

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1899.

NO. 32.

TO TAKE CALUMPT.

Gen. Otis About to Execute an Important Movement.

EFFORT TO FLANK THE INSURGENTS.

Prisoners Captured State That Aguinaldo Has a Large Force at Calumpit—Rebels Attempt to Destroy a Bridge—Fifty Filipinos Killed.

Washington, April 25.—Information received at the war department indicates that Gen. Otis is about to execute another important movement, the initial features of which are shown by the press advices from Manila. The objective point is the insurgent town of Calumpit, being about eight miles northwest of Malolos. It was here that the insurgents concentrated after being driven out of their capital, setting up a new capital and making it the base of their operations. In moving on this stronghold Gen. Otis proposes to conduct two distinct operations. The first one, under Maj. Gen. MacArthur, has for its purpose pushing straight forward from Malolos along the railroad and striking at Calumpit from the south. The second one is under Maj. Gen. Lawton, who, with his flying column, is moving far around to the northeast, to the large town of Norzaga, from which point he will turn abruptly west toward Calumpit. The last move will take about ten days, and military strategists look upon it as another effort to flank the insurgents by getting behind them at Calumpit, similar to the flank movement which Gen. MacArthur attempted to execute at Malabon.

This double operation makes Calumpit the center for the next few days, while attention will be divided between MacArthur's column advancing from Malolos, and Lawton's column on its ten days' march by Norzaga. MacArthur has only a short distance to traverse, so that his force may be engaged with the main force of the insurgents within the next few hours. The country is flat and open and rather better for our troops than that lying south of Malolos. Calumpit lies on the left bank of a small stream, at its confluence with the large river Rio Grande. It is a substantially built town, with some 2,000 houses.

The advance of Gen. Lawton by a circuitous route will be over a country of which little is known here. Norzaga is a considerable town and it is thought Gen. Lawton is about there by this time. It is hardly thought, however, that Lawton will make a junction with MacArthur before striking Calumpit, but rather that he will leave the road when near Calumpit, so as to strike the city in the rear while MacArthur is attacking in front. The execution of this double movement is being followed with great interest by war department officials, as it is on a considerably larger scale than the brush-clearing which has been in progress recently.

AMERICAN ADVANCE ON CALUMPT.
Manila, April 25.—Gen. Hale at four o'clock p. m. yesterday had crossed the Tibabag and had reached a position a quarter of a mile from Calumpit, thus commanding the ford. Prisoners captured by Gen. Hale's troops say Aguinaldo, Gen. Luna and the Filipino staff are at Calumpit with a great force of Filipino troops.

Before daylight the Fourth cavalry, with three guns belonging to the Utah battery, the Nebraska regiment and the Iowa regiment under Hale, were proceeding in the direction of Kulin-chua, where the Tibabag is fordable, but commanded by trenches. During the afternoon the troops crossed the river. Gen. MacArthur and Wheaton, with the Montana regiment, advanced to the left of the railroad and the Kansas regiment moved forward to the right, north of Malolos. They had with them a long supply train with two armed cars in front, carrying two Gatling and Colt's rapid-fire guns and the six-pounder which did much execution at the capture of Malolos.

The insurgents attempted to destroy the railroad bridge outside of Calumpit, and succeeded in badly warping the iron framework. As soon as the soldiers left the Filipino capital, the natives began flocking in, as they did at Santa Cruz before the last boat of Gen. Lawton's expedition had sailed. Our army is compelled to abandon all towns when an onward movement is commenced, because of insufficient men to garrison them. This gives the Filipino leaders a framework upon which to spin stories of American defeat.

The American commanders have left great stores of rice at Malolos, which they have been distributing to the natives and Chinamen, of whom they have been feeding daily some 2,000 to 3,000, nearly all of whom remained during the occupation, but who followed the American army out of the place or who took trains, going in the direction of Manila, fearing the rebels would kill them. These refugees included some of the wealthiest inhabitants of the place.

Maj. Mulford, of Gen. Lawton's staff, is in command of the Nebraska regiment.

FIFTY FILIPINOS KILLED.
New York, April 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says that in Gen. Hale's advance on Calumpit 50 Filipinos and one American were killed.

THE SCHEME MISCARRIED.

Plan to Kill the Jailer at Springfield, Mo., and Release Prisoners Failed and One Rescuer Is Captured.

Kansas City, Mo., April 25.—A Journal special from Springfield, Mo., says: There was an attempted jail delivery at 9:30 o'clock last night, and had it been successful, the noted train robbers, Bill Ryan, John Kennedy and Bill Sheppard, would now be making tracks for tall timber. But the would-be rescuers of the train robbers failed, and one of them is now behind the bars of the Greene county jail, where the train robbers are confined. Charles Barnett, alias James Hennessy, who had just served a three months' sentence in jail for burglary, appeared at the jail with an unknown accomplice about 9:30 o'clock armed to the teeth. A noise was made at the barn in the rear of the jail to attract the attention of Jailer Mitt Hooper and get him to step outside. Fortunately Deputy Sheriff Lamb was present and both men went out to the barn to see what was the matter. Not finding anything wrong they returned to the jail and, just as the door was unlocked and they were about to enter, a revolver was thrust in the face of Deputy Sheriff Lamb by Barnett, with the command, "Throw up your hands." The deputy sheriff grabbed for the revolver and succeeded in getting hold of the trigger just as the desperado was about to fire. In the meantime, Jailer Hooper, who had stepped inside, had drawn his revolver, and, pointing it out of the door, fired, but did not hit his man. The shot caused the other man to run, leaving his comrade in the hands of the officers. When searched, it was found that Barnett had a razor, a file and other instruments concealed upon his person. The intention of the two men was evidently to kill the jailer, whom they expected to find alone, and then take his keys and unlock the inside door, spring the lever, and in an instant all the prisoners would have been loose. The officers believe the plan was concocted by the train robbers during Barnett's confinement, and he, with an accomplice, was to carry it out as soon as released.

A PROTEST BY GERMANY.

The Language Used by Capt. Coghlan Brought to the Notice of the Washington Authorities.

Washington, April 25.—The German government has entered a formal protest against the language used by Capt. Coghlan, of the Raleigh, at the Union League club banquet in New York last Friday night. The protest was lodged with Secretary Hay through the German ambassador, Herr von Holleben. Secretary Hay replied that the language appeared to have been used at a dinner in a club and so could not be regarded as an official or public utterance in the sense that would warrant the state department in acting. However, the navy department was fully competent to take such action as the case seemed to require. With this statement the ambassador was content, for the time at least, and will doubtless await a reasonable length of time upon the navy department.

HON. "DICK" OGLESBY DEAD.

One of the Most Prominent Men in Illinois and a Famous Civil War Figure Drops Dead.

Lincoln, Ill., April 25.—Former Gov. Richard J. Oglesby fell dead near this city at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had been in ill-health for some time, but the end was unexpected. Gov. Oglesby was born in Kentucky in 1824 and migrated to Illinois in 1836. He was admitted to the bar in 1845. He served in the Mexican and civil wars, rising to the rank of major general. He served two terms as governor of Illinois and served one term in the United States senate and retired to private life on his beautiful estate near Elkhart in 1886.

HE HAS RADICAL VIEWS.

Dr. Brewer, of Chicago, Suggests That Hospital Criminals Be Killed as a Means of Checking Degeneracy.

Chicago, April 25.—Dr. Daniel E. Brewer, a leading physician of Chicago, in a lecture showed the necessity of a new code of criminal law for Chicago. He said: The percentage of criminals has increased so rapidly in the United States that we now have one habitual or hereditary criminal in every thousand persons. Criminals propagate and multiply unrestrained, and unless we change our laws will continue to increase until it is appalling to contemplate the result. If Chicago does not have a new code of criminal laws, then it would be wiser to have a Tarpinian rock, like the Romans did, from which malefactors and degenerates might be thrown to death. We should have laws controlling marriages so that degeneracy may be checked by preventing the union of criminal diseases or lunatic couples.

PREACHER ALSO LYNCHED.

Negro Who Is Alleged to Have Paid Life Hose \$12 to Commit Murder Made Short Work of by the Mob.

Palmetto, Ga., April 25.—The body of Lige Strickland, the negro preacher implicated by Sam Hose in the killing of Alfred Cranford, was found swinging to the limb of a tree about one mile from town yesterday. The ears and fingers were cut off and on the body was pinned a placard bearing these words: "We must protect our southern women." Strickland was a negro minister, 60 years of age. Sam Hose, just as the torch was about to be applied to the pile of wood under him, near Newnan Sunday, admitted killing Alfred Cranford but said that Strickland had given him \$12 to do the deed.

Missouri River Is Expected to Fall.
Kansas City, Mo., April 25.—River men believe the river has about reached its highest point here for this year, though it was still rising slightly at noon. This belief is based on reports from St. Joseph, Omaha and other upper points, where the report is that it is stationary or falling. Between St. Joseph and Omaha it is stationary; north of Omaha it has begun to fall.

THE COGHLAN INCIDENT.

Navy Department Officials Are Waiting for an Explanation of the Captain's Speech—Views of London Papers.

Washington, April 24.—Navy department officials say that no word has been received from Capt. Coghlan, of the Raleigh, in response to a request made of him by Secretary Long for a statement as to whether he was correctly reported in his recent speech at New York respecting the relations between the Germans and Americans during the blockade of Manila bay last year. It is the custom of the department when it takes notice of remarks made by naval officers which may be regarded as improper or offensive to an individual or a nation, first to call upon the offending person for a statement as to whether he has been correctly reported, in preference to taking what may be printed in the newspapers as a basis of action. Capt. Coghlan's answer to the department's request, therefore, will be awaited before any further attention is given to the matter.

London, April 24.—The morning papers unanimously denounce the cable utterances of Capt. Coghlan, of the United States cruiser Raleigh, regarding the relations between Admiral Dewey and the German naval commander at Manila as "indiscretions" and "violations of good manners." Most of them express the opinion that Germany will treat the incident with "dignified silence."

WAS THE BANNER YEAR.

Our Foreign Trade in 1898 Was the Largest Ever Recorded, While Imports Were Exceptionally Small.

Washington, April 24.—The fiscal year of 1898 was the banner year of the foreign trade of the United States, our exports being the largest ever recorded for a like period and our imports exceptionally small. According to a comprehensive report just prepared the total value of our domestic exports reached the enormous sum of \$1,310,291,913, exceeding the record-breaking figures of the preceding year by \$178,284,310. On the other hand the imports during 1898 were the smallest since 1885, their value being \$616,049,634, a decline of \$148,680,738 from the figures of 1897. Broadly stated, for every dollar's worth of foreign merchandise brought into the United States two dollars' worth of our products found a market abroad. Our domestic exports, as compared with our imports, showed an excess of \$694,242,279, or more than twice the excess for 1897, which was the largest previously reported.

TRAVELING MEN ALARMED.

They Inaugurate an Organization to Oppose Trusts, Which They Allege Eliminate Competition.

Chicago, April 24.—Traveling and resident salesmen of the United States will be called upon to join an organization to prevent salaries being reduced in the future and to secure, so far as possible, a reinstatement of the salaries paid before the business depression of 1893. Twenty representatives of the salesmen of Chicago held a meeting at the Palmer house to discuss the purposes of the proposed organization. A resolution was adopted reciting that "it has become necessary for organized opposition to trusts by wage earners, as a protective measure." An appeal was issued to salesmen to organize clubs all over the country "with a view to demanding such legislation by the government and by each state which will destroy the illegal concentration of capital and the curtailment of vast industries, which eliminate competition and destroy our usefulness."

DEAF MUTE GIRL KILLED.

Kansas City, Mo., April 24.—One of the most distressing accidents that has occurred in this city for months took place when the Missouri Pacific passenger train from St. Louis ran down two little deaf mutes, four and six years old, the daughters of Dillen Schneider, in the east bottom, instantly killing the older. By some trick of fate one of the children stepped from the track, unheeding and unconscious of the approaching train, and escaped death, only to turn and see her elder sister mangled beneath the cruel wheels.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.

Charleston, S. C., April 24.—As an outcome of the Greenwood county negro lynchings the negroes of Richardsonville have determined to prevent negro lynchings and whitecapping. The plan adopted is to murder a white man or burn the home of a white man by every negro lynched or whipped. They are said to have banded together for this purpose, led on by a negro preacher who inflames the passions of his flock by constant repetitions of the Phoenix slaughter of negroes and other outrages inflicted upon the race.

Established Headquarters at Cincinnati.
Cincinnati, April 24.—In accordance with the action of the executive committee of the council of administration, G. A. R., at Philadelphia, April 12, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief W. C. Johnson, of this city, has assumed command and established the national headquarters at room 321 Pike building, Cincinnati. He has appointed Capt. W. B. Folger, of this city, as assistant adjutant general, in charge of headquarters.

DISASTROUS, BUT SUCCESSFUL.

A Sunday Fight with the Filipinos Near Malolos Results in the Killing of Seven Americans and Wounding 44.

Manila, April 24.—In an encounter with the Filipinos yesterday near Quezgua, about four miles east of Malolos, seven Americans were killed and 44 wounded. The following were killed: Col. John M. Stotsenburg, of the First Nebraska regiment, formerly of the Sixth cavalry; Lieut. Si-son (perhaps Lieut. August C. Nisson), of the same regiment; two privates of the Nebraska regiment, three privates of the Fourth cavalry. Most of the wounded belong to the First Nebraska regiment. The Filipinos retreated with small loss. The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful, fight. The insurgents had a horseshoe trench about a mile long, encircling a rice field, on the edge of a wood. Maj. Bell, with 40 cavalrymen, encountered a strong outpost. One of his men was killed and five were wounded by a volley. The Americans retired, carrying their wounded under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, a fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men who were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden.

Capt. Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the body of the killed cavalrymen and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Maj. Mulford, arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches. The Americans lay about 800 yards from the trenches, behind rice furrows, under fire for two hours. Several men were sunstruck, one dying from the effects of the heat as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up.

Finally the Second battalion arrived, and then Col. Stotsenburg, who had spent the night with his father at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer. Col. Stotsenburg, deciding to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in his breast, dying instantly, about 200 yards from the breastworks. Lieut. Si-son fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl, suspended by a ribbon from his neck. In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches.

The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches and then they bolted to the second line of entrenchment a mile back. The Nebraska regiment lost two privates and had many wounded, including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had several wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter. The Americans carried the second trench and held the town last night.

DEWEY STILL INVESTIGATING.

Washington, April 24.—From a dispatch received by Secretary Long from Admiral Dewey yesterday it is evident the latter is still in the dark respecting the whereabouts of Lieut. Gilmore and party, of the Yorktown, who, it is thought, were ambushed and captured by a party of Filipinos while on a voyage to rescue Spanish prisoners near Baler. The admiral says he is endeavoring to ascertain the situation of the lieutenant and his party.

TERRIBLE VENGEANCE.

A Georgia Mob Horribly Mutilates a Negro Accused of Crime and Then Burns Him at the Stake.

Newnan, Ga., April 24.—In the presence of nearly 2,000 people who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of joy, Sam Hose, a negro who committed two of the basest acts known to crime, was burnt at a stake in a public road 1 1/2 miles from here yesterday afternoon. Before the torch was applied to the pyre, the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy. The negro pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cool it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate was torn up and disposed of as souvenirs. The negro's heart was cut in several pieces as was also his liver. Those unable to obtain the ghastly relics direct, paid their more fortunate possessors extravagant sums for them.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS MESSAGE.

Gen. Otis Said to Have Caused Certain Persons Some Trouble.

Washington, April 24.—Gen. Otis has cabled the president that messages "clearly seditious and treasonable" have been sent to the Philippines by persons in the United States. These messages, the general states, were addressed to officers in the volunteer regiments. Some of them are from state officers and others of political prominence. They urge the volunteers to "stand upon their rights," to refuse to give further service to the government, and to demand discharge from the army. Gen. Otis says he has been stopping and holding these messages, as they are plainly in violation of the law relating to sedition. His report was sent direct to the president. From the tone of it the general evidently considers the offenses grave.

JURY SAYS "NOT GUILTY."

United States Senator Quay Cleared of the Charge of Conspiracy—Gov. Stone Appoints Him Senator.

Philadelphia, April 23.—Matthew Stanley Quay was yesterday declared by a jury of his peers to be not guilty of the charge of conspiring to use for his own unlawful gain and profit the funds of the state of Pennsylvania, deposited in the People's bank of this city. This verdict was announced by the foreman of the jury just as the hands of the courthouse time piece pointed to 11 o'clock. When the juryman had taken their seats in the box the senator turned and half faced them. The question, "How say you, gentlemen of the jury; do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?" brought promptly from the foreman's lips the words, "Not guilty," and at this point Senator Quay's face flushed and he seemed momentarily as if about to be overcome by the feeling of emotion that was surging over him. This was only for an instant, however, and the great political leader was his impetuous self again as he smilingly responded to the congratulations that were being heaped upon him. His only comment on the verdict was: "Well, I expected it."

The case went to the jury at three o'clock Thursday afternoon, and four ballots were taken before the final decision was reached. The first ballot stood ten to two for acquittal; the next two stood 11 to one. The one standing out for conviction by this time had very much modified his reasons for conviction and when the last ballot was taken he voted for acquittal.

GOV. STONE APPOINTS QUAY SENATOR.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 23.—Immediately on receipt of the news that Col. Quay was acquitted of the charges against him, Gov. Stone appointed him United States senator to fill the vacancy until the next legislative meets, and notified Vice President Hobart as follows:

Sir: By virtue of the power invested in me as executive of the state of Pennsylvania, under article 1, clause 2, section 3 of the constitution of the United States, I hereby make temporary appointment of the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay to be United States senator from Pennsylvania until the next meeting of the Pennsylvania legislature to fill the vacancy now existing in this state. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. STONE,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Stone said that in appointing Col. Quay he felt that he had done the fit and proper thing. He thought it would make the issue, and is better done now than by waiting for weeks. The authority cited by the governor says that the governor of any state may make temporary appointment during a recess to hold until the next legislature meets.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Question of Who Will Preside Over the House of Congress Beginning to Be Agitated.

Des Moines, Ia., April 23.—Congressman Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, said to-day that the Iowa delegation had not yet made up its mind who it would support for the speakership of the house of representatives. He said:

I understand Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, will be a candidate. I regard his chances as very bright. I believe the west is entitled to the speakership of the next congress. There has never been a speaker who lived west of Ohio and the time is opportune for the election of an active and able western candidate.

Mr. Sherman Visits Mr. McKinley.

Washington, April 23.—Ex-Secretary Sherman was one of the president's callers yesterday. The ex-secretary has so far recovered that he is able to take a short drive each day. Although his recent severe illness has left him wan and thin he looked remarkably well considering his advanced age. The president greeted him cordially, expressing his warmest congratulations upon his recovery. Mr. Sherman remained but a few minutes. He said he had simply called to pay a friendly visit to the president.

HAD TO BE CARRIED FROM THE CAR.

Hastings, Neb., April 23.—Miss Viola Horlocker, the young stenographer who is accused of having attempted the life of Mrs. C. F. Morey, her employer's wife, by sending her a box of poisoned candy, was brought back to Hastings by Sheriff Simmering, who caused her arrest in Sheldon, Ia. She was very weak and had to be carried from the train. Miss Horlocker was arraigned before Judge Bowen and pleaded not guilty. She furnished \$5,000 bond and was allowed to go home.

IT CONFLICTS WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

Richmond, Ky., April 23.—The Kentucky law under which many negroes in the past two years have been sold on the block for a term of years, in punishment for vagrancy, has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Scott, on the ground that it conflicts with the constitution, which prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, and because vagrancy was not a crime, but a misdemeanor.

WESTERN REPUBLICANS PARTIAL TO HOPKINS.

Chicago, April 23.—The Tribune was asked 200 editors if they believed it was time for the speakership to come west and in that event if they thought Congressman A. J. Hopkins, of Illinois, was the man on whom the mantle of Thomas B. Reed should fall. The large majority of the western editors declare in favor of a western man, and Mr. Hopkins is easily in the lead.

PORTO RICO SCHOOLS.

Victor S. Clark, Sub-Director of Education, Reports That They Are in a Very Crude Condition.

Washington, April 23.—In a report to the secretary of war, Dr. Victor S. Clark, sub-director of public instruction in Porto Rico, says that only \$50 a month can be offered to American teachers, with transportation to the island from New York. The English-speaking supervisors are men, and through them it is hoped to weed out abuses and develop some system of control. As understood in this country there is no system of higher education in Porto Rico. No school on the island affords adequate preparation for American college work. There is no co-education of the sexes. No school-houses exist on the island, the schools usually being held at the residences of the teachers. Only a part of the pupils have text-books. About 225 schools are reported in the island and a little over \$300,000 is annually paid for their support. A great desire is manifested to learn English. New text-books are being published in this country to replace the Spanish books now in use. A pedagogical museum and American library have been established in San Juan.

DIVIDED UP WITH CROKER.

Tammany Chief's Friend, Mr. Freedman, Gives the Mazer Investigating Committee a Bit of Evidence.

New York, April 23.—Andrew Freedman, a close associate of Richard Croker, testified before the Mazer investigating commission that he was in the habit of giving to Croker a part of his salary as an officer of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty company, which does an immense business in making bonds for municipal employes. When Mr. Croker was on the stand he testified that he had received dividends from the surety company, while to-day it developed that the company had not paid dividends. Mr. Freedman explained on the stand, in reply to a series of questions, that Mr. Croker is a stockholder in the company, and is interested in the business success of the metropolitan district; that he, the witness, received a salary of \$15,000 a year as manager for this territory and commissions, and that he divided money with Mr. Croker. Mr. Freedman, however, refused to name the sum that he paid to Croker and said further that he thought Mr. Croker might be under the impression that the money paid him was in the way of a dividend.

WILL STOP ANYWHERE FOR PASSENGERS.

Atehon, Kan., April 23.—There is a movement on foot to secure for Atehon the Winner electric line which is now being built from Leavenworth to Kansas City. Mr. Winner's idea is to cross the river at Atehon and build on to St. Joseph. It is argued that the electric line will not compete with the railroads for Kansas City passenger business, but will reduce the price of hauling coal one-half. The proposed electric line will also be an advantage in bringing farmers to town, as stops will be made anywhere for passengers.

TERRIBLE CRIME UNEARTHED AT PANA.

Pana, Ill., April 23.—The mutilated body of Miss Jane Brunot, a wealthy woman of Dana, Ind., was found buried in an abandoned well of her sister-in-law near here. Mrs. Anna Brunot, her son, Henry Brunot, and Frederick Sibley are under arrest charged with murder. The chief of police says the three persons under arrest decoyed Miss Brunot to the garret of the farm house, shot her through the head and buried the body in an abandoned well.

BIG LOSS TO CHICAGO FLORISTS.

Chicago, April 23.—Florists and gardeners in the vicinity of Chicago who have been waiting for weeks for some sign of growth from the bulbs from which they expected to supply early blossoms have awakened to a realization of the fact that the severe cold weather of last winter destroyed a large share of the bulbs. It is estimated the loss from the freezing of the bulbs will be over \$1,000,000 within a radius of 40 miles of Chicago.

HOW THE SENATE WILL STAND.

Washington, April 23.—As the result of Pennsylvania's failure to elect a senator, the republican strength of the senate when congress meets will be 51. The Florida election has given 26 to the democrats. Nine will act independently of the main organizations, giving the republicans a clear majority of 16 votes on strict party issues, but leaving them seven votes short of two-thirds.

TO FIGHT THE TOBACCO TRUST.

St. Louis, Mo., April 23.—A large anti-trust tobacco factory is to be started in St. Louis as soon as arrangements can be made. The proposed factory promises to be one of the largest in the country. According to the reports which are circulated in financial circles, M. C. Wetmore will be president and general manager of the new company.

THE DETROIT TO SUPPORT OUR REQUESTS.

Washington, April 23.—The cruiser Detroit arrived at Greytown, Niagaragua, yesterday, and will proceed up the coast to Bluefields where it will support Minister Merry in a justifying the issue between the authorities under Gen. Torres and the American merchants, growing out of the collection of double taxation.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE DANCING LIGHTS.

From out the country spaces cool and clear We flash into the maze of city streets...

Susy and the Wolf

By Lucy Randall Comfort

IT WAS a pleasant, breezy day in April, when Susy Black's mother called to her to come in from play...

out loud, as she often did when she was by herself.

The pink flowers, however, were further off than she had any idea of—and more flowers grew beyond—and when Susy had filled the basket she was by no means certain in which direction to turn so as soonest to reach her home.

"I can surely tell by the course of the river," thought Susy; and she stood still and listened. She could hear its murmur, but she could not see it.

So our little Susy set off to find the river, with a strange, bewildered sort of feeling. Under her feet the dead leaves rustled softly, and here and there a slender-stemmed wild flower lifted up its head in the shelter of a rock or a stump.

Still, Susy was not frightened. She thought it was an excellent joke, and was quite certain that she should easily find her way back to the river.

"I can't be lost," said Susy to herself. And just then something sounded "pat, pat, pat" on the distant slope of the wooded hillside, and a dark figure stole gliding out from a thicket of scubby evergreens, coming steadily, steadily towards her.

But it was not a dog. It was the sly old wolf which Jim Doltz had seen, several days before lurking around the rocky fastnesses of the hillside; and the whole truth flashed on Susy, as the fierce creature came nearer and nearer, and with its rocking, measured trot, so different from the leaps and bounds of honest Tray.

Susy looked around in a wild panic of terror. She was but a little, unprotected girl; she knew the wolf could run faster than she, and there was no aid at hand, let her cry for help as loud as she might.

Susy was young and agile; she was as used to tree-climbing as a cat, and, in an incredibly short space of time, she had mounted well up into the branches, caring little for scratched face, or torn clothes, and never pausing until she was safe, clinging to the tall, tapering top of the tree, and looking down with frightened eyes at the savage beast, smelling and pawing at the ground where she had been but five minutes ago.



IT WAS THE SLY OLD WOLF.

She could see its fiery eyes, its coarse, red-brown head, its tail waving to and fro as it ran around and around, uttering a low, barking sound, in its baffled rage.

And Susy, even in her safe refuge at the tree top, felt her heart grow cold within her breast when the snarling creature crouched itself down among the dead leaves at the base of the tree, as if determined to wait there until cold or hunger, or increasing weakness, should drive the victim down into its cruel jaws.

And then Susy remembered that she had a Heavenly Father, who is always nigh, and who, hearing even the cry of the young ravens, must be still more ready to listen to the call of His own little children.

"He will not let me become the prey of the cruel wolf," thought Susy. And she was right; for the darkness had scarcely begun to gloom over the forest when there was the sound of shouts and voices in the distance.

"Susy!" they called. "Susy! Where are you, little Susy?" "Here!" she cried, shrilly; "here!" There was a rustle in the dry leaves underneath. The wolf glided away into the darkness, and Susy, sliding hurriedly down the tree trunk, ran, sobbing and breathless into her father's arms.

So little Susy Black was lost and found. The wolf was shot, in the course of the next few days; but not a child of the neighborhood ventured into the woods until the ugly head was brought in on Jim Doltz's shoulders.—Golden Days.

M'KINLEY IS PROFITABLE.

An Administration That Does Not Interfere with the Trusts.

A number of prominent, but so far as party control goes, unimportant republicans are promoting a movement toward electing some nominee of their party, other than McKinley, for president in 1900.

Some "back number" republicans such as "Bill" Mason and "Tom" Reed labor under the delusion that intellectually, oratorical gifts, zeal for the public welfare according to their light, and such old-fashioned statesmanship still constitute a valid claim for leadership in the republican party.

To the extent that Mason, Reed and kindred politicians revolt from the "Hannaism" of their party, and hope to defeat Hanna's representative, they will encounter certain disappointment. The position of the republican party is clearly defined and its stand is firmly taken. It is the party of centralization of commerce, wealth and government powers. It is the partisan of trusts and the patron of large aggregations of wealth that are dependent upon the noninterference of the government with their processes of plundering the people.

The republican party of to-day presents the largest, closest and strongest compact between "business men" that the world has ever known. By "business men" is not meant the legitimate merchants and manufacturers, but that class of men whose minds and souls are wholly swayed by insatiable greed for money, and who are endowed with almost superhuman genius for gaining money through unscrupulous methods. Nowhere else on earth are so many of such men to be found as in this country. Never before has there been a country with such enormous wealth open to plunder.

But little consideration is necessary to make it perfectly obvious that McKinley is the most "profitable," which to the real republican leaders means that he is the only available candidate of their party in 1900.

In marketing their securities, the trust managers confidently promise immunity from government interference during McKinley's tenure of office.

As the events of the recent war tended toward crowning McKinley with factitious glory, and suggesting his reelection, trusts multiplied and their stocks were easily floated. It may be noted that the damaging disclosures brought out by the board of inquiry and the recent slump of prices of "industrial" stocks were coincident. If these stocks are so sensitive to a slight waning of McKinley's prospects for reelection, it is easy to foresee the panic in such stocks that would follow McKinley's defeat, involving as it would the confession that "Hannaism" had lost its grip on the government.

There are fully two billions of dollars of "trust" stocks, and the estimate is conservative that these stocks would decline in value from 25 to 50 per cent. in the event of McKinley's defeat. From the view point of the "trusts" "the business interests" of the country demand McKinley's re-nomination. The trust managers rely upon the fact that this nation has "expanded" to silence inquiry about the disgraceful executive mismanagement that has accompanied this expansion. They hope to get McKinley before the people, with some kind of a "crown of glory" jammed down over his head. They will then rely on their peerless capacity for using money where it will attract the most votes to insure his election.

McKinley is the ideal candidate for the trusts. If he were subjected to the "X" ray, no object would be seen except the figure of Hanna. The trusts have absolute control of the republican party and McKinley is its inevitable nominee in 1900.—Chicago Democrat.

A CRUEL BLOW FROM HANNA.

The Republican Boss Rages When Mentioned in Connection with Beef.

The most significant circumstance of the beef investigation that has thus far appeared is the angry denial of Senator Hanna of any connection whatever with the purchase of the beef. He sent this denial hot from his winter residence in Thomasville, where everything was so lovely a few days:

"I see in the newspaper reports that one Maj. Lee has attempted to drag my name into the case by questions which conveyed the impression that I was present at some conference where beef contracts were discussed. I wish to say that I never had anything to do with any army contract, nor even exchanged a word with any official of the war department on that subject. I make this statement in order that it may have the same publicity as was given to the contemptible insinuations of this man Lee."

This is the most cruel blow that Alger has received yet. It is the unconscious admission that Hanna believes the bad beef charges to be true, and it reveals the secret opinion in Hanna's heart about the secretary of war. Hanna isn't a sensitive man. He is not so scrupulous in his political acts as many other men. He would do things that the late Thomas F. Bayard would scorn even to think of. But the beef scandal is too much for Hanna. When they mention his name in connection with Alger's beef he roars out a denial that shakes the mountains in Georgia. He doesn't want to rest for a moment under the imputation that he would be guilty of even knowing what kind of meat Alger was furnishing to the soldiers.—Utica Observer.

—Carl Schurz says that Lincoln and Cleveland loom above Jefferson and Jackson and all the other presidents. Day, of Ohio, has a different estimate of greatness from Carl of Schurzland. Day says that, when it comes to bigness in statesmanship, generalship and seamanship, McKinley, of Canton, swipes the presidential bakery. Mark Hanna, of Sinsbury, seconds Day's motion.—St. Louis Republic.

EXPANSION'S COST.

Running into Debt to Allow Hanna & Co. to Exploit the Philippines.

In a recent speech at Philadelphia Carl Schurz, in denouncing imperialism and militarism, called attention to their enormous cost.

"By honest and strenuous effort," he said, "we have paid off the bulk of the heavy national debt left by the civil war, and we have been very proud of that achievement. We are now in the way of running up a new national debt, of which, if we go on with the new policy, nobody can foretell to what figures it will rise."

Few persons have considered the matter from this point of view. They have seen some of the costs of expansion in the injury done to American institutions and principles and the development of Algerism, Eganism and corruption, but they have not fully appreciated the fact that a brilliant military career is expensive, and the people will have to tax themselves to carry it out.

The debt statement issued by the treasury department for the month of March presents this comparison: Interest-bearing debt of the United States—Outstanding—

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. March 1, 1888: \$1,152,149,050; March 1, 1889: 884,106,220; March 1, 1893: 585,034,240; March 31, 1899: 1,046,775,260.

The war tax bill, although it added \$50,000,000 a year to our revenue, has not sufficed to meet the demands imposed on us by expansion. The current deficits will necessitate further additions to our debt. There will not be the slightest trouble about negotiating the bonds—our credit is so good—but increased indebtedness means greater interest to pay and an increase of taxation to the war basis of 1861-65, that will prove a heavy burden to the people. It was borne willingly enough then, although it was very hard on the poorer classes; but who to-day can point out in the Philippine war any profit to the country, any American principle at stake that will justify the administration in piling up the bonded debt and necessitating an increase of taxation to pay the interest thereon?

We will pay a heavy bill out of the pockets of the people for what only a few syndicates will make anything out of. We are running into debt to allow Hanna & Co. to exploit the Philippines and provide the inhabitants of those islands with watered railroads and various trusts and combines.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

THE ISSUES OF 1900.

Questions Which Will Have to Be Settled in the Next Presidential Election.

Those who have the good of the American people at heart are now considering the questions which will come up for discussion in the campaign of 1900. There can be no doubt that the Chicago platform will be readopted in full by the next democratic national convention, and that the money plank will be no less emphatic. But there will be other questions of vast importance upon which declarations will be made—new questions, suggested by new conditions; and perhaps none will be more actively discussed than that relating to trusts. The next democratic platform, like the last one, will be a powerful expression of Jeffersonian doctrine and will command approval.

On the subject of the issues in 1900 William J. Bryan, in a recent letter to the New York Journal, says: "Circumstances determine the relative importance of questions, and no one is able to say at this time in what proportion the various issues will engross public attention. I have no doubt that the Chicago platform will be reaffirmed. Unless the republicans withdraw their demand for an increase in the standing army, that question also will be under discussion. The issue raised by the threat of imperialism may be settled before the campaign opens, or it may occupy an important position in the campaign. The anti-trust issue will doubtless hold a more prominent place in 1899 than in 1896, because the rapid increase in the number of trusts in the last two years has aroused the public to a realization of the viciousness of the trust principles."

This is doubtless a wise prognostication as could be made at the present day.—Illinois State Register.

PRESS COMMENTS.

"Mark Hanna leads a strenuous life," says the Boston Globe. There are a great many strenuous things connected with Mark's occupation.—Chicago Democrat.

"When a stranger, looking like Secretary Alger, passes along the street in an American city, the folks shout 'beef!' at him. This would indicate that the army meat ration is embalmed in the American heart.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

Alger has declared more than once that he intends to stay as long as the administration stays, but it is clear from the tenor of all his declarations to the effect that he recognizes the possibility of a contingency necessitating his getting out. Perhaps a contingency of that sort will arise. It would make a hit if it did.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

Trusts are the direct and baleful outgrowth of the high protective system of custom-house taxation, which has glutted the home market and shut us out from foreign markets that geographically belong to us, thus by artificial process of contraction forcing an artificial relief in combinations to limit production and enhance prices. In the end it will find its solution in free trade come in through the open door.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

When the republicans went into power their platform promised the reform of the currency. What steps have been taken to keep this promise? In what way has there been any reform? What has become of this impulse, anyhow? With war scandals to apologize for and responsibility for the trusts to be assumed and broken promises to be explained it would seem that the republicans have no easy sailing.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

WIT AND WISDOM.

It's always the man on the first floor that's the "high liver"—never he who inhabits the garret.—San Francisco Examiner.

Not every delicate envelope contains a love letter. Sometimes it contains a note stopping the paper.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

The man who is sorry he did wrong simply because he fears that punishment may follow is not genuinely sorry.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Madge—"He stole a kiss from me." Mabel—"Well, that was only petit larceny." Madge—"It wasn't—it was grand."—Brooklyn Life.

"These eggs are not so good as the ones sent last week." "They ought to be, mum. They're out of the same crate."—Detroit Free Press.

Hawksley—"Here's a pretty girl eloped with a dentist!" Blunt—"H'm! I suppose at the last minute he didn't pull the tooth!"—Philadelphia North American.

A man may leave footprints on the sands of time with impunity, but he should be careful how he leaves them around on a recently scrubbed kitchen floor.—Chicago Daily News.

Watts—"I want to say that magician was simply wonderful. Fancy pulling a rabbit out of a thimble, will you?" Lushforth—"Once I got a snake 18 feet long, with a lighted gas jet in his mouth, out of a quart bottle."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Johnny," said a teacher to a South side grocery man's six-year-old, "a lie can be acted as well as told. Now, if your father would put sand in his sugar and sell it he would be acting a lie and doing wrong." "That's what mother told him," said Johnny, impetuously, "and he said he didn't care."—Columbus Journal.

"Brethren," cried Deacon Johnson, "de politician what talked in dis town las' night say de Philippines were poor dogs what ought to be helped. But I tell you, go to de Book to settle every question. An' what 'd' yo' fin' dar? 'Beware ob dogs.' An' whar 'd' yo' fin' dar? Why, yo' fin' it by a man dat knew dese people better'n we do. Yo' fin' it in de Epistle Paul to de Philippines!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

SIMPLE FOOD.

The Kind That Daily Suffices the Crowned Heads of the Civilized World.

Kings and queens, emperors and empresses, being supposed to be the height of refinement, which is in turn a word for common sense in a scientific form, inquiry into just what the crowned heads of the civilized world consume at their daily meals may prove of interest to the connoisseur in gastronomy. It develops that Victoria, although by reason of the number of retainers she expends upon her larger some \$500,000 per year, is in her private eating one of the simplest of women. Breakfast at nine is as a rule composed of a very fine grade of Souchong tea, rolls, either Viennese or French, and fruit. She lunches at two on fruit, some light baking of meat and one side dish. Dinner at nine may or may not be elaborate, according to the persons entertained. She loves apples, importing for her own especial use a fine variety raised in New York state. Her favorite center dish is a fillet of beef a la dauphine, with baked potatoes.

The royal family at Berlin breakfast like any loving couple, the empress with her hair done up in a loose coil, wearing half the time a Mother Hubbard, the emperor sporting a smoking jacket. The attendants having served a breakfast usually consisting of eggs, meat, tea and bread, withdraw to leave their highnesses to their own reflections. No ceremony is observed. Her majesty serves the viands with her own fair hands, doubtless thereby pleasing this sturdy descendant of Frederick the Great, who, like the heroes of his line for generations, will eat nothing not "made in Germany."

The late empress of Austria, being out at dinner time in Vienna one day, went unrecognized into a restaurant and ate alone. When she walked satisfied to the paying place her bill was 40 cents. The queen of Greece touches nothing but the simplest foods, and in Lent fasts like a nun. The king of Italy is a vegetarian. The pope, as all the world knows, is in his diet simple to insanity. The mikado of Japan, like Emperor William, dines alone with his wife, partaking of wines and simple food in truly ascetic moderation. In short, of the prominent rulers but two, and those of rapidly decaying nations, place their stomach on the pedestal of a god. The late Chinese emperor was a gourmand, as would be the sultan of Turkey could he muster sufficient vitality.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Famous Laughing Plant of Arabia.

The seeds of the laughing plant of Arabia produce the same effect upon persons as laughing gas. The plant attains a height of from two to four feet, with woody stems, wide-spreading branches and bright green foliage. Its fruits are produced in clusters and are of a yellow color. The seed pods are soft and woolly in texture, and contain two or three black seeds of the size of a Brazilian bean. Their flavor is a little like opium, and their taste is sweet; the odor from them produces a sickening sensation and is slightly offensive. The seeds, when pulverized and taken in small quantities, have a peculiar effect upon man. He begins to laugh loudly, boisterously, then he sings, dances and cuts all manner of fantastic capers. Such extravagance of gait and manners was never produced by any other kind of desing.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Chinese Taste.

The finest shops in a Chinese city are those devoted to the sale of coffins. Every Chinaman likes to provide for a swell time at his funeral.—N. Y. Sun.

"Courage and Strength in Times of Danger."

Read the warning between the lines. What is that warning? It is of the danger from accumulation of badness in the blood, caused by the usual heavy living of the Winter months. Spring is the clearing, cleansing time of the year; the forerunner of the brightness and beauty of glorious Summer.

Follow the principle that Nature lays down. Start in at once and purify your blood with that great specific, Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures disappointments. Tumors—A tumor as big as a large marble came under my tongue and instead of letting my physician operate on it, I used my favorite spring tonic, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The bunch soon disappeared. Mrs. H. M. COBURN, 579 Mer'k St., Lowell, Mass.

Rheumatism—"I had rheumatism for five years and can conscientiously say that Hood's Sarsaparilla has given me entire relief. As a blood purifier it has helped my children wonderfully." Mrs. S. A. SAGAR, 83 Franklin Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ODD PRANKS PLAYED BY CUPID.

Advanced Man and Woman Pass Each Other on Trains in Different Directions.

Cupid played some odd pranks with James H. Geltner, of Bethlehem, and his bride, Pearl Knowland, of Indianapolis, Ind., but they finally outwitted him. They were to have been married at Indianapolis, but the bride decided to have the ceremony performed at the home of her cousin, Mrs. James Berry, of Jeffersonville. She wrote Geltner a letter, saying she would meet him there on the appointed day.

He failed to get the letter, and took a train for Indianapolis. In blissful ignorance he passed a train en route on which his bride was going to keep her supposed engagement at Jeffersonville.

They arrived at their destinations, and, finding no one waiting for them, decided to return at once, in the hope of locating the missing loved one. Again they passed each other en route. The bride again started toward the Ohio. As she stepped from the train at Jeffersonville she encountered the anxious groom waiting for another train to Indianapolis. They repaired to the home of the cousin and Rev. George H. Finger united them in marriage.

Feeling Is Believing.

Weary—You are not used' me right in dividin' up w'ot food yer corral. Wobbles—Is it possible dat you doubt me, pard? "I must; de tell-tale pie-crumbs in yer whiskers is conclusive everdence ov' ignominious secretion of dat dainty."—Judge.

His Prize.

"My husband tells all his friends that he drew a prize in the matrimonial lottery," she said proudly. "He probably refers to your bank account," returned her dearest friend.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Sensible Preference.

Mrs. Brown—Yes; she's engaged. And she once told me that she wouldn't marry the best man living! Brown—Well, I suppose she'd rather be happy than consistent.—Puck.



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, settling gently 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 scenna 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.

PISO'S CURE FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.

NO LONGER ASLEEP.

New Orleans Beginning to Recognize Her Own Importance.

Customs and Conditions Existing for Centuries Giving Way to Modern Ideas and Up to Date Improvements.

[Special New Orleans (La.) Letter.]

New Orleans has been the Rip Van Winkle of American cities. For years she has slept and allowed great opportunities to pass her door unheeded. The good things that might have been hers for the asking were waved aside with indifference, sometimes with contempt. Blessed by providence with a geographical location which, for purposes of commerce, has no equal on the American continent, her people clung to the traditions of the past, to unwholesome sanitary conditions and unprogressive municipal government, which frequently was tainted with corruption and premeditated maladministration of affairs.

But the day of awakening came at last. It came suddenly, unexpectedly. New blood was introduced into the council chambers, men noted for enterprise and honesty, young men filled with local pride and an understanding of the city's most crying needs, were chosen to make its laws and restore it to its proper position as the metropolis of the south, the gateway to Central and South America and the islands in the Caribbean, the great trading center of the American gulf coast.

For 200 years the surface drainage of the city was emptied into Lake Pontchartrain, a beautiful body of water just north of New Orleans, but a little over a year ago the city council began

The death rate of New Orleans now is about 29 per 1,000. Improved drainage conditions will lower it easily to 15; and the completion of the sewerage and paving systems and an abundant supply of pure water would, speaking from scientific experience, reduce it to ten or even nine per 1,000.

Preparatory to these far-reaching innovations the city council has caused the telegraph, telephone and electric light companies to place their wires underground, so that in the space of half a decade New Orleans will have evolved from the slowest to the most progressive city in America.

The public buildings, many of them old and uncomfortable, are about to give place to modern and architecturally perfect structures, and the parks, unequalled in point of natural beauty, are being improved at a rapid rate. Audubon park and City park, by the way, are famous for possessing the most exquisite oaks in America, some of the trees being 300 years old.

That the commercial development will more than go hand in hand with the city's sanitary improvement cannot for an instant be doubted. New Orleans has always been the great cotton trade center of America, and has handled immense quantities of sugar and rice in addition. Moreover, it is the second largest grain exporting point in the United States. But its trade in manufactured goods and its manufacturing interests are in want of development. Capital has been kept away from the city by its unsanitary condition, and the same cause has hampered its shipping interests. Situated nearly 100 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi river it possesses a harbor which, at comparatively small expense, could be made accessible to our modern ocean leviathans. The United States government is fully aware of this fact, and has just let a contract for the construction of a steel floating dry dock, to cost \$800,

000, which portends the establishment of a navy yard and the deepening of the river channel. Once a thoroughly healthy city, free from the incubus of quarantine, New Orleans will command the trade, by force of location and superior facilities, which it now seeks to control by other means.

Manufacturing enterprises are naturally attracted by sanitary surroundings and shipping facilities, and the New Orleans of the nineteenth century, a town of sentiment and tradition, will evolve itself into a mighty mart, where sordid competition will be tempered by art and letters and the high breeding of its social leaders—a typical twentieth century metropolis, cosmopolitan in population, international in commerce and thoroughly American in citizenship and higher civilization.

The writer has dwelt at some length upon the material aspect of the present condition of the city of New Orleans, because higher development depends upon material surroundings. The women of New Orleans recognized this inalterable fact long before their husbands and fathers, and were among the first to advocate the construction of the great drainage canal already described. Their efforts were ably seconded by the press and by the younger element of business and professional men who realized that the future of their city depended upon progress, both within and without. And among this coterie of bright and promising public men none is entitled to greater praise than Mr. Sidney Story, who, as a member of the city council and influential club man, crystallized sentiment into action and made the dreams of others a reality. Young, ambitious and singularly devoted to the city of his birth, he overcame obstacles which were fortified by the prejudice of centuries, and coerced cooperation when simple reasoning failed. Opposition based upon sentimental grounds, he had to fight in season and out of season; but the end has justified his efforts, and when the history of New Orleans is written his name deserves a prominent place on its brightest page. In the meantime he merits public recognition at the hands of his fellow citizens, and the indications are that he will receive it, as well as those who worked with him for the good of the Crescent city. G. W. WEIFFERT.

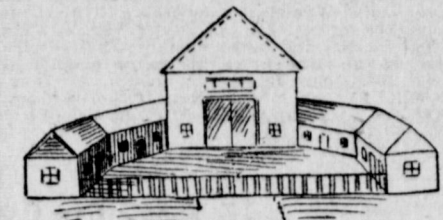
Hard Lines.
First Boy (gloomily)—I've got to cut kindlings and empty three buckets of ashes and build two fires and go to the store on an errand and then fill the coal box.
Second Boy (enviously)—You've got a regular picnic, you have. Just think of me. Mother said when I came home from school to-day I'd got ter hold the baby.—Harlem Life.



SHEEP-FEEDING BARN.

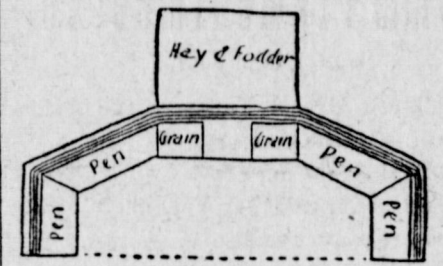
How to Fit Up Old Structures So That They Can Accommodate a Large Flock.

There are many old farms about the country that are being utilized as sheep farms, sheep now being increasingly profitable as stock and exceptionally well fitted to bring up an old run-down farm. On most of these old farms there



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

is now a small barn—too small to be used for any serious sheep farming enterprise. The accompanying plans show how such old barns can be fitted up cheaply to accommodate a large flock of sheep. Side wings are built at an angle as shown, an alley-way being left for a track on which the feed car



GROUND PLAN.

runs. The main barn is used for the storage of hay, fodder and grain. The buildings form a sheltered yard in front, which will be especially useful in winter. Of course, if desired, the wings could be attached at right angles to the barn, but this would not afford the excellent sheltered yard. In Fig. 1 is shown a perspective view of such a barn, and in Fig. 2 the ground plan.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FATTENING STOCK.

Feeding Nitrogenous Foods in Connection with Corn is the Most Scientific System.

The writer does not believe in confining the diet of fattening animals entirely to corn, except, perhaps, during the last week or two of life. Corn is too carbonaceous to employ alone. By feeding nitrogenous foods in connection with corn we are following a more reasonable and scientific method, and are sure of securing increased weight as well as better quality of meat products. Clover and alfalfa are the ideal forage crops for sheep, hogs and cattle, and young animals in general cannot have a better life than to run upon pastures, upon which these leguminous plants are making thrifty growth; and the mature stock preparing for the shambles should also get plenty of clover or alfalfa (either green or dried into hay), in connection with their rations of grain.

There can be no doubt but that bees with reasonable feeds of clover will be able to digest more corn and do it to better purpose than if corn alone were fed them while fattening.

Furthermore, I would always use bran and linseed or cottonseed meal to mix with the corn meal, that is, whenever prices would admit of such a method of procedure. That such is better than the feeding of simple corn or corn meal does not admit of any doubt, since the bran not only contains protein; but also possesses such mechanical lightness as to separate the particles of the heavier meal and allow the process of digestion to proceed more easily, rapidly and thoroughly. Then the oil meals are not only good for fattening, but give variety and promote assimilation.—National Rural.

Profit from Young Pigs.

Owing to the small proportion of waste meat and bone on the hog it makes cheaper flesh food than can be produced from any other domestic animal. If we add to this the great rapidity with which a herd of swine will increase it is hardly to be wondered at that a breeding sow has always been regarded as the best stock a poor farmer can keep. The sow may be bred three times a year, but unless she is two years old or over twice a year is enough. Young pigs are always salable to those who want to grow and fatten them. Even the fall pigs can usually be sold for roasters when they are from eight to ten weeks old, and this is perhaps the best way to dispose of them, as the fall pig is very apt to become stunted if kept through the winter.

Grape Vines Early Bearers.

Almost everybody if asked what fruit comes earliest into bearing would answer strawberry, which is correct. But a close second to it is the grape vine, which may also be made to bear one or two bunches the year after planting. The difference in favor of the grape vine is that each year the vine becomes more productive, while the strawberry bed has to be plowed out and replanted the second or possibly the third year. The strawberry plant makes its owner keep up a constant fight with weeds to get much good fruit. It is hardly strange that one of the Bible writers makes sitting down under his own vine and fig tree the best illustration of rural happiness and contentment.

PLANTING THE CORN.

It should Be Done as Soon as the Conditions Are Favorable for a Quick Germination.

All reasonable care should be taken to plant the corn as soon as the conditions are favorable for a quick germination of the seed. There is no advantage in planting when the soil is cold and wet. Corn is naturally a tropical plant and will not thrive when the soil is wet and cold.

But often the early-planted corn makes the best growth and gives the best yield. It is, therefore, an item to take advantage of every opportunity for plowing. With the ground well plowed with the disc and smoothing harrow it may be rapidly put into good condition to receive the seed, which, with a good check rower, may be rapidly planted. It is always best to have the soil well prepared before planting. It is better to delay the planting and prepare the soil in a fine tilth, than plant with the soil wet, rough or cloddy.

Having the soil in good tilth when the seed is planted, not only makes a quicker and better germination of the seed, but a more vigorous start of the plants to grow.

Planted early with plenty of moisture in the soil the seed should be covered shallower than if planted later, after the soil is warmer and drier. Rather more corn can be grown to the acre if planted in drills with the stalks standing 10 or 12 inches apart in the row, than in hills with two or three stalks and the hills three and a half or four feet apart. But it takes more work to keep corn planted in drills clean than in hills especially foul land. The question of which is best is one of whether the increased yield will pay for the increased cost of cultivating, and this the farmer can best determine for himself.

It is important in making a good corn crop to have good seed and to plant under the most favorable conditions, in order to get a good even stand.

As between using plenty of seed and being, perhaps, obliged to thin, and using fewer kernels to the hill and having to replant more or less, the first plan is much the best, for under ordinary conditions the replanted corn yields very little grain.—St. Louis Republic.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Well seasoned wood of apple trees makes good handles for tools.

Sprinkle cayenne pepper around where rats frequent, and they will leave.

Have the collar fit the horse and do not draw the hames too tight at the top.

It is easier to "keep up" with your work than to "catch up" when once you have fallen behind.

The man who does not love a good horse should hire out to work on a good railroad or in a mine.

It is far easier to keep land in a good state of cultivation than to restore soil that has been allowed to "run down."

The blind horse does not need blinders. Blinders add so much more to the cost of harness. Do away with them.

Don't let any of us wait until the spring work begins before we get ready for it. Have tools, implements, etc., in good shape.

It is best to prevent disease in your home if possible, and it is cheaper to prevent disease among your animals than to cure it.

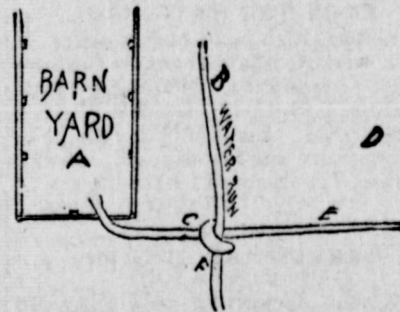
The steer or other animal that is tramping two mouthfuls under foot while eating one is fertilizing the ground, but is doing it in an expensive manner.

Feed the corn to fattening hogs and not to colts and pigs. Feed oats to colts, and pigs should have a variety of whatever is convenient and cheap.—Western Plowman.

SAVING LIQUID MANURE.

How an Ohio Farmer Saves Considerable Fertility from the Barnyard All the Time.

Here is my plan of annually saving considerable fertility from the barnyard, which before went down the water run marked B in the cut. In heavy rains the water would follow C and be lost. The question was how to save it



HOW TO SAVE LIQUID MANURE.

and take it over to D. We plowed a deep furrow from water run B. and made a heavy bank of earth at F. Now when it rains all the water of the barnyard goes to D, also all that comes down the run B. The field is in the pasture, and it will be of great benefit to it. The ditch E can be lengthened at any time when the land is fertile enough at D.—Ira Graber, in Agricultural Epitome.

Deep Plowing is Profitable.

Land that is plowed deep endures the droughts better than shallow plowed land, as there is a greater absorption of moisture. In other words, the deeper the soil is plowed the greater its capacity for holding water. To prevent loss of this moisture the top soil should be cultivated so as to simply loosen it, which prevents evaporation and at the same time keeps the weeds down. The water in the soil escapes at the surface, and this should be prevented by a mulch of loose dirt over the surface, which is effected by cultivation.

PAINFUL PERIODS NO MORE

MRS. GEORGE OSMUN, of Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J., writes: "Suffering as I had from weakness, irregularities and backache for several years, a release from this suffering was a blessing. Oh! how I wish more suffering women would accept your kind offer and be relieved. There is no need for women to suffer. Mrs. Pinkham's advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will relieve them."



MRS. IDA PETERS, Milan, Tenn., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—When I wrote to you the first time asking your advice I was a great sufferer. Menstruations were irregular, sometimes a week too soon and then a week or two late, and when they appeared were very profuse; great pain and tenderness in the bowels, pain in back and limbs, leucorrhoea all the time. I was weak and nervous and had no appetite. Burning and choking sensation in my throat. I received your reply and followed all your instructions and now I am cured. I owe my recovery all to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and her wonderful remedies."

ELLA E. BRENNER, East Rochester, Ohio, writes:

"I have been thankful a thousand times since I wrote to you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I followed your advice carefully and now I feel like a different person. My troubles were backache, headache, nervous tired feeling, painful menstruation and leucorrhoea. I took four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one box of Pills, one package of Sanative Wash and am now well."

MRS. MAGGIE P. STINE, New Berlin, Pa., writes:

"I have suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back for about seven years, and could never get anything to help me. I tried several physicians, but found no help. I have now taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and feel like a different woman."

MRS. H. A., 124 S. Cedar Street, Owosso, Mich., writes:

"Nearly three years ago I wrote to you asking advice in regard to my health. I was so miserable; suffered from painful menstruation and backache, was nervous, dizzy and faint. I received such a kind letter from you, telling me just what to do. I followed your advice and I now am recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I thank God for this pain destroyer."

WANTED PAUL TO TELL.

A Topsy Wayfarer Who is Familiar with the Scriptures Asks a Question.

A man of the North side saw a masculine member of the human race tumble down on the sidewalk the other evening, hopelessly intoxicated. Disgusted at the sight, he was about to pass on unheeding of his neighbor's misfortune when the story of the good Samaritan flashed across his mind and he resolved for once to be charitably helpful. He accosted the fallen one and assisted him to his unsteady feet, and after much persistent interviewing succeeded in ascertaining the number of his home. Thither he piloted his swaying companion and was rewarded on the doorstep by a volley of thanks and a most important invitation to enter and take a drink.

"No," responded the modern Samaritan, emphatically. "I won't go in and take a drink, and you'd better follow my example and get to bed as quickly as you can."

"All right, I guess I will," muttered the tipsy host, drowsily. "But tell me your name, anyway. I want to know the name of the man who brought me to my door."

"Come here, Paul," eagerly called the other man at once. "Come back and answer the question I've had it in my mind to ask you for years. Paul," he continued, impressively, "did you ever get an answer to your letters to the Ephesians?"—Chicago Chronicle.

The Fourth Dementia.

"Golf" the physician said, with a sigh. "Golf, or, more correctly, golficitis, must be designated the fourth dementia. Golficitis is a permanent addition to English manias, and is attracting the attention of thinking alienists. This mania differs from others in that it is not acute in its chronic stages and is curable. The symptoms are a loathing for legitimate business, an abnormal disposition to copious profanity and nervous irritation, a passion for gaily and eccentric garments, a profound contempt for truth, a hatred of domestic restraint, accompanied by flushed face and a depraved love of out-of-doors."—Golfing.

Soakington—"I think I am a good judge of whisky." Boozington—"Oh, no, you are not a judge; you are an advocate at the bar."—Town Topics.

Slender is like mud; it only sticks where it finds affinity.—Ram's Horn.

Blasted Hopes.

In moody silence, with lowering brow and folded arms, the young man stood before her.

He was a returned soldier, a volunteer officer, honorably discharged from the service of his country.

He had come back, as he supposed, to make the dear girl happy who had hung upon his neck when he bade her good-by to go to the wars.

But the dear girl had received him coldly. A bustling commercial traveler had taken advantage of his absence and supplanted him in her affections.

"So!" he said, at last. "You have no remorse for your faithlessness?"

"None whatever," she replied.

"You prefer that chap with the sample case to me, do you?"

"Rather."

He drew himself up stiffly.

"Miss Grenadine Corkins," he said, "I leave this house forever. I leave it," he added, picking up his hat, "drummed out, but not drummed out!"

And as he marched out of the room with a military step the heartless girl called out: "Let's left! left! left!" after him.—Chicago Tribune.

His Philosophy.

"Mis' Johnsing, w'y don't yo' git dat man o' youahs to atten' Divi, e wo ship once in awhile?"

"Fo' de good lan' sake, Pa'son Green, dat no 'count nighh I se married to ain' bin inside a church fo' mo'n ten year."

"Yo' doan mean I tell me dat he ain't nevah 'sperience religion, Mis' Johnsing?"

"I guess dat's 'bout right, pa'son, doan don' lak' t' say it."

"El he ain' in de faith, den wha' doctrine does he cling to, Mis' Johnsing?"

"Well, pa'son, I ain't got much opinion in de matter, but I kind o' reckon dat de only doctrine he hangs onto wid any very great amount o' tenacity ain de one dat sez: 'A bird in de bag am wuth two on de roost,' when de doah o' de coop's got a spring lock an' de dawg's unchained."—Cleveland Leader.

Proof of It.

"So you think there really is something in heredity, after all?"

"I do. Young Munsley, who is trying to get up a north pole expedition, is the son of a woman who used to be an inveterate house hunter, not because she could have used a house if she had found one, but for the mere love of the thing."—Chicago Evening News.

Knock—"Miss Blythe has gone over to the vast majority." Wheeler—"You don't mean to say she has bought a wheel?"—Town Topics.

Life is a big poker game in which everybody is bluffing the loser.—Atchison Globe.

The Natural Cure for Indigestion.

Do you have pain in the stomach after eating? Do you have a yellow tongue? Wind on the stomach? Constipation? These things arise from Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Digestion depends on digestive fluids or "ferments" secreted by certain glands. When the secretion becomes insufficient, indigestion results. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cause these glands to resume their normal action and good digestion follows.

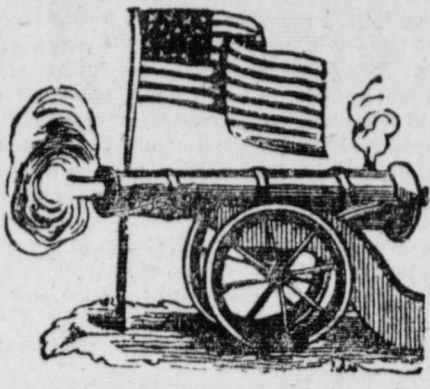
Artificial ferments (of which most so-called Dyspepsia cures are composed) may give temporary relief, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People afford a permanent cure.

Poor digestion often causes irregularity of the heart's action. This irregularity may be mistaken for real, organic heart disease. A case in point: Mrs. Ellen Colson, Newport, Ind., had suffered for four years with stomach trouble. The gases generated by the indigestion pressed on the heart, and caused an irregularity of its action. She had much pain in her stomach and heart, and was subject to frequent and severe choking spells which were most severe at night. Doctors were tried in vain; the patient became worse, despondent, and feared impending death.

She noticed that in intervals in which her stomach did not annoy her, her heart's action became normal. Reasoning correctly that her digestion was alone at fault she procured the proper medicine to treat that trouble and with immediate good results. Her appetite came back, the choking spells became less frequent and finally ceased. Her weight, which had been greatly reduced, was restored and she now weighs more than for years.

That others may know the means of cure we give the name of the medicine used—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves.—New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

Sold by all druggists or sent postpaid by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y. Price, 50¢ per box; 6 boxes, \$2.50. A diet book sent FREE.



The sight of the volunteers embarking for home and the regulars disembarking for war at Manila will not tend to comfort the Filipinos, for it will illustrate that the United States is so little in fear of them as to withdraw troops and has so many troops that it can send others.

Senator Harris' letter dealing with the trusts gives the people of Kansas some very good material to think about. Lawrence has lost its wire mill, Topeka its starch factory, and Hutchinson will, before long, lose its salt works. The trusts are also gobbling up all the coal, lead, zinc and natural gas properties in Kansas.—Kansas City Times.

Editor Hodgdon of the Rice County Eagle rightly says. "Impediments do not intend (if signs count for anything) to give Cuba an independent government, though solemnly promised by an act of Congress. Complications to keep the United States in control will not be wanting until the annexation idea will become so strong (?) that it cannot be resisted (?)".

Some things in the April McClure's are a series of poems by Hamlin Garland, "The Trail to the Golden North;" characteristic short stories by Rudyard Kipling and Sarah Orne Jewett; a strong story of political life, and a humorous little story of far western life. Charles Dana Gibson records, very engagingly, in text and pictures, some more of his observations and impressions of Egypt.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, makes this month's contribution to the discussion of the educational question which The Cosmopolitan magazine has been conducting, during the past two years. The Cosmopolitan's title, "Modern College Education—Does it Educate in the Broadest and Most Liberal Sense of the Term?" is not used as President Harper's theme. He confines himself rather to the consideration of the relations which universities bear to our republic and to the people. President Harper is one of the men who seem to desire to take broad and liberal views of the subject of education.

Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, says that the religious sentiment in his state is sadly demoralized. In an official document he declares that there are towns that have not a single church, villages where children are born and grow to manhood and womanhood without christening, communities where the dead are laid away without religious rites, and only civil officers are called upon to pronounce the marriage ceremony. The governor wants the people to set a day, and pray for the redemption of the state. He might also suggest a cessation of New England's ignorant and bigoted criticism of the west.

WATERSON ON THE TWENTIETH. There was a time when "Bleeding Kansas" was supposed to do most of her bleeding with red ink, or at the overstrained lungs of her orators.

Kansas was ready at a moment's notice—provided the notice was never served—to step down into Tennessee or Mississippi and sponge those states off the map with warm blood.

She was straining at the leash

and gritting her teeth in her frantic efforts to get at midnight conspirators, octopuses and things and chew them up raw; while the rest of the country laughed and poked jibing paragraphs at her. But Kansas has proved—although it needed no proof—that when it comes to a test she is just like other of these,

Here is what the Emporia Republican says under the head, "Enforcement of Law." "It some poor, impoverished citizens violates a law of congress, government officials at once run him down and set on him." The law must be enforced, you know. But if express and telegraph companies can openly, persistently and defiantly violate a law of congress and the officials become paralyzed and the courts struck blind. The government can not enforce the law as against these moneyed corporations; but when some little fourth-class post-master misthrows a half addressed letter a dozen detectives will be sent out to convict him of embezzlement and to send him to the penitentiary for life: Is not government a great force, after all? The legislature last winter—that is, the special session, over the hifallutin opinion of Attorney General Goldard—passed a law reducing the rates of these companies. The governor, in his message, made loud declarations of his determination to see that "all laws" were enforced, which simply meant that he was too cowardly to say, straight, the prohibitory law would be enforced, so he covered up the matter to suit both sides, which was equivalent to saying that no law would be enforced, except such as voluntarily enforced themselves, or such as some zealous minor official enforces for the fees he can get, by running down some old woman for letting her chicken run at large. But neither the general government, nor the governor of Kansas, nor the attorney general of the state, can enforce the laws against the express and telegraph companies. Is not government a farce—a pretense? No wonder anarchists multiply. The remedy is revolution, unless every man is placed on equality under the law, and such glaring discriminations in the enforcement of the laws are stopped."

MAY LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. "The Countess Emilia," Anthony Hope's new romance, is begun in the May Ladies Home Journal, and "The Art of Listening to a Sermon" inaugurates the first of a series of articles on the pulpit and the pew by Ian Maclaren. Another notable feature of the same issue is "The Secrets of a Happy Life," by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who has become a regular contributor to the Journal. Paul Leicester Ford writes "The Anecdotal Side of George Washington," recounting some of the best but least-known stories of the "Father of His Country." Viola Allen draws upon her own rich store of experiences to tell "What it Means to be an Actress," and Joseph Edgar Chamberlin introduces "Helen Keller as She Really Is," giving some interesting glimpses of this marvelous blind and deaf girl. On the editorial page Edward Bok treats of the pretty American girls, and discourses on the most-beloved women of the century. The feminine wardrobe is considered in elaborate detail, the articles being fashion writers—and illustrated. "The Building of the Ship" is the theme of the sixth of W. L. Taylor's series of illustrations of Longfellow's poems, and pictorial features of practical interest are "Nature's Garden," "The Prettiest Country Homes in America," "Rustic Arbor and Summer Houses" and "The Flag in the Church." Maria Parloa inaugurates a new department, "Household Help and New Ideas," and Mrs. S. T. Rorer gives the menus of "Little Dinners by Eighteen of My Girls" and writes of "Milk: Its Use and Abuse," Helen Watterson Moody defines "The True Meaning of Motherhood," and Mrs. Humphry contributes her second article on "How to be Pretty Though Plain." In short, the May Journal has apparently anticipated every need that can arise in the home. By The

Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

ELOCUTION AND MUSIC.

All who have heard Miss Leila M. Little and Mrs. Kate Jordan-Hewett at the Burns entertainment will be delighted to learn that they have consented to give an evening of readings and songs for the benefit of the City High School Library, in Music Hall, on to-morrow (Friday) evening, April 23, assisted by Miss Achesah Harris, Rev. Wm. S. Morley, Dr. Myron H. Hewett and Miss Bessie Exery.

This entertainment will be the event of the season. Following is the program:

- "When the Bee Sucks,"—Quartet. "Riding Down," "Patsy,"—Miss Little. "I Feel Thy Angel Presence,"—Dr. and Mrs. Hewett. "Spring Song," "Daddy," "Serenade,"—Mrs. Hewett. "Seein' Things," "An Idyl of the Period," "A Woman and the Telephone,"—Miss Little. "Little Jack Horner,"—Quartet. "The Confessional,"—Miss Little. "La Stella,"—Waltz—Mrs. Hewett. "Go Where the Mist and Steeping,"—Miss Harris and Mr. Morley. "A Sisterly Scheme,"—Miss Little. "Twas on the Bank of Daisies,"—Miss Little. "The Isle of the Long Ago,"—Quartet.

Admission, 25c; children, 15c. Reserved seats, 35c.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Kansas State Sunday School association will be held at Hutchinson, May 3, 10 and 11, 1899. Every Sunday school in the state is invited to representation. Pastors are especially invited. Bishop J. H. Vincent, Prof. H. M. Hamill and Dr. Vincent are among the speakers who will participate. Mrs. Roxana Beech or Preuzner will direct the session devoted to primary work. Prof. S. B. Hoagland will conduct the singing. The Hutchinson Jubilee chorus will appear at every night session. All the railroads of the state have offered a rate of one fare for the round trip. Entertainment at the hotels, restaurants and in private homes at greatly reduced rates. For credentials address your county officers or J. F. Drake. For any additional information address:

J. F. DRAKE, Ch'm'n. Ex. Com., Topeka, Kansas, or J. H. ENGLE, Gen'l Secretary, Abilene, Kansas.

RED MEN'S GRAND JUBILEE.

Neosho Tribe No. 4 Improved Order of Red Men, at Emporia, will give a grand jubilee week of entertainments at Emporia, beginning Monday, May 1, 1899, and closing the following Saturday. The Red Men of Emporia, have one of the most handsome and admirably equipped halls in the State and said to be the finest this side of Philadelphia. The continued growth of the Order and public necessity for a larger hall form the basis for jubilee week. Tickets, 25 cents, entitling the holder to one of the entertainments given by the Red Men at their wigwam; and each ticket will secure a donation to the holder. Tickets are on sale at King & King's, in this city. A person can buy all the tickets he may desire to buy.

A BOOK ON POULTRY.

Containing 100 pages, a beautiful lithographic plate of a group of different fowls in natural colors, engravings of all kinds of land and water poultry, description of the breeds, plans for poultry houses, how to manage an incubator, all about canning, and the value of different breeds. The book will be mailed to any of our readers for 15 cents, by addressing the Associated Fanciers, 400 North Third Street, Phila., Pa.

NOTICE.

Having lost all my office fixtures, books, library, instruments, etc., complete, I would esteem it a great favor if all of those knowing themselves to be indebted to me, in the least, would call and settle, or pay a part of the whole, as I shall need it in order to set up again. Though badly disgraced I am still in the ring.

Respectfully, F. T. JOHNSON M. D.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From our high scoring chickens, if up in weight, would score as follows: Black Langshans, 184 9 16; Buff Cochins, 182 11-16; Golden Wyandottes, 184; Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Silver Wyandottes, 182; B. P. Rocks, 179; Eggs \$1.00 per 15. TIMMONS BROS.

DENVER AND RETURN.

VIA SANTA FE ROUTE. \$19.00. Tickets on sale May 16 and 17. Good for return until June 15, 1899. Pullman sleepers and free chairs through. Berths reserved, baggage checked and tickets sold by E. J. Fairhurst, Agent, Cottonwood Falls.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, at the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanzas for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Omit free. Address: F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

I have tried raising several breeds of fowls, and like the Partridge Cochins best. Why? They are the best winter layers. When eggs are high price you have eggs to sell. They are certainly as beautiful in plumage as any. They are a good, tender, table fowl and you don't need to kill two or three for a meal. I have had hens that weighed eleven pounds, live weight. Yard No. 1 is headed by cock scoring 93 1/2. Mated to him are four fine pencilled hens, scoring 93, 92, 91, and one other good hen. Yard No. 2 is headed by a fine heavy feathered cockerel. Mated to him are eight heavy feathered pullets, scoring 92 1/2, 91 1/2, 91, 90 and four others as good. Yard No. 3 is headed by a larve heavy boned cockerel with heavy feathered legs and toes. Mated to him are five large pullets with high cushions, scoring 93 1/2, 93, 90 1/2, 90 and one other good pullet. Yard No. 4 is headed by a fine prize cockerel, scoring 92 1/2. Mated to him are six good large pullets. Yard No. 5 is headed by cock scoring 91. He is very heavy feathered. Mated to him are eight large pullets. As a Hutchinson show I took all firsts and seconds and sweepstakes (silver cups); F. W. Shellabargara, Judge. The above birds were scored by him. Cuts on weight not counted in the given score. Eggs from Yard No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30. Yard No. 5 at \$1.00 per 15 straight. I put yard number and date when laid on each egg. If eggs from all the yards are wanted \$5.00 per 50, \$10.00 per 100, but must have 10 days notice. 1/2 price after May 1. J. W. COOK, 600 Monroe St., HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WYANDOTTES

Are the most practical of all fowls. As year round layers they cannot be beaten and as dressed poultry they have no rivals. We breed the White Plymouth Rocks and the Silver Laced Wyandottes according to the requirements of the Standard of Perfection as the following list of prizes won will show. Winners of 16 firsts, 11 seconds and 4 thirds at Kansas City and Jackson county shows in 1897. Winners of 21 firsts, 8 seconds and 9 thirds at the same shows this season, and also several handsome special prizes. We also breed Buff Cochins Bantams. Send for circular giving all information. First class breeders. \$2 to \$5 each, singly. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Westport Poultry Yards, 708 Gibraltar Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. Mention the Courant.

15 Eggs for \$2, 45 for \$5 AND OWEN, HE PAYS THE EXPRESS.

THOMAS OWEN, 520 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kan. BREEDER OF White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY Three Grand Yards, of the best strains in the country. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, 3 settings for \$5.00. Expressage prepaid. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College on the west. My stock this year is an improvement over last year, though birds under the new Standard do not score as high as under the old. Still there are some pretty high scores in my yards. Judge Rhodes, a conservative and conscientious Judge, on Feb'y 1st scored sixteen of my birds as follows: ck'1 95 1/2, 94 1/2, 94 1/2, 94 1/2; pullets 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 95 1/2 and one if full on weight 96 1/2. Pen No. 1 will be headed by cock Prof. Snow 96 1/2 with ten hens and pullets scoring from 95 to 96. Pen No. 2 headed by ck'1, White Cockerel III, score 98 1/2, son of White Cocade II, score 96 1/2 with six hens and pullets none scoring less than 95. Pen No. 3 headed by a ten pound ck'1, White Giant, scoring 94 1/2, with ten large hens and pullets from 94 to 95. This pen is mated up for especially for size. As for an experiment this season, I prepay expressage on all eggs, though I have not raised the price on same. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; 45 for \$5.00 an equal number from each pen. Birds in pen 3 no kin to those in pens 1 and 2.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, EXCLUSIVELY.

At the BIG KANSAS CITY, MO. SHOW, 1899, I won all the 1st, 2nd and 3rd premiums, and also won at the Mo. and Kan. State Shows. EGGS, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per setting. T. F. WEAVER, BLUE MOUND, KANSAS.

OTTO WEISS, Wichita, Kansas.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rouen Ducks.

Winner of 24 premiums at 3 shows this season: SEDGWICK, WICHITA and STATE SHOW in TOPEKA. Eggs from my Prize Winners \$2.00 per setting of 15. Duck eggs \$1.50 per dozen. Mention the Courant. mar 23 3mo.

S. C. WHITE LECHORNS.

And they are the STAY WHITE. I took sweepstakes (Silver teapot) in Mediterranean class at Hutchinson show, December, 1898, Shellabarger Judge. Score of cock 93, pullets: 94 1/2, 93 1/2, 93 1/2, 93, 92 1/2, and have hen score 90 by Snyder. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. CARRIE A. COOK, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS. Mention the Courant. mar 23 2mo.

BLACK LANGSHANS AND WHITE GUINEAS, EXCLUSIVELY.

Guinea Eggs \$1. for 17. Langshan Eggs from my Prize Winners, \$1.50 for 13. Outside ranged (all pure bred) \$1 for 26. You save on Express and get just as good or better birds from these eggs, at a lower price than to send abroad. JAS. STEPHENSON, CLEMENTS, KANS. Mention the Courant.

THE LORD BLESS 'EM.

Yea, the Lord bless 'em and prosper 'em—those paying subscribers who come to the sanctuary sanatorium with cash and good cheer for the newspaper man. They are the salt of the subscription list and altogether lovely to behold. Their presence is a benediction and their dollars fillet the meal tub and maketh glad the waste places of the cupboard. Justice and a paid up receipt is theirs, and the blessing of the printer shall follow them. May their shadow never grow less and their number increase until the delinquent shall be as the turkey's teeth—unnecessary and wanting. PAYING SUBSCRIBERS. The following parties have paid one or more years' subscription since the last issue of the COURANT: Mrs. H. A. Carpenter, San Diego, California.

THE NATIONAL LAND LIST.

The only genuine real estate paper published in America. It circulates in every state in the Union. Parties interested in buying, selling or exchanging land, merchandise or other property will find what they want in The National Land List. It is jam full of special bargains and offers of exchange. Single copies by mail 10 cents. Address The National Land List Pub. Co., Green Ridge, Mo.

Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules cure flatulence. Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules cure biliousness. Ripans Tabules cure indigestion. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

B. F. NEAL, BREEDER OF-

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Score, from 88 1/2 to 93 1/2. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, and two for \$2.35. R. C. B. LECHORNS. Score, 90 to 92 1/2. Won three firsts, one second and one third premiums at Hutchinson; also, all firsts at Garden City. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting. All eggs guaranteed. PIT GAMES. Shawnecks and Irish Blues: farm raised and free ranged. Eggs, \$3.00 per setting. Young stock for sale. Write for prices. GARDEN CITY, KANS. Mention the Courant.

FOR SALE.

Buff Cochins Bantam eggs. \$1 for 13. A. T. COOLEY, Jewell City, Kans.

DO YOU WANT Good Golden Wyandottes?

Then buy those that win. Won at state show, Topeka, Kan., January, '99. 1st and 2d ck'1, 1st hen, 1st pen and 2d pullet. (Did not show cock.) On Golden Seabrights, 1st and 2d pair, 1st cock, 1st and 2d ck'1, 1st 2d and 3d hen, 1st pullet. B. H. R. G. Bantams, 2d pair, 1st ck'1, 1st 2d pullet, 3d hen. Eggs 12 for \$2, 30 for \$3.50, and \$1.00 for 18 after June 1st. Bantam eggs \$1.50 for 15. L. V. Marks & Son, 501 Jackson St. Crawford Bldg., TOPEKA, KANSAS. Mention the Courant.

E. D. TAYLOR, BREEDER OF Golden Wyandottes AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

I have for sale 4 or 5 Golden Wyandotte cockerels; price, \$4 to \$5. Pullets, \$2 to \$3. Five or six Partridge Cochins cockerels, at \$5 each. Pullets, \$2 to \$3. The Golden Wyandotte male from which I bred, last year, is from H. D. Mason & Sons, Fabius, N. Y., and the females are from the McKee strain; and my Partridge Cochins are from a trio for which I paid \$25.00 last year, and are from imported birds, of the year before. All of my birds are prize winners wherever shown. Golden Wyandotte eggs, \$2.00 per setting; \$3.00 for two settings. Partridge Cochins eggs, \$2.00 per setting. INDEPENDENCE, MO feb-23mo Mention the Courant.

ROSE COMB BROWN LECHORNS.

(Forsyth Strain.) At Beloit they won 1st on pullet and 1st on pen. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Black Cochins Bantam eggs, \$1.00 per 12. G. A. STOCKWELL & SON, WASHINGTON, KANSAS. Mention the Courant. mar 23 3mo.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM PRIZE WINNING BUFF COCHINS.

Four grand yards all headed by Prize Winning Males. Yard No. 1 headed by Superior he has 7 1st and 24 2d premiums, scores 94 1/2 as cock 1 by Moore and 93 1/2 by Emory under new standard. Mated to 4 hens and 3 pullets, three Grand Prize Winners, the females in this yard score from 94 to 96 points. Yard No. 2 headed by ck'1 Major, winner of 1st at two shows, mated to 1st hen at Parsons, scores 95 1/2 by Emory and other good ones scoring from 93 1/2 to 95 1/2. This yard will produce good results. Yard No. 3 headed by a fine Prize Winning ck'1 of large size and heavy feathered scoring 95 1/2, mated to a grand lot of females scoring from 93 and up, very fine in wing and tail. Yard No. 4 headed by a beautiful ck'1, a Prize Winner, scoring 93 1/2 mated to females scoring from 93 to 94 1/2. Eggs from Yard 1 \$5 per 15, 2 \$2.50 per 15, 3 \$2 per 15; 4 \$1 per 15. Send for free catalogue. My birds win prizes wherever shown. J. M. MYERS, JEFFERSON, KANSAS. Mention the Courant.

J. H. SCOTT, BREEDER OF Buff Plymouth Rocks and Golden Wyandottes.

Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, from Stock receiving first premium at our late show, Pen scoring 182 1/2, in Golden Wyandottes, and 182 and five sixteenths, in Buff Plymouth Rocks. At Kansas State show, I won 2nd pen, and was only beaten 1 1/2 for first, my stock, being young, was cut 4 1/2 points on weight. I have some fine Golden Wyandotte cockerels for sale; no other stock for sale at present. LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Mention the Courant.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Scoring 90 1/2 to 92 1/2.

I won 1st premium on pen; 1st on cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on hen, at McPHERSON, February 1st, 1899. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. H. J. FOULTS, McPHERSON, KANS. Mention the Courant.

YOU WILL FIND IT IN CAMPBELL'S HUNT AND ADAMS' LIVE STOCK SALESMAN RELIABLE.

MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION MONEY FURNISHED TO RESPONSIBLE FEEDERS WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR TRADE. CANCER positively cured; no knife used. We relieve pain, cure guaranteed. We give patients as references. Write for information. \$24.00 cured without pain. We pay accepted medical cost; consultation free. Write for leaflet. Dr. E. O. SMITH, 19th & Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

The Chase County Courant.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1899.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall it be... Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance...



TIME TABLE

Table with columns for routes (EAST, WEST, BAZAAR) and times for various stations like Cedar Grove, Elm Dale, etc.

Table with columns for routes (EAST, WEST, BAZAAR) and times for various stations like Elm Dale, Cottonwood Falls, etc.

Table listing County Officers: Representative, Treasurer, Clerk, etc.

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80... M. M. S. Poultry Fence...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS: Spring is here. This week has been very pleasant. Mrs. O. H. Drinkwater is improving...

J. E. Duchanois left, Sunday, for Hutchinson... Money to patent ideas may be secured by our aid... Miss May Winters is home from an extended visit...

A. F. Foreman is the Fish Warden for Chase county... Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rookwood returned home... W. C. Austin examined the Farmer's Mutual Fire and Tornado Ins. Co...

YOU KNOW About "Cones" Working Clothes, well they are better wearing goods than any of the other kind you know... HOLMES & GREGORY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. SPRING IS NOW HERE AND It will soon be time for fishing and picnic parties. Before Going, Call on HARRIS & CO. Get one of those nice hammocks or fishing poles. They have a complete line of fishing tackle and Hammocks. THEY CAN'T BE BEAT. M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE 50 PER CENT. SAVING. UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

ill only a short time. The cause of her death was peritonitis and other complications... F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches... ROAD NOTICE: State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, April 26, 1899.

THE DIFFERENCE.

"Your mother was old and feeble. Her life-work was done, you know. The friends of her youth had vanished. She was ready and glad to go. You ought not to grieve so deeply."—
 "These were easy words to say. For 'twas somebody else's mother Who had gone o'er the silent way."
 "Yes, 'twas hard to lose your baby. But think of the trouble and care She is saved, the sin, the suffering; You ought to be willing to bear—
 Such easy words to say. When 'twas somebody else's baby Who had gone o'er the silent way."
 But when 'twas my own dear mother Who lay so still and white, The loving lips all silent, In the eyes no welcoming light, Then where were those words of wisdom That I had been wont to say? When 'twas somebody else's mother Who had gone o'er the silent way?
 When I missed from my arms my baby I knew it were better so; She was safe—but the pain, the longing, That only my mother knew, Was all I could not do for her.
 Of the words I used to say To others, brought me comfort When my baby went over the way.
 Oh, friends, such words are empty When the heart is bruised and sore With the shock of our bereavement. We knew it all the while, dear friends, But we only felt the anguish; We have no words to say Of wisdom and resignation When our own go over the way.
 So offer only silence, The sympathizing tear, The clasp of the hand, the blossoms To strew o'er the form so dear; These bring to the sad heart comfort Beyond what one can say When somebody else's dear ones Have gone o'er the silent way.—
 —Kate Woodward Noble, in Carleton's Every Where.



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SYNOPSIS.

D'Aurillac, commanding outpost where scene is laid, tells the story. He is in temporary command, appointed by Gen. de Rone to examine into a charge against d'Aurillac. Nicholas, a sergeant, brings in a man and woman, from king's camp at Le Pons, prisoner d'Aurillac, angered by insulting manner of de Gomeron toward woman, strikes him, duel follows and prisoners escape. Duel is interrupted by appearance of de Rone, and d'Aurillac is told he will have to fight with de Rone tomorrow. Riding over field next day d'Aurillac finds Nicholas, victim of de Gomeron's malice, in imminent danger of death, and releases him from awful predicament. After battle in which King Henry utterly routs de Rone's forces, d'Aurillac, lying severely wounded, sees two forms moving through the darkness robbing the bodies of the dead and wounded. They find golden collar of de Leyva's corpse, and Babette stabs Maigniot (her partner) to gain possession. Henry with retinue, among whom is fair prisoner who had escaped from de Gomeron and d'Aurillac, her savior, rides over the field. Madame rescues d'Aurillac, and afterwards visits him daily in hospital. Here he learns his friend is heiress of Bidache. When well enough he is taken to her, Monsieur d'Ayen, where he learns from Maitre Palin, madame's chaplain, the king is about to force her to marry d'Ayen. He sets out with Jacques, his knave, for Paris, to prevent this marriage. De Rone, who he comes upon Nicholas, his old sergeant, who says de Gomeron is in neighborhood with associates from army and nobility, plotting treason against the king. They go to de Gomeron's retreat where they manage to overhear details of plot. Burning with revenge, Nicholas shoots at de Gomeron. Flying for their lives, the two men think themselves beyond pursuit, when suddenly they are face to face with Biron, one of the traitors, whom d'Aurillac cuts down, and with de Gomeron, who makes short work of Nicholas; d'Aurillac escapes. Arriving in Paris the chevalier lays what he knows of treasonable plot before Sully, master general of ordnance. Calling on de Bellin, a friend, d'Aurillac recovers from him a servant, Havalliac, who had previously been in service of d'Ayen. D'Ayen's marriage to Madame de Bidache is to occur within fortnight, de Bellin to stand sponsor. Palin and madame arrive in Paris. D'Aurillac has suspicions aroused concerning Havalliac. Later witnesses meeting with de Gomeron, therefore dismisses him. The chevalier is introduced at court by de Bellin, where he charges Biron with being traitor to France and king. For his pains Henry gives him 24 hours to quit France. King now commands marriage to be celebrated on the morrow, making it imperative that flight occur that night, if madame be saved. D'Aurillac therefore meets her secretly, when masked men swoop down on pair and carry them off, bound and gagged. De Gomeron places him in what Babette, who is here, assures him is the safest room in the "Poison d'Or." After a time with a mighty effort he manages to raise himself to a sitting posture.

CHAPTER XV.—CONTINUED.

Although the new position I had attained did not, in any way, advance me toward freedom, yet it gave me a sense of personal relief. I was able to raise my knees a little, and sitting down thus, with my body thrown a little forward, to ease the strain of the cords, I began to think and go over in my mind the whole scene of the tragedy from the beginning to its bitter end. I had no doubt as to the personality of Babette. I was not likely to forget her voice. I had heard it under circumstances that ought to have stamped it on my memory for all time; and if I had the faintest doubts on the matter they were set at rest by the fact that she was so well known to de Gomeron—she probably had been a camp follower on our side—and also by the still more damning fact that her house was known as the "Poison d'Or." The name had been distinctly mentioned by her, and its meaning was clear to me when I thought of the dreadful scene over de Leyva's body.
 As for de Gomeron, I knew him well enough to understand his game. The whole affair, as far as he was concerned, was a sudden and rapid resolve—that was clear. I argued it out in this way to myself, and as I went on thinking it was almost as if some one was reading out a statement of the case to me. It was evident that the free lance was to the last moment in hopes that the king would yield to Biron's intercession on his behalf. When that was refused he may have had some idea of gaining his end by force, but was compelled to hurry his coup by the knowl-

edge that he had obtained from his cotterade or spy, Havalliac.
 It had worked out well enough for him. My disappearance, my dead horse—poor Couronne!—all these would point to me as the author of the abduction, and give de Gomeron the time he wanted to perfect his plans. The man I had run through would never tell tales, and so far the game lay in the Camarguer's hands.
 And then about madame. As I became calmer, I saw that for his own sake de Gomeron would take care that her life was safe, at any rate for the present, and whilst there was this contingency there was hope for her, if none for me, as I felt sure that what with the king and madame's relatives of the Tremouille on one hand, and Sully and de Bellin on the other, things would go hard with de Gomeron, whatever happened to me.
 Hour after hour passed. I shifted my position, and strange to say, slept. How long I slept I know not; but I woke stinging with pain, and found this was due to my being bound as I was, and in a little the agony became almost insupportable, and I was on the verge of going into a delirium, only righting my falling senses by a mighty effort of will.
 I had lost all count of the time, but guessed it was advanced in the day by this; and my eyes had become so accustomed to the darkness that I could manage to see the faint outlines of the cell in which I was imprisoned. I tried to make out its extent with an idle and useless curiosity, and then, giving it up, and utterly hopeless, leaned my head on my upraised knees, and sat thus waiting for the end.
 I longed for death to come now—it would be a happy release from my pain. Suddenly there came a grating noise as the bolts outside were moved. Then the door of the cell swung open with a groaning, and there was a blinding flash of light that, for the time being, deprived me of the powers of sight, though, with a natural instinct, I shut my eyes to the flash as it came.
 Then I heard de Gomeron's voice saying: Remove the gag—I have something to ask monsieur."
 As I felt too cold, hard hands fumbling with the knots of the gag, I managed to open my eyes, though the light still pained me, and saw the tall figure of the free lance, his drawn sword in his hand, standing in the open doorway, and kneeling beside me was Babette. The hag caught the loathing in my glance, and laughed to herself as she wrenched at the knots, and de Gomeron, who was evidently in no mood to delay, hurried her efforts with a sharp "Quick!"
 "It is done," she answered, and rose to her feet, swinging the silken bands of the gag she held in her hand.
 "Then have the goodness to step back whilst M. d'Aurillac and I discuss the position."
 Babette did as she was bidden, muttering something, and de Gomeron, advancing a pace, addressed me:
 "Monsieur, I have come to make you an offer, and I will not waste words. I am playing to win a desperate game, and I shall not hesitate to play any card to win. My offer is this: I ask you to sign a formal document, which I shall bring to you, holding me guiltless of any design against either you or Mme. de la Bidache. In return I will set you free in ten days after you sign this paper. During that time you must consider yourself my prisoner; but you will be better lodged than now. Should you refuse to accept this offer there is nothing left for me but to leave you here to die."
 He spoke in slow, measured accents, and the vault of the roof above me gave back the man's words in a solemn echo. The light of the lantern stretched in a long, yellow shaft up the spiral stairway beyond the door, and half in this light and half in shadow stood the wretched figure of Babette, leaving a little forward, as if striving to catch each word that was spoken.
 In the silence that followed the free lance's speech, I could almost hear the blood throbbing in my temples; and for the moment I was deprived of all power of words. It was not from fear, nor from any idea of accepting the offer, but a thought had come to my mind. I would oppose craft with craft, and meet the fox in the skin of a fox.
 "Give me 24 hours to decide," I answered, "and free me from these cords. I cannot think for the pain of them."
 "Pardieu!" He laughed. "The knots have been well tied; but 24 hours is a long time."
 "Yet you are willing to accommodate me for ten days, better lodged. Ventre bien! M. de Gomeron, do you think I can scratch my way out of this?"
 He did not answer me, but stood for awhile biting at the ends of his thick mustache. Then he suddenly called to Babette: "Cut the cords."
 She came forward and obeyed. Words cannot convey the sensation of relief as the cords fell from me; but for the time being so numbed was I that I was powerless to move.
 "You have your desire, monsieur," said de Gomeron, "and I await your decision. It will save me trouble if you inform Babette whether you agree or not. In the former event we shall have the pleasure of meeting again; in the latter case I take the opportunity of wishing you as happy a time as a man may have—in the future life. In the meantime I will see that some refreshments are sent to you—adieu!"
 He turned and stepped out of the cell, and stood for a moment whilst Babette picked up the lantern and followed him.
 "Monsieur will not want the light to aid him to think," she laughed; and then the door was shut. I heard the sullen clank of the chain, the turning of the great keys, and I was alone and in darkness once more.
 Dark it may have been; but, thank God! I was no longer like a trussed fowl, and betook myself to rubbing my numb limbs, until finally the chilled blood was warmed and I was able to stand, and then, in a little, gained strength to grope my way backward

and forward in the cell as an exercise. No thought of ever agreeing to de Gomeron's terms ever crossed me. I had, however, resolved to make a dash for freedom when he came to me again. I should pretend to agree, and then win or lose all in the rush. Anyway I would not die here like a rat in a trap. I almost chuckled to myself as I thought I was in a fair way to outwit the free lance. He was a fool, after all, though, at the same time, I could not but admit that his move to get me to admit his innocence was a skillful one; still, it was a plot which might overreach itself. My captors had eased me of my belt, which was so well stuffed with pistols. They had not, however, had time or opportunity to search me further and had left my clasp knife, which lay in my pocket, as I have said, together with a dozen or so of gold pieces I had kept there to be at hand. I pulled out the knife, and opening it, ran my fingers along the blade. It was three inches or so in length, but sharp as a razor; and with it one might inflict an ugly wound in a struggle. I mapped out my plan mentally. When de Gomeron came again I should fell him as he entered, arm myself, if possible, by snatching his sword, and then cut my way out or be cut down. I had no doubt that I might be able to effect the first part of the programme. In those days I was as strong as a bull, and there were few men, especially if they were unprepared, who could have stood a blow from me. It was in act two that I might come to grief. At any rate it should be a final and quick ending to the business, not the long-drawn-out agony I would otherwise have to endure. Now that I think of it, it was a poor enough plan, and it was lucky that, under providence, another way was shown to me. Such as it was, however, it was the only thing that occurred to me at that time, and it would not be for want of effort on my part that it would fail. The more I thought over it then the more I was convinced that it was my sole chance, and I grew impatient for the moment when I should put my design into execution. Twenty-four hours was long to wait, and I raved at myself for having fixed such a time. Morbleu! I might have had the sense to make it five, or three, or two hours! I little guessed as I paced the cell impatiently how many hours had passed since de Gomeron left me, and that it was impossible to measure time in that loathsome dungeon. As I sat brooding, the profound silence was once more suddenly disturbed by the sudden jarring of a bolt. It was not, however, the



"REMOVE THE GAG."

door of my cell that was opened, but a little wicket about a foot square, and through this there flashed again a blinding light, and the face of Babette peered in. So malign was its aspect that I shuddered in spite of myself, and then, in a fury I could not control, shouted out:
 "Out of my presence, hag! Begone!"
 "Oh, ho!" she laughed, "a time will come when monsieur will go on his two knees and pray to Babette—to good Babette—to kind Babette—in a day or so it will be thus"—and she laughed shrilly. "But I go as you wish, to carry your refusal to the captain."
 She made a movement as if to go; but cursing myself at very nearly having spoilt it all, I burst out: "Stay"—and she looked back.
 "Monsieur?" she grinned through the wicket.
 "See here," and in my eagerness my voice was hoarse and thick, "500 crowns if you free me from this, and 1,000 more if you will do the same for madame."
 "Will monsieur add a palace in the moon to this?"
 "I give you the word of d'Aurillac! Fifteen hundred crowns is a fortune. They will be yours in six hours from the time you free us. Think of it—1,500 crowns."
 Never have I seen avarice blaze so in a face as in hers. As I dropped out the last words she shook her head from side to side with the swaying motion of a serpent. Her eyes glittered like those of an asp, and between her half-parted lips she hissed rather than spoke to herself:
 "Fif—teen hun—dred crowns! It is the price of a barony—I, who have taken life for a half pistol!"
 "You will save two lives for this," I pleaded.
 But she the devil, though sorely tempted, was faithful. What de Gomeron's power over her was I know not. I could add nothing to my offer—I had laid my all on the hazard, and it was not to be done.
 "Pouf!" she mocked, "you do not go high enough. You do not promise the palace in the moon. But I waste my time. Is it 'Yes' or 'No,' for the captain?"
 There was another chance still, and I would risk that. I made a step nearer the opening.
 "Give me something to drink, and I will answer at once."
 "Ah! ha! monsieur requires some courage. Here is a flask of Frontignac, but it is expensive, and monsieur, I am afraid, has left his belt outside his room; the Frontignac is five crowns."

"You forgot my pockets," I answered; "here are two pistols—hand me the wine."
 "The money first"—and she stretched out her hand.
 Like a flash I closed my fingers on her wrist and drew in her hand to the full length of the arm.
 "If you scream, if you utter a sound, I will tear your arm from its socket."
 The answer was a shriek that might have been heard a half mile away, and then a foul oath and a howl of pain. It was hardly a knightly deed, but there was too much at stake to mince matters, and on her scream I gave the prisoner's arm I held a wrench strong enough to show that I could keep my word. As the shrill echoes of her cry died away I could hear her breathing heavily on the opposite side of the door, and she struggled mutely and with surprising strength to free herself. There was no answer to her call for help—there must have been many a shriek for help that had rung through that terrible dungeon and died away answerless but for the mocking echoes. And Babette knew this, for she ceased to utter a sound after that one long scream, and fought in silence like a she-wolf at bay. At last she leaned exhausted against the door, and I felt that half my game was won. It had been an unexpected thought, and I had jumped at the opportunity Providence had thrown in my way.
 "Do you hear?" I said. "Open the door, or"—and I gave another half turn to her arm.
 She who could inflict such suffering on others was of those who were unable to bear the slightest pain themselves. She moaned in agony and called out: "Free me, and I promise—I promise anything."
 I only laughed and repeated my order, relieving the strain on her arm, however, so that she could slip back a half pace or so from the wicket. Then I heard the great lock open and the chain put down, and Babette's voice trembling with anger and pain.
 "It is open."
 [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Soldiers Traveling.
 "When soldiers in the service of the United States are traveling their comfort is pretty well looked after," says F. F. Horner, general passenger agent of the Nickel Plate. "The government requires the railroad company to provide sleeping cars for the officers and also for the privates if it is possible to procure the cars. The Thirteenth regiment, which left Buffalo a few days ago, was carried in tourist cars, three men to a section, two occupying the lower berth and one the upper. Of course, if men are to be carried in very large numbers on short notice such arrangements would be impossible, but even then we would have to provide them with the ordinary day coaches. The volunteers who answer the present call will be carried in tourist cars if their journey lasts through a night. Otherwise they will go in day coaches. I don't think any other country on earth looks after its soldiers so well. When I was soldiering we considered a freight car perfectly satisfactory. We generally had to walk. Being packed into a freight car on a hot summer day was rather uncomfortable, and the men usually secured ventilation by knocking holes in the sides of the car with the butts of their rifles. When the officers remonstrated, the boys would say they were just making loopholes to shoot the 'Johnnies.'"—Buffalo Commercial.

Slow Eating.
 The prevalent idea that slow eating is very favorable to digestion is largely fallacious. The important point is not that we eat slowly or fast, but that when we do eat we chew with energy. Of course, when the haste is due to some mental anxiety, that may injuriously inhibit the secretion. Slow eating benefits a habit of simply mauling the food without really masticating it, while the hurried eater is inclined to swallow his food before proper mastication. Hence, hurried eating is bad, but rapid mastication is advantageous. It concentrates our energies on the act in question, and hence more thoroughly accomplishes it. Moreover, energetic chewing stimulates the secretion of saliva in the most favorable manner. These various points are so commonly misunderstood, at least by the laity, that they demand our frequent attention.—Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases.

Two Men.
 Two men stood in the office of one of the big West End hotels the other evening, and each asked for the key to his room at the desk. The first man was red and overfed and overimportant.
 "Gimme my key," he said, in a loud voice. "Hurry up, too."
 The other man was tall and thin, and a trifle pale.
 "I'd like my key, if you please," he said, softly. "Thank you."
 The first man was from New York, a stock broker, I believe, and worth nearly \$100,000. The other man was from New York, too, and his name is John Jacob Astor.—Washington Post.

Thrown Away on Him.
 Jackson—Well, what did your wife say to you when you got home so late last night? You know you were afraid she'd scold.
 Fairleigh—My wife's a jewel. She didn't scold a bit. In fact, she didn't even ask me where I had been or what had delayed me; but, late as it was, she sat down at the piano and began to play and sing. I tell you she's one in ten thousand.
 "What did she sing?"
 "Tell me the old, old story."—Chicago Evening News.

Indebted.
 Dollie Footlites—I wonder to whom I am indebted for this lovely bouquet?
 Millie Wingdantise—To the florist, I reckon.—Indianapolis Journal.

Com-munion on the Mouth.
 One of my neighbors has a precocious youngster. He wrote a composition upon the mouth, which I procured, after some hesitation on my neighbor's part. But here it is: "The mouth is the front door to your face; it is the aperture to the cold storage of your anatomy. Some mouths look like peaches and cream, some look like a hole in a brick wall to admit a new door or window. The mouth is the hotbed for toothache, and lunghole for oratory. The mouth is the crimson aisle to our liver; it is patriot's fountain, and the tool chest for pie. Without the mouth the politician would be a wanderer on the face of the earth. It is the grocer's friend, the orator's pride, the dentist's hope. It puts some men on the rostrum and some in jail. It is the temptation's lunch counter when attached to a maiden, and tobacco's friend when a man. It is the home of that unruly member—the tongue. Without it, life would be a summer dream—and a dude would lose half his attraction."—Beverly Times.

Straight Cuts.
 When the ideal reformer appears he will have devised some way of amusing the world while getting it into line.
 A rich possession within reach of all—self-possession.
 Laziness kills more people than do work and worry combined.
 Cheerfulness and Christianity naturally go hand in hand, but they must beware of their arch enemy, which is dyspepsia.
 When a man finds few faults in others it is a pretty safe inference that he has few of his own.
 In the getting of worldly riches there is no deep and cunning mystery. The thing is done when you are satisfied with what you have.—Detroit Free Press.

Childish Candor.
 "Don't you like to have company come?" asked the visitor.
 "No," answered the truthful child. "Maw is always so mean next day."—Indianapolis Journal.

How Fortunate!
 Caller—I see some celebrated physician has discovered a new disease.
 Mrs. De Style—Oh, my! I thought I wasn't feeling just right!—Puck.

AN ORDINARY OLD COIN.
 But It Served to Bring Out the Failings of Weak Humanity.
 "Say!" said the street car conductor to a mild-mannered man who was deeply engrossed in his newspaper. "Say, young fellow, I don't want this quarter. I can't use it." The mild-mannered man continued to hold out his hand for his change, but paid no other attention to the conductor.
 "See here!" yelled the conductor, getting red in the face, "you can't pass no quarter like that on me. It's sick. I can't take it for more than 20 cents."
 The mild man looked up and said: "I'm sorry, because you gave me that very quarter yourself last night, and I've been laying for you since. Well, give it here." He took the quarter and gave the conductor a nickel. As he took the quarter from the conductor he suddenly dropped his newspaper and gave a chuckle.
 "Well, well!" he exclaimed; "here's luck. Bless me if that isn't an 1832 quarter with 14 stars and an arrow. It's worth \$3.82." He slipped it into his pocket with evidence of much satisfaction.
 A hungry-eyed man in the corner, who had overheard the conversation, jumped up and said to the conductor:
 "Isn't that the very quarter I gave you yesterday morning? I missed that quarter. It was a pocketpiece and a valuable coin. I remember now that I gave it to you. I demand it!" he said, looking fiercely at the mild man. "If you are a gentleman you will give it to me."
 "It isn't yours. You never gave it to me. My wife gave me the coin by mistake; it's part of a collection that's been in the family since 1827," yelled the conductor.
 "I tell you it's mine," said the hungry-eyed man. Thus they wrangled and quarreled all the way downtown.
 "No," said the mild man to a neighbor, as he stepped from the car. "It's only a plain ordinary old shiny quarter that I've been trying to pass off for a week. We were all lying. It's worth about 22 cents."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Strong Man's Secret.
 The strongest man on earth says the secret of his wonderful power is perfect digestion. Hostette's Stomach Bitters makes digestion easy, and cures all complaints arising from weak stomach, such as indigestion, biliousness and all liver and kidney ailments. As a blood purifier and nerve tonic it is marvelous. It is recommended by all physicians, and is sold by every druggist in the country. Everybody needs it at this time of the year.
 Father—"Tommy, stop pulling that cat's tail." Tommy—"I'm only holding the tail; the cat's pulling it."—London Tit-Bits.
 There's no denying the fact that Boston is one of the has-beans.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

No old-time doctor discards the medicine which can show an unbroken record of
Fifty Years of Cures.
 To those doctors, who went up and down the country in every kind of wind and weather, faithful, patient, and true, Ayer's Sarsaparilla owes its first success. Today any doctor of repute who prescribes any Sarsaparilla prescribes Ayer's. We have thousands of testimonials from doctors all over this land that it is the one safe Sarsaparilla, and the doctors know what it is, because we have been giving the formula of it to them for over half a century.
 This is why
AYER'S
 is "the leader of them all," not because of much advertising nor because of what we put around the bottle, but because of what is in the bottle.
 It is the one safe spring medicine for you.

DEALERS
 should carry a complete line of
Spalding's Trade Mark Athletic Supplies
 Always a demand for them. Write for our catalogue.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
 New York Chicago Denver

POLAND BREEDERS CHINA
 can secure a sample pair of our **Famous O.I.C. Hogs**
ON TIME, and agency if they will write at once, a weighed 2500 lbs.
L. S. SILVER CO.
 Summit Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

FILL Your Own TEETH
 With IVORINE. Arrests decay, relieves pain, guaranteed for 10 years. \$1.00 fills a cavity. IVORINE CO., 53 Dearborn St., room 50, Chicago. Write for circular. \$25,000 worth used in Ill.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment. Price, H. B. LUBER'S 5025, 1st Ct., Atlantic, Va.

THE DOLLAR DINNER.

William J. Bryan at the New York Jefferson Banquet.

Declares for the Chicago Platform Without Change—Monopoly and Militarism Republican Evils.

The widely heralded "dollar dinner" given by New York democrats in honor of Thomas Jefferson's birthday, Saturday evening, April 15, was the scene of an enthusiastic reception to the champion of free silver, William Jennings Bryan, who was the leading guest of the occasion. Mr. Bryan spoke upon democratic differences and divisions over the Chicago platform as follows:

"I am glad to have this opportunity to join with Chicago platform democrats in celebrating the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. I need offer no apology for coming to New York. Indeed, I would be ungrateful if I did not appreciate the loyalty of 500,000 voters who in this state supported the ticket nominated in Chicago. While my opponent carried the state, our ticket received more votes in the state of New York than it did in any other state, and you who supported the ticket walked through the furnace when the fires of criticism were seven times hotter than they have been before during the present generation.

On the Price Per Plate.
"The discussion of the price per plate has obscured, to some extent, the more important differences between the two parties and the one that last Tuesday night at the Metropolitan opera house. A democrat has the right to pay as much as he pleases for a dinner. The amount paid merely determines whether the range of the table is for the leaders, shall meet around the board. The political character of a banquet, however, is determined not by its cost, but by the sentiments which are woven into its post-prandial oratory.

"Those who accepted the party creed as set forth in the last national platform have a right to meet and renew their vows to Jefferson. The moment for the party effort to apply the principles of Jefferson to present conditions, to the end that justice in government and equality before the law may be restored to the people. You have seen the party's hostility toward those who left the party in 1896. A party is an association formed for the purpose of giving force and effect to the political principles held in common. When vital differences in principles arise, separation is not only necessary, but desirable.

"The members of the republican party cannot complain because certain republicans left the party rather than accept the St. Louis platform. Neither can members of the democratic party complain because gold democrats left the democratic party rather than accept the Chicago platform. The silver republicans organized a party and gave it a name which distinguished it from the regular republican party, and silver republicans, true to their organization, are not attempting to control the policy or write the platform of the republican party.

"They openly joined with the democrats in 1896, and their sympathy for the believers in the Chicago platform is as true today as it was in 1896. The gold democrats organized a separate and distinct party, but instead of calling themselves gold democrats they described themselves as national democrats and in Nebraska some other states had their electors placed upon the ticket as democrats with nothing to distinguish them from the electors who represented the regular democratic party.

Political Bigamists.
"Either the Chicago platform democrats must abandon their platform or the democrats who deserted the party must abandon the views they entertained in 1896. A man cannot be a political bigamist. He cannot be true to the name of his party and the principles of another party. All that we contend for is that those who deserted us in 1896 shall divorce themselves either from our party name or from the political principles of opposing parties. Gold democrats are not dismayed when they hear the Chicago platform denounced this year by those who denounced it in 1896.

"It was satisfactory then to those who supported it, and it is equally satisfactory to those who now, it was an inspiration to those who believed in equality of the law and a menace to those only who used the instrumentalities of government for private gain. It was written in private and it cannot be unwritten until the voters speak again to their chosen representatives. In fact, events have vindicated that platform, rather than condemned it.

"The Chicago platform denounced the gold standard as un-American and anti-American. It pledged the party to do what it could to secure a restoration of the double standard. The president admitted our contention as being just when he sent a commission to Europe to secure international aid in abandoning the gold standard. We did not believe in 1896 that international bimetalism was possible. Events have shown that it is a delusion.

"The republican platform pledged the party to maintain the gold standard until relief could be secured from abroad. What could be more absurd than to expect aid from foreign nations when we remember that the purpose and effect of the gold standard has been to increase the purchasing power of the dollar and to enable London financiers to control the standard money of the democracy. The democratic party cannot abandon its demand for independent bimetalism unless it is willing to turn the control of the finances of the United States over to foreign financiers. A nation strong enough to help the people of Cuba to secure independence is strong enough to demand, secure and maintain a financial policy of its own.

Sixteen to One Ratio.
"The Chicago platform named a ratio of sixteen to one as the only ratio by which bimetalism could be restored. What party has arisen since to suggest another remedy? Those who objected to sixteen to one are making no efforts to secure bimetalism at any other ratio. They are destructive, not constructive. In their efforts they oppose without proposing. Bimetalism cannot be restored until a ratio is fixed, and those who oppose bimetalism under any conditions will not be permitted to emasculate the platform and render the party an adjunct to the republican party in its effort to make the gold standard permanent through deceptive promises.

"The Chicago platform denounced the scheme then being developed to retire the greenbacks and substitute a national bank currency. That scheme is now fully developed. The proposition to give to the national banks a monopoly of the paper money of the country is supported by many who complain against the industrial trusts. Is it insincerity or cowardice which leads them to attack the small trusts and make peace with the money trusts? If the republicans succeed in passing the bill now before congress the greenbacks will be retired by an issue of bonds granting 2 1/2 per cent interest, and the national banks will be permitted to issue bank notes to the par value of the bonds, and will have the present tax of one per cent, on circulation reduced to a small fraction of one per cent.

"In other words, the people will be taxed a little more to pay the interest on the bonds, and the banks will be taxed less upon their circulation and allowed to issue more notes. Under the new law a bank with a capital of \$100,000 can invest its capital in bonds, and then upon the bonds being deposited issue \$100,000 in bank notes to take the place of the money invested in the bonds. Thus the bank will be permitted to draw interest upon the bonds at the same time use the money covered by the bonds, a privilege denied to every other class in the community.

"The democratic party will continue its attack upon the principle of monopoly wherever it appears, whether in the standard money trust, the paper money trust, or the industrial trust. Instead of making its anti-trust plank narrow enough to suit those who are alarmed at the soap trust, but oblivious of the dangers of a money trust, it will invite all who will oppose monopoly to stand upon a platform broad enough to attack the principle wherever manifested.

"I need not refer to the subject of militarism and assure you that I have found no disposition among the democrats to permit the maintenance of a large standing army. Even the republican party, with all its tendency toward centralization, and its disregard of the taxpayers, did not care to incorporate in its last platform a demand for an increase in the army. A temporary increase such as the democrats in congress consented to can be justified, but this increase must be limited to the settlement of the questions which made the temporary increase necessary.

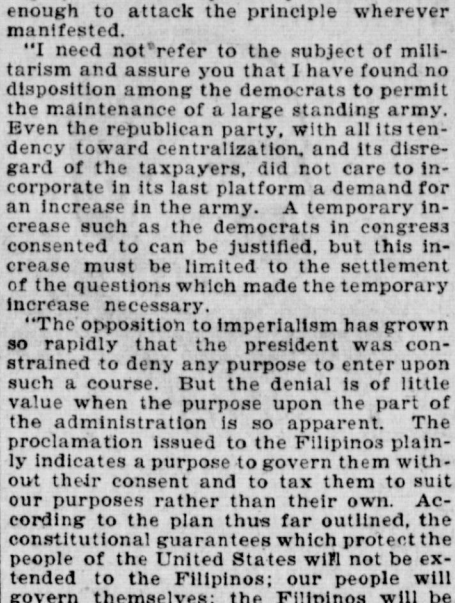
"The opposition to imperialism has grown so rapidly that the president was constrained to make any purpose to embark upon such a course. But the denial is of little value when the purpose upon the part of the administration is so apparent. The proclamation issued to the Philippines plainly indicates a purpose to govern them without their consent and to tax them to suit our purposes rather than their own. According to the plan thus far outlined, the constitutional guarantees which protect the people of the United States will not be extended to the Philippines; our people will govern themselves; the Philippines will be governed by the executive through officers appointed by him. In this country we shall have a republic in the Philippines, a despotism. A despotism is not relieved of its name because of its benevolence.

On Government of Filipinos.
"A government wherein authority rests upon force, and where the people have no voice in making and executing the laws under which they live, is despotic in its form. When we pleaded for independence for the Philippines, we pleaded for our own people, rather than for them. We believe in the doctrine of self-government, and are not only unwilling to deny it to alien races, but we fear that a denial of it in one part of the nation will lead to the abandonment of it entirely. The moment for the party above reason, the moment might is substituted for right in the government of any part of this country, that moment decay attacks the fundamental principles of the republic. If the people become sufficiently indifferent to the doctrine of self-government to permit its abandonment in the orient, they will not long defend it here. It is a significant fact that those who in 1896 were willing to borrow a financial system from England are now foremost among the people who would borrow a colonial policy from England. How long before they would be willing to borrow the laws of entail and primogeniture and the principles of a royal court and a titled nobility?"

KIDNEY DISEASE

Caused by Internal Catarrh, Promptly Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Hon. J. H. Caldwell, a prominent member of the Louisiana State Legislature, says the following in regard to Pe-ru-na for catarrh:



Hon. J. H. Caldwell.

"I have used Pe-ru-na for a number of years with the very best results for catarrhal diseases. I shall never be without it. I never fail to recommend it when an opportunity presents itself."

—J. H. Caldwell, Robeline, La.
Gilbert Hofer, Grays, Ky., says in a letter dated March 7th, 1894: "I have used four bottles of Pe-ru-na and I am well of my catarrh, and it cured my Bright's disease. I had been troubled for two years. I weigh twenty pounds more than I did before I was taken sick. I shall never be without Pe-ru-na."

Send for free catarrh book. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.
The Dark Secret.
"It's not dark enough yet," she whispered, as she peered eagerly up and down the street.
"There's no one in sight," he replied, after a general survey.
"But some one may come round that corner at any minute and recognize us, and then I should want to die."
"Well, then, we'll wait a bit."
"What awful deed did those two contemplate doing?"
"He was about to give her her first lesson in riding a bicycle.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Advantages of Direct Buying.
Certain manufacturing institutions have in recent years inaugurated a new system of disposing of their products which is unqualifiedly to the advantage of the consumer. Among the pioneers in this new method of doing business was the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing company of Elkhart, Ind. These people began this plan 26 years ago and have adhered to it strictly ever since. The result has been so entirely successful that they are today the largest manufacturers of carriages and harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively.

The advantages to the consumer are almost beyond estimate. He gets better goods, better and larger selections, and he buys at a reduced price. There is no risk, as in his firm ship vehicles or harness everywhere for examination, and guarantee every article they manufacture and sell. The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing company publish a large illustrated catalogue, which they will cheerfully mail to whomever they wish.

Inconsistent with Arithmetic.
Love and marriage have no regard for the rules of arithmetic. First, one is won by one and then one and one are one.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease.
A powder to shake into your shoes. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A good occupation prevents mental dissipation.—Ram's Horn.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc. in Kansas City, Mo., April 24.

ALABASTINE
Alabastine, the only durable wall coating, takes the place of scaling kalsomines, wall paper and paint for walls. It can be used on plaster, brick, wood or canvas.

ARE GREATLY PLEASED WITH WESTERN CANADA.

W. R. Milburn, John Holmes, M. R. Dagger, E. L. Stetson, of Buena Vista County, Iowa, report as follows of the Canadian North-West as to its suitability for farming, and the advantages it offers to the agricultural immigrant from the United States: "We came here solely to look up improved farms and, if suitable, to select such as pleased us best. We have not visited the homestead districts at all, though we believe them to be very inviting. Our inquiries have been confined solely to the district around Hartney, Deloraine and towards the Souris River in Manitoba. Our impressions of all that region are in every way satisfactory, and we have decided to go back to Iowa at once, and, having disposed of our several interests there, to return to Manitoba in the month of March next, and effecting our purchase of improved farms, which we find we can do at reasonable rates, immediately begin farming. We are greatly pleased with all that we have seen in that part of Western Canada. The soil we find to be more than equal to that of our own country for wheat-growing, and the other conditions of climate, schools, markets, etc., are all that we could wish for.

"To show what an energetic man can do we may mention that we found one such as Hartney who had rented a farm on shares, receiving two-thirds of the returns as his share of the crop. When he came to sell his own produce he found that his two-thirds, when converted into cash, was enough to buy the farm he rented out and out, which he accordingly did, and is now its owner. It is our intention to induce as many of our friends as possible, who are practical farmers, to remove from Iowa to this country, where we believe there is a better future for the industrious man than is now to be found anywhere on this continent. We are well known in our part of the State of Iowa, and we invite correspondence from its residents in all parts with regard to this region of Western Canada which we have visited, and to which we intend to return."

Among His Impediments.
"You've got a lot of baggage," remarked the Washington friend who had accompanied him to the railway station.
"Yes," responded the retiring congressman, "but I carry something on my mind that weighs me down more than all this stuff put together."
"What is it?" inquired the other.
"It's my 'ex'!" said the departing statesman, with a dry sob.—Chicago Tribune.

\$100 Reward \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Protest.
"I move," said the legislator, "that we now take up the resolution, 'that we have taken up to receive a tip from customers,'" said the waiter.
"Oh, really," said the broker, "Well, all right, old chap. Play Rapid Transit!"—Philadelphia North American.

Give the Children a Drink called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who work in it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant, but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1/4 as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Two Valued Opinions.
A prominent western railway man, in speaking of the passenger service of the New York Central, says: "It begins right, ends right, and is right in the middle." An officer of one of the transpacific steamship lines says: "There is no train service in the world comparable with that of the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited." The best is always best. The New York Central stands at the head of the passenger lines of this country and has fairly earned the title of "America's Greatest Railroad."—Buffalo Commercial, February 14, 1899.

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

Some men who have more money than brains haven't much money, either.—Acheson Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure, 25c.

The newly-organized coffin trust is doomed to failure. The members will be sure to run things into the ground.—Town Topics.

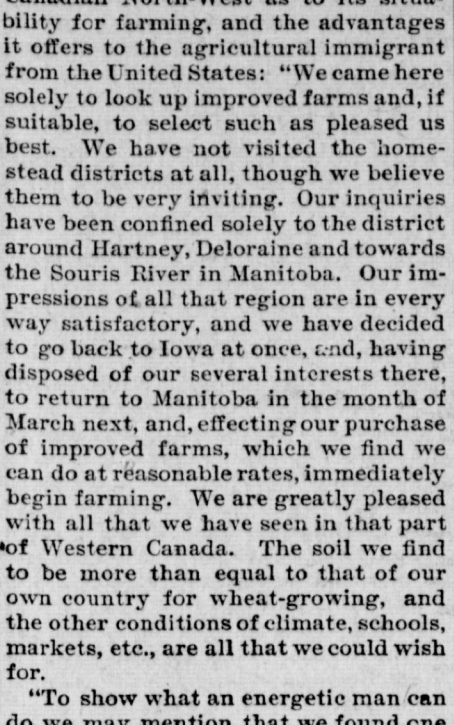
I can't recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '91.

Use of sense makes no one poorer.—Ram's Horn.

Peach seed wanted. H. Reed, Louisiana, Mo.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

Swamp-Root, The Great Kidney Restorative and Healer.



Swamp-Root, The Great Kidney Restorative and Healer.

ITS MARVELOUS SUCCESS IN ALL KIDNEY, BLADDER AND URIC ACID TROUBLES,

To Prove for Yourself the Wonderful Merits of This Great Discovery, You may Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free By Mail.

What your kidneys need is a gentle, healing, tonic influence, that will soothe their irritability and gently regulate them. The only thing that will do this is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the ideal Kidney Restorative.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these useful organs.

What more natural? The kidneys filter and purify the blood. When they don't your whole body suffers. If you are sick, doctor your kidneys, because as soon as they are well they will help all the other organs to health.

The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar bottles. Make a note of the name, SWAMP-ROOT, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, and urinary troubles, obliged to pass water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, constant headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, indigestion, nervousness, skin trouble, anemia, Bright's disease, neuralgia, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

The great discovery, Swamp-Root, has been tested in so many ways, its hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made by which all the readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonials received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention this paper when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y.

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE."
BUY
SAPOLIO
'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

PIMPLES
"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of CASCARETS."—FRED W. ANTMAN, 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE HOMES

102 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo. W. V. BENNETT, 801 N. Y. Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.



102 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo. W. V. BENNETT, 801 N. Y. Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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. CLAWFORD, Slicker, if not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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.

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Use of sense makes no one poorer.—Ram's Horn.

Peach seed wanted. H. Reed, Louisiana, Mo.

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ALABASTINE

Alabastine, the only durable wall coating, takes the place of scaling kalsomines, wall paper and paint for walls. It can be used on plaster, brick, wood or canvas.

Every church and schoolhouse should be coated only with Alabastine. Hundreds of tons used yearly for this work. Genuine Alabastine does not rub and scale off.

Alabastine packages have full directions. Anyone can brush it on. Ask patent dealer for list card. "Alabastine Era" free. Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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A SUMMARY OF KANSAS EVENTS.

Vast Improvement Noted.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal says that there are 66 state banks in Kansas which have no loans to stockholders. The 224 other state banks have loans to stockholders in the sum of \$925,825.91. The capital stock of these 224 is \$4,598,600; surplus, \$646,161.64; total, \$5,244,761.64. The loans which these banks have made to stockholders represents 17.6-10 per cent. of their capital stock. This is an improvement over the conditions of 1893, when the loans to stockholders exceeded the total capital stock of all the banks by \$1,000,000. The banks which had the most money loaned are the ones that failed in 1893.

Coburn on Kansas Wheat.

Secretary Coburn has issued his first report on the condition of winter wheat in Kansas. The report shows that, for the state, the estimate of the proportion sown which, from the severe winter, long protracted spring and other causes, now seems a failure and likely to be plowed up or devoted to other crops, is 25 per cent. The condition of the remainder, or about 3,515,216 acres, is 68 per cent., 100 per cent. being considered perfect. The area sown for 1899 was about five per cent. greater than that of 1898.

No Promotion for Funston.

A Washington dispatch said that administration officials had been discussing the case of Col. Frederick Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, whose brilliant services about Manila have attracted admiration everywhere. It was greatly desired to further elevate the colonel, but unless the additional 35,000 men are called for and the Twentieth is mustered out he will be brevetted brigadier general and retired to private life.

Two Kansas Men in Trouble.

S. E. Ream and C. A. Quackenbush, two Holton citizens, were gathered in by the United States marshal on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes and of selling liquor without a government license. It is charged that they ordered liquor under assumed names from Leavenworth and Kansas City firms and when it reached Holton they would steal it out of the depot and sell it. Ream is an ex-representative from Jackson county.

More Deputy Oil Inspectors.

State Oil Inspector Spencer has named the following additional oil inspectors: W. A. Mitchell, Olathe; C. W. James, Kingman; J. M. Lane, Frankfort; Benjamin Shaffer, Ellsworth; Elvin Platz, Howard; J. W. Dutton, Parsons; Fred Jewell, Topeka; H. M. Kinderdine, Hiawatha; Henry Gerken, Girard; F. B. Brown, Newton; J. W. Duskell, Dodge City; C. E. Moore, Cherryvale; Robert Seaton, Chetopa; Thomas Gowenlock, Clay Center; B. E. Sheffield, Atchison.

Said She Was from Wichita.

A sick woman who gave the name of Emma Smith, was arrested in Kansas City, Mo., charged with vagrancy. The officials wanted to place her in a hospital, but she said her mother was insane and she feared she, too, would lose her mind. At her own request she was sent to the workhouse. She claimed to be the wife of a prominent merchant at Wichita, Kan., who had driven her from home. In police court she declined to give her real name.

Young Doster's Good Record.

The examination of the class of applicants for lieutenantcies in the regular army at Leavenworth resulted in only four of the 32 applicants passing. More than half of the original class dropped out during the physical and mental examinations. It is said that Chase Doster, son of Chief Justice Doster, received the highest marks in the class.

Careless Boy and Loaded Gun.

Nannie Hall, daughter of a wealthy farmer near Hutchinson, was killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun which her young brother was examining in the room where his sister was cooking supper. The contents entered the girl's head, passing through the brain and causing instant death.

The State Will Take a Hand.

A Topeka dispatch says that when the telegraph companies presented their monthly bills to state officers May 1 Auditor Cole would refuse to indorse them unless they are at the reduced rate provided for in the new law.

To Parole Good Prisoners.

Gov. Stanley will ask the next legislature to enact a law authorizing the chief executive to parole convicts upon the recommendation of the warden. He thinks an arrangement of that kind would prove satisfactory.

Patriotism at Pittsburg.

Citizens of Pittsburg purchased a handsome site in Mount Olive cemetery and will erect thereon a fine monument to the dead Kansas soldiers who enlisted in the Spanish-American war.

To Raise a Negro Regiment.

Capt. Samuel Jones, of the late Twenty-third Kansas, began at Wichita to organize negroes into a regiment to tender their services to the president for duty in the Philippines.

Death Due to Nightmares.

Mrs. Kate Longstreet died at her home in Wichita the other night and the coroner decided that death was caused by excessive nightmares.

Disappointment to Kansans.

Gov. Stanley received a letter from Secretary Alger saying it would be impossible, owing to the government's lack of transports, to bring the Twentieth Kansas boys home by way of Suez and New York, thus completing an around-the-world trip.

Convicts to Make Brick.

The directors of the Kansas penitentiary awarded a contract to an Ohio firm to put a brick plant within the prison walls that is to turn out 20,000 bricks daily. Building, sidewalk and pressed vitrified paving brick are to be made by convicts.

Telegraph Companies Sued.

At Topeka suit was brought by three different parties, in 201 separate cases, for \$20,000 damages against the Western Union Telegraph company and \$100 damage against the Postal telegraph company. The suits were brought under the new law which reduces ten-word messages in Kansas to 15 cents. The parties bringing suit offered 201 messages for transmission at the above rate and the telegraph companies refused to take them.

Partisan Feeling at Leavenworth.

The republican councilmen at Leavenworth spoiled Mayor S. F. Neely's inauguration ceremonies by refusing to attend and breaking a quorum. Set speeches had been announced and a big time was looked for. The republicans have eight of the 12 councilmen and only the four democrats were present, three short of a quorum. There is a deep partisan feeling between the new council and the mayor.

Not Impressed with India.

J. K. Forney, of Abilene, has returned from an around-the-world trip. He went eastward last fall, intending to be a Christian missionary in India. He went to London, thence by water through the Mediterranean sea, Red sea and Indian ocean to Calcutta. He did not find things propitious in India and so came home via the Pacific, landing at Vancouver.

Connecticut Backs Down.

Gov. Stanley's threat to shut out the Connecticut insurance companies has had its effect on the Connecticut legislature. Insurance Commissioner Church has received a telegram from the bank commissioner of Connecticut stating that the bill prohibiting Connecticut bankers from purchasing Kansas bonds had been killed by the house banking committee.

A Hero Buried at Lawrence.

The body of Lieut. Alford, of the Twentieth Kansas, who was killed in the battle at Caloocan in February, arrived at his home in Lawrence on the 17th. Impressive funeral services were held from the Congregational church on the 18th, attended by an immense concourse. Hon. J. Willis Gleed, of Topeka, delivered the memorial address.

Capt. Buchan's Wife Dead.

A cablegram from Manila on the 17th announced the death of Mrs. Fred Buchan, wife of the captain of company B. The young wife was a graduate of the Kansas state university and married Buchan while the Twentieth Kansas was camped at San Francisco. Capt. Buchan started home with the body the same day.

Must Obtain a License.

W. V. Church, state superintendent of insurance, has ruled that the Lumbermen's exchange, of Kansas City, Mo., organized for mutual insurance to do business in Kansas, must obtain a license and meet the requirements of the state law or be subject to the ten per cent. tax on the gross earnings of unauthorized companies.

Higher Standard Next Year.

The attendance at the university of Kansas is about 1,100 at present and Chancellor Snow thinks there will be 1,300 students there before the close of next year. The requirements for admission to the law and fine arts courses will be raised next fall, and the law course will be changed from two years to a three years' course.

Sued for \$30,000, Received \$2,000.

In the damage suit of Mrs. Nancy Judah against the Santa Fe railroad at Atchison the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$2,000. In January, 1898, Mrs. Judah's husband and two daughters were killed in a crossing accident near Atchison and three separate suits for \$10,000 each were brought.

Martindale and Davis Indicted.

The federal grand jury sitting at Topeka returned indictments against William Martindale and D. M. Davis, vice president and cashier, respectively, of the defunct First national bank of Emporia. These two men are charged jointly on 19 counts with misappropriation of the banks funds and embezzlement.

Big Judgment Awarded.

The law firm of McGrew, Watson & Watson, of Kansas City, Kan., obtained a verdict in the federal court against Wyandotte county for \$31,225 as attorneys' fees in the celebrated road certificate cases. The firm sued for \$60,000. The jury cut the demand in two and added \$1,225 for interest.

The Law Was Sustained.

The United States supreme court on the 17th handed down an opinion sustaining the Kansas law which requires railroad companies to pay attorneys' fees in cases brought for damages from fire, where it is proved that the fire was the result of the railroad company's negligence.

Died Alone with His Wealth.

Patrick Galligan, a miser who has lived alone for many years in a dug-out near Solomon, died from a fall into his cellar. It was found that he owned 150 acres of good land and many hundred dollars' worth of personal property. He has no known relatives.

Teachers' Excursion Plan Falls.

The movement to run a Kansas school-teachers' excursion to Europe and Asia this summer will probably be abandoned. Enough teachers of the Sunflower state have not evinced a disposition to go to justify the promoters in undertaking the enterprise.

Made a Hope of Blankets.

Three burglars, James Hughes, John Ryan and Myers, escaped from the Oswego jail by means of a rope made of blankets, suspended from a flue on the roof. They gained the roof through a trap door, supposed to be locked.

KANSAS ITEMS CONDENSED.

Fort Scott refused to vote \$5,000 to prospect for gas.
Yates Center citizens put up \$2,300 to prospect for gas.
The Rock Island will build 150 box cars at its Horton shops.
Out of 110 schools in Lyon county 77 are equipped with libraries.

A fifth grain elevator will be erected at Coffeyville to cost \$30,000.
Col. Fred Funston cabled Gov. Stanley that all the Twentieth's wounded would get well.

The governor appointed H. L. Robinson, of Topeka, as paymaster of the Kansas national guard.
An early morning blaze destroyed the big grocery house of J. M. Jones, at Lawrence. Loss, \$16,000.

If the Kansas Wesleyan college at Salina succeeds in raising \$30,000 it will bring the college a gift of \$100,000.

The governor appointed Clyde B. Parks, of Oberlin, to be quartermaster general of the Kansas national guard.
Gov. Stanley has decided to appoint only negroes to positions in connection with the new industrial school at Quindaro.

The receiver announces that creditors of the First national (Cross) bank at Emporia will be paid 50 cents on the dollar.

Miami county's new courthouse at Paola, one of the handsomest in the state, costing \$66,000, is now occupied by county officers.

District Judge Hazen, of Topeka, decided that in partitioning real estate belonging to an estate a probate judge cannot divide a homestead.

Gov. Stanley has approved all claims created by Kansas in mobilizing volunteers for the Spanish war. They aggregate \$20,000 and will be paid at once.

Mrs. Anna Weeper, a widow near Tescott, Ottawa county, was found dead beside her bed. She had been kneeling for prayer and was found in that position.

The state board of charities has employed a "home finder," whose duty it will be to travel over the state and find homes for the 200 orphans now in the state home at Atchison.

State Insurance Superintendent Church announced that his examiners would not be allowed to charge more than \$10 a day and actual expenses for examining insurance companies.

Dr. Charles Myers, of Greensburg, will be assistant superintendent of the Topeka insane asylum. Dr. L. R. Sellers, of Fort Scott, will be assistant physician of the Osawatimie asylum.

Close friends of Gov. Stanley, in explanation of the governor's free and generous praise of Warden Landis, of the penitentiary, say that the governor has the warden's resignation in his pocket.

Rev. J. E. Piatt, a Kansas pioneer, died at Guthrie, Ok. He taught the first graded school in Topeka and was from 1864 to 1883 professor of mathematics in the Kansas state agricultural college at Manhattan.

The volunteers in the Philippines will be returned home in the order in which they sailed to Manila. The Twentieth Kansas boys were about the last to sail from San Francisco and will be among the last to reach home.

Secretary Alger wired Gov. Stanley that one of the Kansas volunteers could be mustered out until the regular troops reached Manila to take their place. No Kansas volunteer will be mustered out simply because he was tired of army life.

James Richtie, of Augusta, lost a foot in the charge up San Juan hill. Last week he received notice from Washington that he had been allowed a pension of \$30 a month, together with a bulk sum sufficient to buy him an artificial member.

Fire at Mulvane did \$5,000 damage one night last week. This was the third fire since election and all are thought to have been incendiary. In each case the fire started in a saloon. The officers thought serious methods were being taken to stamp out joints.

Calvin Hood, the Emporia banker, has brought suit in Wyandotte county to recover \$300 from Postmaster Nat Barnes. Hood claims the money was loaned by him to Barnes, but the latter alleges that it was paid him to spend in trying to get delegates for Hood for governor.

Miss Olivia O'Brien, one of Topeka's best-known society young women, has returned from a five-months' trip to the Philippines, where she went last November with Mrs. Stansberg, wife of Col. Stansberg, of the First Nebraska volunteers. She witnessed many battles about Manila.

Gov. Stanley appointed delegates to the National Farmers' convention, to be held in Boston on October 3 to 6, as follows: At large, F. D. Coburn and G. W. Glick; John Howerton, Rossville; Hon. E. H. Funston, Carlyle; Col. Forsythe, Liberty; T. M. Porter, Peabody; Thomas Anderson, Salina; George Alaman, Wallace; C. D. Perry, Englewood.

Eight years ago A. F. Harris, a passenger conductor on the Santa Fe out of Arkansas City, was thrown from his train and killed. He had \$9,000 insurance in benevolent societies, but payment was refused on the ground that he was intoxicated. Mrs. Harris brought suit and the case has been in the courts ever since. Recently, however, a compromise out of court was effected whereby the widow receives \$6,000.

The Coffeyville Vitrified Brick & Tile company has started up its Cherryvale plant. The plant has a capacity of 160,000 brick in 24 hours and will employ 100 men.

Mrs. Jane W. Martin, mother of the late ex-Gov. John A. Martin, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. D. Mills, in Kansas City, aged 87. She had resided in Atchison since 1857.

Elder J. A. Woody, of Lincoln, claims the distinction of having 97 grandchildren and 25 great-grand children. A Topeka telegram said that every populist employe of the state charitable institutions would be removed at once.

PORTO RICAN MEMORIAL.

Commissioners from the Island Ask That the Military Control Be Withdrawn—American Citizens' Rights Wanted.

Washington, April 20.—Dr. Julio Henna and M. Zeno Gaudin today presented to the president a memorial drawn up by them as commissioners of the people of Porto Rico asking that exclusive military control over the island be withdrawn and that matters relating to the various branches of the civil government of the island be turned over to the control of the departments in Washington having jurisdiction over similar matters in the United States; that the troops in the island be reduced to the number necessary to garrison the forts and military posts; that the people of the island be granted all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; that the people of the island be granted a territorial form of government temporarily or the executive authority be vested in a council consisting of two members from each of the departments of the island; that a census be taken so that congress can intelligently decide upon the permanent government of the island, "whether Porto Rico is to be organized as a territory, admitted as a state or disposed of in any other way," and lastly, that, "in compliance with the provisions of the United States constitution, trade between the United States and Porto Rico shall be absolute."

WILL NEED MORE TROOPS.

Chairman Hull, Author of the New Army Bill, Says the President May Call for 35,000 Additional Men.

Des Moines, Ia., April 20.—Congressman Hull, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, arrived home yesterday. He expressed the opinion that in view of present conditions in the Philippines the president will have to call for more troops.

The army bill authorizes the president to call for 35,000 more troops if necessary to serve two years. They would comprise 47 new regiments and make places for 1,300 more commissioned officers. The president and secretary of war are anxious to avoid enlisting men under this act if possible. It would be very expensive, and they would be in for only two years, so that the expense of enlisting them would have to be repeated almost as soon as they were qualified for good service. But it looks now as if a call would have to be made.

Famous Counterfeiters Caught.

Washington, April 20.—Probably the most important capture in the history of the secret service was made in Philadelphia by Chief Wikie and his agents when they arrested Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell, the makers of the famous counterfeit "Monroe head" \$100 silver certificates. There were also captured the original plate from which the silver certificates were printed; a new \$100 counterfeit plate and a new \$50 plate, and also three sets of plates for the printing of counterfeit revenue stamps, rolls, other paraphernalia and about five tons of paper and a large amount of counterfeit stamps.

Gomez Favors a Protectorate.

Washington, April 20.—A dispatch from Havana stated that Gen. Maximo Gomez has determined to announce to the people of Cuba his support of an American protectorate until such time as a stable, independent government may be founded. To the correspondent of the Associated press Gen. Gomez made it known that he intends to take this step after consulting the views of the leading men in his following.

Terrible Fire in Windward Islands.

Washington, April 20.—The secretary of state received a telegram from Consul Ayme at Point Pitre, Guadalupe, W. I., saying that fires, alleged to be incendiary, started at midnight of the 18th inst. and destroyed 16 squares in the vicinity of the American consulate. He says that 400 houses were consumed, 31 lives lost and 2,000 persons rendered homeless. The loss will approximate \$1,000,000.

The Second Dollar Dinner.

New York, April 20.—The second of the "One Dollar" Bryan dinners, that under the auspices of the workingmen, was held last night at the Grand Central palace. The dinner was not as largely attended as the one given by the Chicago platform democrats in the same place on the preceding Saturday, about 1,500 men and women being present.

Three Important Measures.

Little Rock, Ark., April 20.—The Thirty-second general assembly of the state of Arkansas adjourned sine die after a session of 101 days. The session just ended has been distinguished by the passage of a railroad commission bill, authorizing the construction of a new \$1,000,000 state capitol and the enactment of the famous anti-trust law.

"A Reward for Incendiarism."

Denver, Col., April 20.—Gov. Thomas has vetoed the bill passed by the general assembly, the purpose of which was to compel insurance companies to pay the full amount of policies in case of the total destruction of the property insured. The governor characterizes the act as a "legislative reward for incendiarism."

Senator Pasco Defeated for Re-Election.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 20.—Taliaferro was elected United States senator on the first ballot in the joint assembly here yesterday. The vote was: Taliaferro, 59; Pasco, 30; Call, 6; Clark, 1.

On an Independent Basis.

Washington, April 20.—The postmaster general has issued an order placing the Philippine postal service on an independent basis. F. W. Vaillie, who has had charge of postal affairs in the islands, has been appointed director of posts for the Philippines.

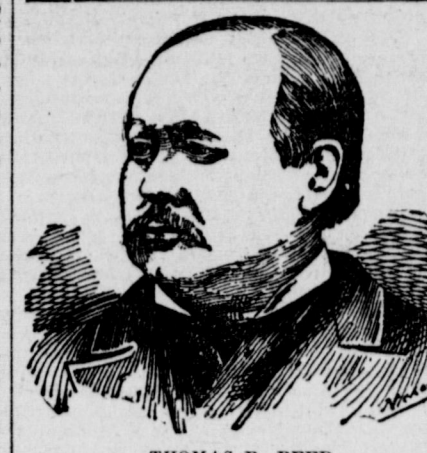
Farmers Settle an Old Grudge.

Clarksville, Tenn., April 20.—Gus Moody and Bud Riggins, farmers, of this county, met on the streets here and settled an old grudge, growing out of a horse trade, by shooting each other. Moody was shot twice and Riggins once. Both men will die.

SPEAKER REED TO RETIRE.

Announcement That He Will Resign His Seat in Congress and Enter a New York Law Firm.

New York, April 20.—It is announced here that Speaker Thomas B. Reed has accepted the offer to become a member of the law firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Barnum, in this city. It is understood that Mr. Reed will resign his seat in congress and remove to New York. The statement has been made that Mr. Reed is guaranteed a yearly income of \$50,000. Before settling down here Mr. Reed will make a protracted visit to Europe. Mr. Barnum, of the firm, said Mr. Reed had virtually entered the firm, but would not enter into active practice until his return from Europe.



THOMAS B. REED.

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NO SUCCESSOR TO QUAY.

Pennsylvania Legislature Adjourns Without Electing a Senator—Riot in the Senate During the Closing Hours.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 20.—The legislature adjourned sine die without having chosen a successor to Senator Quay. The closing ballot of the senatorial deadlock resulted as follows:

Quay, 93; Jenks, 85; Jones, 69. Total, 247; necessary to choice, 124.

The Nye resolution calling upon the attorney general to prosecute all those, including ex-Senator Quay, who had been charged with receiving interest on state money, almost precipitated a riot in the senate. It was a bitter fight between two factions and finally the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 33 to 6.

Novel Insurance Scheme.

San Francisco, April 20.—A novel idea in insurance, conceived by George C. Platt, of this city, is about to be put to a practical test. The proposed insurance is against unavoidable loss of employment, the policy holder being paid three-quarters of the amount of his salary for six months, should that time be required in which to find a new position. In case the premium holder, having lost his place, should be offered one on trial at a less amount than his former salary, the difference will be made up by the company.

Ex-Confederates Were There.

Nashville, Tenn., April 20.—The remains of Col. W. G. Smith, who died of apoplexy at the head of his regiment, the First Tennessee, in the first battle with the Filipinos before Manila, were laid to rest here yesterday. A vast concourse of people packed the tabernacle where the funeral services were held and attended the burial, which was conducted with military honors. Two companies of ex-confederates in uniform and bearing arms took part in the ceremonies.

Invited to the Peace Jubilee.

Topeka, Kan., April 20.—Gov. Stanley and his military staff received an invitation to attend the peace jubilee at Washington on May 23-25. Besides celebrating the victories of the recent war, the promoters of the jubilee want to get the governors of all the states there for the purpose of trying to convince them of the necessity of having each state erect a state building at the national capitol.

Choctaws Bar All Cattle.

South McAlester, I. T., April 20.—The Choctaw council has just passed an act prohibiting the introduction into the Choctaw nation of any cattle from any state or surrounding nation at any time excepting during the months of November and December, and then only to be left in pens and not turned loose on the public range. The fine imposed for violation is \$5 per head.

Will Boycott the Sangerfest.

Cincinnati, April 20.—The Musicians' Protective association, a labor union organization, has decided to completely boycott the coming sangerfest in this city. No member of the association will be permitted to take any part in the sangerfest. The reason given for this action are that non union labor has been employed in the erection of the sangerfest building; that the Thomas orchestra, not a union organization, has been engaged for the fest, and that the executive committee of the fest has disregarded the propositions of the association to furnish musicians.

THE LATEST NEW STAR.

Discovered by a Woman and Known by Its Presence Delayed by Spanish War.

It appears that the star which has just been discovered by Mrs. Fleming, the curator of the astronomical photographs at the Harvard observatory, would have been found much earlier if it had not been for the Spanish war. The photographic plates on which Mrs. Fleming found the star were made in last March and April at the Harvard observatory at Arequipa, Peru. These plates had been long in transit from the distant observatory, and but for the war might have been received and examined and the presence of the new star discovered some six months earlier. Last April, when the plates were shipped from Peru, there was much doubt in the public mind as to the safety of goods coming from South America, through or from Spanish countries, and Prof. Pickering, director of the Harvard observatory, ordered the shipment of these plates, sent about that time from the Peru observatory, to be made around the Horn. This delayed their arrival, and consequently the discovery of the star, about six months.

Much importance is attached by astronomers to the discovery of a new star. In the seventeenth century 15 new stars were discovered, but from 1670 to 1848 not another new star was found. From 1860 to 1895, inclusive, nine new stars have been discovered, of which number Mrs. Fleming discovered four. Her discovery of this week makes the fifth star she has found, or one-half of the new stars discovered since 1860, or since photography and improved telescopes brought astronomy to its present high plane. Mrs. Fleming discovered her first star in 1887 on a Harvard plate which had come to her for examination. The next star was discovered in 1891 by a Scotch clergyman, who thought so little of his discovery that he notified the astronomers at Edinburgh of it anonymously, and was surprised when he learned they knew nothing of the star. A close examination of the Harvard plates by Mrs. Fleming showed that this star was present in them, and would doubtless have been discovered by her had the plate not been imperfect. All other stars found since that date, four in number, including the latest one, were first seen by Mrs. Fleming.

Whether this latest discovery will merge into a nebula is a question of the highest interest to the Harvard astronomers, and undoubtedly to others, for the whole astronomical world knows, through a telegraphic bulletin sent out yesterday by Prof. Pickering, of the discovery of Mrs. Fleming.

So complete are the Harvard photographic records of the heavens that within a few hours after the discovery of the star in the plate from Peru Mrs. Fleming was able to state authoritatively that the star had never been visible, in modern times, at least, prior to 1898, for the plates of ten years before its discovery do not show it, though they show stars as faint as the fifteenth magnitude. The Harvard astronomers in Cambridge and Arequipa photograph the entire heavens every year, making a complete record of them, and some sections are photographed many times over. Nothing escapes their powerful telescopes and photographic lenses, and the record of their work is the most complete in the world.—Boston Transcript.

SPEEDY TORPEDO BOATS.

Record of the Hai Lung Will Probably Be Broken by a New English Boat.

Since the celebrated Turbinia has been robbed of her laurels as the fastest boat afloat by the English-built Hai Lung, constructed for the Chinese government, the Englishmen are banking their hopes on the new boat now under construction of the Turbinia type. The Chinese boat is credited with having made a run of 18 1/2 knots at an average speed of over 35 knots an hour. The highest speed realized during the run was 36.7 knots, or 42.26 miles per hour. The best run of the Turbinia for a mile is 35 knots, so that the Hai Lung has a substantial lead.

The most remarkable feature of this boat, next to her speed, is the fact that she is fitted with reciprocating engines. At the time the Turbinia made her phenomenal speed it was due to her new form of motor. In great part, no doubt, it was, but there is reason to believe that the excellent steam-raising qualities of her boiler contributed in no little degree to the result. Relatively considered, the performance of the Turbinia was more meritorious, for the reason that she is only a 40-ton craft, while the Hai Lung is of 180 tons displacement, or 4 1/2 times larger. The new and enlarged Turbinias will be full-sized torpedo boats, and for this reason it is likely that they will surpass the Hai Lung by a considerable margin of speed. Just what the excess will be is a matter which is exciting much speculation in naval quarters.—Scientific American.

A Wrestling Empress.

An Englishwoman who has lived many years in China, says that as a painter. She is fond of wrestling, and frequently indulges in this rather virile form of exercise. She is well read, is fond of European music, and has some skill as a pianist. She is said both by her friends and enemies to be without any sense of fear.—Detroit Free Press.

The Russian Heiress.

In Russia, if a man marries an heiress he does not get control of her money. There is a marriage settlement, and the wife controls her property as absolutely as the spinster.