

weather
report

95°

at noon



Today

• Sunset, 8:13 p.m.

Tomorrow

• Sunrise, 5:20 a.m.
• Sunset, 8:13 p.m.

Midday Conditions

• Soil Temperature 74 degrees
• Humidity 23 percent
• Sky sunny
• Winds light and variable
• Barometer 29.77 inches
and falling
• Record High 100° (1953)
• Record Low 40° (1995)

Last 24 Hours*

High 98°
Low 55°
Precipitation none

Northwest Kansas Forecast

Tonight: Mostly cloudy, 30 percent chance of thunderstorms, low 60, south 10-20. Tomorrow: Sunday, 40 percent chance of thunderstorms, high 100, low 65, south 15-25.

Extended Forecast

Wednesday: chance of thunderstorms, high 85-90. Thursday: dry, high 70s, low 45-55. Friday: dry, high 80, low 50-55.

(National Weather Service)

Get 24-hour weather info. at 162.400 MHz.

* Readings taken at 7 a.m.

local
markets



Noon

Wheat — \$2.75 bushel
Posted county price — \$2.69
Corn — \$1.85 bushel
Posted county price — \$1.70
Loan deficiency payment — 29¢
Milo — \$2.99 hundredweight
Soybeans — \$4.20 bushel
Posted county price — \$4.10
Loan deficiency payment — 82¢
Millet — \$5.50 hundredweight
Sunflowers
Oil current crop — \$7.45 cwt.
Oil new crop — \$6.35 cwt.
Loan deficiency pmt. — \$2.52
Confection current — \$15/\$7 cwt.
Pinto beans — \$14 (new crop)
(Markets provided by Mueller Grain, Sigco Sun, Frontier Equity Co-op and 21st Century Bean. These may not be closing figures.)

afternoon
wire

Late news
from the
Associated
Press

1 p.m.

Floods kill 18,
damage homes

HOUSTON — Flooding caused by as much as 3 feet of rain from Tropical Storm Allison receded today, leaving much of the downtown in the nation's fourth-largest city without power and shut down.

The storm was blamed for 18 deaths in Texas and Louisiana, and thousands of people had been forced to flee their flooded homes.

Rain had stopped falling in Texas and Louisiana, but thunderstorms left over from Allison caused flooding and some roof damage today along the Mississippi Gulf Coast. At least six people were injured.

"We know of houses and trailers damaged and destroyed and power is out in about a third of the county," said emergency management official Ann Eubanks in George County, Miss. New evacuations were underway today.

McVeigh dies with open eyes

Bomber injected with chemicals

By Rex W. Huppke

Associated Press Writer

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — Offering no trace of remorse, Timothy McVeigh went to his death to-

day with the same flinty look he showed the world when he was first arrested for killing 168 people in the bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building.

McVeigh received a chemical injection from the government he so despised, and was pronounced dead at 8:14 a.m. Eastern Time, becoming the first federal prisoner executed in 38 years. He died silently, with his eyes open.

Instead of making a statement, McVeigh, 33, issued a copy of the 1875 poem "Invictus," which

concludes with the lines: "I am the master of my fate; I am the captain of my soul."

In Oklahoma City, 232 survivors and victims' relatives watched a closed-circuit television broadcast of the execution, sent from Terre Haute in a feed encrypted to guard against interception.

Some said McVeigh seemed to stare straight at them from 620 miles away by gazing directly into the overhead television camera in the death chamber with a cold, hard look.

"I think I did see the face of evil today," said

Kathy Wilburn, whose grandsons Chase Smith, 3, and Colton, 2, died in the bombing six years ago on April 19, 1995.

McVeigh, wearing a white T-shirt, khaki pants and slip-on sneakers, looked pale as he awaited death. His hair was cropped short. A light gray sheet was pulled up tightly to his chest as he lay strapped on the gurney.

McVeigh made eye contact with his four per-

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Celebrating the Stearman



Texas man has made coming to Fly-in a tradition

By Janet Craft

The Goodland Daily News

Howard Walter "Wally" Gray Jr., 57, has been coming to the St. Francis Stearman Fly-In, now in its 19th year, since 1993, but this weekend was only his third year to fly his own Stearman to the event.

The fly-in took place Saturday and Sunday at the Cheyenne County Airport south of St. Francis.

There were about 10 of the Stearman aircraft, World War II-era open-cockpit, fabric-covered bi-planes powered by a radial engine, at the event, in addition to lots of small planes.

Gray, who lives in Grand Prairie, Texas, has been a pilot since 1976 and for the first four or five years he attended the St. Francis fly-in, he came with a friend.

"I like the people up here," Gray said. "They're friendly."

He said his dad was in the Air Force, so he's been around planes all his life.

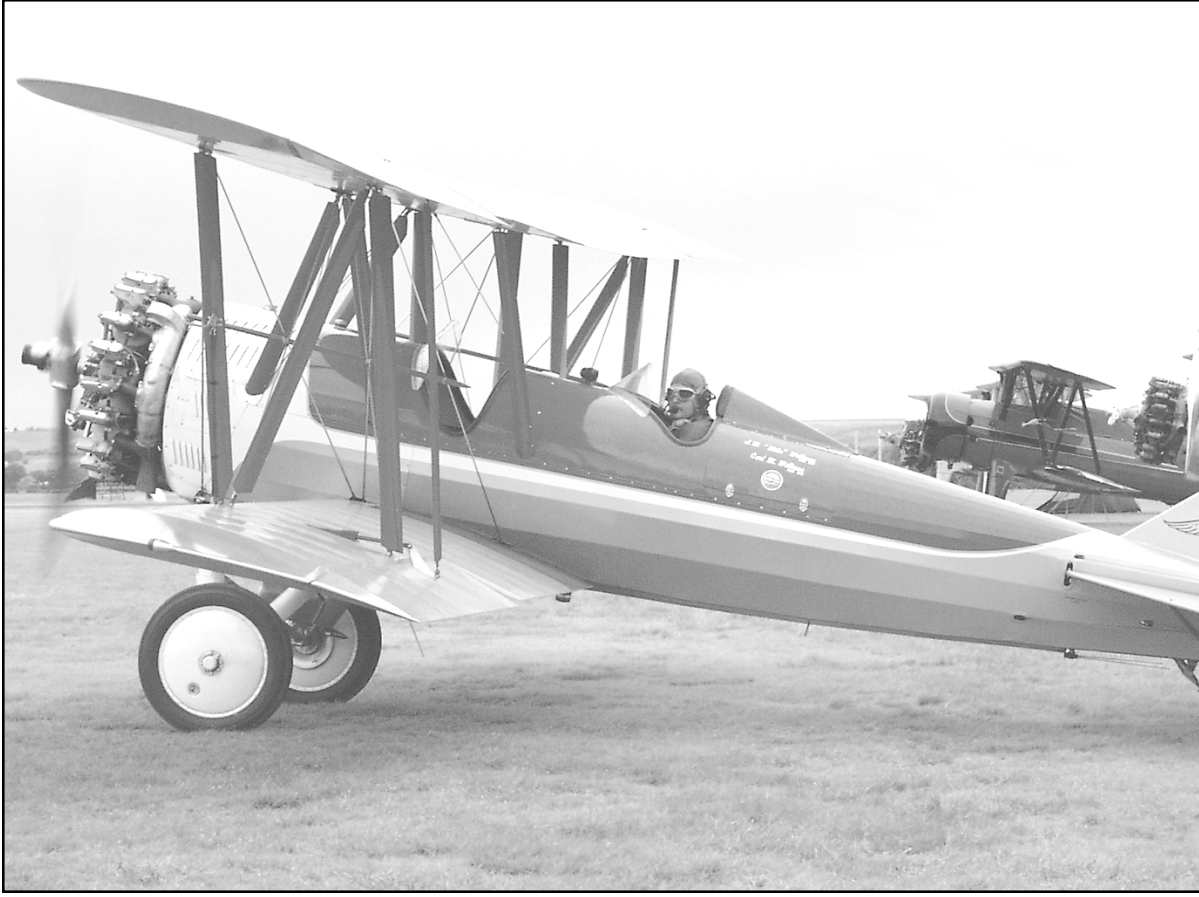
"So it's sort of a natural thing for me to do," he said.

Grand Prairie is between Dallas and Fort Worth, Gray said, and about 700 miles from St. Francis.

He and his girlfriend, Cynthia Godfrey of Mesquite, Texas, who manages the Mesquite airport and is also a pilot, left Grand Prairie about 8 a.m. and got to St. Francis about 5:30 p.m.

The weather was good for the trip up here on Thursday, he said. A storm west of them never came close enough to be a problem. Gray said they made fuel stops in Hobart, Okla., and Liberal before landing in St. Francis.

Gray bought his Stearman, which is made mostly of synthetic cloth and wood with a framework of steel tubing, about three years ago in Louisiana. It was built in 1941 during World War II by the Boeing Airplane Co. at Wichita.



Gray said production of the plane, which was used for training pilots in the Army Air Corps and Navy, stopped when the war ended.

Gray's plane says U.S. Army underneath the lower wings and is painted blue and yellow just like the Army's planes were during the war.

This kind of structure was the technology of that day, Gray said. Most smaller planes were made with cloth, wood and steel tubing.

The plane's gross weight when fully loaded is 2,950 pounds and it will hold 46 gallons of fuel.

The main structure of the plane's body is made of steel tubing, while the

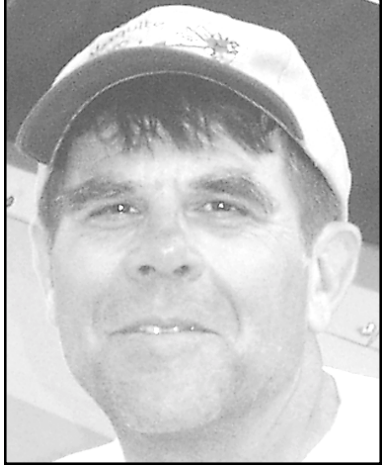
wings are made of wood and cloth. The cloth on the wings was sewn to the ribs, then aircraft dope was put on and finally paint.

Gray said the Stearman planes are flown about 1,000 feet or so above the ground and at a speed of about 85 mph.

At the fly-in, Gray did aerobatics, including loops and rolls, and flew in formation.

He wore a lap belt and shoulder harness to hold him in the open seat when doing stunt flying.

Gray is a structural engineer in Texas, but said he is also a flight instructor and gives some flying lessons in his spare time.



Wally Gray

Wildlife officer takes job

By Rachel Miscall

The Goodland Daily News

Mike Hopper said he's dreamed of being a game warden since he was six years old, so when he heard the state needed one in Goodland, he saw it as the opportunity of a lifetime.

"I've wanted to be a game warden since I was old enough to know what it is," said Hopper, a Kansas native who was a police officer in Kemmerer, Wyo., for the past four years. "I've remained in law enforcement with the intent of trying to do this."

Hopper, 33, moved to Goodland in early May to replace Jim Robinson as conservation officer for the state Department of Wildlife and Parks. Robinson left in March to take a job in Minnesota.

Hopper covers Sherman, Cheyenne and Wallace counties, plus half of Logan County. Among his duties, he said, are to educate people about the state's hunting, fishing and boating laws; teach hunting safety classes; investigate complaints about people abusing wildlife laws; make sure people follow bag limits for birds, fish and deer; help other law enforcement agencies; and deal with nuisance animals.

After being on the job for three weeks, Hopper, who has a bachelor's degree in biology with a wildlife emphasis from Fort Hays State University, said he enjoys all aspects of his new job, especially working outdoors and teaching to respect nature and wildlife.

"It's an opportunity for me to educate the public on safety and the laws," he said. "A majority don't want to violate the law, but they don't know any better."

Hopper said he's always available to answer any questions — no matter how simple.

"There's no stupid question," he said. "I'd rather have someone give me a call than indiscriminately go out and do things they shouldn't. Questions and answers are free; it's when you violate the law that it becomes expensive."

Hopper said he grew up in Reno County and received an associate's degree from Pratt Community College before switching to Fort Hays. He was a reserve deputy for the Pratt County Sheriff's Department and was a temporary wildlife officer during college.

When the money ran out, he said, he lost the job as a conservation officer and went to work as a state corrections officer in Stockton for six months. He then worked for the Salina Police Department for two years before moving to Wyoming.

An avid hunter and fisher, Hopper said he enjoys the combination of law enforcement and working with wildlife, which he calls a natural resource.

"Wildlife is probably one of the last natural resources everybody has to enjoy," he said. "It's important we preserve what we have."

Hopper said one downfall to his new job is that he doesn't have as much time to do his own hunting and fishing. Of course, he added, his dedication for his job outweighs that.

"You must be dedicated to the resource," he said, "the public and the law."

To reach Hopper, call (785) 899-5199 or the Sherman County Sheriff's Department at (785) 899-4835.



Mike Hopper

City, county to get recycling recommendations

Officials will discuss price tags of options

By Tom Betz

The Goodland Daily News

The joint city-county Solid Waste/Recycling Committee will go over it's recommendations on what to do about recycling and what it will cost at a special meeting at 5 p.m. Tuesday at the city commission room.

The recommendations go to a joint session of the Sherman County and Goodland City commissions, who asked the committee to research the subject and come up with a plan.

Over the past three months, members have visited recycling efforts in several areas, and have met with representatives from at least two of the operations.

The committee will be presenting six options to the joint meeting with costs ranging from nothing to well over \$200,000.

The advantages and disadvantages of each option have been laid out by Committee member Scott Showalter.

Option 1 — Do nothing. — Advantage: no immediate costs, no employee costs, no land or building costs, no

machinery costs. Disadvantage: solid waste will flow into the land fill and cause new pits to be needed and opened. Hazardous wastes could get into the land fill, causing substantial problems and expense to clean up.

Option 2 — Full recycling program, operated by government — A governmental unit would need to build or buy a building to store paper, house a bailer and plastic. Employees would need to be hired to man the operation. Bins, fork lift and pallet jack, would need to be purchased. Recycled items would be sold to offset some of the expenses. Best guess is 50 percent or less of the expense could be recovered.

Advantages: local control of all areas of recycling and solid waste disposal. Provided the manpower is available, the greatest amount of items could be recycled. Cardboard, newspaper, glass and plastic could be pulled from the solid waste stream.

Disadvantages: cost: estimated startup cost would be about \$200,000, and there would be expenses of about \$50,000 per year.

Option 3 — Minimum program for household hazardous waste. A building would need to be rented to allow for a hazardous waste pickup once every

three or six months depending on the experience. On the day of the pickup, an employee would need to be present. A contract would need to be made with the company Safe Harbor of Denver, to take the waste.

Advantages: this waste poses the greatest danger to the landfill. The county will probably have to refuse the collection of this material, and this will cause collection problems for the city.

Disadvantages: a storage building is needed. Some government agency will have to handle the collections process and the responsibility of storage. Yearly expenses, not including the building and manpower, \$11,000.

Option 4 — a divided program with different agencies handling parts of the recycling. The first part would be to enter into an agreement with Southeast and East Central Recycling Association of Colorado to join their group and install bins for collection of newspaper, glass and tin and aluminum cans.

Advantage: collection can be up and running within 6 months. Startup and operational fees are about \$10,000 for the bins and an annual cost of \$13,000 which could be split between the city and county.

The program is running in Kanorado

and has a good track record.

Disadvantage: no collection of cardboard, plastic or hazardous waste.

The second part of Option 4 would deal with the cardboard and plastic. For this part, a building and a bailer would be required. The main advantage of this portion is that cardboard is one of the major contributors to the waste stream in the county, and some cost could be returned by the sale of the collected cardboard and plastic.

Disadvantage of this option is again the start up costs would be in the \$100,000 to \$150,000 range with the ongoing costs up to \$50,000 with labor. The labor costs could be reduced if Golden West Skills Center provided labor.

Option 5 — private recycling with assistance of the government. Contract with a private individual to handle recycling or hire a private individual to operate the recycling program. Advantages: local control, taxes remain in the county. Private party has the experience and equipment. May handle household hazardous waste.

Disadvantage: cost could be substantial and long term interest may or may

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