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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1899.

NO. 34.

A FILIPINO REVOLT.

The Demoralization of the Rebel Troops Culminates in a Split.

A DARING DEED OF THE REBELS.

They Run a Train Almost to the American Outposts and Tear Up the Track— Situation in the Philippine Islands.

Manila, May 9.—The demoralization of the Filipino army has culminated in an open revolt by Gen. Mascardo and his 6,000 men against Gen. Luna, second only to Aguinaldo in command. Luna at once selected 1,500 of his best troops and started for Bacolor to enforce his orders. Both armies formed in line of battle. A battle was imminent, but before opening fire Luna gave Mascardo one more chance. Mascardo still persisted in his refusal, but consented to leave the question to Aguinaldo. This averted hostilities, Luna appealing to Aguinaldo, who at once ordered a court-martial. The insurgent forces have been divided, one body under command of Gen. Mascardo going to the west of San Fernando and the other, commanded by Gen. Luna, moving to the north. Both of these leaders lay claim to the supreme command of the Filipino army. Gen. Luna will probably fall back to Terlac and from that place move toward San Isidro.

Gen. MacArthur will probably retain San Fernando as his base of operations, sending out detachments of troops as may be necessary. Jose Enfante, the governor of Guagua under the Filipino republic, was still at his post when the Americans from the gunboats in yesterday's fight arrived, and did not attempt to escape. He informed the invaders that 500 armed insurgents retreated to Bacolor upon hearing the cannonading. The Americans will attack Bacolor immediately, probably today. A force of several thousand Filipinos has gathered there with the intention of flanking Gen. MacArthur's left and diverting his movements against the Filipino army to the northward.

A DARING DEED OF THE REBELS.

Manila, May 9.—The Filipinos surprised the United States forces at San Fernando with a daring trick Sunday. A railway 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 railway track, boarded the train again and steamed away so quickly that there was no opportunity to capture the raiders.

The army's gunboats, Laguna de Bay and Cavadonga, under command of Capt. Grant, which started up the San Fernando river for Guagua Sunday to establish there a base of supplies for the troops engaged in the northern campaign, returned Monday, Maj. Gen. MacArthur having 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. At Sosmoan a Spanish captain was captured in uniform. He 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 to be burning, and the natives were evacuating the place in consequence of the bombardment. At Sosmoan the landing party captured Filipino flags and arms, chiefly bolos and bows and arrows, besides a lot of band instruments, which the Americans played as they marched back to the boats.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, May 9.—The war department has received from Gen. Otis the 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 Masian and Baling; 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.

The war department officials seem to be even more encouraged over the condition in Manila. The report of Gen. Otis received yesterday indicates that the American troops are well disposed. It has been evident that the insurgents which were operating in the swamps and jungles east of Gen. MacArthur have been very annoying, but the army 'unboats have made it too hot for them' remain. Gen. Lawton appears to be ashing northward some 15 miles to the east of MacArthur. The Rio grande river lies between them and their gunboats evidently are at work. The portions of the dispatch which the department has not made public perhaps refer to the future movements of the two divisions of the army.

The Cruiser Chicago is Here.

Tangier, Morocco, May 9.—The United States cruiser Chicago has arrived here to support the claims of the United States government against the altanate of Morocco.

FAVORABLE TO EMPLOYERS.

Missouri Supreme Court Decision Which Prevents the Collection of Damages for Injuries to Employees.

Kansas City, Mo., May 9.—Lawyers declare that the appellate courts are inclining more and more to interpretations favoring the employer in questions involving the liability of the master to the servant who has been injured while at work. Judge Sherwood, of the Missouri supreme court, handed down an opinion in the case of Epperson against the Postal Telegraph company, which in its interpretation of these laws governing master and servant was the most favorable to the master of any opinion ever handed down by a supreme court, especially in its expounding of the doctrine of the assumption of risk by the servant. In it the Missouri supreme court says it is the law that if an employer orders an employee to do a certain thing, no matter how dangerous the work, the worker assumes all the risk, and if he is hurt he cannot sue and recover from his employer, that is if the workman knew as well as the employer that the place or work was dangerous. The opinion set forth that it was the duty of the workman to quit his work unless he wished to assume the risk of the dangerous work. The opinion goes farther and says the employer may use such machinery as he chooses, no matter how old or defective or dangerous it is, provided it is not inimical to the public safety, and he may hire workmen and if they are injured they cannot hold the employer liable.

FOR A BIG CONFERENCE.

Chicago Civic Federation Will Call a National Meeting to Consider Trusts and Combinations.

Chicago, May 9.—The Civic federation will call for a national conference on combinations and trusts to be held at some central point. The intention is to hold a four-days' conference, one day being devoted to railroad combinations, one to labor organizations, one to industrial combinations and one to remedies and methods of procedure. The governors and attorney generals of the different states, lawyers who have made a special study of the subject, heads of political economy departments of colleges and representatives of labor, commercial and agricultural bodies will be invited to participate. The interstate commerce commission, the industrial commission, various attorney generals and presidents of some of the leading commercial and labor bodies of the United States have approved of the idea and promised support.

WATSON TO RELIEVE DEWEY.

Navy Department Issues an Order for the Former to Report at Manila—Dewey to Come Direct to New York.

Washington, May 9.—The navy department has selected a successor to Admiral Dewey to command the Asiatic station. Orders were issued to-day detaching Rear Admiral Watson from command of the Mare Island navy yard and ordering him to report to Admiral Dewey at Manila to relieve that officer when he feels that he can be spared there.

It was stated at the navy department to-day that Admiral Dewey will come from Manila direct to New York when he returns to the United States. However, it was added, the admiral will not start until the commission of which he is a member has completed the work it has undertaken, at least so far as it relates to the restoration of peace to the islands.

President May Visit Wichita.

Washington, May 9.—A. C. Jobes, of Wichita, called at the white house and, on behalf of the Transmississippi congress, extended an invitation to the president to attend the meeting of the congress, to be held at Wichita May 31 to June 3. After a half hour with the president Mr. Jobes, on leaving the white house, said: "The president assures me that he will leave nothing undone to so arrange his western trip as to enable him to be present on that occasion. I think it is safe to say he will be there."

Orders Issued for Return of Volunteers.

Washington, May 9.—Adj. Gen. Corbin did not care to discuss the interview of Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, to-day further than to say that already orders had been issued for the return of the volunteers in the Philippines and that they would come home as fast as transportation could be provided and in the order of their departure for the islands. Gen. Corbin says he has written a letter to Gov. Thomas which explains the whole situation.

Chinese Enter a Protest.

Washington, May 9.—The Chinese legation here has made a strong protest to the state department against the extension of the Chinese exclusion act to Cuba, this having been one result of a recent executive order extending the immigration laws of the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico.

Another Anti-Expansion Meeting.

Chicago, May 9.—Another meeting of citizens opposed to the continuation of war in the Philippines is to be held in Chicago before the end of the month. Invitations to attend are to be issued to all the governors and senators who have gone on record as being opposed to the fighting in the Philippine islands.

CENSURE FOR MILES.

Beef Court of Inquiry's Findings Approved by President McKinley.

Commander of the Army Accused of Dereliction in Not Reporting His Army Beef Charges—Packers Declared Not to Be at Fault.

Washington, May 8.—By direction of the president, who approves the findings, Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn made public the report and findings of the military court appointed to investigate the charges made by Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, that the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain was unfit for the use of the troops. The most important features of the report are: The finding that the general's finding that the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals was not established; that his allegations concerning the canned fresh or canned roast beef were sustained as to its unsuitability for food as used on the transports and as a long continued field ration; censure of Gen. Miles for "error" in failing to promptly notify the secretary of war when he first formed the opinion that the food was unfit; censure of the commissary general (then Gen. Eagan) for the too extensive purchase of the canned beef as an untried ration; censure of Col. Maus, of Gen. Miles' staff; the finding that the packers were not at fault and that the meats supplied to the army were of the same quality as those supplied to the trade generally, and the recommendation that no further proceedings be taken in the premises.

The conclusion of the court adverse to further proceeding based upon the charges is as follows:

It has been developed in the course of the inquiry, as recited in this report, that in some instances some individuals failed to perform the full measure of duty or to observe the proprieties which dignity high military command, but the court is of the opinion that the mere statement in the official report of the facts developed meets the ends of the discipline and that the interests of the service will be best subserved if further proceedings be not taken.

There is more or less criticism of Gen. Miles in various parts of the report. Probably the most direct instance is the one which states that, beyond the criticism of officers found elsewhere in the report, "The court finds that against none of the officers commanding corps, divisions, brigades and regiments and their staff officers should a charge of guilty be brought. The court also finds that the major general commanding the army had no sufficient justification for alleging that the refrigerated beef was embalmed or was unfit for issue to troops. It also finds that he committed an error in that, having belief or knowledge as to the condition of the food, that it caused sickness and distress, that some of it was supplied under the pretense of experiment, that other beef was embalmed, he did not immediately report such knowledge or belief to the secretary of war to the end that a proper remedy might be promptly applied."

Speaking of the ration as a whole, the court says:

As to the effect of the food supply having regard to both sufficiency and quality, it seems to be clearly established that the army ration as supplied, without modification, to the troops serving in the West Indies was by no means adapted for use in a tropical climate. If this be true, the unfitness of the ration should have manifested itself by its failure to keep the troops which subsisted upon it in the best possible condition for service in hot climates. This, in the opinion of the court, is fully established in evidence. The insufficiency of the food supply in Cuba and the irregularity attending upon its distribution, due primarily to a marked depletion in transportation facilities and to the conditions of the weather and the roads, appear to some extent as causes of sickness among the troops who were thus insufficiently and irregularly subsisted.

Gen. Miles, when asked last night whether he had any comment to make upon the beef report, replied that he had read it, "but I have nothing to say," he added, "either about the report, the method of testimony or the conclusions reached."

THREE MASS MEETINGS.

Citizens of Chicago Met to Voice Approval of the Administration's Policy Regarding the Philippines.

Chicago, May 8.—Three big mass meetings were held in Chicago yesterday to voice approval of the policy of the administration with reference to the Philippine islands and to protest against the sentiments expressed against it last Sunday week at the "anti-expansion" meeting in Central Music hall. The meetings were held in the Auditorium, Central Music hall and the First Methodist church and in spite of the inclement weather the aggregate of attendance was probably 10,000. At the Auditorium, as at the other two gatherings, every mention of President McKinley or Admiral Dewey brought forth thunders of applause. The speakers at the Auditorium were William Dudley Houke, of Indiana; Bishop Samuel Fallows, Congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa; ex-Congressman George E. Adams, Judge Richard S. Tutill and Rev. P. S. Henson. Most of these also spoke at the other meetings.

Oratorical Debate at Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., May 8.—Beloit college, Wis., won the twenty-sixth annual contest of the Northwestern Interstate Oratorical association, comprising colleges of the ten states, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Iowa, Ohio and Indiana, held here. Dudley H. Ferrell, of Tarkio college, Mo., took fifth place, and A. C. Northrup, of Kansas Wesleyan, took eighth place.

THE TWENTIETH KANSAS.

Gov. Stanley Makes Certain Promotions in the Regiment on the Recommendation of Gen. Funston.

Topoka, Kan., May 6.—Gov. Stanley made the following promotions yesterday:



WILDER S. METCALF. (Colonel of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers.)

day in the Twentieth Kansas on recommendation of Gen. Fred J. Funston:

Wilder S. Metcalf, of Lawrence, junior major to be colonel vice F. J. Funston, promoted; William H. Bishop, of Salina, captain of company M, to be junior major; Daniel F. Craig, of Garnett, first lieutenant of company F, to be captain in place of William H. Bishop; Edward J. Hardy, second lieutenant of company M, to succeed Lieut. Craig; Cassius F. Warner, of Fort Scott, sergeant of company F, to be second lieutenant vice Hardy; John C. Murphy, of Leavenworth, sergeant company C, to be second lieutenant vice William A. McTaggart, of company G, killed in action.

WORK OF PHILANTHROPY.

Andrew Carnegie, the Great Iron and Steel Magnate, Disposes of His Business Interests and Will Retire.

New York, May 6.—H. C. Frick made the following statement: "The current rumors that the Carnegie Steel company, Frick, and the H. C. Frick Coke company contemplated combination with other steel interests were wholly unfounded. What was in contemplation, and what is now practically consummated, is the amalgamation into one corporate organization of all the properties and interests of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, and the H. C. Frick Coke company and their subsidiary and allied organizations. Practically the only change in the situation will be the retirement of Andrew Carnegie from the organization, he having sold to his partners his entire interest. Mr. Carnegie's intention being to give his entire time in the future to the prosecution of his great philanthropic work."

Rumors About Miles Denied.

Washington, May 6.—A story that Gen. Miles is to be succeeded in command of the army by Gen. Merritt was given circulation to-day. From an authority very close to the president the comment was, "there is no truth in it." Another report had it that the president felt the findings of the Miles court of inquiry reflected too harshly upon the general and was inclined to ask the court to reconsider and amend the language. This was also denied with emphasis.

Brewers Will Fight the Law.

St. Louis, May 6.—A meeting of representatives of all the St. Louis breweries was held here and arrangements made for taking concerted action against the enforcement of the new beer tax bill which has been signed by the governor. Attorneys have been retained by the brewery directors and they were instructed to spare no expense and to leave nothing undone which would tend to have the law declared unconstitutional.

They Were Tornado Victims.

Kirksville, Mo., May 6.—The portion of a woman's scalp which was found in a gunny sack in Bear creek, three miles from Kirksville, has been identified as that of Mrs. Panshott, who was killed in the tornado of Thursday, April 27. The children's clothing found in the sack is said to have belonged to the Panshott children. The mangled bodies were placed in a sack and prepared for burial, say the relatives, but somebody stole the ghastly package.

Proud to Wear the Uniform.

Washington, May 6.—Reports received at the war department show that Gen. Henry at San Juan is making fair progress in the plan for the enlistment of 400 Porto Ricans in the United States army for service in their native country. He reports that he has good material to select from and that most of the natives seem to consider it an honor to wear the uniform.

Sickening Accident Near Joplin.

Joplin, Mo., May 6.—Frank Simmons, a miner, met with a terrible accident at the Center Creek mines. While he was preparing a shot the giant powder exploded. Both of his eyes were blown out, his face and upper part of the body were bruised and lacerated and his skull was cracked open so that some of his brains oozed out.

Big Robbery at St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 6.—Cracksmen blew open the safe in the Standard Oil company's office last night and partially wrecked the brick building. Several hundred dollars and valuable papers were taken. Dynamite was used and window glass in surrounding buildings was shattered.

GOV. THOMAS DETERMINED.

Colorado's Executive Will Resort to Legal Process, He Says, to Get Colorado Troops Out of the Philippines.

Denver, Col., May 8.—Gov. 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. He said:

I cannot as yet say just what course I shall follow, 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 would 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 these far-off islands. Under the constitution of 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 would 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.

MATERIAL WITHOUT END.

The Government Offered Thousands of Interesting Views for Its Proposed Pictorial History of the Recent War.

Washington, May 8.—The bureau of the war department, presided over by Capt. Louis C. Sherer, is making up the pictorial history of the war with Spain. The war department learned during the conflict that the camera was playing a large part, and that one of the best ways of preserving the history of the war was to make a collection of photographs, and so the bureau now under the charge of Capt. Sherer was established. Requests were sent out to all amateur and professional photographers to loan their negatives or proofs to the government for the purpose of selecting such subjects as would make the pictorial history of great value. His scheme has been such a success that thousands upon thousands of photographs have poured into the war department. More than 8,000 pictures relating to the Santiago campaign alone have been received, while there are more than 5,000 negatives of the occupation of Cuba submitted. The government has sent photographers to Cuba since the occupation and hundreds of beautiful pictures have been taken. The signal corps and the soldiers themselves have been busy with the camera in the Philippines and great numbers of valuable pictures are now coming from the islands in the east. Capt. Sherer says that the bureau cannot use a tenth of the pictures that are sent to it and only the most valuable ones are selected.

A NEGRO WINS A SUIT.

George Dinning, Who Had His House Burned by White Men, Gets Judgment Against Them.

Louisville, Ky., May 8.—A jury of representative Kentucky farmers in the federal district court here yesterday returned a verdict in favor of George Dinning, the negro who has been suing the mob that fired upon him and burned his home and one of whom he killed. He was awarded \$50,000 damages, the full amount he sued for. The defendants were all white men, but they possess no property and have already announced their intention of going to jail ten days and then will secure their release by taking the insolvent debtor's oath. The mob went to Dinning's house in Franklin county in January, 1897. They warned him to leave and fired upon him. He fired back at them and killed a farmer named John Conn, who was leading them. For this he was tried and received a sentence of two years in the penitentiary, but was at once pardoned by Gov. Bradley and then brought the \$50,000 suit.

A Hundred Dollars a Plate.

New York, May 8.—Plans are already being made in New York for welcoming Admiral Dewey on his return from the Philippines. Thirty-seven prominent men have subscribed \$100 apiece toward a fund for a grand banquet for Dewey. One hundred citizens are to give this affair on their own account, independent of anything that the city does. This will give a banquet fund of \$10,000. With this fund, it is likely that one of the most elaborate banquets ever given in the city will be provided.

Noted Methodist Passes Away.

Clifton Springs, N. Y., May 8.—Rev. Charles Henry Payne, D. D., of New York city, secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, died at the sanitarium in this village Saturday evening of influenza and organic disease of the heart, aged 38 years.

ATROCIOUS BUTCHERY.

A Bolivian Priest Induces Indians to Murder and Torture 103 of Gen. Parado's Army at Mohosa.

Washington, May 8.—The department of state has been informed by our minister at La Paz, Bolivia, under date of March 28, 1899, that, on March 1, Col. Parado sent from his army at Sicasica, 130 men, commanded by Arturo Equino, to Ayopaya, there to confer with Mr. Orsellma as to the best means for simultaneously attacking Cochabamba. On arriving at the town of Mohosa, Equino demanded a loan of 200 bolivars from the priest of the town and 100 bolivars from the mayor. These demands being refused, the priest and mayor were imprisoned. Meanwhile, however, the priest had dispatched couriers to the Indian villages asking that the natives attack Parado's men. A large crowd of Indians came and, in spite of all measures taken to pacify them, the arms of the soldiers were taken away, the men were subjected to revolting treatment and finally locked inside the church for the night. In the morning the priest, after celebrating the so-called "mass of agony," allowed the Indians to take out the unfortunate victims by twos, and 103 were deliberately murdered, each pair by different tortures.

AN INSANE MOTHER'S CRIME.

Mrs. Victoria Beck, of Chicago, While Temporarily Deranged Throws Her Two Little Ones from a Second-Story Window.

Chicago, May 8.—In a moment of frenzy Mrs. Victoria Beck, of 1440 North Ashland avenue, seized her children—Joseph, six years old, and a girl baby, born but two weeks ago—and threw them from the second-story window to the ground. Then, looking out upon the little ones who lay on the ground 20 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 probably internal injuries. Mrs. Beck's left ankle was fractured and she was severely bruised. All will probably recover. Mrs. Beck is believed to have been mentally deranged as the result of a 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 into 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.

UNCLE SAM'S POCKETBOOK.

The Fifty-Fifth Congress Made Ready Aggregating \$674,981,022 upon Re-What the Items Consist of.

Washington, May 8.—The volume relating to appropriations, new officers, etc., provided by law to be prepared and published at the end of each session of congress under the direction of the committees of appropriations of the senate and house, has been completed. A summary of the appropriations of the Fifty-fifth congress shows the grand total of \$674,981,022. The details by bills are as follows:

Agricultural, \$4,723,022; army, \$89,430,231; diplomatic, \$1,714,534; District of Columbia, \$6,831,534; fortifications, \$4,909,902; Indian, \$7,504,776; legislative, \$23,410,841; military academy, \$375,774; naval, \$48,069,920; pension, \$145,233,530; post office, \$105,634,139; river and harbor, \$16,091,842; sundry civil, \$49,385,983; deficiency appropriations, \$25,065,913; miscellaneous, including \$20,000,000 to carry out the treaty obligations with Spain, \$28,744,500; permanent appropriations, \$128,678,220; grand total, \$674,981,022.

In addition to the specific appropriations made, contracts are authorized to be entered into for increase of the naval establishment and for various public works throughout the country requiring future appropriations by congress in the aggregate sum of \$77,047,274.

Tornado at Chickasha.

Chickasha, I. T., May 8.—A tornado struck this place Saturday, doing considerable damage and painfully, if not seriously, injuring several persons. William Murray was found in a demolished building pinned down by timbers and on being taken out was found to have both legs broken. Most of the people escaped injury by taking refuge in storm caves and cellars. The storm was preceded by hail and followed by a flood of rain. Twenty-one buildings were demolished, including the Rock Island depot.

Gov. Roosevelt Signs a Bill.

Albany, N. Y., May 8.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed a bill passed by the legislature providing that any person connected with the police force, from commissioner down to patrolman, who shall use his official power either for or against any political party shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The bill prohibits promotions for political reason, contributions to or collections for political funds and forbids any member of the police force from being a member of any political club.

Well-Known Mason a Suicide.

Omaha, Neb., May 8.—William R. Bowen, the best-known mason in Nebraska, shot and killed himself Saturday morning. Financial troubles was the cause. He had been secretary of the Nebraska grand lodge for 20 years and was also grand secretary of every other masonic body in the state.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

From Ocean to Ocean

By Rudyard Kipling

In all of Kipling's many books no passage of equal length is more vivid than the description, in "Captains Courageous," of Harvey Cheyne's rush across the continent, to meet the son whom he had mourned as dead. This is said to have been based on a "record" trip between the same points—San Diego, Cal., and Boston, Mass.—made by a western railway president in 1895. By permission of the Century company we print herewith the passage in question, from Chapter IX. of "Captains Courageous."

WHATEVER his private sorrows may be, a multimillionaire, like any other working man, should keep abreast of his business. Harvey Cheyne, Sr., had gone east late in June to meet a woman broken down, half mad, who dreamed day and night of her son drowning in the gray seas. He had surrounded her with doctors, trained nurses, massage women, and even faith-cure companions, but they were useless. Mrs. Cheyne lay still and moaned, or talked of her boy by the hour together to anyone who would listen. Hope she had none, and who could offer it? All she needed was assurance that drowning did not hurt; and her husband watched to guard lest she should make the experiment. Of his own sorrow he spoke little—hardly realized the depth of it till he caught himself asking the calendar on his writing desk: "What's the use of going on?"

He had taken the wife to his raw new palace in San Diego, where she and her people occupied a wing of great price, and Cheyne, in a veranda-room, between a secretary and a typewriter, who was also a telegraphist, toiled along wearily from day to day. There was a war of rates among four western railroads in which he was supposed to be interested; a devastating strike had developed in his lumber camps in Oregon, and the legislature of the state of California, which has no love for its makers, was preparing open war against him.

Ordinarily he would have accepted battle; but he was offered, and have waged a pleasant and unscrupulous campaign. But now he sat limply, his soft black hat pushed forward on to his nose, his big body slumped inside his loose clothes, staring at his boots or the Chinese junkies in the bay, and assenting absently to the secretary's questions as he opened the Saturday mail.

Cheyne was wondering how much it would cost to drop every insurance and pull out. He carried huge insurances, could buy himself royal annuities, and between one of his places in Colorado and a little society (that would do the wife good), say in Washington and in the South Carolina islands, a man might forget plans that had come to nothing. On the other hand * * *

The click of the typewriter stopped; the girl was looking at the secretary, who had turned white.

He passed Cheyne a telegram repeated from San Francisco:

Picked up by fishing schooner We're Here having fallen off boat great times on Banks fishing all well waiting Gloucester Mass care Disko Troop for money or orders wire what shall do and how is mama Harvey N. Cheyne.

The father let it fall, laid his head down on the roller-top of the shut desk, and breathed heavily. The secretary ran for Mrs. Cheyne's doctor, who found Cheyne pacing to and fro.

"What—what d'you think of it? Is it possible? Is there any meaning to it? I can't quite make it out," he cried.

"I can," said the doctor. "I lose seven thousand a year—that's all." He thought of the struggling New York practice he had dropped at Cheyne's imperious bidding, and returned the telegram with a sigh.

"You mean you'd tell her. May be a fraud?"

"What's the motive?" said the doctor, coolly. "Detection's too certain. It's the boy, sure enough."

Enter a French maid, impudently, as an indispensable one who is kept on only by large wages.

"Mrs. Cheyne she say you must come at once. She think you are seek."

The master of thirty millions bowed his head meekly and followed Suzanne; and a thin, high voice on the upper landing of the great whitewood square staircase cried: "What is it? What has happened?"

No doors could keep out the shriek that rang through the echoing house a moment later, when her husband blurted out the news.

"And that's all right," said the doctor, serenely, to the typewriter. "About the only medical statement in novels with any truth to it is that joy don't kill, Miss Kinzey."

"I know it; but we've a heap to do first." Miss Kinzey was from Milwaukee, somewhat direct of speech; and as her fancy leaned towards the secretary she divined there was work in hand. He was looking earnestly at the vast roller map of America on the wall.

"Milsom, we're going right across. Private car—straight through—Boston. Fix the connections," shouted Cheyne down the staircase.

"I thought so."

The secretary turned to the typewriter, and their eyes met (out of that was born a story—nothing to do with this story). She looked inquiringly, doubtful of her resources. He signed to her to move to the Morse as a general brings brigades into action. Then he swept his hand musician-wise through his hair, regarded the ceiling, and set to work, while Miss Kinzey's white fingers called up the Continent of America.

"K. H. Wade, Los Angeles—
"The 'Constance' is at Los Angeles, isn't she, Miss Kinzey?"

"Yep." Miss Kinzey nodded between clicks as the secretary looked at his watch.

"Ready?"

"Send 'Constance' private car, here, and arrange for special to leave here Sunday in time to connect with New York Limited at Sixteenth Street, Chicago, Tuesday next." Click—click—click! "Couldn't you better that?"

"Not on those grades. That gives 'em 60 hours from here to Chicago. They won't gain anything by taking a special east of that. Ready?"

"Also arranged with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to take 'Constance' on New York Central and Hudson River Buffalo to Albany, and B. and A. the same Albany to Boston. Indispensable I should reach Boston Wednesday evening. Be sure nothing prevents. Have also wired Canniff, Toucey, and Barnes—Sign, Cheyne."

Miss Kinzey nodded, and the secretary went on.

"Now, then. Canniff, Toucey, and Barnes, of course. Ready?"

"Canniff, Chicago. Please take my private car 'Constance' from Santa Fe at Sixteenth Street next Tuesday p. m. on N. Y. Limited through to Buffalo and deliver N. Y. C. for Albany. Take car Buffalo to Albany on Limited Tuesday p. m."

"That's for Toucey."

"Haven't bin to New York, but I know that!" with a toss of the head.

"Beg pardon. Now, Boston and Albany. Barnes, same instructions from Albany through to Boston. Leave three-five p. m. (you needn't wire that); arrive nine-five p. m. Wednesday. That covers everything Wade will do, but it pays to shake up the managers."

"It's great," said Miss Kinzey, with a look of admiration. This was the kind of man she understood and appreciated.

"Tisn't bad," said Milsom, modestly. "Now anyone but me would have lost 30 hours and spent a week working out the run, instead of handing him over to the Santa Fe straight through to Chicago."

"But see here, about that New York Limited. Chauncey Depew himself couldn't hitch his car to her," Miss Kinzey suggested, recovering herself.

"Yes, but this isn't Chauncey. It's Cheyne—lightning. It goes."

"Even so. Guess we'd better wire the boy. You've forgotten that, anyhow."

"I'll ask."

When he returned with the father's message bidding Harvey meet them in Boston at an appointed hour, he found Miss Kinzey laughing over the keys. Then Milsom laughed, too, for the frantic clicks from Los Angeles ran: "We want to know why—why—why? General uneasiness developed and spreading."

Ten minutes later Chicago appealed to Miss Kinzey in these words: "If crime of century is maturing please warn friends in time. We are all getting to cover here."

This was capped by a message from Topeka (and wherein Topeka was concerned even Milsom could not guess): "Don't shoot, colonel. We'll come down."

Cheyne smiled grimly at the continuation of his enemies when the telegrams were laid before him. "They think we're on the war path. Tell 'em we don't feel like fighting just now, Milsom. Tell 'em what we're going for. I guess you and Miss Kinzey had better come along, though it isn't likely I shall do any business on the road. Tell 'em the truth—for once."

It was a busy week-end among the wires; for, now that their anxiety was removed, men and cities hastened to accommodate. Los Angeles called to San Diego and Barstow that the Southern California engineers might know and be ready in their lonely round-houses; Barstow passed the word to the Atlantic & Pacific; and Albuquerque flung it the whole length of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe management, even to Chicago. An engine, combination car with crew and the great and gilded "Constance" private car were to be "expedited" over those 2,350 miles. The train would take precedence of 177 others meeting and passing; dispatchers and crews of every one of those said trains must be notified. Sixteen locomotives, 16 engineers and 16 firemen would be needed—each and every one the best available. Two and one-half minutes would be allowed for changing engines, three for watering and two for coaling. "Warn the men, and arrange tanks and chutes accordingly, for Harvey Cheyne is in a hurry, a hurry—a hurry," sang the wires. "Forty miles an hour will be expected, and division superintendents will accompany this special over their respective divisions. From San Diego to Sixteenth street, Chicago, let the magic carpet be laid down. Hurry! oh, hurry!"

"It will be hot," said Cheyne, as they rolled out of San Diego in the dawn of Sunday. "We're going to hurry, mamma, just as fast as ever we can; but I really don't think there's any good of your putting on your bonnet and gloves yet. You'd much better lie down and take your medicine. I'd play you a game of dominoes, but it's Sunday."

"I'll be good. Oh, I will be good. Only—taking off my bonnet makes me feel as if we'd never get there."

"Try to sleep a little, mamma, and we'll be in Chicago before you know."

"But it's Boston, father. Tell them to hurry."

The six-foot drivers were hammering their way to San Bernardino and the Mohave wastes, but this was no grade for speed. That would come later. The heat of the desert followed the heat of the hills as they turned east to the Needles and the Colorado river. The car creaked in the utter drought, and glare, and they put crushed ice to Mrs. Cheyne's neck and toiled up the long, long grades, past Ash Fork, towards Flagstaff, where the forests and quarries are, under the dry, remote skies. The needle of the speed indicator flicked and wagged to and fro; the cinders rattled on the roof, and a whirl of dust sucked after the whirling wheels. The crew of the combination sat on their bunks, panting in their shirt sleeves, and Cheyne found himself among them shouting old, old stories of the railroad that every trainman knows, above the roar of the car. He told them

about his son, and how the sea had given up its dead, and they nodded and spat and rejoiced with him; asked after "her, back there," and whether she could stand it if the engineer "let her out a piece," and Cheyne thought she could. Accordingly the great fire horse was "let out" from Flagstaff to Winslow, till a division superintendent protested.

But Mrs. Cheyne, in the boudoir stateroom, where the French maid, sallow-white with fear, clung to the silver door handle, only moaned a little and begged her husband to bid them "hurry." And so they dropped the dry sands and moon-struck rocks of Arizona behind them and grinded on till the crash of the couplings and the wheeze of the brake hose told them they were at Coolidge, by the continental divide.

Three bold and experienced men—cool, confident and dry when they began; white, quivering and wet when they finished their trick at those terrible wheels—swung her over the great lift from Albuquerque to Glorieta and beyond Springer, up and up to the Raton tunnel on the state line, whence they dropped rocking into La Junta, had sight of the Arkansas and tore down the long slope to Dodge City, where Cheyne took comfort once again from setting his watch an hour ahead.

There was very little talk in the car. The secretary and typewriter sat together on the stamped Spanish leather cushions by the plate glass observation window at the rear end, watching the surge and ripple of the ties crowded back behind them, and it is believed, making notes of the scenery. Cheyne moved nervously between his own extravagant gorgeousness and the naked necessity of the combination, an unlit cigar in his teeth, till the pitying crews forgot that he was their tribal enemy and did their best to entertain him.

At night the bunched electric lights lit up that distressful palace of all the luxuries, and they fared sumptuously, swinging on through the emptiness of abject desolation. Now they heard the swish of a water tank and the guttural voice of a Chinaman, the clink-clink of hammers that tested the Krupp steel wheels and the oath of a tramp chased off the rear platform; now the solid crash of coal shot into the tender; and now a beating back of noises as they flew past a waiting train. Now they looked out into great abysses, a trestle purring beneath their tread, or up to rocks that barred out half the stars. Now sear and ravine changed and rolled back to jagged mountains on the horizon's edge, and now broke into hills lower and lower, till at last came the true plains.

At Dodge City an unknown hand threw in a copy of a Kansas paper containing some sort of an interview with Harvey, who had evidently fallen in with an enterprising reporter, telegraphed from Boston. The joyful journal revealed that it was beyond question their boy, and it soothed Mrs. Cheyne for awhile. Her one word "hurry" was conveyed by the crews to the engineers at Nickerson, Topeka and Marceline, where the grades are easy, and they brushed the continent behind them. Towns and villages were close together now, and a man could feel here that he moved among people.

"I can't see the dial, and my eyes ache so. What are we doing?"

The very best we can, mamma. There's no sense in getting in before the limited. We'd only have to wait."

"I don't care. I want to feel we're moving. Sit down and tell me the miles."

Cheyne sat down and read the dial for her (there were some miles which stand for records to this day), but the 70-foot car never changed its long steamer-like roll, moving through the heat with the hum of a giant bee. Yet the speed was not enough for Mrs. Cheyne; and the heat, the remorseless August heat, was making her giddy; the clock hands would not move, and when, oh, when would they be in Chicago?

It is not true that, as they changed engines at Fort Madison, Cheyne passed over to the Amalgamated Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers an endowment sufficient to enable them to fight him and his fellows on equal terms for evermore. He paid his obligations to engineers and firemen as he believed they deserved, and only his bank knows what he gave the crews who had sympathized with him. It is on record that the last crew took entire charge of switching operations at Sixteenth street, because "she" was in a doze at last, and Heaven was to help anyone who bumped her.

Now the highly-paid specialist who conveys the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern limited from Chicago to Elkhart is something of an autocrat, and he does not approve of being told how to back up to a car. None the less she handled the "Constance" as if she might have been a load of dynamite, and when the crew rebuked him, they did it in whispers and dumb show.

"Pshaw!" said the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe men, discussing life later, "we weren't rummin' for a record. Harvey Cheyne's wife, she were sick back, an' we didn't want to jounce her. Come to think of it, our rummin' time from San Diego to Chicago was 57.54. You can tell that to them eastern way-trains. When we're tryin' for a record, we'll let you know."

To the western man (though this would not please either city) Chicago and Boston are cheek by jowl, and some railroads encourage the delusion. The limited whirled the "Constance" into Buffalo and the arms of the New York Central & Hudson River (illustrous magnates with white whiskers and gold charms on their watch chains boarded her here to talk a little business to Cheyne), who slid her gracefully into Albany, where the Boston & Albany completed the run from tide-water to tide-water—total time, 87 hours and 35 minutes, or three days, 15 hours and one-half. Harvey was waiting for them.

FREE SPEECH NOT TREASON.

The American People Do Not Approve of McKinley's "Benevolent Assimilation."

President McKinley wanted the Philippines so ardently that he paid Spain \$20,000,000 for them. His purpose was, as he himself assured the world by proclamation, benevolently to assimilate them. Of course, he could do nothing else, because there is a provision in the constitution of the United States against making them or anybody else slaves. Benevolent assimilation in effect takes the form of butchery. A dead Filipino is a benevolently assimilated Filipino.

There are fellow citizens of William McKinley who do not like the situation, and have no hesitancy in making their opinion public. We are assured that the cabinet has been seriously considering what in old Roman and imperial days was called *lese majeste*. We are assured, further, that what the president will do with citizens who oppose him is not yet decided, but it will not be surprising if a warning in the shape of a message will remind free critics characterized as mischief-makers that there is a serious law against treason, which will be enforced if there is any further attempt to tamper with the men at the front. Free discussion of William McKinley's use of American millions to purchase brown men of the antipodes and murder them is described as "tampering with the men at the front." We may feel reasonably sure that the president, sworn as he is to support the constitution and hoping, as he does, that he may be reelected chief magistrate a year hence, will not be unmindful of certain provisions in the fundamental law. One is that congress shall pass no law abridging the right of free speech; another is a lucid definition of treason, which shall consist of levying war against the United States or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. Incidentally, there are other provisions which the president must regard. He cannot clap citizens of the United States who do not agree with him in Fort Lafayette or any other stronghold of the United States, but he must proceed, unless he shall suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, in due accordance with law. No conviction for treason can be had unless on the testimony of two witnesses of the same overt act, and it will hardly be contended that a declaration that it was a monstrous mistake to pay \$20,000,000 for 10,000,000 of people and use them for targets is a treasonable act.

Criticism of President McKinley is not treason. It is not even a statutory offense, for while at common law it is an offense to libel the government constitutional systems have ignored this provision as inconsistent with the genius of free institutions. Mr. McKinley is shrewder than John Adams, who served but a single term in the chief magistracy. The initial triumph of democracy in the republic grew out of the tyrannous absurdity of the federalists of John Adams' time, who insisted upon the passage and the rigorous enforcement of drastic alien and sedition laws, since when it has not been popular to talk as President McKinley's friends are now talking. If the administration should assume that the citizen of the United States who will not dumbly assent to all that is going forward in the Philippines shall be subject to harsh treatment there will be such benevolent assimilation of the McKinley administration next year as will destroy it. McKinley will be spared further worry about expansion and imperialism. For him the rainy season will set in with a vengeance, and instead of dining with comfort upon such a miraculous draft of fishes as fell to him in 1896, he will be doomed to a diet of that embalmed beef which he permitted to be fed to the soldiery, who no longer relish the task McKinley sets for them in an archipelago of the distant seas.

McKinley's advisers may make up their minds that the American citizen is bound to avail himself in mighty volume of his fundamental privilege of free speech before the major's work of "benevolent assimilation" of the Krag-Jorgenson rifle kind is fully consummated in the Philippines.—Chicago Chronicle.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. Quay was not convicted, but he was close enough to some ugly matters to get pitch on his fingers.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune (Rep.).

—It is thought if Alger's desk and chair were removed he would take the hint, but he wouldn't. He would think it was a joke.—Kansas City Tribune.

—Quay escapes the penitentiary by pleading the statute of limitations. That is the sort of vindication the Pennsylvania thimble-rigger can best appreciate.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—It is predicted that the wheat crop will be 100,000,000 bushels short this year. Mark Hanna has been too busily engaged in looking for a running mate for his Canton thoroughbred to give needed attention to his prosperity tidal wave.—Denver Post.

—Your Uncle Matt Quay is a man who looks ahead. As the Richmond Times remarks: "Quay seems to be about the only one of the contesting senators that was thoughtful enough to provide himself with a governor in advance."—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

—Let us have an end to this twaddle about "benevolent assimilation" and all the rest of that rot. It deceives nobody. We are simply conquering 8,000,000, more or less, of mightily mixed orientals, for what we think can be made off of them and their country. We may, after we get done killing, looting, burning and laying waste in general, try to bring the Tagals and the others up in the way they ought to go, but that will be done to gratify our own pride and in the hope that it will help toward lining our own pockets.—Chattanooga Times.

A POLICY IS NEEDED.

Human Lives Are Sacrificed While the Administration Halls and Hesitates.

It is reported that Gen. Otis is very much discouraged to find a desire on the part of the volunteer soldiers to be mustered out and sent home. The war with Spain, for which the volunteers enlisted, being over, they know that the further retention of them in service to fight in a different war is a violation of their rights. It is reported that not five per cent. of the volunteers are now in the Philippines, and they are to be sent home in transports. Gen. Otis asks that 17,000 volunteers be replaced by 30,000 regulars, thus indicating the increasing burden. We shall be constantly needing more and more men, and the more we spread out and slaughter, the greater the quantity of troops will be necessary to hold the country we have subdued. If we do not hold it with a strong force the natives will swarm back over it, and the subjugation will have been in vain.

The unhappy story that comes to us each day of the details of the fight, which result in fatalities, wounded men and victims of sunstroke, centers attention upon the question, what is it all for? With great loss we accomplish the result of driving the natives from an entrenched about a rice field, and force them to retreat one mile to another entrenched. If we have any definite purpose in doing this work it is time to state it. If the administration had any policy to announce that would appeal to the patriotism of the volunteers, there would be no clamor on their part to come home. Nor would there be any difficulty in securing plenty of other volunteers to help them if there was a general sentiment that the honor of the flag was in any danger. The work in hand does not seem so much like fighting for one's country as slaughtering savages without purpose.

If the president hesitates to intrude on the prerogatives of congress in dealing with the Philippine situation, why not force congress to take up at once the task and take some measures to end the sickening slaughter in the deadly tropics? Our men are sweltering in a deadly climate, fighting a wild and ignorant foe, producing peace and order only by producing desolation. Our losses have been severe, and still the cry is for more men to go on with the work of devastation and desolation. The administration hesitates to make the call for regulars to take the place of volunteers who must be returned. The lack of enthusiasm in the operations there makes the president hesitate to call even for 35,000 men. Is his own faith in the righteousness and glory of this war wavering? If so, why not let congress confront the problem at once and settle it?

There are 10,000,000 natives and thousands of square miles of territory in the Philippines. We have only succeeded in killing about 6,000 or 8,000 thus far, and subduing a strip about 25 miles from Manila. Are we to keep on with the task in this way, or shall it be done in another way. Are we to impress the wild and ignorant of the benevolence of American freedom in this bloody manner, or is there some other way that the white man's burden can be performed?—Utica Observer.

DEMOCRATIC ISSUES.

The Republicans Are Making Material for Them Every Day.

Democracy stands for the rights of the people, and the democratic party need not worry about an issue for the campaign of 1900.

There will be plenty of issues to be discussed and the republicans are making material every day.

While Richard Croker is not a safe guide and cannot be depended on to watch carefully over the interests of the masses, he is a shrewd politician and he sees plainly that one of the great issues which will be in evidence during 1900 is that concerning the trusts.

It is true that Croker and his organization are not authorized to speak for the democratic party, but Croker insists that his opinions respecting the issues of next year are shared at least by the democrats of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, and they represent a vote which, in his opinion, the democracy must secure if they are going to win the next campaign. And in these points wherein Croker's opinions agree with those of democrats generally his advice may be taken as that of an expert in political manipulation.

Before leaving New York for Europe, Croker declared that the anti-trust issue, if it be taken up by the democratic party, will in all probability be found a successful campaign issue, and he is convinced that if Col. Bryan insists that the democratic party expresses itself against expansion, he will receive the support of less than 20 per cent. of the votes of the United States.

As to the anti-trust matter, Croker is undoubtedly correct, but it is too early in the day to talk intelligently about expansion.

Undoubtedly a majority of the people in this country are in favor of maintaining the dignity of the United States in the Philippines. There are few people who advocate a surrender to Aguinaldo, and as to the final disposition of the islands, there is room for future development.—Chicago Democrat.

Public sentiment against the Philippine war has of late notably increased in volume and emphasis. This was due to the fact that the people began to realize to its fullest extent the menace of the situation. It was felt that the war was one of conquest, utterly at variance with American traditions and principles and demanding the sacrifice of American blood for purposes radically un-American in their tendencies.—St. Louis Republic.

"He That is Warm Thinks All So."

Thousands are "cold" in that they do not understand the glow of health. This implies disordered kidneys, liver, bowels, blood or brain. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes "warm" because it gives all who take it perfect health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
It Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OFFERS TO MRS. GEORGE.

Theatrical Managers Anxious to Secure Her as a Stage Attraction—She Will Lecture.

Mrs. George, when asked at Canton as to her future plans said: "On the stage? Never; but I will lecture on woman's rights. I believe in woman's right. I believe women ought to vote and that a jury ought to be held women. I think a woman has just as much right to make something out of herself as a man."

While talking a telegram was handed to her, and, after reading it, she said: "Oh, it's another of those offers. This is an inquiry about whether I will go on the stage. It is from Cincinnati. Requests have come from Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Columbus, and I don't know where else. None of them are answered. I think I will lecture on woman's rights. I will do whatever Mr. Sterling and Mr. Welby think I ought to do."

Several offers of marriage have been sent her, but they are all ignored. She intimates, however, that she would not be averse to trying another matrimonial venture, but would not commit herself on that point.

TO DRAMATIZE "BEN HUR."

William Young Will Prepare Gen. Lew Wallace's Book for the Stage.

William Young has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger to dramatize Gen. Lew Wallace's masterpiece, "Ben Hur," which is to be produced at New York next November. Mr. Young has gone to consult with Gen. Wallace as to the scenery of the forthcoming play. Mr. Young is by birth a westerner, being graduated from an Illinois college. He received a legal education, and his play, "Jonquil," was produced at Booth's theater before he was admitted to the bar. He abandoned the law and spent two years as an actor, familiarizing himself with the technique of the stage. In 1881 he wrote "Pendragon," a drama founded on the Arthurian legends. "Pendragon" was produced by Lawrence Barrett. In 1883 "The Rajah," from his pen, was produced at the Madison Square theater and ran there for 250 nights. In 1889 he wrote a drama in blank verse entitled "Gamelon."

Heroic.
She—If I were a man I would never rest until I had become a hero. It seems to me every man who is a man ought to do something heroic at least once in his life.

He—Well, I don't know but that you're right. I think myself that every man ought to be a hero once in a while.

"Then why don't you have the courage of your convictions?"

"I have. Didn't I walk clear down the aisle to the front pew with you after the preacher had got nearly half through with his sermon last Sunday morning?"—Chicago Evening News.

PERU-NA



FOR WOMEN

The debilitating drains and discharges which weaken so many women are caused by Catarrh of the distinctly feminine organs. The sufferer may call her trouble Leucorrhoea, or Weakness, or Female Disease, or some other name, but the real trouble is catarrh of the female organs and nothing else.

Peru-na radically and permanently cures this and all other forms of Catarrh. It is a positive specific for female troubles caused by catarrh of the delicate lining of the organs peculiar to women. It always cures if used persistently. It is prompt and certain.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Gouty Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

TROUBLE IN FINLAND.

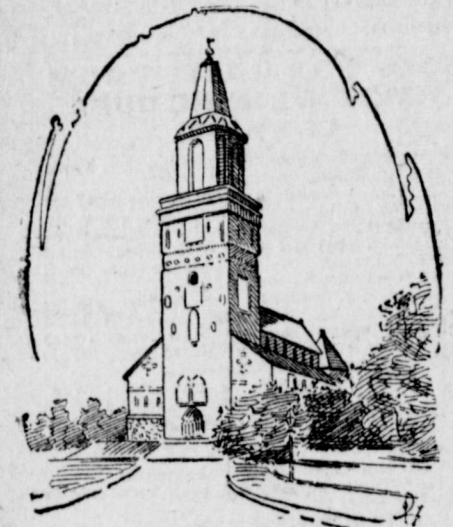
Ancient Liberties Threatened by the Czar of Russia.

The Most Autocratic Edict of the Decade — Why the Finlanders Object to Its Spirit and Harsh Provisions.

[Special Correspondence.]

While, with one hand, addressing the nations of the world in grandiloquent sentences about the brotherhood of man and the need of universal peace, Czar Nicholas, autocrat of Russia, with the other signed an edict whose object is to deprive the Finns of the rights of self-government and of privileges which have been theirs ever since 1809, when the grand duchy of Finland became a part of the Russian empire, during the reign of Alexander I.

Before dwelling upon the injustice of the ukase in question, it might be well to learn something about the country and people whom it affects. Finland constitutes the extreme north-west corner of the Russian empire. North of it lies Russian Lapland; east the governments of Archangel and Olonetz; south Lake Ladoga and the



CATHEDRAL AT ABO, FINLAND.

government of St. Petersburg, and west Sweden and the Gulf of Bothnia. It has a total area of 136,000 square miles, and a population of about 2,500,000. The country consists principally of a tableland from 400 to 600 feet above the level of the sea, interspersed with hills of modest elevation. In the north, however, the Manselka mountains have an average height of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. The coasts, particularly on the south, are surrounded by a vast number of rocky islets, separated from the mainland and each other by intricate channels, rendering the shores of the country easy of defense in case of hostile attacks. But the chief natural feature of Finland is its myriads of lakes which spread like a network over a large proportion of its surface.

The climate is rigorous, the winter in the southern portions usually lasting from six to seven months and in the northern provinces from eight to nine months. Dense fogs are frequent. In the north the sun is absent during December and January; but during the short summer, when that luminary is almost perpetually above the horizon, the heat is often unendurable. Crops in all sections are exposed to the double danger of being destroyed by sudden frosts and by the ravages of insect pests. Mining gives employment to a large percentage of the population, the principal minerals being iron, copper, sulphur and marble. The most important products, however, are timber, deals, potash, pitch, tar and rosin, which are exported to every corner of the globe. Next to agriculture, stock raising and fishing form the most important occupations of the inhabitants.

The history of the Finns is a long and checkered one. Originally they were wild pagans, living under their own independent kings until the twelfth century, about the middle of which the country was conquered by the Swedes,



A TYPICAL FINNISH PEASANT.

who introduced Christianity. The province of Wyborg was conquered and annexed to Russia by Peter the Great in 1721; the remainder of the country became part of the Russian realm in 1809. Ever since that time the Russian government has endeavored, by conciliating the Finnish party, and promoting objects of national importance, to attach the bulk of the population to its interests; as is shown by the following decree issued by Alexander I., in 1809, and which has been observed by all of his successors up to the present time:

"Providence having placed us in possession of the grand duchy of Finland, we have desired by the present act to confirm and ratify the religion and the fundamental laws of the land, as well as the privileges and rights which each class in the said grand duchy in particular, and all the inhabitants in general, be their position high or low, have hitherto enjoyed according to the constitution. We promise to maintain all these benefits and laws firm and unshaken in their full force."

Every official act of the Russian government up to 1890 was in strict accordance with the promise laid down by Czar Alexander I., but in that year Alexander III., who died a few years

later, enacted a series of regulations, which were vigorously carried out, for the avowed purpose of uniting the Finns more closely with Russia. The characteristic features of the coinage, customs and the postal and railway service of the grand duchy were done away with, and the Russian language was ordered to be taught in the intermediate schools, in which the study of Russian had before been optional. His pet project, to make the Greek Catholic the state church of Finland, Alexander never carried through, as the promise of receiving "the high privilege to worship in their own (Lutheran) churches" was so obvious that an insurrection could not have been avoided had the czar's officials attempted to grant as a privilege that which every Finlander considers an inalienable, God-given right.

When the present czar, Nicholas II., ascended the throne, he recognized and confirmed the fundamental laws and liberty of the ancient grand duchy, and would probably have continued to do so had he not fallen under the influence of the Slavophile leaders who induced him to issue the tyrannical edict which is at the present time on the point of being enforced. Hitherto the young Finlanders subject to military duty formed regiments of their own, stationed in their own country or at St. Petersburg, but now it is proposed to assign Finnish recruits to Russian regiments in distant parts of the empire so that "they may imbibe the Russian national spirit and lose their local characteristics."

The general diet and state council of Finland, two bodies which have existed from time immemorial, are about to request the nations of the earth to protest to the czar against the meditated attack upon the vested rights of the grand duchy. It is doubtful, however, whether such an appeal would have good results, even if seconded by all the powers. Evidently the czar is determined to Russify Finland, the only province in his vast empire where in liberty and personal rights find recognition. An insurrection could be easily suppressed by the Russian troops, and unless the orthodox priesthood insists upon the establishment of the Greek church none is to be feared. The Finlanders are, without exception, old-fashioned Lutherans who would prefer death to giving up their faith. In this respect they are very much like the Scotch Presbyterians, whom they furthermore resemble in the absence of the sense of humor.

Half of the population of the duchy speaks the Finnish tongue, one of the chief branches of the Uralo-Altaic family of languages; the other half Swedish. While this diversity has seriously interfered with the progress of the country along commercial lines, it has not divided the people. Inter-marriages, centuries of common government, but more especially perfect community of



FINNISH PEASANT GIRL.

religious interests and endeavor, have united the two ethnically different elements into a homogeneous nationality. Both the Finnish and Swedish literatures of the country are remarkable for their strength and marvelous beauty. The national music, too, is grand in conception, although somewhat sad and heavy.

Among the Russians the Finlanders enjoy a high reputation for honesty. In the rural districts crime is unknown, and in commercial dealings the utmost integrity prevails. Education has for a long time been compulsory, and but a fraction of one per cent. of the population is illiterate. This circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that 87 per cent. of the people of Russia can neither read nor write, explains why the Finlanders object to being governed from St. Petersburg.

The capital of Finland is Helsingfors, a city of some 50,000 people, equipped with all modern conveniences, such as telephones, electric cars, race courses, skating rinks and snowshoe courses. Two other progressive cities are Wyborg and Abo.

Commerce and mining are held in high esteem by the Finlanders, but the tillers of the soil are the real aristocrats, even ordinary peasants ranking high in popular esteem. The ruralists are great readers, and every father of a family is expected to be well versed in the Bible, certain religious books and in the traditions of his native land.

That a country inhabited by such progressive people—and where women have for a long time enjoyed almost equal rights with men—should have produced a long line of talented writers is not surprising; the only wonder being that the ubiquitous translator has not given more of them to the outside world.

Russia may crush the people of Finland, but she cannot subdue them. Kugged as the coast along which they were reared, they prefer death to slavery and liberty to gold.

G. W. WEIPIERT.

Mature Consideration.

Miss Peachblow—Was your marriage to old Moneybags the result of love at first sight?

Mrs. Moneybags—No, of second thought.—Kansas City Independent.

The Price of Peace.

The Bride—I don't want to have any trouble with you, Bridget.—The Cook—Then, bedad, ma'am, let me hear no complaints!—Puck.

CRAZED BY THE WAR.

Scores of Soldiers Confined in St. Elizabeth Asylum.

How the Government Takes Care of Its Mentally-Diseased Defenders —Abuses Which Call for Correction.

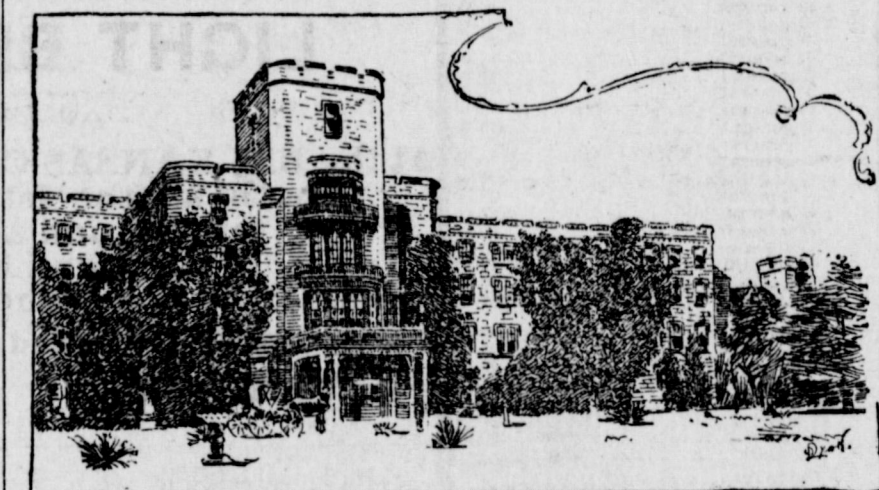
[Special Washington Letter.]

Under certain conditions the dead are undoubtedly more fortunate than the living. To rest beneath the sod is better than to live and suffer.

Upon the eastern bank of the Potomac river is the hospital for the insane, called St. Elizabeth's. On the western bank of the Potomac is Arlington National cemetery. In the hospital human beings live, all of them suffering with mental disorders, and many of them suffering continual physical pain. In the cemetery upwards of 20,000 soldiers are buried, resting peacefully and forever on "fame's eternal camping ground, the bivouac of the dead."

St. Elizabeth's hospital for the insane is visible for many miles up and down the Potomac. Travelers on incoming and outgoing steamers view it with their magnifying glasses, and learn from guides the history of the institution. Externally it appears to be a very attractive place. The buildings are of brown stone, similar to the material used in the construction of the Smithsonian institution. Stone walls 12 feet high surround the vast acreage, so that escape is practically impossible.

The hills on either bank of the Potomac river, near its head waters, are high enough to be almost called mountains; and their undulations with valleys and foothills produce picturesque effects which are comparable only with the beauties of the natural scenery along the Mississippi river, from Prairie du Chien to Minneapolis. By the way, just as the falls of St. Anthony mark the end of navigation of the Mississippi river, so the great falls mark the end of navigation of the Potomac river. The falls which furnish so much valuable power to Minneapolis are rivaled by the falls of the Potomac, yet un-



ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

chained, which are to furnish electric and other power to the national capital. The former estate of Gen. Lee has long been called Arlington National cemetery, but it has not been truly a national burying ground. It has been sectional, in a sense, because only the soldiers of the northern armies were buried there. It is now, in every sense, a national cemetery, because recently the bodies of nearly 300 of the soldiers of the United States, who fell in the war with Spain, were brought from Cuba and laid to rest in Arlington National cemetery with the honors of war, and with the president of the republic as a participant in the exercises. These soldier dead went forth from southern as well as northern states when the call for volunteers was made. Therefore the bodies of the brave southerners as well as those of the north lie there beneath the folds of the stars and stripes, guarded by the soldiers of Fort Myer, and where the rising sun each morning casts over them the shadows of the Washington monument, and the dome of the capitol building.

While our national soldier dead have thus been interred on the Virginia hillside of the Potomac, scores of sufferers have been incarcerated on Maryland heights, in St. Elizabeth's asylum for the insane. Incarcerated is the proper word to use, for the overcrowded asylum contains not only the sick, the mentally alienated and the aged insane. There are criminals also there who might better be in the infirmaries of penal institutions.

In 1855 this site was selected and hospital buildings erected in order that care might be taken of the insane from every state and territory. As time passed the buildings have been modernized, additional quarters erected, and all modern improvements placed at the disposal of the management for the care and well-being of the unfortunates. Among these hapless victims of violations of the laws of health there are scores of the youthful soldiers of the republic whose minds are unbalanced because of the hardships they endured, and the crimes to which they were made subject, because of the rapacity and grasping cupidity of certain unconvicted criminals.

The present capacity of St. Elizabeth's is 1,400. That many can be comfortably housed, bedded, boarded and attended by physicians and trained nurses. But there are 1,987 now within the walls, and each room and ward are crowded. As usual when seeking to fix the responsibility for abuses in government circles, the inquirer can only ascertain that nobody is to blame. It is the great big elusive nobody upon whom responsibility is always fixed.

Under the act of congress, 1882, the attorney general is permitted to commit to St. Elizabeth's all insane persons who are charged with offenses against the United States, and the attorney general has liberally construed that law. Hence it is that there are in

the institution many vicious and many convicted persons. Some of them are only slightly insane, and others have been sent there without ample evidence of their insanity. During the daytime they mingle with the milder insane, and at night share the rooms with some innocent youths who should not thus be subjected to contamination with vice.

Within the walls of St. Elizabeth's there are heroes of Manila, Santiago, San Juan and Guantanamo; and there are also survivors of other wars, huddled together with thieves, pickpockets, mail robbers, embezzlers and some murderers. That this condition ought not to exist needs no demonstration. The superintendent of the asylum, Dr. Godding, says that he is helpless in the matter; that he tries to keep the vicious separated from the innocent, but finds it next to impossible. The attorney general continues to avail himself of the privilege to send alleged insane criminals to the asylum; and yet, they say, nobody is to blame for the shameful and inexcusable conditions which prevail.

Upwards of 150 soldiers of the war with Spain have been sent to St. Elizabeth's. The doctors and nurses say that nearly all of them are young men suffering from melancholia and dementia. Without exception, they have been averse to eating, all of them being suspicious of their food, and eating only when required to do so with gentle persuasion. The course of treatment has been principally the administering of tonics, by trained nurses who have shown kindness, tenderness and womanly solicitude for their health. Those who have been induced to partake liberally of food, such as milk and cereals, have gradually recovered, and one-third of them have been dismissed as permanently cured. About 50 of them are now regarded as incurable. Their melancholia continues, and they eat only when constrained to do so. Consequently their physical vigor is depleted and they are slowly wasting away.

Although the number of inmates of St. Elizabeth's increases, the congress has made no increase in the annual appropriation for their support, maintenance and treatment. It is presumed by the congress that 1,400 patients will have \$250 each per year de-

ranges and is there esteemed, though unworthy even there of the esteem in which it is held, I have no doubt. Of late this weed is creeping northward. It has invaded West Virginia. It has crossed the Ohio river and is seen in Ohio and Pennsylvania and doubtless eastward. It comes first as a single tuft of yellowish red grass, standing above the other grasses. It has a light, cottony seed and feathery top. The seed blows about and the clumps increase. Sooner or later all the valuable grasses have disappeared and the sedge reigns supreme. Then the field must be plowed, cleaned and reseeded. It is hard to plow, but doubtless is of benefit as a soil builder, at least as a soil fertility arrester.

I know of townships that once were excellent grazing countries that are now practically worthless because of having been overspread with this vile weed. It is especially dangerous to allow it to get started where the plow cannot, or should not, go. Hand labor can cope with it only when first it makes its advance.

Another matter. Northern men have made sad mistakes in making locations in the south where the land was overrun with broom-sedge which in their inexperience they mistook for grass. Lands have been bought at far more than their real values, live stock has been turned on broom-sedge pastures and been starved, almost before the owners realized the cause of the trouble. One should study this matter well before investing in a farm in the south. Of course it may grow on good land; only do not depend on the sedge to support any northern bred animals.

Dig out and burn the first clump that appears in your neighborhood and tell your neighbors of the danger. A stitch in time saves more than 900 in such case as this.—Joseph E. Wing, in Country Gentleman.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

DEADLIEST OF WEEDS.

Broom Sedge, a Native of the South, Has Begun to Infest the North and West.

There is a weed far more deadly than and yet discussed, that is the broom sedge, *Andropogon scoparius*, the "grass" of the worn soils of the south. All southern farmers know this pernicious weed, that creeps into their pastures and meadows, rooting out timothy, rooting out blue-grass, rooting out all useful vegetation, covering the abandoned fields with a reddish brown and waving in the wind like the grass of a western prairie. They know, too, that animals will starve to death when broom-sedge grows up to their eyes. It seems to have some nutritious qualities when green and fresh, and in the arid west it is a common grass on some



THE BROOM SEDGE.

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USE GOOD PAINT ONLY.

It Lengthens the Life and Usefulness of Lumber and the Metal in Farm Implements.

It is reckless to permit buildings, yard fences, wagons, machinery and implements to go without paint. A well-painted wire or yard fence, of course, looks better than one that is unpainted. But it is not the looks as much as the preservation of the object painted that is the purpose of painting. The life of anything that we usually paint is greatly lengthened by an application of a coat of paint. There is usually too much false economy where we paint a building. The average man thinks he can do it the cheapest. Never was a greater mistake made. "How can it be done the best?" should be the inquiry. Many paints hardly last a year. They crack and blister and by holding the dampness in these cracks, are worse than no paint. Pure white lead and oil will last seven or eight years; and if once or twice during that time a coat of oil is applied, the surface will be brightened and the protection increased. In the use of good paint some one who understands something about painting had better be employed. The job will be more neatly and economically done.—Western Plowman.

Manure for Early Potatoes.

It is hardly possible to make land too rich where the early crop of potatoes is to be planted. The rich soil insures early growth of the plants, and that they will come up with thick, vigorous stalks, which is the unfailing sign of a good crop. Too much manure will cause rot in potatoes late in the season, but with early potatoes the crop is generally harvested before it has time to either mature or rot. Generally the early potato crop may be got off in time to plant cabbage for a late crop, and there will be richer soil for the cabbage roots than there was while the potatoes were growing.

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COLOR IN POULTRY.

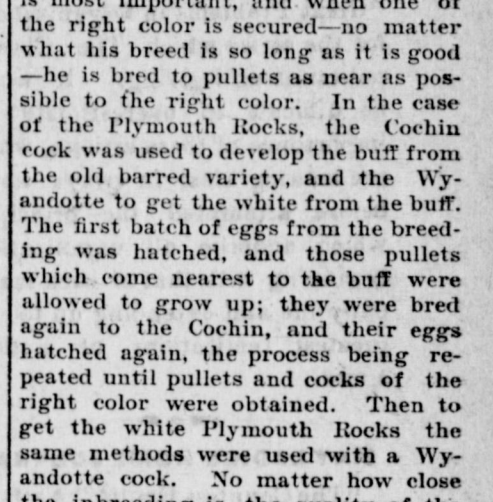
It Requires But a Few Years to Entirely Change the Colors of Any Particular Breed.

The Madison square poultry show held recently in New York was a most interesting exhibition of the different breeds, and the New York Post, discussing the exhibition, has this to say as to the production of the colors to which most fanciers attach so much importance: One interesting feature of the poultry show which closed recently in the Madison square garden was the exquisite coloring of the birds. The show of buff and white Plymouth Rocks was a particularly good one, and when it is considered that but a short time ago there were only one or two on exhibition, the increase to 60 this year is remarkable. This is due to fashion more than anything else, as the few shown were so much liked that the breeders went to work at once to develop those colors. That it can be done is evident from the number shown this year. They are all high-class birds, and are the culling from many more than were entered. The method of producing the colors wanted is simple. The cock is the one which is most important, and when one of the right color is secured—no matter what his breed is so long as it is good—he is bred to pullets as near as possible to the right color. In the case of the Plymouth Rocks, the Cochin cock was used to develop the buff from the old barred variety, and the Wyandotte to get the white from the buff. The first batch of eggs from the breeding was hatched, and those pullets which come nearest to the buff were allowed to grow up; they were bred again to the Cochin, and their eggs hatched again, the process being repeated until pullets and cocks of the right color were obtained. Then to get the white Plymouth Rocks the same methods were used with a Wyandotte cock. No matter how close the inbreeding is, the quality of the birds or the eggs is not affected. With other breeds, the colors wanted are produced in the same way, and it requires but a few years to entirely change the colors of any breed.

FANCY EGG TRADE.

Poultrymen Should Aim to Sell Directly to Consumers Able to Pay Fair Prices.

Do not sell to local store-keepers if you can do better at a distance. If possible, secure customers among clubs, fashionable hotels, and high-class private trade. Make egg production a study. Manage so as to have an abundance of eggs when prices are at their best. In regard to the color of the shell, it pays to cater to the wishes of your trade. The Leghorns, Spanish and Minorcas are all producers of white eggs. Brahmans, Langshans, Cochins and Wyandottes lay brown eggs. The flavor of eggs is affected by the food. To produce fine fla-



SELLING EGGS IN BASKETS.

vored eggs, the hens should be fed on clean food. The feed trough, drinking vessels and the litter in which the grain is scattered should be clean. Keep your hens out of the barnyard and hog lots. The unpleasant odor and favor of some eggs are caused more by the putrid meat and decaying vegetables that the hens have eaten than by age. Egg cases are cheap, and you should have your own. Keep them clean, and when the fillers become soiled replace them with clean ones. Gather the eggs every evening and put them in the cases as you collect them; this plan will save handling them again. A strictly fresh egg has an attractive "bloom" that disappears with age and is rubbed off by handling. Keep all the small eggs and those that are soiled for home use.—M. B. Keech, in Farm and Home.

Sheep Eat Many Weeds.

The fact that sheep will eat many weeds that cattle refuse is a point in their favor which should not be overlooked. If the weeds are kept down by sheep they will be destroyed, thus saving labor to the farmer, which is the important item in the expenses. An old sheep breeder, who has made sheep his specialty for years, reports that there are several sources of profit from the flock. First comes mutton, then lambs and next wool, to which may be added the destruction of weeds and the improvement of the land, the sheep dropping the manure uniformly over the surface of the land, and pressing it into the soil with their feet.

Fresh Blood as Food.

The albumen, or white, of an egg is somewhat similar to blood in composition, and the poultryman will find it very profitable to procure fresh blood from the slaughter-houses wherever it can be obtained. It can be put in a bag and cooked, or it may be mixed with two parts corn meal and one part shorts, baked into cakes, and crumbled for the fowls whenever it is needed. Fed to hens it increases egg production, being cheaper than meat and much more beneficial.—Farm and Fireside.

The Quality and Quantity of Wool.

The quality and quantity of wool depends on the condition of the sheep, the well fed sheep producing the best and the heaviest fleece.

No fear shall we go away; How to the line, 'till ships fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$3.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE!

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and Mixed routes, listing destinations like Cedar Grove, Elm Dale, and Strong City with corresponding times.

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Table listing County Officers including Representative, Treasurer, Clerk, Sheriff, and various Commissioners.

Table listing Societies such as A. F. & A. M., C. O. F. S., and others, along with their meeting schedules.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Local news snippets including 'New goods at THE RACKET', 'C. M. Gregory is at Joplin this week', and 'June Smith is reported to be better'.

Bargains in Steel Enamelled ware and Tinware at THE RACKET. Misses Kittie Houghton and Stella Conaway visited at Saffordville, the fore part of the week.

Harry Eales, who was clerking for E. & E. C. Gorvin, returned last evening to Burton. Money to patent ideas may be secured by our aid, address The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Geo. McKinley, of Clarke City, visited her niece, Mrs. Clara Higbee, last Monday. Mrs. J. C. Farrington and niece, Elizabeth Lantry, of Strong City, are visiting in Kansas City.

If you want corn chop, flour, bran or shorts, go and shake hands with H. L. Hunt before you buy. Miss Pearl Crawford, of Eureka Springs, Ark., has returned here. Her health is quite poorly.

Mrs. Dr. Steele, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from her grand-father, W. T. Peter, of Chanute. A fire and burglar proof safe and set of postoffice fixtures for sale. Apply at the COURT office.

Wm. O'Byrne's son, of Strong City, is improving from quite a spell of inflammatory rheumatism. Some walnut posts for sale. Apply to Jas. Drummond on Diamond Creek four miles north of Elm Dale.

Mrs. Chas. Shaw, of Strong City, is at her mother's bed side, at Council Grove. Her mother is quite ill. A. J. Houghton has purchased the residence from the State Exchange Bank, second house east of Eureka House.

D. M. ("Tad") Smith, returned last evening, from Prescott, Ariz., to be with his brother, Juse, who is quite sick. Chas. Winters has resigned his position at the Insane Asylum, at Topeka, and has resumed his duty as night watch.

The four-year-old son of Mrs. C. W. White, of Strong City, who got his leg quite badly cut, some time ago, is no better. Mrs. Lottie Perry visited her son, F. Lester Perry, Monday afternoon. She went to Newton, that evening, to visit her daughter.

Chas. Bundy an old resident of Toledo township and a nephew of T. G. Allen was drowned at Galena, Monday afternoon. Nelson Peterson, who had been at Holbrook, Arizona, for some time past, cutting stone for B. Lantry's Sons, returned last week to Strong.

Mrs. Hattie MacKenzie, of Elm Dale, will leave next Wednesday, for Liverpool, England. Her many friends here will regret her departure. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.

If any one wants to see the finest poultry catalog published, send stamp to O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kansas. While Mrs. Tuttle and Mrs. Johnson were returning from the funeral, last Sunday, a wheel came off of their buggy, near the bridge. Doing no further damage.

Holmes' Boys Band will give a Street Concert every Saturday during the month of May, at 2:30 p. m. Come out and spend a delightful hour each Saturday. The Triple Tie Benefit Association of Strong City, will give an entertainment and supper at the Lodge Hall, Friday evening, May 12th, to which the families of the members are invited.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM EDWARD TIMMONS—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." Yes; the above will truly apply to the subject of this tribute, for one of nature's noblemen, has finally fallen down in the struggle of life—William Edward Timmons, editor and proprietor of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, who died, after a brief illness, at his home in this city, on Friday, May 5th, 1899, and was buried at the Catholic Cemetery at Strong City on Sunday, May 7th, 1899.

He was born at Mansfield, Ky., Sept. 29th, 1841, went to Louisville, when a boy, where he attended school and afterwards became principal of a school in that city. He was in the U. S. Quartermasters' Department, at Nashville, Tenn., during the war of the Rebellion, worked as a reporter on the Louisville Courier Journal, came to Kansas in 1873 and was employed on the Leavenworth Times, and in 1874, came to Chase County, Kansas, and began the publication of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, was Postmaster at Cottonwood Falls, during Cleveland's administration. On Sept. 1st, 1879, he was married to Mildred C. Ratcliffe, at LaGrange, Ky. Mrs. Timmons, survives her honored husband, universally respected by all who know her, with her are living six children—James, Edward, John, Bessie, Mary and Mildred, three boys and three girls. William Timmons, a most promising and lovable young man, having died and gone to rest, preceding his father a few months ago.

Our dear friend and neighbor deserves all the praise and honest respect can give him, and it is well that there is no night or darkness in Heaven. He was the most sympathetic man that ever lived, and grieved more over the sorrows of others than his own, there was never a person too poor or friendless to come to get advice or sympathy of him. It is a consolation then to his friends that there are no sad partings there, no funeral processions, no death knells, no graves opened, and that he simply will be watching and waiting to greet those whom he so much loved on earth, when they too, become weary, and have to lie down as he did, and go hence to that bourne from whence no traveler returns.

In politics he was a consistent Democrat, and in the conduct of his newspaper, the COURANT, he was fair and honorable in all cases. He was a loyal personal friend, who never forgot a friendly act towards himself. He was generous to a fault, and most sincerely, sympathizer with all people in distress. He had hosts of friends amongst all classes of politics and religions, and the great number of people who attended his funeral, attests fully the appreciation of this community for his memory and worth.

His life light burned out. Yes the friendly beacon is gone. On the billowy seas we now swear sail On rock bound ocean we are alone. The head light we no more behold, But our voyage through sea or vale Will, we trust be ever fearless and bold.

Life's taper's burned down. Yes our malnoury for support is left. Our keel has been rent and our craft We must float on a creaking and cleft. For our pilot's lamp is left on shore And guide alone 'cross the mighty main For our pennant we shall see no more.

The wick of life burned out. The substance of life have sank in the west. But hope of immortality is sweet. We know our dear ones are at rest. Guided by the great Art Light above, And o'er life's ocean by faith we may meet. In a haven of peace, happiness and love. M. E. J.

PROBATE COURT: Isabella McDowell, executrix of Chas. McDowell, deceased, made first annual settlement April 25th. A temporary injunction was issued in favor of D. C. Morris, restraining the sheriff from collecting personal property tax for Kearwood county; the same having been paid in Chase county.

April 29, Andrew Hall, guardian of Bertha C. Hall, made first annual settlement. Final settlement of F. M. Lyon administrator of the estate of A. D. Lyon deceased, approved.

Final settlement of Ruhema Hays, guardian of the estate of Sybil C. Hays, minor heirs of Chas. H. Hays, deceased, approved and discharged guardians.

Annual settlement of Mrs. Mary Welts administratrix of the estate of Andrew Welts, deceased, settlement approved, recorded and filed.

CARD OF THANKS. We herewith take this means of testifying our ever grateful appreciation to all those who so generously condescended with us in our bereavement, and assisted in paying the last respects to him who was to us husband and father. Mrs. R. G. FERLET AND FAMILY.

MICA Axle Grease advertisement with logo and text: 'It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill if you grease the wagon wheels with MICA Axle Grease'.

Sit Down A Moment

and think it over. Have your wants, caused by house-cleaning, been fully supplied? If not, you may find some things here that will interest you. We are closing out a very nice Floor Matting at 12 1/2c; another one much better at 19c well worth 25c. You can buy a Moquette Rug 18x36, floral design, beautifully shaded, at 85c. Smyrna Rug 30x60 at \$1.75. Chenille and Art Demin Table Cover only 95c. A better one Tinsel Persian design for \$1.25. A Dining Table Cover, reversible Persian design, large and heavy, well worth \$5.00 for \$3.49. Art Demin Portieres, beautiful designs, priced from \$2.50 to \$5.00.

When You Want Shoes that will give satisfaction, try our Shoe Department. E. & E. C. GORVIN, The New Cash Store.

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE

M.M.S. Poultry Fence advertisement featuring a circular logo with a rooster and the text 'M.M.S. SEE THAT MARK?' and 'Patented July 21, 1896. (TRADE MARK.) Patented July 6, 1897.'

50 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 1/2 as many posts as the old style netting and makes a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

City Dads Meet.

The city council met Monday night in adjourned session. The Mayor and Councilmen McDaniel, LaCoss and Harris were present. McDaniel was elected president of the council for this year.

Mayor Newton announced the following committees: On finance—McDaniel, Harris and Gregory; street and alley—LaCoss, Smith and Gregory; ordinance—Harris, Smith and McDaniel; license—Smith, LaCoss and Harris.

The Mayor appointed Wm. Muselman as poundmaster and J. D. Minnick as city treasurer, who were confirmed. The marshal and night watch were each allowed a salary of ten dollars a month.

Ordinance No. 251, opening the alley running north and south through block 32, was passed. Phil Goodreau was allowed seven dollars for publishing ordinance number 250. Wm. Blurton was allowed 50 cents for hauling a carcass.

Harris and LaCoss were appointed a committee to ascertain prices on street lamps and report next meeting.

Meeting of Board of Equalization.

State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Notice is hereby given that the board of county commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, will meet as a board of equalization at the office of the county clerk on the first Monday in June, 1899, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation and the assessment of property as returned by the township assessors for the year 1899, at which meeting any aggrieved meeting in Bazaar township may appear, and any error in assessment will be corrected. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

State of Kansas, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, April 24, 1899. Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of April, 1899, a petition signed by John Kelly and 12 others, was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Beginning at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section ten (10), township twenty-one (21) range eight (8) east, thence east eighty rods, thence south eighty rods, to intersect the present road running east and west. Said road to be 40 feet wide and laid on the said 40 rods. Also to vacate the road made useless by establishing the proposed road.

Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Dick Hays, Geo. Jackson and Ed. Beede as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the place of beginning, in Bazaar township on Wednesday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1899, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing and make report therefor as the law directs.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners Attest: M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, May 5, 1899. Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of April 1899, a petition signed by E. K. Chesney and 24 others, was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road described as follows, viz: Commencing at the east terminus of E. T. Baker road, 30 rods south of northwest corner of north west quarter of section 23, township 20, range 8 east. Thence east on north side of quarter line to the intersection of Main street of Bazaar as originally platted, thence southeast on Main street to Palmer avenue; thence northeast on line of said Palmer avenue to intersect the county road on north line of northwest quarter of section 33, township 20, range 8. Said road to be sixty feet wide.

Final Tax Notice.

State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of Treasurer of Chase County, Kansas, March 30, 1899. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the 1st day of Sept. 1896, for taxes of 1895, will be deemed to the purchaser thereof unless redeemed on or before the 23rd day of Sept. 1899 and that the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and town lot calculated to the 23rd day of September, 1899, is set opposite each description of land and town lot.

Table listing tax notices for BAZAAR TOWNSHIP and MATFIELD TOWNSHIP, including names like S H Warren, G W Venable, and W J Jones with amounts.

Table listing tax notices for CEDAR TOWNSHIP and COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP, including names like S H Warren, Augusta Huffman, and Austin & Tomlinson with amounts.

Table listing tax notices for DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP, including names like S H Warren, J F & S R Campbell, and Alice L Kerr with amounts.

Table listing tax notices for FALLS TOWNSHIP and TOLEDO TOWNSHIP, including names like Fred Cahoon, John E Giligan, and John E Giligan with amounts.

Table listing tax notices for NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS, including names like Eleanor Rosan, S J Evans, and Mary J Manley with amounts.

Table listing tax notices for EMBLE'S ADD. TO STRONG CITY, including names like John Emalle, Amelia Brown, and W H Beck with amounts.

Table listing tax notices for RIVERSIDE ADD. TO STRONG CITY, including names like D K Carter, D K Carter, and J F Kiker with amounts.

Table listing tax notices for MITCHELL'S ADD. TO MATFIELD GREEN, including names like J S Mitchell, CRAWFORD'S ADD. TO CLEMENTS, and J B Talkington with amounts.

Table listing tax notices for Supplemental Sales, including names like D L Surlis, Louisiana Naylor, and J F Perkins with amounts.

Table listing tax notices for Sale of School Land, including names like J C Farrington, Wm. LaCoss, and Miss Myrtle Race with amounts.

Table listing tax notices for Sale of School Land, including names like Leo Holz, Miss Julia Gregory, and Mrs. L. A. Murray with amounts.

LOYALTY.

Two friends I have, long loved and trusted long. One, turning ever toward life's fairest side, And fearing lest it slip his grasp, would hide From his soul's inward eye all sight of wrong—



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DAURIAE.

Dauriae, commanding outpost where scene is laid, tells the story. De Gomeron is in temporary command, appointed by Gen. de Rone to examine into a charge against Dauriae. Nicholas, a sergeant, brings in a man and woman, from king's camp at Le Fere, prisoners. Dauriae, angered by insulting manner of Gomeron toward woman, strikes him, duel follows and prisoners escape. Dauriae is followed by appearance of de Rone, and Dauriae is told he will hang if found alive at close of tomorrow's battle.

CHAPTER XVI.—CONTINUED.

"This settles our going out to-night," I went on, "there is but one thing to do to-morrow—to find the house. It will be easy to discover if madame is within. After that I propose to rescue by the ordinary means of the law."

I took his hand in all frankness, and he embraced me as a son, and then, in a while, Belin said: "We must be up and doing early to-morrow, and d'Auriae is in need of rest. He will share my bed here to-night, and harkoe, Palin! Rouse us with the dawn."

We then parted, the Pantins showing the Huguenot to his chamber, and Jacques but waiting for a moment or so to help me off with my dripping things. My valises were still lying in the room, and I was thus enabled to get the change of apparel so much needed.

When at last we were abed I found it impossible to sleep, and Belin was at first equally wakeful. For this I was thankful, as I began to grow despondent, and felt that after all I had lost the game utterly. But the viscompte's courage never faltered, and in spite of myself I began to be cheered by his hopefulness. He explained to me fully how came that he was at the Rue des Deux Mondes. He wished to discuss with Palin some means for discovering me, and as the Huguenot, fearing to return to the rue Varenne after what had happened, and yet unwilling to leave Paris, had sought Pantin's home, de Belin had determined to pass the night here to consult with him, giving out to his people that he had gone on a business to Mouceaux.

"I will see Sully the first thing to-morrow," he said, as we discussed our plans, "and if I mistake not, it is more than madame we will find at the Toison d'Or. Be of good cheer, d'Auriae—your lady will come to no harm. The carmaguer is playing too great a game to kill a goose that is likely to lay him golden eggs. I'm afraid, though, he has spoiled a greater game for his master."

"How do you mean?" I asked, interested in spite of myself. "Only this, that unless you are extremely unfortunate I regard the rescue of Mme. de Bidache as certain—I am as certain that this will lead to the arrest of de Gomeron and his confederates—they will taste the wheel, and that makes loose tongues, and it may lead to details concerning M. de Byron that we sadly need."

"There is the edict, of course," said de Belin, "but madame's evidence will absolve you, and we can arrange that you are not put to the question at once." The cool way in which he said this would have moved me to furious anger against him did I not know him to be so true a friend. As it was I said sharply: "Thank you; I will take care that the wheel does not touch me."

CHAPTER XVII.

MAITRE PANTIN SELLS CABBAGES.

At last, just as my patience was worn to its last shred, I saw the glaze in the window begin to whiten, and almost immediately after heard footsteps on the landing. This was enough for me, and unable to be still longer, I sprang out of bed and hastened to open the door myself. It admitted Jacques, and a figure in whom I should never have recognized the notary had I not known that it could be no other than Pantin. Jacques bore a tray loaded with refreshments and Pantin held a lantern, for it was still dark, in one hand, and something that looked like the folds of a long cloak hung in the loop of his arm. The noise of their entrance woke de Belin. With a muttered exclamation I did not catch he aroused himself, and the candles being lit we proceeded to make a hasty toilet. As I drew on my boots I saw they were yet wet and muddy, and was about to ret Jacques when Pantin anticipated: "I told him to let them be so, monsieur—you have a part to play—put this over your left eye." And with these words he handed me a huge patch. Then in place of my own hat, I found I had to wear a frayed cap of a dark sage-green velvet with a scarecrow looking white feather sticking from it. Lastly, Pantin flung over my shoulders a long cloak of the same color as the cap, and seemingly as old. It fell almost down to my heels and was fastened at the throat by a pair of leather straps in lieu of a clasp.

"Faith!" exclaimed the viscompte, as he stood a little to one side and surveyed me, "if you play up to your dress you are more likely to adorn than raise the gallows Jacques spoke of." Then Pantin and I started off on our search for the Toison d'Or. As he closed the entrance door behind him carefully and Jacques turned the key, I looked up and down the rue des Deux Mondes, but there was not a soul stirring.

All Paris was asleep. Above us the sky still swarmed with stars, though a pale band of light was girdling the horizon. Here and there in the heaving mist on the river we saw the feeble glimmer of a lantern that had survived through the night and still served to mark the spot where a boat was moored. All around us the outlines of the city rose in a brown silhouette, but the golden cross on the spire of Notre Dame had already caught the dawn, and blazed like a beacon against the gray of the sky overhead. We pushed on briskly, and by the time we had reached St. Jacques we were warm enough, despite the chilliness of the morning. At a stall near the church, and hard by the Pont Notre Dame, Pantin purchased a quantity of vegetables, bidding me to keep a little ahead of him in future, and guide him in this manner as far as I knew. Whilst he was filling his basket I turned up rue St. Martin, wondering what the notary's object could be in transforming himself into a street hawker. I went slowly, stopping every now and again to see if Pantin was following,

and observed that he kept on the side of the road opposite to me, and ever and again kept calling out his wares in a monotonous sing-song tone. Thus far, and for a space further, I knew the road, and observing that Pantin was able to keep me well in view, increased my pace, until at last we came to the cross street near which I had met the jealous Mangel and his wife. Up the cross street I turned without hesitation, now almost facing the tall spire that had been my landmark, and I began to think I would be able to trace my way to the Toison d'Or without difficulty when I suddenly came to a standstill and faltered, for there were half a dozen lanes that ran this way and that, and for the life of me I could not tell which was the one I had taken but a few hours before, so different did they look now to what they had appeared by moonlight. As I halted in a doubting manner, Pantin hurried up, and there being one or two near me, began to urge me to buy his cabbages. I made a pretense of putting him off, and then the strangers, having passed, I explained I had lost my bearings. "I see a wineshop open across the road, chevalier—go in and call for a flask and await me," he answered rapidly.

I nodded, and bidding him begone in a loud tone, swaggered across the street, and entering the den, it could be called by no other name, shouted for a litre of Beaugency and flung myself down on a rough stool with a clatter of my sword and a great showing of the pistol butts that stuck out from my belt. The cabaret had just opened, but early as I was I was not the first customer, for a man was sitting, half asleep, half drunk, on one of the foul-smelling benches, and as I called for my wine he rose up, muttering: "Beaugency! He wants Beaugency. There is none here," he went on, in a maudlin manner turning to me, "at the Toison d'Or—"

I almost started at the words, but the landlord, whose face appeared from behind a cask at my shout, and whose countenance now showed the utmost anger at his old client's speech, suddenly seized him by the neck and hustled him from the room. "The drunken knave," he said, with a great oath, "to say that I kept no Beaugency. Here, captain," and he handed me a litre, with a much-stained glass, "here is Beaugency that comes from More's own cellars," and he looked knowingly at me.

Not wishing to hold converse with the fellow, I filled the glass, and then, flinging him a crown, bade him drink the rest of the bottle for good luck. The scoundrel drank it there and then, and as soon as he had done so returned to the charge.



SUDDENLY SEIZED HIM BY THE BACK OF THE NECK.

"It is good wine, eh, captain?" "It is," I answered dryly, but he was not to be denied. "Monsieur is out early, I see." "Monsieur is out late, you mean," I made answer, playing my part and longing for Pantin to return. "Ho! ho!" he roared. "A good joke. Captain, I do not know you, but tell me your name, and curse me if I do not drink your health in Arbois the day you ride to Montfaucon."

"You will know my name soon enough," I answered, humoring the fellow, "and I promise to send you the Arbois the day I ride there. I may tell you that it was the Toison d'Or I was recommended by my friends, but your Beaugency and your company are so good, comper, that shall make this my house to call during my stay in the Fauborg St. Martin." And at that moment I caught sight of Pantin. "There is another crown to drink to our friendship, and, mind you, keep as good a flask for me against my return at noon. Au revoir. I have a business at my lodging."

The wretch overwhelmed me with thanks and stood at the door watching me as I crossed over the street with a warning glance to Pantin, and strolled slowly onward. A little further on I turned to my left, keeping well in the middle of the road to avoid the filth and refuse thrown carelessly on each side, and as I turned I saw that my man had gone in. I was certain of one thing, that the Toison d'Or was not far off, and whilst I picked my way slowly along, Pantin came up to me with his sing-song whine. "Have you found it?" I asked in a low tone. "No," he sang out.

"At this moment a figure rose up from the steps of a house, where I had noticed it crouching a few steps from me, and swung forward. "Hole! 'Tis monsieur le capitaine—has your excellency tasted the Beaugency—the dog poison? I tell your excellency, there is but one house in the Faubourg where they sell it—the Toison d'Or."

"Go and drink some there, then," and I tossed him a piece of silver. He picked it up from the road where it had fallen, like a dog snatching at a bone, and then stood surveying the coin which he held in the open palm of his hand. "You might," he said, "they wouldn't serve me," and then with drunken familiarity he came close to my elbow. "I'll show you the Toison

d'Or. It is there—the second turn to the left and then straight before you. As for me—I go back to taste Grigot's Beaugency—his dog poison," he repeated with the spiteful insistence of a man in his cups.

"The fool in his folly speaketh wisdom," Pantin muttered under his breath, and then the man, staggering from me, attempted to go back whence he had been flung. But either the morning air was too strong for him, or else he was taken with a seizure of some kind, for ere he had gone ten paces he fell forward on his face and lay there in the slime of the street.

At any other time I would have stopped to assist the man, but now I could only look upon his condition as a direct interposition of Providence, and I let him lay where he had fallen. "Come, Pantin," I cried, "we have found the spot."

Following the direction given by our guide, we found he had not deceived us, and in a few minutes I was standing at the entrance of the blind passage at one end of which was the Toison d'Or. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

TRANSIENT FAME.

Only the Very Few Live Long in the Memory of Man—Many Bitter Disappointments.

The cold fact is that the great mass of reputations, in literature as elsewhere, are small affairs, and transient at that—comets rather than stars, and not especially brilliant while they remain above the horizon. Like "our little systems" of theology, metaphysics or what not, "they have their day and cease to be," and while they last they generally cause less stir than did the little systems.

Something was done lately in commemoration of Thomas Haynes Bayly (1797-1839), "the most popular English song writer of his age" after Tom Moore. His lyrics were known in every drawing-room 50 years ago, but how many in our generation had ever heard of him? Somebody the other day called attention to the fact that Philip James Bailey, author of the brilliant, if erratic, "Festus" (1839), is still living. This was a surprise to the superfluous veterans who had read the book and remembered it. Yet these two were in their time larger figures than most of our living poets. So perishable and perfidious a thing is fame. The young writer whose heart swells with innocent joy at beholding his first effusions in print may fondly fancy himself on the high road to immortality. He is a pathetic spectacle to his seniors, reminding them of the Old man in a boat. Who cried "I'm afloat, I'm afloat!"

Alas, many have floated on what seemed a full tide of renown, only to be stranded before their voyage had run a lifetime.—Lippincott's.

Gladstone's Courtesy.

In general society perhaps the most engaging quality of Mr. Gladstone was his old world courtesy to everyone. It was not put on or put off. It was invariable, universal and consistent. He had the ceremonious manner of the old school. Towards intellectual inferiors his manner was deferential; careless observers might regard his humility as assumed, or even as hypocritical. It was nothing of the kind. Mr. Gladstone lived in the presence of the unseen. Like the Puritans of old, he saw the hand of God in all events of life. To him earthly distinctions were of no account. Did he not refuse an earldom? On the rich and the eloquent, on the nobles and dignitaries, he looked down with contempt, for he was rich in a treasure that thieves cannot break through nor steal; he was eloquent in a language revealed to him from on high; he was noble by the right of an earlier creation than any inscribed in the college of arms, and the priesthood of his life was conferred by an imposition of a mightier Hand than the successor of St. Augustine. With this paucity of spiritual armor, which shut him off from the large majority of prosperous and worldly minds, he eagerly sought information from babes and sucklings.—Harper's Weekly.

An Ingenious Trap.

The mother of a nobleman who once represented a division of Manchester in the English parliament had a maid who seemed to childish eyes extremely old. The children of the family longed to know her age, but were much too well bred to ask a question which they felt would be painful; so they sought to attain the desired end by a system of ingenious traps. The boy chanced in a lucky hour to find in his "Book of Useful Knowledge" the tradition that the aloe flower blossomed only once in 100 years. He instantly saw his opportunity, and, accosting the maid, asked, insinuatingly: "Susan, have you often seen the aloe flower?"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Confession.

Mrs. Mellish—Since we are married, Harold, you hardly ever tell me that you couldn't live without me, as you used to before our wedding.

Mr. Mellish—Well, of course, you didn't make me hold up my right hand and swear every night before going to bed, then, that I hadn't told a lie to you during the day.—Chicago Evening News.

They Will Tell.

"What do you think will be the outcome of the war?" said Mrs. Darley to Mrs. Eastlake.

"I shall not make up my mind until I hear what the college graduates have to say about it in their commencement essays," replied Mrs. Eastlake.—N. Y. Journal.

A Boy's Idea.

Mother—Harold, now God made everything to be of some use in this world. Now, what did he make a cat for? Harold—So a boy would have something to plug stones at.—Up to Date.



HOME-MADE BROODER.

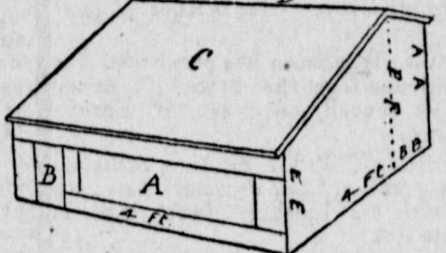
It is Easily Managed and Reasonably Sure to Give Satisfaction to All Who Try It.

The brooder here illustrated is cheap, easily made and successful in every way. I have two, and have never lost a chick in them. It is double throughout. The lining is ship lap put on crossways. The outside is fine flooring put on up and down. The framework is two by four ripped in two. The floors are four inches apart. The lower one is nailed to the bottom of brooder. The upper one can be put on slats so as to be easily removed and cleaned.

A is a three glass window, which we purchased, and secured one that would just fit the space.

B is an egress door, hinged and opening down, for chicks to pass in or out.

C is roof in the form of a door opening upward, allowing inside to be easily cleaned. D D hinges on roof doors. E E one and one-half feet high; F F is two feet high; A A is one foot ten inches high. B B is the distance from A A to F F, one foot. This we heated with a common side lamp. Midway between the ends, and against the back wall, cut a circle hole in the upper floor large enough to admit the bowl of the lamp which rests on the bottom floor. Have the tinner make a chimney similar to those used on incubator lamps. Now when lamp is in position place a gallon tin can, with top and bottom removed, over it so as to keep the chick from lamp. A piece of stove pipe will do. Do not have it higher than the lamp. In top of brooder, close to the roof, hang a piece of tin or sheet iron to throw the heat back to the floor. I used a washboiler cover which just fitted the small space in roof. This gives top heat and prevents leg weakness.



EASILY CONSTRUCTED BROODER.

In the back of brooder, at the bottom, bore holes through the two walls, between the two floors, and on each side of the lamp, to give the lamp air, or it will not burn. I left no place in mine for ventilation. The chicks did not need it. I have never had more than 100 in at a time, and now that the weather is warmer I leave a space of about one inch under the roof door at night.—Mrs. Mabel Treloar, in Agricultural Epitome.

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HINTS FOR BEEKEEPERS.

Tall sections require more honey to fill them.

Feeding should begin as soon as warm weather sets in.

The average life of a queen bee is about two and a half years.

Many keepers clip the queen's wings when they give their swarms.

Old queens may be moderately productive early in the spring.

Young queens are the most prolific and are less inclined to swarm.

Stimulative feeding is the means by which colonies are made strong.

Some queens are better at three years old than others are at two years.

Italian bees are better workers and are more easily controlled than black ones.

Approach a hive of bees from the side or rear, so as not to disturb the bees at work.

Strong colonies prevented from swarming is the key to large honey crops.

If moth once gain a footing in the hives the colonies will soon be destroyed.

Basswood is said to be the greatest honey producer for the time that it is in bloom.

There is no possible economy in taking from a strong colony to build up a weak one.

Any colony of bees will be capable of turning robbers if proper inducements are offered.

Colonies that are well fed will increase to more than double the number of those not fed.

Leaving honey about at any time where they can get at it will often start the bees to robbing.

There must be promptness in putting on surplus boxes or sections whenever the hives are crowded.

A large number of extra combs are necessary when extracted honey is the object sought.—St. Louis Republic.

Nest That Is Louse Proof.

The location of the nest has much to do with a good hatch. The best place is a moist cellar. Having selected a suitable place for the nest, dig a hole about one foot deep and one foot across. In the bottom of this hole put some coal ashes and sulphur. Over this foundation make the nest of tobacco stems, or of the best material you can get. Shape your nest to suit your hen and make a box large enough to cover it, with a hole in the box large enough to admit a good-sized hen, and your nest is complete. You will notice in what a contented and comfortable way the hen will settle on the nest, with no lice to suck her blood.—C. W. McQueen, in Farm and Home.

Bee feeding must be done regularly in order to secure the best results.

If the bees are fed too heavily the combs will be filled up.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

What Modern Entomological Science Has Done to Check the Ravages of the Pest.

No enemy to the wheat grower is more generally dreaded than the Hessian fly. It is more than 120 years since this pest was first introduced into this country, as it is supposed to have been brought by Hessian soldiers, who brought out and scattered straw which contained either the larvae or the perfect insect. That was in eastern New York, and the pest spread westward at the rate of about 20 miles per year. When western New York became the great wheat granary of the country, the Hessian fly was reckoned the most destructive enemy that the wheat grower had. But pretty soon farmers learned never to follow wheat after wheat, on account of the scattered grain, which would give a chance for the female fly to deposit her eggs. By putting off wheat sowing until after the first frost, immunity from the pest was secured for the following year. There was usually, however, enough scattering wheat that comes up early to make a place for the fly to deposit her eggs.

There are various parasites that keep the Hessian fly in check. It was the absence of these that at first made the fly so destructive. But of late years scientific entomologists have discovered so many parasites both of American and European origin that there is now but little trouble from the fly. Where the fly was once most abundant in the spring wheat regions of Iowa, the entomologist in that state found difficulty in procuring a single perfect specimen. Wherever the parasite has not yet reached, the Hessian fly may prove very destructive if it should gain entrance. But there are now so many known parasites that the pest cannot make great headway without arousing the attention of all over the country in efforts to destroy it. The great droughts which often prevail in some of the western wheat-growing states so dry up the plant that the egg or the larva perish, as it is too dry for them. It is an insect that, unlike most others, needs a moist, cool climate for its best development.—American Cultivator.

ADDITION TO BARN.

A New England Idea for Storing Manure and Retaining Its Fertilizing Properties.

On many farms, especially in New England, are to be seen simple shed roofs extending out over the manure heaps from the side of the barn. This answers in place of a manure cellar or shed, and keeps all rain and sun from the "mainspring" of farm operations. A way to secure two birds



ADDITION TO BARN.

with one stone is shown in the accompanying illustration. Here the manure shed roof is provided, but is put up in connection with the barn roof instead of joining the barn midway to its side. This gives just as much storage capacity to the barn, the addition opening right into the scaffold over the cattle quarters. This increased storage room will cost but a small sum, as the roof has to be provided in any case. The added room on many farms will be found most convenient.—N. Y. Tribune.

FEEDING THE LAMBS.

Especially Those That Need to Be Forced to Make Rapid Growth for the Market.

When a lamb is two weeks old it may be taught to eat a little dry food, by means of the hand. A mixture of clean, heavy oats, corn and linseed in equal parts, finely ground together, and slightly salted and sweetened with sugar, will be taken eagerly, and will help the growth very much. At the same time it is advisable to nourish the lambs through the ewes, by liberal feeding of grain of which a mixture of rye and buckwheat coarsely chopped together will be found better than corn, and if anything else is added it should be bran. This will increase the milk in quantity and quality and so help the lambs. By and by the lambs will take their meal themselves if the proper facilities are afforded by means of a small pen with creeps attached to it, and set in the fence. These creeps consist of openings in the fence just large enough for the lambs to creep through; and to prevent tearing of the wool the sides of the openings are guarded by rollers fitted into a sliding bar placed in the fence, by which the rollers may be drawn nearer to each other or widened as may be necessary to fit the lambs. The food is placed in these pens, and the lambs soon learn to creep through to get the meal. These hints are especially useful for the feeding of market lambs, which need to be forced as much as possible to make a rapid growth and lay on fat.—Henry Stewart, in Farm and Home.

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M QUAD'S FUN

FILLING THE BREACH.
They were to have a war-meeting at the courthouse, and a committee of three called upon Col. Claxton to see if he would be one of the speakers. As they were well aware of his prolixity and tenacity, the spokesman felt called upon to observe:

"Colonel, what we want is a short but fervent speech—something right to the point."
"Not over three hours' long I suppose?" queried the colonel.
"That is too long. We want about six speakers, and no one must occupy over 20 minutes. If you can make it fifteen it will be all the better."

"Let's see!" mused the colonel, as he took up a pencil and began figuring. "The Pilgrim Fathers will take up fifteen minutes at the least, to say nothing about Plymouth Rock. There should be as much time devoted to telling why and how the colonies came to rebel. It will take all of half an hour to describe Lexington and Bunker Hill, and there's an hour gone."

"But suppose you leave all that out?" was suggested.
"Couldn't be done, sir—couldn't be done. Can't have no speech without continuity. Got to begin at the beginning, you know. We'll say one hour to work the audience up to the outbreak of the war of 1776. Then comes the history of the long struggle. I'd skip a good deal, but it would certainly use up another hour."

"But, colonel, we want to raise a company for this present war, and what has passed has nothing to do with it."
"Couldn't leave out the past, sir—couldn't possibly do it. Got to get in the war of 1812, and that's another hour. Can't start a speech same as a clock. Got to lead up to a climax, too. And there's the Mexican war. I should want a full hour on that. And then the late war—another hour. I wouldn't agree to get through in less than four hours and a half, and it might be five hours."

"But couldn't you stand up and talk about Spain and Cuba, and finish up in a quarter of an hour?" asked the spokesman.
"Certainly not. We have got to go back and find how the Spaniards came to Cuba—how the Cubans have suffered—take everything in detail. I couldn't say a minute less than five hours."

"I'm afraid we couldn't hold the people that long."
"Then let 'em go. After I once get to speaking, what is the difference whether there is any audience or not? However, fix it to suit yourselves."

"How would it do, colonel," said the spokesman, after a consultation—"how would it do for you to wait a few days and then go to Cuba?"
"To talk to the Spaniards?"
"Yes."
"And to tire them into surrendering?"
"Exactly."

"Just as you say about it, I belong to my country. If I can help her more that way, then it's not for me to hold back. Just arrange things, and I will be on hand, and if a five or six hour speech don't fetch 'em, I'll make it fifteen or twenty."

HE HAD CHANGED.
The old Virginia colonel had lands on which there was a big deposit of coal, and though half a dozen parties had tried to purchase of him each one had failed to hit him right. A Baltimore syndicate finally sent a lawyer down, and the lawyer skirmished around to find out the old man's peculiarities before bringing up the land question. He was told that he would surely get the land if he prayed the colonel's war record, and one day he went over fully primed and began:

"Colonel, war is a dreadful thing, isn't it?"
"Powerful bad, sah—powerful bad," was the reply.
"But if affords individuals an opportunity to win glory and fame. Take your case, for instance. You went into the late war as a private, I believe?"
"Yes, sah—as a private."
"And you came out a colonel?"
"Yes, sah—as a kurnel."
"You couldn't have done that without being a brave man—the bravest of the brave. You made a record to be proud of for evermore."

"Well, I did the best I could," modestly replied the colonel.
"They tell me," resumed the lawyer, "that you saved Lee's army at Antietam."
"Mebbe so, mebbe so."
"And you saved Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville?"
"Perhaps I did, sah."
"And again you saved Lee at Gettysburg?"

"I have heard others say so, sah. Excuse me, but did you wish to see me on business this mornin'?"
"I called to see you about that land, colonel. I have heard also that if you could have had your way about things Richmond would never have surrendered."

"Jest so, sah—jest so. Had you come here a month ago and praised my war record as you've heaved should you that land, but I hev changed, sah—I hev changed. I hev gone out of the war and gone into religion. What is your religion, sah?"
"I am undecided which creed to accept," replied the lawyer, thinking to accept the colonel's as soon as he could find out what it was.

"Then, sah, it is no use for us to talk further. Any man of your age and intelligence who hasn't had his mind made up for the last ten years to live and die in the Baptist religion is a dangerous subject to be at large, and I wish you good mornin, sah—good mornin'!"



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

The Moonshiner Explained.

A Georgia revenue man had a novel experience recently with a moonshiner in a suspected district. Early one morning he discovered an old man standing near a grave in the mountain region. But the trouble about this grave was that the revenue man had observed smoke issuing from the place where the headboard should have been. He surprised the old man, who immediately feigned great sorrow, explaining his presence there by the statement that his brother was buried there. At the mention of his brother he feigned great grief and said he "never would get over it—it wuz sich a hard dispensation of providence." "But isn't it peculiar," said the revenue man, "that I see a stovepipe at the head of his grave, and smoke issuing therefrom?" "Stranger," replied the weeping moonshiner, "he died in his sins, an' his opinion they're a-roastin of him down below!"—Atlanta Constitution.

One Thing Forgotten.

They were talking of figures of speech.
"Have you ever noticed," said one, "how fond people are of vegetable metaphors when they are dealing with a woman? Her cheeks are 'roses,' her lips are 'cherry,' her hands are always 'lily' white, her mouth is a 'rosebud,' her complexion is 'like a peach,' and her breath is 'fragrant as honeysuckle.'"
"You've forgotten one," said the cynic.
"What's that?"
"Her tongue. It is a scarlet runner!"—Stray Stories.

No Kick Coming.

Patient—You idiot! You have pulled the wrong tooth.
Dentist—That's all right. I shall not charge you anything for it.—N. Y. Journal.

Where Her Good Looks Came From.

Ella—Where does Bella get her good looks—from her father or her mother?
Stella—From her father. He keeps a drug store.—London Household Words.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	4 10 @ 5 05
Stocks.....	4 10 @ 5 05
Native cows.....	3 10 @ 4 25
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	2 00 @ 3 80 1/2
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 00 @ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	80 @ 82
No. 2 hard.....	67 @ 68
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	31 1/2 @ 32
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	27 1/2 @ 28
RYE—No. 2.....	53 1/2 @ 54
FLOUR—Patent per bushel.....	3 00 @ 3 10
Fancy.....	2 95 @ 3 10
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8 00 @ 9 50
Fancy prairie.....	7 75 @ 8 25
BRAM (sacked).....	14 @ 65
BUTTER—Creamery.....	16 @ 17
CHEESE—Full cream.....	11 @ 11 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	10 @ 10 1/2
POTATOES.....	55 @ 65
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	4 00 @ 5 50
Texas.....	3 30 @ 4 55
HOGS—Heavy.....	3 70 @ 3 90
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 50 @ 4 85
FLOUR—Choice.....	2 75 @ 3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	75 @ 78
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	34 @ 35
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	28 @ 28 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	50 1/2 @ 52
BUTTER—Creamery.....	14 @ 17 1/2
LARD—Western mess.....	4 80 @ 4 85
PORK.....	8 37 1/2 @ 9 00
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4 00 @ 5 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 00 @ 3 90 1/2
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 00 @ 3 20
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 50 @ 3 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	74 1/2 @ 75 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	33 @ 33 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	27 @ 27 1/2
RYE.....	57 1/2 @ 58
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 @ 16
LARD.....	5 00 @ 5 07 1/2
PORK.....	8 42 1/2 @ 8 45
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers.....	4 77 1/2 @ 5 25
HOGS—Good to choice.....	3 80 @ 4 12 1/2
SHEEP—Common to choice.....	2 50 @ 4 87 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	83 @ 88 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	30 1/2 @ 32
OATS—No. 2.....	34 1/2 @ 37
BUTTER.....	14 1/2 @ 17

HOW HE LOST HER.

He Struck Out and She Gave Herself to the Young Man Who Didn't Play Ball.

A bright flash overpowered the face of the young girl in the pink shirt waist, who sat in the grand stand, as the stalwart young man who had played in the field in the first half of the inning stepped to the plate, bat in hand.

"Lane" er out, old man!" "Three-base hit!" "Good boy!" "Home run!" "Hit it in de nose!" "Swat it good an' hard!" sung out the cranks.

The stalwart young man carefully lifted his cap, replaced it, and then in the correct form to call it a leather sphere—came toward him like a rifle shot he swung his bat.

"Ah!" groaned the crowd.
He had fanned the air.

Again the high-priced pitcher juggled the ball mysteriously, again it came like a rifle shot, again the young man at the plate swung his bat—

"Ah!"
The high-priced catcher rolled the ball carelessly down to third, put on his mask, came close behind the bat, spread his high-priced legs and spread his hands on his knees, leaned forward, and made an imperceptible signal to the high-priced pitcher.

The vast crowd held its breath.
Which is also the correct thing to do at a critical moment like this.

Like a shot the ball sped toward the plate. With a mighty lunge the young athlete swung his bat a third time.

It smote only the air.

Another groan burst from the crowd.

He had not only struck out, but put the side out.

"Mr. Spoonamore," said the young woman in the pink shirt waist, turning with pale cheeks and flashing eyes to the pimply-faced young man who sat by her side. "I said 'no' to you the other day. I say yes now. I will marry you whenever you like!"—Chicago Tribune.

AUTOGRAPH FIENDS.

Devices to Which They Will Resort to Secure the Signature of a Reigning Celebrity.

"Every time we have a celebrity with us," said the chief clerk at one of the leading hotels, "I am certain to be deluged with autograph albums. They are left by people who calmly request me to wlaylay the notable personage for his or her signature, provided if possible by some neat and appropriate sentiment, verse preferred. It would be a pretty ticklish task if it were not for the fact that the celebrities themselves are placed at the disposal of passengers. If you want to travel comfortably, economically and safely, see that your ticket is routed via the Nickel Plate Road.

A Misch.
The young man who prefers to owe a tailor rather than to wear a suit which has been taken from the counters of a clothing store, says that he never cared for a counter fit anyway.—Boston Advertiser.

Many People Cannot Drink
coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer to-day. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

Evidence.
Mrs. Witherby—They say that a husband and wife grow to look like each other more and more all the time.
Witherby—I have noticed how handsome you were getting to be.—Detroit Free Press.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GHOVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

"Pa," said little Willie, asking his sixteenth question. "Well, my son?" "Pa, how'd the man who mended the first bicycle know it was a bicycle?"—Answers.

"I have here," he began, "a little poem, the child of—," "I'm sorry," interrupted the editor, "but couldn't think of taking a child away from its parents."—Answers.

SAVED THE SECRET.

He Hoodwinked His Trusting Wifey But at What a Fearful Cost to Himself.

He had been out late. When he reached his residence the chime clock was chiming five. Heavy, weary, disgusted, he opened the front door with some difficulty, and softly toiled up the stairs, entering the bed chamber with elaborate caution.

Thank goodness, she was asleep!
He dropped into a chair, and, without taking off his coat or hat, began to remove his shoes. One he placed with great care upon the floor, but, alas! as he took off the other it slipped out of his hand and fell with a loud noise.

"Wifey" awoke on the instant.
She looked at him and then at the summer sunlight that streamed through the blinds.

"Why, George, what are you getting up so early for?"
"Talk about reprieves!"
"Why, my dear," replied George, with the clearest enunciation of which he was capable, "I found I couldn't sleep, so I thought I'd get up and go out and take a walk."

And out the poor wretch went, dragging himself round wearily for an hour upon the verge of tears and torpor.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Sore, and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A Kansas medical student recently shot a patient. The mere fact that he resorted to firearms proves conclusively that he wasn't a full-fledged doctor.—Chicago Daily News.

Adara was not born. Probably that's why he never wrote poetry.—Chicago Daily News.

We cling to our faults with a firmer grasp than we do to our virtues.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Pisto's Cure for Consumption is an A. No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

China's Powerful Sword.

There is an ancient and dreadful sword in China. It gives to the man who happens to hold it the power to cut off the head of any one he wishes without danger of punishment. All people flee from this sword as fearfully as stomach ills flee before the approach of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This famous remedy cures all forms of stomach troubles, beginning with constipation and ending with liver or kidney disease. It will be found in all drug stores and it always cures.

Was in the Wrong Office.

Agent—My dear sir, do you know how much time you lose dipping a pen into the ink? Ten dips a minute means 600 dips an hour, or 6,000 dips in ten hours, and each dip consumes—

"Business Man—Yes, I know; I have worried through a trade a few weeks ago and I know it's a waste of time."

"And yet I find you still writing in the old way?"
"Yes, I am using the fountain pen you sold me about a month ago—using it in the old way because it won't write any other way."

"Beg pardon, I'm in the wrong office. Good-day."—Pearson's Weekly.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed the drum is either entirely closed, bearing, and when it is not closed the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be restored forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

He Is Learning Now.

Agent—The Barlows haven't asked for a cent's worth of repairs this spring. What do you think of that?
Landlord—I'm not surprised. Barlow got a house through in Boston in a demonstrated success. The demands of the traveling public are met by providing three peerless fast express trains in each direction daily. These trains are composed of modern, first-class day coaches, elegant vestibule sleeping cars between Chicago, New York and Boston, and unexcelled dining cars. Solid through trains between Chicago and New York have uniformed colored porters in charge of day coaches, whose services are placed at the disposal of passengers. If you want to travel comfortably, economically and safely, see that your ticket is routed via the Nickel Plate Road.

Left Ovary Being So Swollen and Sore that I Could Not Move without Pain.

Now, thanks to your wonderful medicine, that tired feeling is all gone, and I am healthy and strong."

SALESWOMEN understand what torture is.

Constantly on their feet whether well or ill. Compelled to smile and be agreeable to customers while dragged down with some feminine weakness. Backaches and headaches count for little. They must keep going or lose their place.

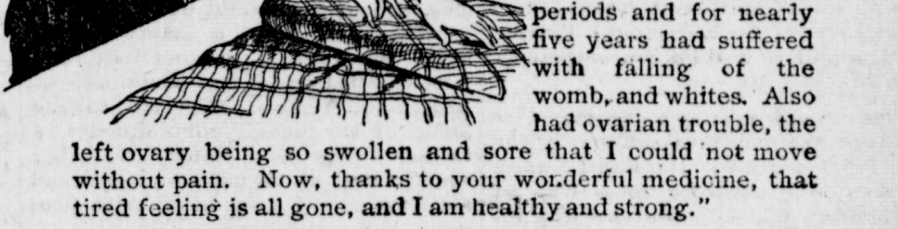
To these Mrs. Pinkham's help is offered. A letter to her at Lynn, Mass., will bring her advice free of all charge.

MISS NANCIE SHOBE, Florence, Col., writes a letter to Mrs. Pinkham from which we quote:

"I had been in poor health for some time, my troubles having been brought on by standing, so my physician said, causing serious womb trouble. I had to give up my work. I was just a bundle of nerves and would have fainting spells at monthly periods. I doctored and took various medicines, but got no relief, and when I wrote to you I could not walk more than four blocks at a time. I followed your advice, taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier in connection with the Vegetable Compound and began to gain in strength from the first. I am getting to be a stranger to pain and I owe it all to your medicine. There is none equal to it, for I have tried many others before using yours. Words cannot be said too strong in praise of it."

MISS POLLY FRAME, Meade, Kan., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel it my duty to write you in regard to what your medicine has done for me. I cannot praise it enough. Since my girlhood I had been troubled with irregular and painful periods and for nearly five years had suffered with falling of the womb, and whites. Also had ovarian trouble, the left ovary being so swollen and sore that I could not move without pain. Now, thanks to your wonderful medicine, that tired feeling is all gone, and I am healthy and strong."



WOMEN WHO EARN THEIR LIVING

"FOOL'S HASTE IS NAE SPEED." DON'T HURRY THE WORK UNLESS YOU USE **SAPOLIO**

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA
Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Makes Teething Easy. TEETHINA Relieves the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age.
Costs Only 25 Cents. Ask Your Druggist for It.

THE Spalding OFFICIAL League Ball
is the genuine League Ball, and is officially ordered by the National League to be used in all games.
ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES
If a dealer does not carry Spalding's athletic goods in stock, send your name and address to us (and his, too) for a copy of our handsomely illustrated catalogue.
A. C. SPALDING & BROS.
New York Denver Chicago

VARICOGELE cured without knife, pain or danger. Illustrated booklet free. 10 W. 2nd St., Kansas City, Mo.
Dr. H. Whittier, Kansas City, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
REGULATE THE LIVER
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, 100% Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 25c. 50c. 1.00.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 315
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists in 10¢ boxes. FREE Tobacco Habit.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.
Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

FREE HOMES
60 ACRES IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
In the Great Grain and Grazing Belts of Western Canada and information as to how to secure them can be had on application to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. CRAWFORD, 102 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.; W. V. BENNETT, 831 N. Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

1000s OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS
HILL MANSEFIELD'S CAPILLARIS
Permanently cures all Itching, Burning, Scaly, Scald, Skin Diseases, such as Salt Rheum, Eczema, Scald Head, Chilblains, Piles, Burns, Baby Humors, Dantruff, Hebing Scam, Falling Hair, Chalkering and making it Soft, Silky, Lustrous. All Face Bruisings (producing a Soft, Clear, Beautiful Skin and Complexion). It contains no Lead Sulphur, Cambrides or anything injurious. An easy, great seller. Lady canvassers make \$2 to \$3 a day. Druggists or mail order. Capillary Manufacturing Co., N. Y. Address: T. HILL MANSEFIELD, AGT., GLEN RIDGE, N. J.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
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The full name is on each package. Sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y. Price 50¢ per box; 6 boxes \$2.50

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A. N. K.—D 1760
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KANSAS NEWS OF RECENT DATE.

Kansas Degree of Honor Officers.

The Kansas Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., in session at Salina, elected the following officers: Grand chief of honor, Mrs. Grace W. Gulick, Abilene; leader of honor, Mrs. Pauline C. Brandt, Garnett; grand recorder, Mrs. George Notstein, Hiawatha; representatives to superior lodge, Mrs. Mary J. Forde and E. M. Forde, Emporia, and Pauline Ennis, Girard. A new constitution was adopted, providing for biennial sessions in future. Chanute was selected as the next place of meeting.

Social Science Federation.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Social Science Federation at Junction City last week was largely attended by delegates from the various women's clubs. Winfield was chosen for the 1900 place of meeting. The following officers were elected:

Mrs. James Humphrey, Junction City, president; Mrs. Eugene Ware, Topeka, vice president; Mrs. J. S. Benton, Fort Scott, recording secretary; Miss Fannie Rockwell, Junction City, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Hill F. Wilson, Lawrence, treasurer; Mrs. Spindler, Winfield, auditor.

For Robbing a Post Office.

Fred Rowley, formerly of Olathe, was sentenced to two years in the federal penitentiary by Judge Hook at Fort Scott for robbing the Devon post office. Clarence White, his companion, who lives at Chanute, received the same sentence. White was a member of the Twenty-first Kansas regiment, recently mustered out. Rowley is the son of a well-known newspaper man.

The State's Binding Twine Plant.

The contract for all machinery of the new twine plant for the Kansas penitentiary was awarded to a firm at Miami, O. The contract was for \$22,000. The machinery has to be made and the plant will not be in running order before November. Motive power is not included, and a further expenditure of \$10,000 will be made in the purchasing of two engines and two dynamos.

Take the Places of Their Brothers.

The following from Wichita recently appeared in the press dispatches:

The wives and sisters of soldiers of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, in the Philippines, have turned heroines and many of them started to work in the fields. "Our crops are badly in need of attention," said Miss Mamie Dix, whose brother was slain in battle, "and we feel it our duty to take our brothers' places in the field. Nearly all the members of the Twentieth Kansas are farmers, hence there are hundreds of girls at work on farms now."

School Superintendent in Trouble.

The Marysville board of education the other night re-elected Prof. R. McKelvey as superintendent of the city schools. The next morning he was placed under arrest for bigamy by his first wife, who arrived from Ohio. The school board will await the result of the trial, but McKelvey will not do any of his school work until the affair is settled.

Regents for Negro Industrial School.

Gov. Stanley appointed the following colored men as regents of the negro industrial school at Quindaro, established by the state at the last session of the legislature: Green Keith, Lawrence; J. R. Ransom, Topeka; Prof. Wilson, Fort Scott; Samuel Jones, Wichita. Dr. W. T. Vernon, chancellor of the Quindaro university, will be the president of the board.

Agricultural Regents Removed.

Gov. Stanley removed C. B. Hoffman and J. N. Limbocker from the board of regents of the state agricultural college and appointed Capt. J. S. McDowell, of Smith Center, and Thomas Yoe, of Independence, to succeed them. It was reported that Hoffman and Limbocker would resist the governor's order in the courts.

Doctors Have a Love Feast.

Over 400 leading physicians from all over Kansas, including every orthodox school of medicine, attended the annual meeting of the state medical society at Topeka. Gov. Stanley welcomed the physicians. Dr. Menninger, of Topeka, advocated the adoption of civil service rules in the various charitable institutions.

Secured Goods on Bogus Credit.

R. T. Webb, ex-president of the Cherrylav national bank, and at one time a wealthy merchant of that town, confessed on the witness stand that just before his failure, having exhausted his credit in St. Louis, he went to Chicago and bought a \$6,000 bill of goods on bogus credit, never expecting to be able to pay for them.

Protest Against a Dalton Pardon.

David Redfield, department commander of the G. A. R. of Indian territory, wrote a letter to Gov. Stanley protesting against the application for a pardon for Ernest Dalton, who is in the penitentiary for life for the part he took in the Coffeyville raid in 1891. Redfield served during the civil war in the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry.

The Baby Was Not Injured.

Kingman and Pratt counties were visited by a terrific hail and hailstorm the other day. At Pratt the hailstones measured eight inches around and fruit trees were injured, rabbits, pigeons, pigs, etc., killed and much glass broken. Near Kingman, one farmhouse was blown down, and a baby was carried 100 yards and dropped without injury.

Pardon of His Kansas Kin.

The press dispatches contained an interview with Gov. J. Hoge Tyler, of Virginia, who claimed to be a cousin of Gen. Fred Funston. The governor feels exceedingly proud of the young Kansan's gallantry and says it does credit to his Virginia blood.

Freshmen Won the Fight.

The annual May day clash between classes at the University of Kansas occurred at Lawrence on the 1st. It was the most vigorous struggle of recent years, but was conducted good-naturedly. The freshmen carried off the honors of the day.

He is a Wayward Son.

Gov. Stanley has showed executive clemency to one Kansas jurist so far—Fred Hook, who was convicted last July in Nemaha county on 77 counts for jointkeeping and sentenced to 77 months in jail and to pay a fine of \$7,700. He is the wayward son of one of the leading families of Nemaha county and his mother agreed to take him to Colorado and try to reform him. The county commissioners said they would remit the fine if Gov. Stanley would commute the jail sentence. On these representations the governor commuted Hook's sentence to one year and he will get out August 1.

There Were No Cases to Hear.

The new court of visitation held its first formal meeting at Topeka on the 1st, but there was not a case to hear and an adjournment was taken until Monday, June 5. On that date Solicitor Myatt will have a case prepared against the Western Union Telegraph company for failure to obey the extra session law reducing telegraph charges. The three judges of the court are paid \$2,500 a year each and the solicitor the same salary. Besides there are a stenographer, clerk, bailiff and marshal, all paid by the state.

She Escaped from the Pethouse.

A case of smallpox that developed near Moran aroused intense indignation, though the patient who was so severely censured is a pretty young lady. She is Miss Pauline Williams, who escaped from the pethouse at Kansas City, Kan. She fled to the home of her uncle, John Rhodes, a farmer living near Moran, traveling the distance of 140 miles on a crowded train and freely associating with people at her destination.

Did the Beer Save Him?

A well-known Galena man fell into a 50-foot mine in the rear of a joint. This distance alone was sufficient to cause sudden death, but he not only escaped injury but held in his hand a can containing 50 cents worth of beer and so carefully did he preserve it that the bubbles on the amber fluid were not disturbed. Parties saw the man fall and ropes were soon lowered, drawing him out unharmed and carrying his pail of beer with him.

Condition of National Banks.

The last report to the comptroller of the currency of the condition of Kansas national banks shows the following:

Average reserve, 37.78 per cent, against 37.47 per cent, on February 1; loans and discounts increased from \$21,422,684 to \$21,665,811; stocks and securities increased from \$535,589 to \$538,441; gold coin increased from \$1,135,428 to \$1,177,411; specie increased from \$1,561,037 to \$1,616,636; lawful money reserves increased from \$2,387,686 to \$2,475,624; individual deposits increased from \$22,095,504 to \$23,580,969.

Kansas Mortality Statistics.

There are 59 counties in the state which have county boards of health. During the past three months there were 1,227 deaths in those counties—392 by pneumonia, 172 by spinal meningitis, 171 by consumption, 139 by influenza, 76 by diphtheria, 61 by scarlet fever, 59 by measles, 46 by typhoid fever, 45 by cancer, 10 by whooping cough and six by smallpox.

He Was "Jim" Lane's Chaplain.

At Topeka, May 1, Rev. H. D. Fisher and wife celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary and it was a notable affair. It was also the fiftieth anniversary of Rev. Fisher's work in the Methodist ministry, 40 years of which were spent in Kansas. He was one of the warmest friends of "Jim" Lane, and served as chaplain of the Fifth Kansas cavalry.

Smallpox Cases in Kansas.

The report of the state board of health says that smallpox has been officially reported in five counties in the state—Nemaha, three cases, one death; Sumner, 13 cases, no deaths; Marshall, 57 cases, seven deaths; Atchison, 16 cases, no deaths; McPherson, three cases, one death. No report was received from Wyandotte county where an epidemic was raging.

Will It Be Fort Leavenworth?

Apropos of the disputes of the cities vying for honor of having the Twentieth Kansas sent there for muster out, Senator Baker says his influence will be exerted for Leavenworth. Senator Harris will also exert his influence for that city. Fort Leavenworth is the muster-out point for Kansas, and there the regiment will be sent, it was said.

Insurance Rates Will Come Down.

A recent Topeka dispatch said:

Through the influence of Gov. Stanley and Insurance Superintendent Church, insurance rates on Kansas property are to be decreased from 5 to 2 1/2 per cent. After a correspondence covering more than six weeks the deal was finally consummated and the announcement given out for publication. It is claimed that the reduction in rates will save the farmers of the state at least \$10,000 in insurance premiums annually.

Will Attack the Law.

State Insurance Superintendent Church received word that J. W. Garvey, an insurance agent of Kansas City, Mo., proposes to attack the constitutionality of the law placing a ten per cent. tax on insurance contracts of companies not authorized to do business in Kansas.

Pardoned the Oldest Convict.

On May 1 Gov. Stanley pardoned Louis Ford, who was serving a life sentence for first degree murder. He was sent from Topeka when only 17 years old for murdering the husband of a woman he loved. Ford had served 23 years, the longest sentence by eight years of any man in the prison.

Valentine Stated for a Place.

Editor Del Valentine, of the Clay Center Times, will probably succeed ex-Senator John Martin as clerk of the state supreme court. It pays \$2,500 per year. He is a son of ex-Justice D. M. Valentine.

KANSAS ITEMS CONDENSED.

There are 6,000 insurance solicitors in Kansas. Two cases of smallpox were reported at Emporia.

Bonds were voted for a new school building at Havensville. An Atchison woman says slippery elm poultice will cure smallpox.

Geuda Springs has been sued for \$2,000 defaulted interest on city bonds. Congressman Curtis, of Topeka, will support Sherman, of New York, for speaker.

In 1880 there were 146 democratic newspapers in Kansas. Now there are only 43. The electric light plant in Herington was closed down because it was too expensive.

The salary of Brig. Gen. Funston will be \$6,875 per year. That of a colonel is \$4,375. The claim is made that Gen. Fred Funston is too young to be a United States senator.

Gen. Fred Funston received a slight wound in the hand while in battle near San Tomas on the 5th. B. H. Tracy, of Wamego, will be special assistant to Attorney General Godard. The place pays \$3,000 per year.

Topeka has abandoned its usual fall festival and will devote all its energies to a welcome of the Twentieth Kansas boys. The recent high winds blew the soil away from the roots of wheat to such an extent that the crop estimates are considerably lowered.

Gov. Stanley addressed an audience of 1,200 people in the M. E. church at Lawrence and raised \$350 for a Y. M. C. A. building in that city. Capt. William Albright, of company C, reported wounded near Manila, was until he enlisted paying teller in a national bank at Leavenworth.

W. A. Griffith, of St. Louis, was elected to the chair of art in the Kansas university. Griffith is an Emporia boy and has a Parisian education. The three state medical societies in session at Topeka last week decided that in future each of the schools of medicine would hold separate meetings.

The machinery for the new cotton mill at Independence cost \$30,000. The mill will draw supplies of raw material from the surrounding part of southern Kansas. Lieut. William McTaggart, killed in battle near Manila, was a son of Senator Dan McTaggart, who was murdered two years ago by a tenant near Independence.

C. J. Peck, of Salina, was appointed assistant superintendent of the state reformatory at Hutchinson and George G. Price, of Hodgeman county, principal of the schools. Gen. Otis reported these deaths in the Twentieth Kansas on the 2d: Henry Morrison, of Salina, died of wounds; Albert Terry, Kansas City, Kan., accidental drowning.

Petitions were being signed extensively throughout southern Kansas to make May 2, the date upon which Col. Funston was made brigadier general, a legal holiday in Kansas. Masked robbers entered the post office at Cheney, Sedgwick county, and demolishing the safe with dynamite carried away 3,000 two-cent stamps and half a hundred dollars cash.

W. Y. Morgan, state printer-cleet, has purchased the printing plant of State Printer J. S. Parks, which was formerly owned by Gen. J. K. Hudson. Mr. Morgan will take charge June 1.

G. J. Dalke, a Baptist missionary at Hillsboro, who has a wife and five children, eloped with the wife of C. B. Funke, a prominent business man. The woman also deserted four children.

Curtis Otwell, who entered West Point from Independence several years ago, has been promoted to first lieutenant in the Seventh regulars, now at Detroit, Mich. The regiment has been ordered to the Philippines. Wilder S. Metcalf, the new colonel of the Twentieth Kansas, is a graduate of Oberlin college. In 1897 he graduated from the law department of the Kansas university and began the practice of law in Lawrence.

Adrian Smith was arrested at Earlton, Montgomery county, for throwing stones at moving passenger trains. When taken into court he insisted on being given the full sentence, saying he had been in the penitentiary before and liked prison life. George Taylor, former cashier of the Argentine bank, sent to the Kansas state penitentiary nearly two years ago for misappropriating the bank's funds, has returned to his home in Turner. Taylor was pardoned by Gov. Stanley after serving about two-thirds of his time.

Two young ladies in Greeley county had to fight a prairie fire to save their home and succeeded in stopping the fire when it was within a foot of the barn and feed stacks. One of the girls had her clothing almost burned off her back and was compelled to roll over on the ground to extinguish the fire.

Gov. Stanley appointed delegates to the annual session of the Transmississippi congress at Wichita, May 31 to June 3, as follows: John E. Frost, Topeka; E. N. Morrill, Hiawatha; J. S. Emery, Lawrence; W. C. Robinson, Winfield; L. Scott, Howard; Calvin Hood, Emporia; H. D. Lee, Salina; A. H. Ellis, Beloit; J. F. Greenlee, Hutchinson; Henry Mason, Garden City.

At Cherrylav another big flow of gas was struck at a depth of 640 feet by the Edgar Zinc company. At the age of 16 an Iowa girl has been through the experience of being married, a mother, and divorced.

A Topeka telegram said Gov. Stanley would in a few days appoint J. B. Tomlinson, of Minneapolis, warden of the Kansas penitentiary. J. D. Hinz, of Wilson, a student of the Salina normal school, was arrested for forging notes.

Bethany college, the Swedish institution at Lindsborg, has 574 students—289 women and 285 men.

MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE.

Verdict in the Case of John Moore, Charged with Killing His Five Children—Moore Escapes and Is Captured.

Hutchinson, Kan., May 6.—The trial of John Moore ended last night with a sensation. The case went to the jury at six o'clock, and at eight o'clock the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Court was adjourned immediately and there was a big demonstration from the crowd, which gave prolonged applause. After the verdict Moore's attorney asked him as he bid him good-by to tell him if he had killed his children. "If I did I don't know it," was all that Moore said. Then his indifference, which has been his chief characteristic, left him and he cried piteously. No sooner had Moore been taken from the courtroom than he made a dash for liberty. Several shots were fired after him by the sheriff, none of them taking effect. The whole crowd joined in the chase, creating a wild scene. Moore ran several blocks to the home of his father-in-law, M. W. Franklin, where he entered the house and fought like a wild animal at bay. The report was spread that a mob had taken Moore from the sheriff and half of the town was aroused. Moore was captured after a short struggle and was taken again to jail.

Story of the Crime.

Moore killed his five children here on the morning of March 20. After crushing their skulls and cutting their throats he burned the house over them. A post-mortem examination was held and the evidence of foul play detected. The coroner's jury charged Moore with the murder. His defense was made on the ground of epileptic insanity. No witnesses but Moore and his wife could be found to prove that he was subject to epileptic fits, and Moore's actions immediately after the tragedy argued that he was in possession of his reasoning faculties at the time. The defense made a hard fight, but the state's case was too strong.

Indian School Appropriation.

Washington, May 6.—The acting secretary of the interior has apportioned the appropriation for the Indian contract schools for the fiscal year 1900. The total allowances for the education of Indian youth in sectarian schools was \$59,822, and of this amount the Catholic schools will get \$37,042 and the Protestant schools \$2,160. The only contract school in the southwest is at Bernalillo, N. M., where the commissioner of Indian affairs is authorized to place 17 pupils at \$108 per annum each, a total of \$1,836.

The Mause's Terrible Work.

Fort Scott, Kan., May 6.—A public exhibition of the force of a common Mause rifle which was used by a Spanish soldier at San Juan hill was given here yesterday with wonderful results. The rifle was brought home by Capt. A. M. Wilson, of the Twenty-third Kansas. A cartridge ball shot from it against the flat side of a common flatiron penetrated the iron, leaving a hole as smooth as if it were a pine board. The ball in going out on the opposite side sealed the iron as an ordinary bullet would a lead.

They Can Tap Lake Michigan.

Chicago, May 6.—Secretary of War Alger, in his official capacity, has given permission to the drainage canal to turn in the waters of Lake Michigan whenever the canal is ready for operation. In company with Gen. John M. Wilson, chief of engineers of the United States army; Gov. Tanner, the members of the board of trustees in charge of the construction of the canal, the secretary of war yesterday made a tour of inspection of the canal and expressed himself as greatly impressed with the magnitude of the undertaking.

The Hague Conference.

Washington, May 6.—Russia neglected to invite the South American republics to participate in the disarmament conference to be held this month at The Hague and the Pan-American diplomats are very much exercised over the apparent snub of their governments. So far as can be learned, the matter has not been made the subject of official complaint, nor, in view of the high sense of honor of the Latin Americans, is it likely to be.

Chinese Laborers Take Their Places.

Havana, May 6.—The stevedores here have inaugurated a strike for an advance of wages to \$3 a day in American money, instead of \$2.50. An attempt to supply the places of the strikers with Chinese resulted in a severe fight. About 100 Chinamen are employed, in spite of the opposition of strikers. The Chinese consul has asked Gov. Ludlow, the military governor of Havana, for protection for the laborers.

A Kansas Man Won It.

Oberlin, O., May 6.—W. L. Long, of Clay Center, Kan., Oberlin's representative, won first prize in the western college oratorical contest here last night. Arthur F. Restoe, of Chicago university, was second. The subject of the winner's oration was "Lincoln's Debate with Douglass." The delivery of Mr. Long was strong and effective. This is the first time the Oberlin has won first prize.

Officers Prevent a Murder.

Kansas City, Mo., May 6.—David Cantrell, mayor of Bristow, I. T., came to Kansas City this morning with blood in his eye and a revolver in his pocket looking for his wife and a strange man. He found them on Seventh street, between Walnut and Main streets, and had his weapon pointed at the man when Detectives Ennis and Boyle prevented a murder.

Fruit Plentiful Except Peaches.

Topeka, Kan., May 6.—Fred Wellhouse, "the apple king of Kansas," says this year's apple crop will be the biggest in the state's history. He has returned from a trip over the fruit-growing portion of Kansas and gives it as his verdict that there will be plenty of everything except peaches.

Death List Now Stands at 34.

Kirksville, Mo., May 6.—The death of Miss Lillie Cunningham here makes the thirty-fourth death resulting from the tornado of April 27. Others are still in a critical condition.

SOLUTION OF TRUST PROBLEM

A Political Friend of the President Says the Law of Competition Must Again Reassert Itself.

Cleveland, O., May 5.—At the dedication of the new chamber of commerce the chief speaker, J. G. W. Cowles, expressing the opinion of the chamber and a strong Hanna-McKinley republican, after discussing trusts and analyzing their good and bad features, declared that the only solution of the problem was to regulate them and keep them within bounds by means of free trade. He said that our "infant industries" had shown themselves capable of entering foreign markets and taking the trade from foreign competition, while at the same time they were hiding behind a protective tariff at home and keeping prices up. "The law of competition must again reassert itself," said Cowles, "even if the protective tariff system be swept away." Cowles' statement seems all the more significant in view of the fact that it follows Senator Hanna's interview some weeks ago in which he said free trade was coming.

LARGE INTERESTS INVOLVED.

Verkes Sells His Chicago Street Railway Interests to an Eastern Syndicate Headed by Ex-Secretary Whitney.

Chicago, May 5.—In this city yesterday the Whitney-Elkins-Widener syndicate, of New York and Philadelphia, closed a gigantic transportation deal. More than \$50,000,000 is directly involved and, indirectly, the capital concerned amounts to nearly \$75,000,000. Following are the results:

Consolidation of the Yerkes street railway lines and the retirement of Charles T. Yerkes from his holding in this property. Consideration about \$20,000,000. Permanent organization of the Illinois Electric Vehicle company with a capital stock of \$25,000,000. Equipment of all street railway rolling stock with electric power to be furnished by the new system of automobile storage. The establishment in Chicago of a great factory for the manufacture of automobile vehicles of all descriptions and for all purposes; also the establishment of a line for these vehicles for business on the streets of this city.

WANTS A WHIPPING POST.

Gov. Roosevelt Would Adopt Severe Punishment for Those Who Beat Their Wives and Abuse Children.

Albany, N. Y., May 5.—Gov. Roosevelt denied the application for a pardon for Henry Hendricks, who is serving a life sentence in Auburn prison for the killing of his wife, whom he shot to death because of his mad infatuation for another woman. Hendricks, who is 60 years old, has served 22 years of his sentence. From the remarks made by the governor, wife-murderers, wife-beaters and those who cruelly treat children and dumb animals will receive no mercy at his hands upon applications for pardons or commutations of sentences. The governor is a strong advocate of the establishment of a whipping post for such as these, and says if such a bill is introduced in the legislature next year he will sign it.

CANNOT TAKE HOMESTEADS.

Federal Judge Speer, at Savannah, Ga., Renders an Interesting Decision Regarding National Bankruptcy Law.

Savannah, Ga., May 5.—Judge Speer, of the federal district court for the southern district of Georgia, has made an important decision under the national bankruptcy law. It is to the effect that the United States courts have no jurisdiction over a homestead taken by a bankrupt; that the homestead belongs to the state courts and cannot be considered in the United States court as an asset of the bankrupt; and as regards the homestead the trustee of the bankrupt must look elsewhere than to the United States court. The effect of this decision will be far-reaching and will no doubt be the cause of many parties going into bankruptcy who have heretofore held out.

SPEAKER THOMAS B. REED.

He Arrives at Southampton and Expresses Regret That People Could Not Leave His Affairs Alone.

Southampton, May 5.—The American line steamer New York arrived here today. Speaker Thomas B. Reed said to the correspondent of the Associated press, who greeted him at the steamship pier, that he had come to Europe for a rest. He was shown a cablegram published here in which it was stated that he had not resigned his post as speaker of the house of representatives and that he may be a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Reed expressed great indignation and said he regretted that people could not leave his affairs alone. He had come here, he said, away from newspapers for absolute repose. He was going to Winchester and Salisbury and thence to Paris.

President McKinley Invited to Omaha.

Washington, May 5.—Senator Thurston and Representative Mercer, of Nebraska, invited the president to attend the Greater American exposition to be held in Omaha from July to November. The grounds and buildings of the former exposition are to be utilized and the exhibits will consist of not only the products of this country, but of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. The president said that his answer would probably depend on whether he makes a trip west this summer.

Sickness Unbalanced His Reason.

Pittsburg, Kan., May 5.—Gus Nagle, a meat merchant, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. He had been in ill health for some time and for the past three days his mind had been gradually giving away. He was 34 years of age and in good circumstances.

Gen. Egan Sails for Honolulu.

San Francisco, May 5.—Gen. Charles P. Egan, ex-commissionary general of the United States army, sailed for Honolulu on the steamer Australia. Gen. Egan and his family will spend several months on the islands.

THE UTE LANDS OPENED.

Hundreds of Persons Were on Hand to Make the Run—Buffalo Jones and 300 Oklahoma Boomers Were There.

Durango, Col., May 5.—The opening of that portion of the Ute reservation located in Colorado occurred at noon yesterday according to the proclamation of President McKinley. Hundreds of persons were gathered at the reservation line waiting for the signal. Practically all of them had selected their locations beforehand and there was little confusion, and, so far as known, no serious trouble. A surprise was sprung when "Buffalo" Jones appeared near Ignacio with 300 followers from Guthrie, Ok., and was met by Dr. F. D. Allen, who was prominent in the opening of the famous Cherokee strip. They will start a town near Ignacio, to be called Tabor.

The lands of the Ute reservation opened to settlement are located in the southwest corner of Colorado. The territory consists of a strip 15 miles wide and about 90 miles long, containing about 900,000 acres. The greater part of this land is smooth and tillable, if irrigation can be provided for. Several thousand acres were allotted to the Ute Indians in severally before the order for the opening was issued and, it is claimed, this included the choicest locations.

MUST ABANDON CORSETS.

Dresden Minister of Education Makes a Ruling That Agitates the Feminine Population.

Dresden, May 5.—The minister of education of Saxony, Dr. De Seydewitz, has stirred up a hornet's nest in the feminine world by the issuance of a decree whereby all girls and young ladies attending the public schools and colleges in Saxony must abandon the practice of wearing corsets and stays. The wearing of corsets by girls of tender age and the habit of tight lacing have become so prevalent, particularly in Dresden, that the state foresees in the corset a grave menace to the well being of posterity. Although girls and their mothers protest against the measure and even threaten to boycott the schools, public opinion approves the minister's action.

Lay in Wait and Slew Her Mother.

Chicago, May 5.—Mrs. Augustus Styles, after waiting two hours in a dark recess of a hallway at the entrance to Waller's hall, shot and killed her mother, Mrs. Catherine Schultz. Mrs. Styles said she was driven to the act by her mother's revealing a closed chapter of her early life to Mrs. Styles' daughter, 16 years of age. The child's parents were not regularly married and Mrs. Schultz is said to have disclosed this fact to her grandchild.

Gen. Otis Will Determine the Time.

Washington, May 5.—The war department is unable to even approximate the date when the Twentieth Kansas volunteers may be able to start home from the Philippines. All details relating to the movements of volunteers are in the hands of Gen. Otis, and, while it is known that the Kansas will come back in the order of their going, the time when they may start must be fixed by the military governor of the Philippines.

Rumor About Merritt and Miles.

Washington, May 5.—Considerable confidence is placed in a report that the president has decided to supplant Gen. Miles by the appointment of Gen. Wesley Merritt as commanding general of the army. There is another story afloat that the president has asked Gen. Wade and his colleagues on the beef court of inquiry to modify their report concerning Miles and Breckinridge.

Regular Soldiers Protest.

Seattle, Wash., May 5.—Manila papers are full of letters from regular soldiers protesting against the volunteers receiving all of the credit for the fighting in the Philippines. The regulars claim that every volunteer regiment has a newspaper man or two in its ranks who keep the island and home papers filled with stories claiming all sorts of brave things for their respective troops.

First Train in Four Months.

Denver, Col., May 5.—The first train over the South Park into Dillon for four months ran through solid walls of snow yesterday and steamed into the town amid the blowing of whistles and the ringing of bells. The snow blockade had been broken. Work is now progressing toward Leadville and the entire South Park line from Denver to the big camp will be open early next week.

McKinley to Take a Vacation.

Washington, May 5.—President McKinley yesterday decided to leave the city next Monday and to remain away for two and possibly three weeks. According to his present intention, the president will spend his vacation at Hot Springs, Va. He is suffering from a slight attack of rheumatism and is also feeling the strain which has been upon him for many months.

Another Grant to Marry a Foreigner.

Chicago, May 5.—Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, is engaged to Prince Cantacuzene, of Russia, late military attaché of his country's embassy at Rome. Gen. Grant, who is in the city with his wife for a brief visit among his friends before he departs for the Philippines to serve on Gen. Otis' staff, confirmed it.

Sultan Will Pay Missionary Claims.

Washington, May 5.—Inquiry confirms in a measure the reports from Europe that the United States minister to Constantinople, Mr. Strauss, has secured assurances from the Turkish government that it will pay the claims of the American missionaries for property destroyed during the Armenian troubles some years ago.

A Murderer Hanged.

Seranton, Pa., May 5.—George K. Van Horn, the murderer of Mrs. Josephine Woscott, a boarding house keeper, was hanged in the Leaca-wanna county jail today.