a man is he dreams. Men dream what they desire and dream what is within their grasp.

"Joseph dreamed he was a leader. He told his brother and father and they scorned him. It was not polite, but it was truthful. Joseph was sold into Egypt to a captain and soon he had charge of everything. A man who has the power can rule. The king needed a dreamer and sent for Joseph. When Joseph stood before the king he told his dreams and Joseph interpreted them and Pharaoh made him prime minister. The king bowed before the saver of Egypt.

"He dreamed what he could do. Joseph was sold for twenty pieces of silver. Those who bought Joseph did not know they were buying their king or they would have paid more."

In speaking of the work the class had done, he said: "You are not at the mountain top, but at the base. But you have finished something. I speak to you out of a full heart, believing that the picture I have given is worth living. I wish I could persuade you to go further up the mountain and take a college course.

"You have a college here, and let me say that these little country colleges are perhaps better than the great ones. There has been an undervaluing of the small colleges. The one we have here is one to be proud of. Some think that only professional persons need a college education. If you are going to be a blacksmith or a farmer, go to college. I find that none in the class intend to be farmers, but I should be glad if I found fifty were going to be. If I had six boys who were going to be farmers I should want all to go through college. If ten boys here get farms and work them the example will be a Godsend to the public schools. The salvation of the coming generation is faith in and respect for manual labor, the farm and its development and mechanical pursuits."

Bishop Vincent told the class that they could be proud of the fact that they graduated at the close of the century, "when the republic of which you are a member was never so powerful the world over and never so respected. You can be proud that you are from Kansas. Man was made for dominion. Joseph dreamed of it. May God give you faith in the invisible."