

THE FIELDS OF DREAM.

The fields are like a tapestry;
Far, they seem one hue, design,
But near, what curious tracery,
What subtle and what flowing line!
Carnations, violets, gentians shine
In scrolls, outlined by living grass—
Those fields where never footsteps pass.

A joyous Summer, ne'er despoiled
By weathers, keeps them in bloom;
And lovely, lucid, roots are coiled
Deep in the stems' illumined gloom:
Beyond the breath of Death and Doom
Those fields extend their parterres,
Their fine and mingled harmonies.

Winged insects, monstrous or minute,
Drill through the aromatic air,
Creep round the aromatic root;
And doves embroider, pair by pair,
The lyric heavens; and storms have sealed
The shape of bonnets, with horns and scales
That feather them, and jeweled tails.

The grasses' soft enameling
On the enchanted sky is thrown;
Like birds in chaste cloisonne wing
Great jays and kingfishers, wide-down,
Like winds of blue and emerald blown—
Like winds that stir not, but are seen
Above the sweet, concerted green.

'Mid mushrooms, bells and pollen rise
Quaint orchids, looking at the air,
Like snakes; and snakes with golden eyes
And smooth and simple bodies stare,
And amble, jump and debonnaire,
By blond and perfumed noires that beat
As hearts, and crawl with living feet!

Fanged, rufous beetles drop and leap,
Red vampires, venomous and blind,
And earthy griffins stirred from sleep,
Peer out and arch their serpent spines,
Woe bodily, each kind with kind,
Yet overhead no tremors pass
On the bright symbols of this grass.

O fields, where never footsteps pass,
Whose roses and whose lilies flow
In rhythmic lines, whose patterned grass
Is crossed by winds that never blow!
O fields I see, but never know,
Stopped by a mask with orbs of stone,
Named Sleep, of blue and emerald blown—
—I, K. Lloyd, in The Acorn.

A MILE A MINUTE.

There was not a better railroad telegraph operator on the line of the W. and W. road than Tim Mulligan, but for all that he was out of a job half of the time. Tim had begun his career as a messenger boy and had worked up from one place to another until he had reached the top, but there had been many intervals.

The trouble with him was that he was no hero worshipper. He refused to believe that master mechanics, superintendents, general managers and railroad presidents were better than other men, and the employe who holds to that belief cannot hold his job at the same time.

Three times in five years he was called upon to contribute to a fund to buy an official silver dinner set, and three times he refused and was discharged. He did not refuse because he disliked the man who was to be benefited by the gift, but because he believed that the official should be satisfied with his salary the same as he was.

In the course of ten years Tim was discharged seven times, and seven times he was taken back after he had loafed around for a couple of months. The term for it in railroad parlance is suspension without pay. In no instance was there cause enough to warrant putting his name on the black list and Tim had an affection for the W. and W. road and did not look for a position on any other.

The seventh time he was taken back he was sent down the line to a wretched little station on half salary. He had to be freight and passenger agent and telegraph operator at the same time. Tim did not object to his new place. He knew that within a few weeks he would be invited to come up higher. There was much chaffing on the part of other operators along the line, but Tim took it good naturedly and went on with his work.

He had been holding this position almost two months when a crisis happened. There was an accident four miles up the road from his station, and an employe was sent back to do telegraphing. He found the office closed. The hour for closing was nine o'clock and it was now midnight. Perhaps this part would have been excused, but that night Tim happened to be off to a dance with a crowd of young people. There was an order forbidding him to go to a dance when off duty, and he was not supposed to know when accidents were going to happen, but he was held to be criminally guilty and told to prepare for decapitation.

Two days later the superintendent arrived on a special train. He was showing a committee of the Legislature over the road. On the same train was a telegraph operator who had come down to take Tim's place. The special had twenty minutes to wait that the run east might be clear, and the superintendent personally saw the transfer of the station. Then he told Tim that he should never click an instrument on the line again. Tim replied that it would be no loss to him and a few hot words passed.

As it happened Tim had received his pay the day before and was free to go where he would. What he did was to cross the tracks and take a seat on a pile of ties and wonder whether he should turn navy or farmer. The superintendent's train was to make a run of fifteen miles, sidetrack for seven or eight minutes and then have a clear run of sixty miles. Tim could hear the new man clicking away after the train had pulled out and he heard the word come back that it had reached R—and had taken the side track. Three minutes later he was on his feet and all attention.

Darkness had fallen, and far up the track he could see a locomotive headlight. According to arrangements there should have been no following train for half an hour. The headlight

was three miles off when sighted, but Tim knew by the humming of the rails that it was a locomotive only and that it was running at top notch.

He made a dash for the station platform, hearing the call on the instrument as he did so, but he had not entered the open door when the engine whizzed by. There was a flash, a roar and it was gone. He saw only one man who was flinging his arms about as if shouting. As Tim turned to the new operator he saw that his face was pale and he was in a collapse. His hand was on the key but he could not work it.

"Out of this, you spalpeen," shouted Tim as the frenzied operator at Collins kept calling. "Out of this, and let me see what's the matter on the rails?"

Thirty seconds later he knew. It was a wild locomotive which had passed him—one of the fastest engines on the road and in charge of a crazy engineer.

"Wild locomotive—keep Supe's train on switch," were the words sent along to Grafton, and, though steam raced with them, electricity won the race.

The Grafton operator had only a minute to prepare, but that minute was enough. He halted the switchman just as he was about to open the main line, and fifteen seconds later the runaway came along. The great engine rocked like a ship in a seaway. She seemed to gather herself and take a mighty leap. It was like a blazing meteor flying along the rails, and men were pale for half an hour after she had disappeared. Had she struck the special train of three cars she would have ploughed her way to the tender.

"Wild engine—throw her off," was telegraphed down to Stanton, and at Stanton the flier left the main track and went ploughing along and burst her boiler with a sound that was heard for miles around. Back to Collins, while she was standing on the track ready to be coupled to a coming express train, her engineer had got off a sick bed and taken possession. He had made a run of thirty-five miles but it was his last ride. They found scraps of the engine, but not even scraps of the man. The day after the accident Tim was summoned to headquarters.

"Mr. Mulligan," said the superintendent, "I believe you were the agent down at Davisburg?"

"Up to yesterday—yes," was the reply.

"And then you lost your place for not attending to business?"

"For not being at the station at midnight, when I was not supposed to be there, sir."

"Um! I believe we had a few words when the transfer was made yesterday."

"We may have spoken about the weather," smiled Tim.

"Um! Well, let the weather alone after this, Mr. Mulligan. 'It's a bad habit to discuss the weather with your superiors. I don't think the young man I took down will do for the place."

"Am I to go back, sir?"

"No. They want you in Chicago. I believe, at your old salary, and I send someone to Davisburg who knows a telegraph key from a crowbar. That's all, Mr. Mulligan—good morning."—Sallie Chamberlin in California News.

STILL USE CHURNS.

Even in This Day of Creameries Butter Is Made in Old-Fashioned Way.

The chances are ten to one or better," said a woodenware man, "that the butter you buy at the grocery store now was made in a creamery, for the great bulk of the butter consumed in this country is now made in milk establishments. But there is still some butter made by hand, and we still sell churns right along.

"The greater number of these now sold are of the cylinder type, operated by a crank, turning within the churn a wheel with paddles, sometimes like the paddlewheel of a steamboat; but we still sell, as well, churns of the old-fashioned dasher type, such as our grandfathers used, and such as their grandfathers used before them. I might add that the old-fashioned dasher churn is still, as it has always been, painted blue.

"Who still buys these old-style hand churns in the day of machine-made butter? Why, so to speak, the oldest people, and the most modern.

"They are bought by small farmers keeping only one or a few cows, who naturally continue to make their own butter, and who make it, of course, with a hand churn. Some of these farmers might make more butter than they would require for their own use; and the surplus they would sell, as they would their surplus eggs, to the country store.

"And you would find larger farmers, too, farmers, perhaps keeping many cows and selling the bulk of their milk to a creamery, still continuing to make the butter that they needed for themselves and making it, as they have always done, in a hand churn.

"And such churns are sold to people living in suburban or country homes and keeping cows, who make their own butter because they prefer to, anyway, and they are bought by various people, everywhere, who want sweet, or unsalted, butter, and make it for themselves in hand churns.

"We export churns to the West Indies and South America and to Zealand and Australia and to dairying countries in various other parts of the world."—New York Sun.

A Wonder!
"He is the most polite man I ever knew."
"What gives you that impression?"
"Why, he even is polite in his home."
—San Francisco Call.

WEDDING ENDS IN TRAGEDY

Bomb Thrown at King Alfonso and His Bride in Street.

MISSILE HIDDEN IN BOUQUET

An Electric Wire Deflected the Course of the Bomb and Royal Couple Escaped Injury.

King Alfonso and his bride, Princess Ena of Battenberg, had a narrow escape from death, on the return from the church where they had just been made man and wife. A bomb concealed in a bouquet was thrown from a balcony and exploded in front of the coach occupied by Grand Duke Vladimir, of Russia, which followed that of the royal couple.

Probably, King Alfonso and Queen Victoria escaped by an electric wire deflecting the bomb, but at least it persons, most of them being of the personal and military escort, and the other spectators, were killed. Many others were injured. The following are the killed: Captain Barros commanding part of the king's escort; Lieutenant Reysient, Lieutenant Prendergast, six soldiers, the Marquise of Colosa, her daughter, Don Antonio Calvo, his niece, aged 6 years; Jose Sola, 70 years of age; Luis Eonessa. One royal groom was killed who was leaning a horse drawing the coach carrying the king and queen. Several of those killed were standing on the balcony of the house from which the bomb was thrown.

The explosion occurred just as the royal couple was about to enter the palace. The route of the cortege had been diverted from Arsenal street to Mayor street, owing to the popular desire. The procession had just passed through Mayor street and was about to turn into the esplanade leading to the palace when an explosion shook the buildings in the vicinity, stunning a large number of people and throwing the cortege into inextricable confusion.

The royal coach was brought to a sudden stop by the shock, officers and soldiers of the escort falling to the ground about the querry and horses that had been killed. The screams of the terrified multitude mingled with the groans of the dying. It was immediately seen that the royal coach was intact except as it had been damaged by flying splinters. King Alfonso immediately alighted and assisted Queen Victoria out of the carriage. They then entered another coach and were driven swiftly to the palace.

The Madrid police had received a warning from London to be on the outlook for anarchists, a plot having been discovered in that city to assassinate the king and queen on their leaving the church.

It was just a year ago that a bomb was thrown at King Alfonso in Paris. As the king, accompanied by President Loubet, was driving away from a gala performance in the opera, an anarchist threw a bomb at the royal carriage.

The wedding of Alfonso and Ena was celebrated in the historic church of San Jeronimo. The gathering in the church was the most brilliant one that has ever graced a similar occasion in any capital in the world. Princes, dukes, generals, admirals and ambassadors from every nation were there in glittering array.

His majesty entered the church under a pallium held over him by high church and palace dignitaries. He was attired in the uniform of a captain general and wore among his decorations the Order of the Golden Fleece and the English Order of the Garter.

The blonde bride, in her wonderful robes of white and silver, seemed a fitting figure in this fairy pageant wedding. Her gown was a gift from the king and cost \$7,000. It was of white brocade overlaid with silver embroidery and Spanish lace. The latter was valued at \$50 a yard. The lace was caught up with orange blossoms.

Monsignore Sancha, archbishop of Toledo, and primate of Spain, performed the ceremony, assisted by 20 bishops and priests, all in gorgeous vestment of white and gold, scarlet and old lace.

At the words, "With all my worldly goods, I thee endow," the king presented to his bride 13 golden "arad."

The ceremony was long, almost an hour being required for its observance, and concluded with the nuncio pronouncing the Pope's benediction on the newly-married couple, and the chanting of the Te Deum.

After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom knelt before the altar, their sponsors holding lighted tapers on either side. Then they heard the nuptial mass, one of the most impressive services in the Catholic Church, with its musically chanted invocations and responses from the organ.

X-RAYS CAUSE DEATH

Widely Known Specialist Falls Victim of Blood Poisoning.

Dr. Louis A. Weigel, one of the best-known physicians of Rochester, N. Y., died from blood poisoning following X-ray burns.

About two years ago Dr. Weigel first noticed the effects of the rays and amputation of one hand and all the fingers of the other was necessary. Dr. Weigel had supposedly recovered, but his condition became more serious a short time since.

TWENTY-TWO DROWNED

British Ship Wrecked Off the Coast of Chile—Four Members of the Crew Escape.

The British ship Lismore, Captain Cowell, from Melbourne, April 21, for Coronel, has been wrecked at Santa Maria, off the coast of Chile.

Twenty-two of the crew were drowned, including all the officers except the first mate, who, with three members of the crew, landed at Illico.

DUN'S WEEKLY SUMMARY

Little Idle Machinery Reported at Manufacturing Establishments.

R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade says: Business maintains wholesome progress and mercantile collections improve. The week's aggregate transactions show a good gain is noted in comparison with the corresponding period of any previous year. Uncertainty regarding the crops caused unusual conservatism at the northwest until this week, when the outlook became sufficiently encouraging to restore confidence. In many jobbing lines there is no prospect of vigorous activity until fall, but wholesale distribution is now heavy and retail business is only retarded at points where temporary weather conditions are adverse.

Little idle machinery is reported at manufacturing plants. Railway earnings thus far recorded for May exceeded last year's by 11.1 per cent, and foreign commerce at New York for the last week showed gains of \$1,704,681 in imports and \$491,743 in exports. Money is returning from San Francisco and more gold has been engaged abroad but the security market rules comparatively quiet.

Aside from the strike of founders and molders the iron and steel industry is in splendid condition. No decrease in activity of textile machinery has occurred. Footwear factories are supplied with orders that will maintain full activity for two or three months and supplementary contracts for fall delivery continually arrive from salesmen or by mail. The higher prices announced last week on sole leather came as a surprise, owing to the dullness of the market and tended to make business still smaller.

Failures the week numbered 174 in the United States against 198 last year, and 13 in Canada compared with 29 a year ago.

DECISION AGAINST SMOOT

Committee on Elections and Privileges Adopts Resolution.

That Reed Smoot is not entitled to his seat in the United States Senate as a Senator from Utah was the decision of the Committee on Elections and Privileges, by a vote of 7 to 5, on Senator Dubois' resolution, offered at the meeting two weeks ago, which was carried by Senators Burrows, Dooliver, Pettus, Overman, Bailey, Dubois and Frazier voting in the affirmative, and Senators Forsaker, Billingham, Hopkins, Beveridge and Knox in the negative.

The suits of Senator Dewey was not cast. Votes were had on the constitutional questions of expulsion and exclusion, after which the members of the committee expressed themselves in favor of a vote in the Senate at the present session of Congress.

The effect of the resolution adopted will be to place squarely before the Senate the question whether Senator Smoot shall continue in his seat and leave to somebody the decision as to the method of procedure. A majority can declare that it is the sense of the Senate that Senator Smoot be excluded, and under the form of the resolution proceed to unseat him by that method.

IMMUNITY BILL PASSED

Measure to Aid the Prosecution of Trust Cases.

Senator Knox secured the passage through the Senate of his immunity bill, one of the most important measures this session. The bill declares the intent of the laws creating the interstate commerce commission, the department of commerce and labor, and the bureau of corporations. It provides that immunity under these laws shall be extended only to "natural persons, who in obedience to a subpoena, give testimony under oath or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, under oath." It prevents men who have been guilty of an infraction of the law from going before the nearest official of the department of commerce and confessing their sins, thus taking the immunity bath which guarantees them from prosecution and makes them immune from punishment.

CHURCH UNION PROPOSED

Reformed Presbyterians Permit Congregation to Withdraw.

The general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in session at Cedarville, O., discussed the proposed union with the United Presbyterian Church. A minority report was laid on the table in being opposed to union with any denomination whatever and the former asked for union with the United Presbyterian Church under the name of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

The synod finally adopted a substitute report for the majority, allowing the first Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg to withdraw. This congregation will probably unite with the United Presbyterian Church.

Train Robbers Guilty.

The bandits charged with holding up the Canadian Pacific railway Imperial Limited about a month ago were found guilty by a jury at Kamloops, B. C. Colquhoun was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment and Edwards and Dunn to life imprisonment.

British Kill 70 Zulus.

Six hundred rebels Zulus surrounded and attacked Colonel Leuchars' force near Buffalo river. After two hours' fighting the Zulus fled, leaving 70 killed. The British loss was one man killed and three wounded.

2,600 Ohio Saloons Quit.

Reports from throughout the State show that 2,600 saloons closed on account of the Alkin law. The law, however, will increase the saloon revenues from \$4,500,000 to about \$10,000,000 a year.

PLAN ATTACKS ON MINISTRY

Democrats Will Use Interpellations on Bureaucratic Abuses.

PREMIER EXPECTED TO RESIGN

An Attempt Was Made to Assassinate the Governor General of Kutais by Bombs.

A campaign of unceasing attacks upon the Russian ministry by means of a daily bombardment of interpellations on the inexhaustible subject of bureaucratic abuses was mapped out by the Constitutional Democratic central committee and discussed in detail at a meeting of the members of that party.

The general opinion still prevails that Premier Goremyllin will resign and that M. Shilpoff will succeed him.

The members of the conference were aroused from a dry discussion of tactics by the news of condemnation to death of Warsaw terrorists and the trial by court-martial of 36 more political prisoners at Riga, who are in jeopardy of the fate of the eight who were executed there May 29.

This precipitated another characteristic outbreak of fury against the government. The government, however, is taking its time to answer even the most pressing interpellations.

An attempt was made on the life of General Alkhanoff, governor general of Kutais, as he was about to take a train for Tiflis. The general arrived at the station surrounded by an escort of Cossacks, when two bombs were thrown at him and exploded in the midst of the party, seriously wounding Alkhanoff, a member of his staff and several Cossacks. The remainder of the Cossacks forced indiscriminately into the crowd, killing many persons.

EARTHQUAKE DEAD 418

Bodies of Eleven More Victims Taken Out of Ruins.

The remains of 11 more victims of the San Francisco disaster have been discovered, bringing the death list at the morgue up to 418.

Building operations in the ruined portions of this city have received a decided setback owing to the dilatory tactics of the underwriters. Almost before the rains had cooled the owners of the large buildings in the business section that had been destroyed beyond restoration planned for their speedy and complete rehabilitation.

The men engaged on the Crocker, Shreve, Mutual Savings Bank and on the St. Francis Hotel in these operations were given notice that all work must cease because of the lack of funds.

Owners and builders assert that they have used every effort to persuade the underwriters to advance insurance moneys, but without avail.

TORN FLAG TO SHREDS

Anarchists Hold Memorial Services in Chicago.

On Memorial day a large assembly of Chicago "Reds" gathered at a memorial service in Brand's hall for the executed Haymarket anarchists. They listened to violent harangues by Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman and cheered wildly when a small American flag was grabbed from the hand of a little girl who wandered into the meeting and was torn into strips and trampled on the floor.

The affront to the flag came in the midst of Berkman's speech, and the attention of the crowd was drawn to the act by the cries of the child. When the import of the act became known the cheering began and Berkman was interrupted.

Police, under the command of Captain Healy, of the Chicago Avenue station, who were stationed in the rear of the hall, hurried to the scene of commotion and the tumult was quickly stilled.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

How Some Articles of Food are Labeled for Market.

According to evidence given before the judiciary committee of the Chicago council by the committeemen who are setting forth their objections to the pending cold storage ordinance, "Elegit" butter is made in Minnesota, "New Jersey" chickens grow fat in Iowa and "Canadian" cheese is "imported" from Indiana and other States.

The aldermen were told how these things were shipped to Chicago, placed in cold storage for nine months, and then shipped to New York and to Europe. In this way, according to the testimony, "New Jersey" chickens are sold in New York which were raised in Iowa.

Smoker Rejected.

Because Rev. John A. Burnett, of Monmouth, Ill., uses tobacco, the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church by a decisive vote, rejected the resolution of the committee on nominations, that he be made general secretary of the Young Peoples' Christian union. The name of Rev. W. W. Lawrence, of Bellevue, Pa., was substituted.

Concede Miners' Demands.

Coal operators in Illinois decided to yield to the demands of the miners for the scale of 1903, and mining will be resumed in Illinois with union men. The strike has been in force since April 1 and involves 55,000 men.

Yamada Naokuma, a noted Japanese philosopher and pupil of Dr. Inouye, has committed suicide by jumping into the crater of Aso volcano.

INSPECTION OF MEATS

Railroads and Ships Cannot Carry Packers' Products Unless Tagged.

The Beveridge meat inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill provides:

Rigid post-mortem inspection of all cattle, swine, sheep and goats killed for human consumption in any State, Territory or any place under the jurisdiction of the United States according to the rules of the Agricultural Department; all meat found healthful shall be tagged and all meat found unhealthy shall be destroyed.

Re-inspection when inspectors think any meat product has become spoiled and for destroying that also even if it has been passed once.

All slaughters and packers and all others engaged in the preparation of meat products must admit inspectors to all parts of their establishments.

All canning, rendering, salting and packing products are included and any products treated with dyes or deleterious chemicals or preservatives shall be condemned.

All establishments must be maintained in a sanitary manner, according to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. No animals shall be allowed to enter any killing or packing establishment unless they have been inspected and passed, and none but healthful animals shall be used.

After January 1, 1907, no railroad or any other common carrier can transport any meat product not inspected or passed and no ship with such articles on board shall be given clearance papers, nor can any common carriers transport any meat product that is prepared in an establishment where specified sanitary conditions do not prevail.

Severe penalties are provided for foreign labels. Inspection shall be made during night and day time, but there shall be no slaughtering at night time except in cases of emergency.

Fees for inspection are fixed.

Packers and dealers in meat products are forbidden to offer for sale any fresh, salted, canned or other wise packed meat products that have not been properly inspected and passed. Penalties are provided for attempts to bribe inspectors.

Animals slaughtered by farmers on farms are exempt.

FOUR DROWNED IN COLLISION

Big Steel Freighter Strikes Old Wooden Vessel in St. Clair River and Sinks Her.

The steamer Erin, upbound, and towing the schooner Danforth, was run into and cut in two by the steamer Cowie in the St. Clair river just below St. Clair and four members of the crew were drowned.

The dead are: Fireman "Bang" Hill, St. Catharines, Ont.; Mrs. Mary Reed, Spanish River, Ont.; watchman, shipped from Detroit; home, Amberburg, Ont.; Mrs. Hubert, of Cleveland; cook.

Six members of the Erin's crew and the 13-year-old son of Mrs. Reed, who was on the steamer, were saved. Captain Sullivan and the boy were picked up by the yawl of the Danforth, while fishermen saved Mate George Patterson of Port Dalhousie, Ont.; James Dagen and Grove Shook, of Windsor, Ont.; and Thomas Lyon and George Fanshawe, of Groversville, N. Y.

The Cowie is a modern steel freighter and is not thought to have been much damaged, while the Erin was a wooden vessel of the old type.

DISTINCT EARTH SHOCKS

Disturbance in Mining Region of Michigan Cause Alarm.

The most severe earth disturbances ever experienced about Houghton, Mich., occurred at the Atlantic mines May 26. There were five shocks. Buildings rocked and in several places there are cracks in the earth. Great alarm prevails among miners and their families are preparing to leave for other points in the copper country.

The mine shut down two weeks ago as the result of these disturbances. Indications of cavins-in is now nearer the surface, as the shocks are more distinct.

INDIANS HAVE DOG FEAST

Sixty-Eight Canines Consumed by Omaha Tribe of Redskins.

Memorial day was observed by the Indians on the Cheyenne river reservation near Ft. Pierre. Ball games, horse races and sack races were indulged in, but the feature of all of the contests was a "shinney" game between rival teams of squaws.

At night an old-time dog feast was enjoyed, at which 68 canines were consumed and later there was a big pow wow and peace dance.

Torn to Fragments.

Two brothers were killed by an explosion of dynamite at the West quarries of the Standard Lime and Stone Company, near Martinsburg, W. Va. They are: Thomas Broden, 35 years old and Morgan Broden, 38 years old. The men were employed as quartermen. Their bodies were torn to fragments. The two were preparing a blast when the accident occurred.

Miners Perish in Flames.

In a fire at the Kubari colliery on the island of Hokkaido, 400 buildings were destroyed and nine miners perished.

To Americanize Guatemala.

Revolutionary troops have crossed the Guatemala border from the north and from Salvador and British Honduras. They are well armed and equipped. The stated object of these expeditions is to Americanize Guatemala.

Ten Sheep Shearers Drowned.

Ten Mexicans employed as sheep shearers near Golconda, Nev., were drowned in a cloudburst. The downpour also washed out the Southern Pacific railroad at Golconda.