

school No. 2, Rhue being the right half-back.

The lad was tackled and was thrown heavily to the ground. When he rose he was hardly able to stand, and fell again almost immediately. He died soon after from an internal hemorrhage.

WACO, Texas, Nov. 27.—A cyclone in a section twenty miles west of here yesterday devastated a strip a mile wide and eight miles long. Several farm houses were demolished in the vicinity of Mart, McLennon county. At Reisel the residence of Buck Douglass was destroyed, his wife severely hurt and one child killed. Five persons were injured as far as heard from. The thermometer ranged nearly at summer heat before the storm. The cyclone swept the prairie bare of grass.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 27.—At midnight four men led by Oscar Bridges, said to be a bridge and parachute jumper, made an unsuccessful attempt to rob an electric car filled with passengers for Independence. Bridges was arrested after a desperate tussle with the motorman and brought here. The other men escaped but their names are known. The gang is said to be the same that held up a Chicago & Alton passenger train just outside of Independence about a month ago.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 28.—The Times states today that during the coming session of the legislature an attempt will be made to pass a law putting the game of football on the same plane as prize fighting which is a felony in Missouri. It is stated that Representative Crisp, who is mentioned as a candidate for speaker of the house will introduce a bill embodying such legislation. Senator Young also favors such legislation and declares that if such a law is not enacted he will favor a repeal of the law against prize fighting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The report of Brig. Gen. Copplinger, commander of the Department of the Platte, headquarters at Omaha, says the military operations of the year have not been eventful.

He briefly reviews the Jackson Hole expedition and appends the full report of Maj. Chaffee, who commanded the expedition. He adds:

"The troops of the department are well located in respect to any service that may be required of them, either within or without the department. All except the garrison at Fort Washakie are at posts within ready access to one or more lines of the railway. It is taken for granted that the desirability of concentrating the troops of each of the two cavalry regiments with headquarters to this department, whenever local conditions shall admit of it, is kept in view by the authorities."

General Copplinger recommends garrison courts of larger power, as the garrisons are now of such size that men of rank and experience could be obtained for a court having power of dishonorably discharging soldiers, etc.

Another suggestion is as follows: "A special service corps, as separate and distinct from the combatant force as the hospital corps, and chiefly made up of disciplined ex-soldiers, for the performance of what is known as 'extra

duty,' would be a great boon to the army. Not only would it stop the decline from the fighting units and abolish to a great extent the difference between their paper and actual strength in war—a fruitful source of confusion and disaster—but it would open up to the man who has entered the army for life a useful career—suitable to a more mature yet still vigorous age, and what is even more important, it would vastly improve and at the same time cheapen the administration service."

Recommendations are made for improvements of the garrisons at Fort Meade, Fort Niobrara, Fort Russell and Fort Crook.

The report speaks of the desirability of a post council to look after the post exchange, which would serve to prevent the exchange from degradation into a mere drinking place.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Brigadier General Z. R. Bliss, commanding the department of Texas, calls attention to his annual report, made public today, to the desirability of having another troop of cavalry on the Mexican frontier near El Paso and opposite Juarez, Mexico.

On the Mexican side at Juarez a new road has been laid out and work commenced on it. This road, the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific road, when completed will open the Sierra Madre country, which is noted for its wealth of silver mines. The new road, in connection with the Mexican Central railroad, will make the city of Juarez a point of great strategic importance to Mexico.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 27.—S. B. Hiner, the new general manager of the Terminal Railway company, who recently returned from the East, said today:

"It is the intention of the Terminal people to extend their road to Salt Lake City. When active steps to this end will be taken is a question I cannot answer. The intentions of our company in this matter are of the very best, as will be seen when the opportune time for action arrives."

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Wm. Greer Harrison of this city, poet, playwright and business man, celebrated his sixtieth birthday by walking from here to San Jose, a distance of 50 miles. He started from this city punctually at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and reached his destination at 10:57 o'clock last night. He was accompanied by three young fellow members of the Bohemian club.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington, D. C., says:

The state department has been notified that General Ulysses Huerrux, was elected president of San Domingo at a general election Nov. 1.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Colonel J. W. Barlow of the corps of engineers of the United States army, today submitted to Secretary Olney his final report of the boundary commission and the announcement of the completion of the work assigned to it. The commission was organized under a treaty between the United States and Mexico for the purpose of surveying and remarking the boundary between the two countries west of the Rio Grande. The original convention was concluded July 29, 1882, and subsequently continued by a later convention to

October 11, 1886. The report consists of nearly 700 pages of printed matter, accompanied by maps and photographic views. In brief it shows the complete marking by a series of stone and iron monuments of the entire divisional line from the Pacific ocean to the Rio Grande, about 700 miles. The principal work performed was in restoring the original monuments wherever destroyed or displaced, and erecting new ones where necessary. The line was formerly marked by about fifty monuments. Re-marking became necessary to put an end to the constant disputes and controversies over territorial rights.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—John Ellis Olsen, who says he was the only American prisoner ever confined at that most dreaded of Russian prisons, Saghalien island, off the Siberian coast, and who made his escape from that place of confinement about a year ago after encountering many adventures and vicissitudes, is once more back in his home in this city which he left in 1891.

Olsen is a son of August Olsen who in early days kept a hotel. He was born in Detroit, Mich., about thirty years ago and when one year old came to this city with his parents.

Being of a roving disposition, he shipped out of this port on a sealing schooner in 1891 and made two or three trips from Yokohama with the seal hunters. He finally joined an expedition to Copper island, but on arrival at Vladivostok got drunk and upon recovering from the effects of his debauch, found himself in prison under suspicion of being a spy or an anarchist. He was detained in this prison and during that time was unable to make known his identity, he says, for the reason that none of the officers of the prison could speak English. At the end of five days he says he was placed on a steamer and sent to Saghalien. There he was put to work with the other prisoners building a fort. The prisoners worked in squads of ten, each squad being in charge of a soldier guard, and from the size and appearance of the fort it was intended simply as an object to keep the prisoners at work. He was subsequently allowed the freedom of the island on parole, but each of his efforts to smuggle letters to his friends was frustrated. He ultimately arranged with the captain of a Japanese fishing junk to transport him and was packed in a cask among a cargo of salmon and reached Hakodate in safety. Thence he went to Yokohama as a stowaway on a steamer. From Yokohama he says he went to Port Said and from there to Gibraltar. He next made Liverpool and from there shipped as a sailor on a vessel bound for Newport, R. I. The captain of the vessel interested himself in the young sailor and secured him a half rate railway ticket to St. Louis. From that city he tramped and rode brakebeams to San Francisco, arriving back at the point of commencement of his travels two weeks ago, five years from the time of his departure.

Olsen has not been able to find any of his relatives since his arrival. He is endeavoring to get the authorities to take some action in his case, with a view to causing the Russian government to indemnify him for his imprisonment.