

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, MARCH 30, 1899.

NO. 28.

FIERCE BATTLING.

Americans Inaugurate a Warfare at Manila to Crush Insurgents.

At Daybreak Saturday the Forward Movement Began and It Was Kept Up All Day and Resumed Sunday—List of Casualties.

Manila, March 26.—At daybreak Saturday morning a general attack on the insurgents massed to the north of Manila began with a forward movement of three brigades under Gen. MacArthur and an independent brigade under Gen. Wheaton. About 10,000 American troops became engaged and the fighting continued all day. The Americans have been successful at every point, but with heavy loss when compared with previous engagements. A conservative estimate places our loss at 16 killed and 130 wounded. No list has been prepared yet.

The brigades that took part in the fight were those under command of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, Gen. Hall and Gen. Hale. Gen. Otis' brigade consists of the Twentieth Kansas, First Montana, First Idaho, First California and the Wyoming battery. Elaborate preparations were made for the movement. Otis' brigade had struck tents Friday. Gen. Wheaton's brigade was placed in the rear and Gen. Harrison Gray Otis' and Gen. Hall's were massed behind Gen. Hale's, which was in advance.

At daylight Gen. Otis' and Gen. Hall's brigades advanced from Laloma church straight through the rebel lines, cutting the enemy's force in two. The American troops advanced on the double-quick, yelling fiercely and occasionally dropping in the grass and firing by volley. Upon this occasion the rebels adopted the American tactics of holding their fire until the attackers were about 1,000 yards distant. The rebels also fired lower than usual. The Americans fired volleys with terrific effect and then rushed forward cheering and carrying everything before them. The natives stood until the Americans were within 200 yards of their position and then broke and ran for the woods. About 30 of them were killed in the outskirts and 70 on the roads.

Fighting Resumed Sunday.

Manila, March 27.—The Americans have advanced along the line of the Dagupan railroad, driving the Filipinos from Malinta and New Canayan, where there were 3,000 inhabitants. Last night the brigades of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis and Gen. Hale encamped in the enemy's trenches at New Canayan and that of Gen. Wheaton at Malinta. Gen. Wheaton's brigade formed a junction with the remainder of Gen. MacArthur's division at Malinta and the two, leaving Gen. Wheaton there, marched along the railroad to New Canayan. This place was fortified and for 300 yards from it there were trenches on each side of the track. These were taken possession of by the American troops.

The Filipinos, realizing that the railroad is the crucial line, have constructed row after row of trenches, running diagonally on both sides of the track at a distance of a few hundred yards apart. This work was designed most intelligently and has evidently been done under the direction of experts. It represents an enormous amount of labor. Most of the rebel positions are protected by thick earthworks, a majority of them topped with stones and provided with loopholes. Some have sheet iron roofs. The day's work of the United States troops consisted of storming the successive trenches. The Filipinos occupying them were completely hidden. The enemy poured a strong fire from every trench until they were disturbed by a flanking volley, when they would disappear into the woods and jungle, only to make a stand at the next line.

The American loss was remarkably small, seven being reported killed and 25 wounded. It is known that the Filipinos were so protected that they suffered little. No dead insurgents were found in the trenches. Forty prisoners were taken by the Americans, and it is estimated that the rebel casualties numbered 20.

Casualties in the Twentieth Kansas.

Washington, March 27.—The following casualties in the Twentieth Kansas have been reported:

Killed—H. S. Plummer, private, company E; Curran C. Craig, private, company E; A. S. Anibal, private, company G. Wounded—Frank Stewart, private, company A; Theodorus Weisner, G. O. Nicholas, D. George H. Cravens, E. Joseph H. Heflin, E. Andrew Evans, E. J. H. Bryant, E. Orville Parker, G. Adna G. Clarke, captain, H. Edward R. Hoek, H. William Pull, L.

Late Dispatch from Otis.

Washington, March 27.—The following dispatch was received dated 9:15 a. m. of the 27th:

Manila, March 27.—The Filipinos are burning their stronghold at Malabon and their forces are fleeing from the city in the direction of Malolos. Gen. MacArthur's division is pushing toward Malabon. The insurgents will make their last stand probably at Malolos.

Spain Predicts America's Failure.

Madrid, March 27.—Spanish officers acquainted with the Philippine islands continue to predict the failure of Maj. Gen. Otis' campaign, notwithstanding the American success. They say that, while the Americans will undoubtedly win all the battles, they will lose the campaign itself, owing to the aptitude of the Tagalos to conduct a war of surprises and ambushes.

BAD GANG IN THE TOOLS.

Herbert and Willis Simpson and B. L. Matthews and Wife Arrested for a Crime Committed in 1897.

Wichita, Kan., March 28.—Herbert and Willis Simpson, two barbers of Wichita, and Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Matthews, of Rice county, were arrested and brought to the county jail here last night. They are charged with being implicated in the murder of Joseph New, of Eureka, Kan., who was shot in his own yard at night, October 31, 1896. They are said to be a part of a gang of 11 criminals led by Frank Allgood, a train robber, murderer and horse thief, which has operated in south central Kansas for the last 12 years. Allgood is now in jail at Iola, Kan. He was arrested two or three days ago as a result of an investigation which was started by W. P. Freeman, a guard of the Kansas penitentiary, about seven months ago. After five months' work Freeman got hold of a confession made to Warden Landis last January by a prison convict, in which it was stated that Allgood killed Joseph New and that Mrs. Amelia New and James Dobbs, who are now in the penitentiary at Leavenworth for life, were innocent of the murder of Mrs. New's husband. Allgood, it is alleged, was a diplomatic criminal. He knew that Mrs. New and Dobbs were thought by the neighborhood to be lovers and unduly intimate. It is alleged that he killed Joseph New for \$400 which New had, knowing that public sentiment would fix the crime upon Dobbs.

HAS FAITH IN OTIS.

President McKinley Interested in All Manila Dispatches but Has Issued No Instructions Regarding the Situation.

Thomasville, Ga., March 28.—President McKinley and party left here at seven o'clock yesterday afternoon by a special train over the Plant system and Atlantic coast line for Washington. The Associated press dispatches from Manila and also those from Gen. Otis, which have been forwarded to the president the past few days, have been carefully read, but the president has taken no action, nor issued any instructions regarding the Philippine situation. Gen. Otis, in the president's opinion, has handled matters ably, and will be allowed a free rein. The latest advices show that our casualties are beginning to run up, but also indicate that a crisis may be approaching as Aguinaldo himself is commanding the Filipinos, who are being steadily beaten back. A hope is entertained here that Aguinaldo, his staff and some of his generals may be captured.

HAND-TO-HAND BATTLE.

Sheriff Evans and posse Have a Terrible Experience with a Gang of Outlaws Near Dexter, Mo.

Dexter, Mo., March 28.—A pitched battle was fought eight miles north of here between Charles Hendrickson and a gang of thieves, of which he was the head, and Sheriff Evans and a posse of officers. After a ten-minute battle, during which about 100 shots were fired, Hendrickson was killed, receiving a wound in the head; his daughter, who was an active participant in the battle, perhaps fatally wounded in the left breast, and Deputy C. B. Booth slightly wounded.

Hendrickson and his gang are fugitives from Franklin county, where they are charged with a number of robberies. They have been in hiding in this county for some time past and were located here last week by detectives. Sunday as the officers neared the house they were met with a volley from every window. They pressed forward and at the time of Hendrickson's death were engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the thieves. Two were captured and five escaped.

COLLINS MADE A SPEECH.

Before Sentence Was Passed He Declared His Innocence and Said He Would Not Long Be in Prison.

Topeka, Kan., March 28.—John Henry Collins received the death sentence for the murder of his father yesterday with the same placid demeanor that has characterized his actions from the first. When asked by Judge Hazen if he had anything to say, he made a sensational speech which brought tears to the eyes of many of the people who crowded the court room. Among other things, he said: "I know that I am innocent; I know that I did not kill my father. I wish if it were possible that he might come back here to-day from beyond the grave and be before you so you might learn from him that I am not guilty. I would, if it would avail anything, call upon Almighty God to read my heart to-day and show you that I am an innocent man. I will not be in the penitentiary long. The murderer of J. S. Collins will be found, and you, judge, will feel that you made a mistake in sentencing John Collins. The time will come when I will be free and the murderer will be found."

"Coin" Harvey Resigns.

Chicago, March 28.—W. H. "Coin" Harvey has resigned as general manager of the ways and means committee of the democratic national committee, and Mr. Sam B. Cook, of Missouri, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Cook has been in practical charge of the office for some time, while Mr. Harvey has been in the field. Mr. Harvey gives as the cause of his resignation that he could not get the committee to agree on what he thought was a practical, business-like and aggressive policy.

SOME HOT FIGHTING.

Rear Guard of Aguinaldo's Army Makes a Stand at Maricao.

COMMISSION TO ISSUE PROCLAMATION

The Strategic Movement to Entrap the Insurgents Between Our Lines Probably a Failure—Casualties in the Twentieth Kansas—American Losses.

Manila, March 28.—A thousand Filipinos, composing the rear guard of the rebel army, which is retreating on Malolos, Aguinaldo's headquarters, made a stand yesterday in some strong intrenchments about Maricao, across the Maricao river. In the engagement six Americans were killed, including three officers, and 40 were wounded. The American forces advanced from Mayayan, the brigade commanded by Gen. Harrison Gray Otis being on the left of the railroad and Gen. Hale's on the right. They eventually discerned white roofs with steeples among the green trees by the river, looking not unlike a Massachusetts village.

The rebels had an unfordable river in front of them, and they poured a fire so effective that it showed that they were veterans, probably members of the native militia which the Spaniards organized. The American artillery put a dramatic end to the battle. Approaching under cover of the bushes, to about 60 yards from the trenches, the artillery emerged upon an open space commanding the entire town. When the Americans appeared they gave a great yell and the Filipinos were panic stricken, about 100 of them seeking safety in flight while a white flag was raised by those who were in the trenches, who also shouted "Amigos" (friends).

Col. Funston, with 20 of the Kansas regiment, swam across the river to the left of the railroad bridge and captured 80 prisoners with all their arms. The Pennsylvania regiment captured 40 prisoners. By this time the right of the Filipinos was demoralized. The Americans refrained from burning the town and rested there last night. Gen. Otis' brigade is crossing the framework bridge, Gen. Hale's brigade remaining on the south bank of the river.

The United States Philippine commission proposes to issue a proclamation immediately after the rebel government at Malolos is dispersed, believing that the most effective moment to secure the allegiance of the natives will be after they have received an objective lesson of the Americans' power.

GEN. OTIS' PLAN FAILED.

Washington, March 28.—The third day of the fighting north of Manila brought little of a decisive character from which war department officials could judge what the final outcome of this movement would be. In all official quarters the most intense interest prevailed, but there was no excitement and none of that anxiety and tension shown during the memorable days of last summer when the decisive blows were being struck at Santiago. Early in the day Gen. Otis enabled the war department to get a comprehensive dispatch summing up the situation. It disclosed that severe fighting was going on with our forces advanced as far north as Maricao, while the insurgents, under the command of Aguinaldo, were being driven back with considerable slaughter. This and the press dispatches satisfied the officials that the strategic movement of entrapping insurgents between our lines had not proved as successful as designed, and that the move had now shifted to a retreat by Aguinaldo's forces and a pursuit by our troops. The insurgent retreat toward Malolos was slow and dogged, and advantage was taken of one after another of lines of intrenchments, the burning of bridges and the interrupting of communication.

CASUALTIES IN TWENTIETH KANSAS.

Washington, March 28.—Gen. Otis has notified Adj. Gen. Corbin of the following additional casualties during the past four days in the Twentieth Kansas regiment:

Killed—Company B, Sergt. Morris J. Cohen; H. Private H. Fairchild. Wounded—Company E, Private John C. Muhr, lung, fatal; D, Artificer James E. Hested, neck, moderate; B, Samuel E. Parton, leg, moderate.

LOSSES TO THE AMERICANS.

Washington, March 28.—Advices received at the war department show that the number of casualties in Sunday's and yesterday's fighting was: Killed, three officers and 25 enlisted men; wounded, nine officers and 203 enlisted men.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. FLETCHER

He Was the First Republican and the First Native Missourian Elected Governor of That State.

Washington, March 27.—Ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher died here Saturday afternoon after a prolonged illness. His remains were shipped to St. Louis for interment, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Brief Sketch of His Life.

Thomas Clement Fletcher was born in Jefferson county, Mo., January 22, 1837, and is a descendant of an old Maryland family. His father, Clement B. Fletcher, was a merchant, and settled in Missouri when it was a territory. In 1818, before he attained his majority young Thomas Fletcher was appointed deputy clerk of Jefferson county, devoted his spare hours to reading and study, and very soon was known among his acquaintances and the people who had business in court as an excellent clerk. Soon after he became of age the people of his county testified their confidence in him by electing him to the clerkships of both the circuit and county courts. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar, and for a few years practiced the profession. In 1860 he was one of the delegates from Missouri to the national republican convention, at Chicago, and in the canvass of that year warmly advocated the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. For a short time he served as assistant provost marshal general of the state, in St. Louis, and subsequently recruited and organized the Thirtieth regiment of infantry, went to the front as its colonel and served with distinction in the army of the Tennessee, under Gen. W. T. Sherman. After this he returned to Missouri and raised two other regiments, one of which (the Forty-seventh infantry) he commanded as its colonel, and for his gallantry was commissioned as brevet brigadier general. While serving in front of Vicksburg under Gen. Grant, in 1864, he was nominated as the republican candidate for governor of Missouri. Thomas L. Price of Jefferson City, was the democratic candidate. The vote stood: Fletcher, 71,831; Price, 30,496. He was the first republican governor and the first native Missourian elected governor of the state.

ROOSEVELT'S TESTIMONY.

The Governor of New York Appears Before the Army Court Investigating the Beef Charges.

New York, March 27.—Gov. Roosevelt Saturday appeared before the court investigating the charges of bad meat being furnished the soldiers in the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns. The testimony of the governor was to the effect that the so-called canned roast beef was bad, unattractive, stringy and did not agree with the men who ate it. When asked if he had reason to believe the refrigerator beef was treated with chemicals he said he never thought about that, but the meat seemed good and the men enjoyed it, but it undoubtedly gave them the diarrhea and he attributed their ill-health to a certain extent to the rations.

"Will you tell us," asked Maj. Lee, "what, in your opinion, is the value of the canned roast beef issued at Cuba and elsewhere as an army ration?" "I wish to say unhesitatingly that it was utterly unfit and unwholesome for troops. My experience proves beyond a shadow of doubt or question that at its best the canned roast beef was unpalatable, and at its worst it was uneatable and unwholesome."

No one had any further questions to ask the governor and the hearing was closed. The court adjourned to Governor's island.

TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

John Collins, Convicted of Murdering His Father, to Don Stripes—Relative's Profess to Believe He Is Innocent.

Topeka, Kan., March 27.—No steps will be taken in the immediate future to secure a pardon for John Henry Collins, who will go to the penitentiary to-day under sentence of death for killing his father. The members of his family declare that he is innocent, and profess to believe that something will turn up before many months to prove it. They don't want him pardoned; they want him cleared of the charge of homicide, and they feel confident that he will be. Attorney Hayden, counsel for Collins, says he believes he is now able to lay his finger on the murderer of J. S. Collins, and that, in a short time, the murderer will be arrested and convicted and John Collins will be liberated.

Decision Regarding Somanambolites.

Guthrie, Ok., March 27.—The Oklahoma board of health has decided that a somanambulist is an idiot and should not be punished for crimes committed while under this influence. Monday night Jack Hershel, of Arapahoe, while asleep, as alleged, got on his brother's bicycle, rode six miles and attempted to kill his sweetheart. He was arrested, but released at the request of the territory board of health. The board also says any person while asleep is in a complete idiotic state.

Determined to Have His Child.

Zanesville, O., March 27.—William I. Reitz, of Chicago, general western agent for an importing firm, came to Zanesville and forcibly carried off his eldest son, William, aged 2½ years. Mrs. Reitz claims her husband failed to provide for her, and last week came to her home in this city to live, bringing her two children. Reitz arrived yesterday and on going to the Gebest house was refused admittance by his wife. He broke in the door and seized his child escaped.

Medico's Estate Valued at \$4,500,000.

Chicago, March 27.—The will of Joseph Medill disposed of \$2,000,000 in bonds and realty, besides the editor's stock in the Tribune Publishing company, valued at \$2,500,000. This stock, 107 shares, will be kept intact and eventually fall to the possession of his grandchildren.

OPINIONS IN WASHINGTON.

Great Interest Manifested in Cables from Otis and War Department Officials Watching Every Movement.

Washington, March 27.—Gen. Otis' dispatch received at ten o'clock last night recording MacArthur's advance to New Canayan, marked a distinct and important step by the American troops in the opinion of Acting Secretary Meiklejohn and Adj. Gen. Corbin. Both expressed their satisfaction at what had been accomplished. The former dispatches regarding this branch of the operations had not been so promising, inasmuch as they had stated that Gen. MacArthur, although he had driven the enemy, could not gain a point north of Polo on account of the roughness of the country. With easy railroad communication to the advanced point the difficulty in forwarding commissary supplies will be considerably lessened.

Every step forward is regarded as so much ground gained and an approach nearer the insurgent headquarters at Malolos, now stated to be but 15 miles from the vanguard of the American army. The tenacity of the Filipinos in the past few days' fighting has somewhat surprised the war officials here, who did not think them capable of putting up and maintaining the contest as they have.

Washington, March 27.—War department officials anticipate hard fighting within the next few days. The fighting indicates that it will be some time before the volunteer organizations now in the Philippines will come home. They have become so seasoned and thoroughly accustomed that they are now almost on an equal footing with the regulars in point of efficiency. Clerks in the adjutant general's office were instructed to prepare a list of volunteer regiments still in active service, including those in Cuba and Porto Rico, with a view of finally mustering the entire lot. The instructions specially said, however, not to include in their calculation those volunteers now in the Philippines, as they would not be returned to the United States at this time, having elected to stay there and see the thing out.

To furnish all the men required for the Philippines it begins to look as though the president would have to organize part, if not all, of the provisional force of 35,000 volunteers authorized by the army reorganization bill. Regiments will be needed to this number to relieve the garrisons at home and abroad, and unless Aguinaldo is captured and the rebellion in the Philippines collapses, 100,000 soldiers will barely be able to meet the situation.

The railroad alluded to in the Manila dispatch as having been captured by Gen. MacArthur's division is the only one in the Philippine islands. It runs for 99 miles through the most picturesque part of Luzon and it is along its devious ways that the principal cities are scattered. It is known as the Manila & Dagupan road, because its terminals are at these two towns.

LACK OF PAPER MONEY.

The United States Treasurer Talks About the Deficiency in the Circulating Medium.

Washington, March 27.—United States Treasurer Roberts said yesterday that the impression that the lack of paper money is due to enforced withdrawals of notes by the treasury is not true. He continued:

The total circulation per capita in the country, including coin and paper, has increased from \$2.53, March 1, 1896, to \$2.51, March 1, 1899. There has been an increase within these years in every item of circulation except gold certificates, treasury notes and currency certificates. The silver certificates in the hands of the people are more now than in 1896 by \$2,851,882, the United States notes more by \$27,848,835 and the national bank notes more by \$30,721,341. There does not seem to me to be a deficiency in the circulating medium. The abundance of gold coin does not give relief because of the prejudice of bankers and their customers against its use. As a remedy, the national banks might add to the volume of their notes. The treasury department strains every nerve to meet the demand for notes, and especially those of small denominations. At the request of the treasury, the bureau of engraving and printing is printing and delivering to the treasury only notes of \$10 and under.

Tells a Strange Story.

Tacoma, Wash., March 27.—Dr. Charles Corey shot and killed his wife yesterday morning while the two were lying asleep. Corey was ill and his story of the affair is that he was laboring under a nightmare, believing his wife was being pursued by a stranger who was intent on killing her. In his dream, Corey says, he followed the dream from Tacoma to Washington, and just as he fancied the man was about to stab her he awoke with a start to find himself sitting in bed with a smoking revolver from its place under his pillow and his wife killed. The relations between Corey and his wife have been very affectionate and the authorities believe his story. He is nearly crazed with grief and friends are watching him to prevent his suicide.

Alva Normal Completed.

Alva, Ok., March 27.—The board of education of the territory has just completed the inspection of the North-western normal school building here. The work is all completed and the building is ready to be turned over to the territory. This is the finest building southwest of Kansas City. It cost \$26,000, and has accommodations for between 600 and 800 pupils.

KNOWLEDGE TOO INDEFINITE.

The President Will Not Decide Upon a Permanent Policy for the Philippines Until the Commission Reports.

Washington, March 25.—The administration will not decide upon its permanent policy respecting the Philippines until the Schurman commission reports. It feels that its present knowledge is too indefinite as a basis for a fixed policy. Moreover, an immediate decision is felt to be needless, since, for the present, the only problem is the restoration of law and order and the establishment of stable and peaceful conditions. This and the appointment of a diplomatic representative at Madrid are two of the most important matters remaining open. The Madrid mission probably will be raised to an embassy soon after payment of the \$20,000,000 indemnity, and a man of the highest qualifications and attainments chosen for this delegate and important post. Gen. Woodford may not be the new envoy, owing to the fact that New York already has such an undue proportion of the highest diplomatic appointments.

More Troops May Be Needed.

Washington, March 25.—War department officials now reluctantly admit that at least 50,000 troops are needed in the Philippines to repress the insurgents, restore order and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It is intimated that to provide this force and maintain a sufficient reserve it will probably be necessary to organize the emergency volunteer force of 35,000 men provided for in the army organization act.

Would Make Them Physicians.

Chicago, March 25.—If a plan that the officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road are now considering is adopted every employe of the company will become in a small way a physician and a nurse. It is the intention to start a systematic course of instruction in the first principles of surgery and nursing among the men engaged in the train service—a course that when thoroughly mastered will enable an employe to render valuable first aid to the injured.

Zinc Production in 1898.

Washington, March 25.—The United States geological survey, in its annual report on the production of zinc in 1898, announces that last year, generally speaking, was a good one for the industry. Ore prices rose rapidly, bringing activity and prosperity to the miners of southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas. The apparent home consumption of spelter was 109,267 short tons. The production was 115,899 short tons.

Had Fire in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., March 25.—Fire broke out early yesterday in the jannping department of the big Dangler Store and Manufacturing company's plant on Perkins avenue and, notwithstanding the enormous quantity of water poured into the building by 15 engines, the structure, filled with valuable machinery and large quantities of manufactured goods, was practically destroyed. The loss is \$450,000.

Free Admission of Binding Twine.

Washington, March 25.—The secretary of the treasury has issued an order for the free admission of binding twine to the United States from Canada. This is because of the fact that the new Canadian tariff puts binding twine on the free list when imported into that country and our tariff law only imposes a duty on the twine when imported from countries which make the article dutiable.

Something Else to Think About.

Washington, March 25.—Mail reports have been received from Manila by the subsistence bureau of the war department, saying that the supplies sent from the United States, including all kinds of vegetables, arrived in good condition. There is little or no complaint among the troops, say the reports, the men having something else to think about.

Salaries of Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Washington, March 25.—Comptroller Tracewell, of the treasury, yesterday announced a decision which will affect the salaries of many fourth-class postmasters throughout the country. The decision has the effect of continuing the payment to them of the amount allowed under the old law for the cancellation of stamps on newspapers and periodicals.

Was a Cousin of McKinley.

Abilene, Kan., March 25.—Word has been received here of the death at Kingfisher, Ok., of William McKinley, a former resident of this county, and a daughter, who was buried the same day. Pneumonia caused the death. Mr. McKinley was postmaster at Kingfisher and was a second cousin of the president.

No Mention of Eagan's Punishment.

Washington, March 25.—Interesting facts concerning the army are contained in the army register for 1899. The new register still places Brig. Gen. Eagan at the head of the commissary department and no mention of his military punishment appears in the volume.

Four Deaths in a Memphis Fire.

Memphis, Tenn., March 25.—In a fire yesterday morning at Mrs. F. B. Nolen's boarding house, at 104 Court street, there was a property loss of not more than \$2,500, but four lives were lost and six people were more or less seriously injured.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

PATIENCE WITH THE LIVING.

Sweet friend, when thou and I are gone Beyond earth's weary labor...

THE SILENCE OF SIMEON SAYLES

By J. L. Harbour

WISH to goodness, Simeon Sayles, that you would shut up and keep shut up!" said Myra Sayles, in a weary tone...

"I think you'd better learn to spell before you go to conversing in writing—spelling 'where' with an 'a' and 'patern' with only one 't'!"

"Simeon! Simeon!" cried Myra, with quivering voice and tearful eyes, "surely you'll have to speak now!"

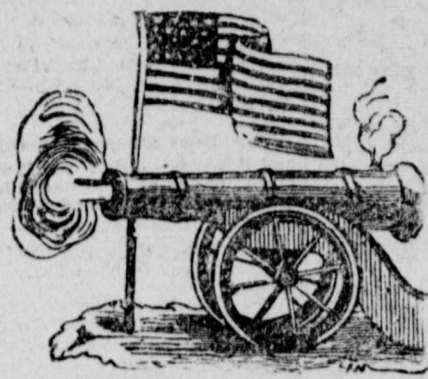
WIT AND WISDOM. We wonder every day how trifling people find one another so quickly...

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury, as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system...

A BRAVE COLONEL. Recommends Pe-ru-na as a Family Medicine. A Scientific Spring Medicine. Colonel Arthur L. Hamilton, of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers...

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28. CATTLE—Best beefs... HOGS—Choice to heavy... SHEEP—Fair to choice... WHEAT—No. 2 red... CORN—No. 2 mixed... OATS—No. 2... RYE—No. 2... FLOUR—Patent, per bbl... BUTTER—Choice... EGGS—Choice... POTATOES... ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Native and shipping... HOGS—Heavy... SHEEP—Fair to choice... FLOUR—Choice... WHEAT—No. 2 red... CORN—No. 2 mixed... OATS—No. 2... RYE—No. 2... BUTTER—Creamery... LARD—Western mess... PORK... CHICAGO. CATTLE—Common to prime... HOGS—Good to choice... SHEEP—Fair to choice... FLOUR—Winter wheats... WHEAT—No. 2 red... CORN—No. 2... RYE—No. 2... BUTTER—Creamery... LARD... PORK... NEW YORK. CATTLE—Native steers... HOGS—Good to choice... SHEEP—Common to choice... WHEAT—No. 2 red... CORN—No. 2... RYE—No. 2... BUTTER... LARD... PORK...

THE BEST SPRING TONIC. As winter passes away it leaves many people feeling weak, depressed and easily tired. This means that the blood needs attention and sensible people always take a tonic at this time of year...



A newspaper in Livingston, Ky., in writing up a candidate for a city office describes him as measuring five feet around the appetite and five inches around the intellect.

The Kansas City Journal remarks that with the exception of October, November, December, January, February and March, the present winter has been very mild and pleasant.

With a Republican congress spending one and a half billion dollars and a Republican state administration increasing the rate of taxation twenty-five per cent, the farmers of Kansas are getting ready to take Mrs. Lease's advice and put in a big acreage of "hell" for next year.—Hutchinson Saturday Bee.

In April McClure's, Captain Mahan will conclude his valuable series of articles on "The War on the Sea and Its Lessons," with a paper treating especially of "the guard set over Cervera and the watch kept on Camara"—a double duty that the navy, with very insufficient means, achieved in the most brilliant and triumphant manner.

We find in the February issue of that most reliable New York health publication, The Sanitarian, that Manila and its surrounding constitute one of the most unhealthy districts in the entire East—so unhealthy that but for the immigration of Chinamen and others they would become entirely depopulated. Ought not our Americans soldiers to know this before enlisting for service there? GEO. T. ANGEL.

Six months ago the republican papers were making all manner of fun of the 20th Kansas boys. They called them Reubens, jays, green, gawky and easy, and frequently as Leedy's tin soldiers. We have several such republican papers on hand yet. The truth is the 20th Kansas is the best drilled and officered regiment in the Philippines, and they have endeared themselves to our whole nation. These same papers are now singing a different tune.—Westphalia Times.

Noble Helen Gould, who threw her home open to the unfortunate sufferers of the disastrous burning of the Windsor hotel in New York city week before last, thus gave another illustration of her goodness of heart, in alleviating the suffering of those fire sufferers in this dreadful holocaust. This, with Miss Gould's noble work during the late war, where her wealth and personal service was given without stint to the sick and wounded of our army, places her among the grandest ladies in the land, and her munificent gifts will always be remembered by a grateful soldiery and loyal people.

Carnation, Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson—The wild stories told in the newspapers about the sale of this carnation for \$30,000 to Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, the husband of the Boston lady for whom it was named, have turned out to be absolutely false, as no such sale, nor any sale of it, has been made. Mr. Peter Fisher, the originator of it says that the plants will be put on the market in the spring of 1900.

The new seedling is described as follows: "Color, dark pink; flowers of great size, borne on exceedingly long and strong stems, with an excellent calyx; vigorous growth, and a free and early bloomer." The newspaper accounts have served to give the new seedling great notoriety. It is, no doubt, a good variety; how much, if any, better than some already in cultivation we may know later.—From Vicks Magazine for March.

It was a favorite argument of the republicans in 1896 that the low price of silver was due to the enormous production of that metal as compared with gold. The error of this position is clearly shown by statistics as to the relative output and price of the two metals at present. George E. Roberts, director of the mint, states that the world's production of gold the year 1898, was \$300,000,000, an increase of \$98,000,000 over that of the year 1896. The silver output for 1898 was \$212,000,000, a falling off of \$5,000,000 since 1896. Notwithstanding these changed ratios of production, amounting to more than 50 per cent, silver has not gained appreciably in value. It is not overproduction that has driven down the price of silver; discrimination at the mints has done it, and the parity will never be restored until the discrimination is stopped.—Eureka Messenger.

STATE JOURNAL HITS. Perhaps Dewey would take a rest if he knew where to go. He would get no rest in this country for some time if he should return.

Those American commissioners to the Philippines may find it necessary to resort to nets or traps in order to get near enough to the natives to talk assimilation to them.

The canned beef is very nice according to the report of the first investigating committee, but it is not to be used as an army ration any more. Perhaps it has been tabooed because of its tendency to stir up trouble.

It appears that the assistant superintendent of the census. Mr. Wines will do the work while ex-Governor Merriam will draw a big salary and look after the politics in connection with the appointments. After awhile perhaps we shall advance sufficiently to realize the necessity of electing an assistant president of the United States, whose duty it shall be to attend to business while the president occupies his time in handing out the jobs.

Back of the glitter and exaltation of victory over the Filipinos lie the dead and mangled bodies of some thousands of men, a few of whom wear the blue uniform that is emblematic of justice and liberty. We needed no war of this kind to prove the valor of the American soldier. That has been established on every battlefield from Concord to Santiago. The spirit of liberty has made our soldiers invincible heroes in every war in which they have engaged. Why, then, should we kill the Filipinos because they, too, want to be free? Is it a crime on their part to emulate our example? Kindness and sincerity, such as Dewey practiced toward them in all his operations until the Hanna administration established cable connections, would have made them our friends for all time to come. But it is too late now to hope for reconciliation. Dewey's wise and humane plan has been set aside and the Shafter policy of slaughter substituted in its place. The cannon and the rifle must henceforth do the work of civilization. If Dewey could have kept the cable severed, humanity would have been the gainer.—Mississippi Valley Democrat.

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 get up again. Though badly disfigured I am still in the ring. Respectfully, F. T. JOHNSON M. D.

ONE GIVES RELIEF. R-I-P-A-N-S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. Ripans Tabules cure headache. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules cure bad breath. Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

"RED HOT" NEWS Intense interest in the Legislature and the Administration. Kansas people are always wide awake. They are readers of newspapers, of course. Everybody reads in Kansas, and everybody ought to read along with his home papers, a good, bright, interesting, reliable, daily paper printed at the capital city of the best state in the union. The Topeka Daily State Journal appeals to people who want to know, first of all, the news, know it quickly, fully and ungarbled—well reported and honestly and accurately presented in a readable and interesting form. It will be mailed to any address in Kansas or elsewhere for sixty calendar days, for sixty cents, or one hundred days for one hundred cents. A dollar will more than cover the entire session of the legislature and the early days of the new administration. Of course, it is understood that the State Journal receives the full Associated Press report, and publishes a very large amount of state, railroad, political and other news in advance of all other dailies.

"DON'T TELL THEM YOU FOUND ME." The above is the name of a new song issued on the following incident: The Rev. Thos. Delaney, when Chaplain of a large State Penitentiary, while passing through the Hospital Ward was called to the bedside of a dying convict. The last words of this unfortunate youth were: "Father, I see you do not know me, but you know me well and my family, I will die to-night." I prepared his soul's exit into eternity and whilst his hands were clasped in mine his last request was made: "In my dying moment promise me what I will ask." I here gave him my word; he then revealed his parentage who thought him dead. "Now give me your word that you will send my body home, but don't tell the body home to another State, but they never knew where I found him." The Greene Music Publishing Co., 32 E. Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, will send the above song to any address for 20 cents in silver or stamps, regular price 50 cents.

HOW TO GET THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETINS. The bulletins of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station are sent whenever they are issued to the addresses on the mailing list. Any farmer may have his name put on this list by writing to the station. Bulletins already published may be had on application. A list of these is usually found on each bulletin. The last one (No. 81), on "Feed and Care of the Dairy Cow," has been widely called for. At this time of the year some very short extra bulletins are being sent out, containing information which farmers ought to have right at this time. Among them is one on soy beans, a highly valuable new drought-resisting crop; also one on fattening hogs on alfalfa hay and Kaffir corn together. The discoveries explained in these last two bulletins may be of priceless value to the farmers of Kansas. Names may be sent in to the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

RED MEN'S GRAND JUBILEE: Nesho 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 wig wam; 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.

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 General Hermit, the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in 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, sonanza for agents. Bristleful 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. Outfit 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.

R-I-P-A-N-S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

ONE GIVES RELIEF. R-I-P-A-N-S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. Ripans Tabules cure headache. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules cure bad breath. Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

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, five weight. Yard No. 1 is headed by cock scoring 93%. Mated to him are four fine pencilled hens, scoring 92%, 92, 92, 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 91%, 92%, 91, 90 and four others as good. Yard No. 3 is headed by a large heavy boded cockerel with heavy feathered legs and toes. Mated to him are five large pullets with high cushions scoring 93%, 93, 90%, 90 and one other good pullet. Yard No. 4 is headed by a fine prize cockerel, scoring 92%. 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. At Hutchinson show I took all firsts and seconds and sweepstakes (silver cups); F. W. Shellabargars, judge. The above birds were scored by him. Cuts on weight not counted in the given score. Eggs from Yards 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 \$5.50 per 50, \$10.00 per 100, but must have ten days notice. Address, J. W. COOK, 600 Monroe St., HUTCHINSON, KANSAS. Mention the Courant.

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 rival. 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 21 firsts, 3 seconds and 9 thirds at the same show this season, and also several handsome special prizes. We also breed Buff Cochins Bantams. Send for circular giving all information. First-class breeders. \$2 No. \$5 each, singly. Eggs \$3 per setting. CAPPS & CO. PROP., 708 Gibraltar Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. Jan 25 6908

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: cks 95%, 94%, 94%, 94%, pullets 95%, 95%, 95%, 95%, 95%, 95%, 95%, 95%, 95%, 95%, 95, 95 and one 11 full on weight 96%. Pen No. 1 will be headed by cock Prof. Snow 95% with ten hens and pullets scoring from 95 to 96. Pen No. 2 headed by ckl. White Cockerel III, score 95%, son of White Cockerel II, score 96% with six hens and pullets none scoring less than 95. Pen No. 3 headed by a ten pound ckl. White Giant, scoring 94%, 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.

OTTO WEISS, Wichita, Kansas. BREEDER OF 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. Shellbarger Judge. Score of cock 96, pullets 94%, 93%, 93, 92%, and have been score 50 by Snyder. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. GARRIE A. COOK, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS. Mention the Courant. mar 23 3mo.

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.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Scoring 90 to 92. 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. FOUTS, McPHERSON, KANS. Mention the Courant.

BARCAINS IN Black and White Langshan Cockerels, FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS; FINE SIZE BIRDS. Scoring from 90 to 94 points. EGGS, \$2.00 per Sitting of 15; \$3.50 per 30. MRS. A. G. ROBBINS, EMPORIA, KANSAS. Mention the Courant.

ROCKS WHITE and BLUE BARRED Five Pens: Three Barred, Two White. One pen headed by E. B. Thompson Ratchet cockerel; one by a grand Lash cockerel; one by a bird of the Conger strain. My White Rocks are from Madison Square Garden winners—large, pure white birds. Eggs, \$1 for 15, \$2 for 30, \$3 for 45, \$4 for 60. White guinea eggs same. Write for descriptive circular and prices. Printed recipe for making and using Liquid Lico Killer, 25 cents. Address T. E. LEFTWICH, LARNED, 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%, in Golden Wyandottes, and 182 and six sixteenths, in Buff Plymouth Rocks. At Kansas State Show, I won 2nd pen, and was only beaten 1%, for first, my stock, being young, was cut 4% points on weight. I have some fine Golden Wyandotte cockerels for sale; no other stock for sale at present. LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Mention the Courant.

Maple Lawn Poultry Farm. Mrs. John Whitlow, Prop'rs. I have been breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks for eleven years, being an exclusive breeder; there is no danger of getting half-breeds or mongrels. I have 2 pens that are headed by cocks that scored 91% and 92 in 1898. The hens are the Hawkins and Bradley strains; and the cocks are the E. B. Thompson strain. Eggs \$1.50 per setting of 15. I also have a few cockerels for sale, at \$1.00 each. COUNCIL GROVE, KANS. Mention the Courant.

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B. F. NEAL, BREEDER OF BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Score from 88% to 93%. Eggs \$1.50 per Sitting, and two for \$2.25.

R. C. B. LECHORNS. Score, 90 to 92%. Won three firsts, one second and one third premium at Hutchinson; also, all firsts at Garden City. Eggs, \$2.00 per Sitting. All eggs guaranteed.

PIT GAMES. Shawnecks and Irish Blues; farm raised and free ranged. Eggs, \$3.00 per Sitting. 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 ckl., 1st hen, 1st pen, and 2d pullet. (Did not show cock.) On Golden Scabbies, 1st and 2d pair, 1st cock, 1st and 2d ckl., 1st, 2d and 3d hen, 1st pullet. B. B. R. Bantams, 2d pair, 1st ckl., 1st pullet, 3d hen. Eggs \$1 for 15. 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 whenever shown. Golden Wyandotte eggs, \$2.00 per setting; \$3.00 for two settings. Partridge Cochins eggs, \$2.00 per setting.

INDEPENDENCE, MO. Feb 2-3mos Mention the Courant. ROSE COMB BROWN LECHORNS. (Forseth Strain.) At Beloit they won 1st on pullet and 1st on pen. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Black Cochins Bantam eggs, \$1.00 per 15.

G. A. STOKGWEIL & 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 3 2d premiums, scores 94%, as cock by Moore and 92% by Emry and now standard Mated to 3 hens and 3 pullets, three Grand Prize Winners, the females in this yard score from 90 to 94%. Yard No. 2 headed by ckl. Major, winner 65 1st at two shows, mated to 1st hen at Parsons, scores 95% by Emry and other good ones scoring from 93 to 95%. This yard will produce good results. Yard No. 3 headed by a fine Prize Winning ckl. of large size and heavy feathered scoring 93%, 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 ckl. a Prize Winner, scoring 93% mated to females scoring from 92 to 94%. Eggs from Yard 1 \$2 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$3 per 45, \$4 per 60. Send for free catalogue. My birds win prizes wherever shown. J. M. MYERS, JEFFERSON, KANSAS. Mention the Courant.

MAKE MONEY By securing a county agency for our Reversible Wall Map of the United States and the World. The largest one-sheet map published; shows the world, locating all countries by a glance by help of a marginal index. It also shows ocean currents, routes of discovery, an accurately located the scenes of all current events, such as boundary disputes, Cuba battles, Armenian massacres, and other expeditions. We will send a sample copy by prepaid express, and will inform you how to obtain a trial agency. Our men clear from \$5.00 to \$35.00 weekly after a month's work. RAND McNALLY & CO., 160-174 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. We also need agents for our fine line of subscription Books, Atlases, Encyclopedias, etc.

J. W. MC WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy of well wild lands or Improved Farms. AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. YOU WILL FIND EAST ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, THE BEST PLACE TO BUY HUNT AND ADAMS LIVE STOCK SALESMEN RELIABLE. MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION. MONEY FUNDED TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE. WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR TRADE. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules cure flatulence. Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

No fear shall be... favor away... to the line, all... ships fall where she...

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; at three months, \$1.75; at six months, \$2.50; at nine months, \$3.00; at one year, \$4.00.



TIME TABLE

Table with columns for route (EAST, WEST), station (Cedar Grove, Elmdale, etc.), and time (AM, PM).

C. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for route (EAST, WEST), station (Elmdale, Strong City, etc.), and time (AM, PM).

COUNTY OFFICERS

- Representative: H. C. Snyder
Treasurer: U. A. Cowley
Clerk of Court: W. C. Harvey
County Attorney: J. W. McWilliams

SOCIETIES

- A. F. & A. M., No. 80.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month.
K. of P., No. 60.—Meets every Wednesday evening.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS

Cold and snowing this morning. Mrs. Joshua Burkhead is quite ill. Cool and cloudy nearly all day yesterday. Dr. Cary Pratt left Monday, for Kansas City.

Mrs. J. H. Doolittle left, Monday, for a couple of weeks' visit with her parents at Guthrie, Okla. Mrs. W. C. Higbee enjoyed several days' visit, this week, from her mother, Mrs. W. T. High, of Emporia.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murt Halstead. CITY ELECTIONS. Next Monday, April 31, the election of municipal officers for Cottonwood Falls and Strong City.

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE

Advertisement for M.M.S. Poultry Fence, featuring an image of a man and text: "50 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 1/2 as many posts as the old style netting."

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE FOR 1899. Among the special features are A NEW SERIAL BY RUDYARD KIPLING THE LATER LIFE OF LINCOLN.

THE S. S. McCLURE COMPANY NEW YORK CITY. NEXT TO A DAILY THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL For the Farmers of Kansas.

THE LORD BLESS 'EM. Yes, the Lord bless 'em and prosper 'em—those paying subscribers who come to the sanctum sanctorum with cash and good cheer for the newspaper man.

Advertisement for Frazer Axle Grease, featuring an image of a grease can and text: "Not affected by Heat or Cold. Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris and World's Fair."

EXIT SEPTICISM.

Southern Representatives Now Have Faith in the Union.

Congressman Allen Pays a Tribute to the Stars and Stripes and Tells a Nightly Funny Story of the War.

(Special Washington Letter.)
 Senator Berry, of Arkansas, who recently delivered a speech in which he praised the military and civil leaders of the confederacy. His remarks attracted considerable attention in the political circles of the national capital, because they demonstrated the fact that Senator Berry is today as loyal to his early views and principles as he was on that September day in 1862 when he fought under the confederate flag, and lost his leg on the battlefield.

At a banquet not long ago Representative Allen, of Mississippi, was requested to respond to a toast, "One Flag," and he did so with eloquence and quaint humor which captivated the crowd. He said: "The toast brings to my mind two flags. One of them to-day floats over our heads; and I would march under it against the soldiers of any nation in the world. But when I was a boy there was another flag; and to that I gave my first allegiance. It was the battleflag of the confederacy."

"I was fighting under that flag at Missionary Ridge, and Bill Stokes was beside me. Bill had been the bully of our town; but he wasn't a bully that day. We were lying behind some rails, and the confederate flag was flying over us. Yankee bullets were peppering those rails, and Bill and I laid down to the ground. Finally Bill said: 'John, you ain't no man of family. Just lift your head and see how elus' them Yanks is gittin'.' But I replied that while I was not a man of family, I had hopes, and I wouldn't lift my head at that particular juncture."

"Just then a brown thrush high in a tree above our heads began to sing merrily. Bill was lying on his back, and I heard him mutter: 'Oh, birdie, birdie, if I had your wings just now I wouldn't stay here and twitter to them damned Yanks. I'd fly.'"

"One of the Yankee shells burst over us while Bill was muttering; and he didn't wait for birdie's wings. He just flew, and left me alone, and I stayed there and fought the entire Yankee army by myself. Bill Stokes never bulged about me, after that."

Sectionalism in this country passed away when war with Spain began. That sectionalism which unfortunately divided our country for a full generation will never be revived. The affairs of state are falling into the hands of men who were born after the close of the civil war; men who have no animosities, nor recollections of sufferings and deprivations; men whose ambition is that our common country shall prosper and compel the respect and admiration of the nations of the world.

The writer often sees eminent men who fought against each other nearly 40 years ago now sitting together in close communion of friendship talking over the events of the war. Ex-Senator Hinton, of Virginia, who commanded a confederate brigade in Stone-wall Jackson's division, sits down with Senator Quay, who was a Pennsylvania soldier, and they talk about the battle of Fredericksburg; how foolishly the Yankees swept up against a stone wall; and how pitilessly the confed-

erate state, filling the latter office when the confederacy collapsed. He afterwards went to London, where he built up a splendid law practice and accumulated a fortune.

In the confederate archives there is preserved the seal of the treasury, and the design of the great seal of the confederacy. The treasury seal is an iron molding, with a die a little larger than a Mexican dollar. The great seal of the confederacy was lost or concealed immediately after the fall of Richmond; and nobody now living seems to know where it is. The design of this seal was drawn by Judge A. R. Boteler, of Virginia, who was at that time serving as major in the confederate army; but who subsequently served as one of the law officers of the department of justice in the national capital. The design was sent to the confederate minister at London, who caused the great seal to be made of pure silver, by an artificer named Wyatt, who was famed for work of that character.

The best authenticated rumor about the seal is that it was thrown into a well by President Davis, while he was trying to escape from the country, but nobody knows where to locate the well, and the great seal will probably never be discovered.

Along with other things of historic value, there was sent to the war department all of the confederate money that was captured with the taking of Richmond; and its face value amounted to almost fabulous millions. Besides, there were other millions of confederate bonds, all of them now worthless, save as relics. This paper money has been preserved, however, and specimens have been pasted into a scrap book by clerks, and that scrap book is carefully guarded, for it is worth, as a curio, more than its weight in gold, diamonds and precious stones.



A singular bit of history is narrated by one of the veteran clerks at the department, concerning these relics. There is in the archives a confederate silver half dollar. On the face of it is the goddess of liberty, surrounded by 13 stars, and the figures 1861 on the rim. On the reverse side is a shield surrounded by seven stars. Above the shield there is a helmet cap, with stalks of sugarcane and cotton twined about it. On the rim are the words: "Confederate States of America." The 13 stars on the face of the silver piece represent the 13 states of the confederacy; and the seven stars on the reverse side represent the seven original seceding states. The stalks of sugar and cotton represented the principal industries of the newly founded republic.

In those days the sugar cane and cotton of the south were great wealth producers, and a common commercial phrase was "Cotton is king."

But the bit of history to which reference has been made is that there were only four of those silver half dollars made by the New Orleans mint, and one of them is in possession of our government.

It seems that while the soil of the south produced cotton and sugar in boundless measure all of the gold and silver bullion of this continent was wedged in the mountains of the west and north. Consequently, after the mint accepted a design and began to strike off half-dollar coins, an order came from the confederate secretary of the treasury, Mr. Memminger, to cease coining. This order was received just as the fourth half dollar was taken from the die. One of the four coins is here, but nobody seems to know what has become of the other three.

Here is a chance for political economists to moralize and start an argument, in which the writer will not join. The people of the south had plenty of produce, but no gold or silver out of which to make money. They made money out of paper, and it depreciated and became worthless. The United States also issued paper money, which depreciated. Gold and silver sought hiding places, and did not come out until long after the civil war.

Senator Mills, of Texas, says that every veteran of the confederacy who is still living has some confederate paper money, and that the families of those who have died have confederate paper money, all of it being kept in memory of the lost cause.

Many of the people kept it for years, hoping that in some way it could be made good. But now they know that it is valueless except as mementos of the four years' struggle to found a new republic based upon human slavery. He also says that not one man in ten thousand to-day in the south would want slavery restored.

Force of Habit.
 Miss Decollete (at full dress reception)—Who is that handsome stranger I was talking with, papa?
 Papa—Why do you wish to know?
 "Because he is so polite. He apologized for watching me so intently, and said it was merely from force of habit."
 "He is Dr. Knowall the eminent gynecologist."—N. Y. Weekly.

A Decided Dog-Lover.
 "They say marriage is a failure."
 "There's a great difference."
 "Why?"
 "In marriage the wife takes the husband's name, and in a failure the husband takes the wife's name."—Judge.

TRUTH ABOUT CUBA.

Annexation Sentiment Certainly Is Not Very Pronounced.

Independence, However, Seems an Irresistible Dream to the Members of the So-Called Revolutionary Government.

(Special New Orleans Letter.)
 Telling the truth about the conditions in Cuba may not be a grateful task, but it is one that should not be shirked. The impression has gained ground that the people of the island are reconciled to American rule and that before long there will be a concerted movement in favor of absolute annexation. No report that has yet been circulated has less foundation. The Cubans want nothing short of independence, and only the influence exerted by thoughtful leaders has thus far prevented outbreaks similar to those in the Philippine islands.

A day or two ago the writer had an instructive conversation with a Cuban who took a prominent part in the war for liberation and who is thoroughly familiar with American conditions and American sentiment regarding Cuba. He is convinced that nine out of every ten citizens of the country are in favor of retaining the island, either as a colony or as a territory; and in support of his assertion produced hundreds of newspaper clippings advocating permanent occupation. Moreover, he claims to have learned from conversation with business men that the commercial interests of the country are unanimous in urging annexation.

"The United States," he concluded, "has taken virtual possession of the government. It administers the laws, collects the taxes and regulates disbursements. Americans have been selected to fill all positions of responsibility and trust, and even our Havana post office has been placed in charge of an American politician. The claims of the men who have fought for years



CUBAN INSURGENT TROOPER, WITH BLOCKHOUSE IN BACKGROUND.

for liberty are being ignored daily. A few of them have been insulted, others have been told that they were not wanted. In these circumstances it is scarcely remarkable that the Cubans fail to be enthusiastic and that Byron's battle cry:

"For Freedom's battle once begun,
 Requeathed by bleeding sin to son,
 Though baffled oft 'tis ever won,"
 can be heard quite frequently in the secret councils of the patriots, both in Havana and elsewhere."

This conversation occurred in New Orleans, a city which can tell some interesting stories of carpet bag government, and it is not strange that the Cubans should compare their present lot with that of some of the southern states in post-bellum days.

On being pressed for a plain, unvarnished statement, my informant admitted that the so-called Cuban army of liberation does not, and never did consist of elements calculated to inspire respect. At no time did it number more than 50,000 men, and when American success in Cuba was no longer in doubt fully one-half of them were made commissioned officers, in the hope that the United States would pay their back salaries and make them financially comfortable for years to come.

After the destruction of the Maine the Cuban insurgents, urged on by sensational newspapers, honestly believed that the United States would not only give them an independent government, but pay their bills as well. They looked upon this country as a gigantic cow which could be milked by every Cuban adventurer and which, in addition, would furnish its own feed. When Gen. Wood assumed control of affairs at Santiago and Gen. Brooke established his administration at Havana they began to realize that the Yankee creature was not quite as stupid a beast as they had supposed, and the hotheads in and out of the army—the rump, marauders and schemers—planned a guerrilla warfare against the American troops. Thanks to the common sense displayed in this emergency by old Gen. Gomez and a few other wise leaders, the dissatisfied crowd was held in subjection; and since the American congress has voted \$5,000,000 to pay off the insurgent troops, they have behaved reasonably well.

Of all the ragamuffin crews which ever banded together for the so-called "cause of freedom" the Cuban revolutionists were the worst. Ostensibly fighting for a good cause, they robbed friend and foe whenever opportunity offered. Uneducated, brutal negroes and mulattoes were placed in command of foraging expeditions, and their recklessness and cruelty exceeded those of the Spaniards. This is not exaggeration, but a plain statement of fact based on the admissions of a Cuban gentleman who has always stood well in the councils of the liberators. In

extension of the employment of such characters the respectable revolutionists make the broad claim that fire had to be fought with fire and that the exigencies of the case justified the enlistment of anything human that offered itself to the recruiting officers.

On general principles this argument is justifiable, but the Cuban leaders are foolish in demanding independence as long as such an army is maintained by their generals. They seem to forget that the United States assumed grave international responsibilities when it conquered and took possession of Cuba, and that the American government has guaranteed to protect the lives and property of Spanish and other foreign residents in the island. The insurgent army instead of affording protection would, in all probability, inaugurate a reign of anarchy and terror, for although

"Freedom has a thousand charms to show
 That slaves, however contented, never know!"

a slave set free without a knowledge of the first principles of freedom at once becomes a menace to society. He mistakes license for liberty and degenerates from slavery into barbarism.

To maintain order the United States is keeping 35,000 soldiers in the field in Cuba. Fifteen thousand would be all that is necessary if the insurgents were to disband their army. Every day adds thousands of dollars to the expense our government is incurring on account of the shortsightedness of the self-styled patriots who seem to forget that Cuba and not the United States must eventually pay this bill.

It is possible that after the distribution of the \$3,000,000 appropriated at the request of President McKinley the insurgent troops will disband, but so many of them are accustomed to a roving life that the country will for years be infested by bands of outlaws and thugs recruited from the ranks of the army. And not until every vestige of lawlessness is obliterated could the United States consent to the establishment of an independent Cuban government.

That American officials are doing a grand work for Cuba is admitted on all



CUBAN INSURGENT TROOPER, WITH BLOCKHOUSE IN BACKGROUND.

sides. Before the close of next year the city of Havana, for centuries a breeding place of yellow fever and malaria germs, will be one of the healthiest of tropical seaports, and Santiago, the ancient capital of the island, will have developed into a great commercial center. Modern sanitation and drainage systems will make the public health as secure as American police methods will make life safe.

No element realizes the advantages of this condition more fully than the purely Spanish; and, strange as it may seem, it is this element which is strongly in favor of political union with the United States. The younger and educated portion of the Cuban "liberators" are pleased with the prospect of American control, but would like to have it assume the form of a protectorate.

The women of Cuba are the most bitter opponents of the United States. They are either autonomists or Spaniards; and neither of the parties can forgive the Americans; the first because the Washington government will not recognize the Cuban republic, the latter because their country was vanquished in the war. Fortunately, the women in Spanish-American countries have but little political influence; but that they will make life disagreeable for American women who may be compelled to make their home in Havana can be taken for granted.

Summing up the Cuban situation, it may be put down as an indisputable fact that although the Americans are respected in Cuba they are not loved. American bravery and American enterprise are praised quite freely, but the individual American is shunned by the best society. It is possible that the government can strengthen itself by appointing Cubans to positions of trust, but it will be years before the Cubans become loyal citizens of the republic. I say "citizens of the republic," because I agree with my Havana acquaintance who, with tears in his eyes, bade me farewell with the words: "Cuba will never be independent, except as a state of the American union."

G. W. WEIPPERT.

Denied It Himself.

"They say he is unhappily married and leads a regular dog's life."
 "So I've heard, but he denies it."
 "Denies it himself, does he?"
 "Yes. He says he only wishes it were true."

"Yes, yes, of course. I forgot that his wife has a pet poodle."—Chicago Post.

Light on the Subject.

"You know the authorities employed Paleth, the detective, to shadow the young woman suspected of being a pickpocket?"

"Yes, and he made a failure of it. What was the reason?"

"A perfectly natural one. He took a shine to her."—Chicago Tribune.

A CITY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Two Hundred Thousand African Natives Thought the Dahomians Were Going to Kill Them.

Few books have been written about Yoruba, on the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa. There is no part of Africa, excepting the Nile valley, which is so densely populated, and yet this country near the sea was hardly known to white men a few years ago. This fact gives all the greater interest to Missionary Stone's book, "In Africa's Forest and Jungle," in which he describes his six years' life among the Yorubans. He tells the story of the narrow escape of Abeokuta, a city of 200,000 inhabitants, from destruction by the king of Dahomey a little while before he was shorn of his power by the French.

The king of Dahomey advanced against that great city with a large army, including several thousand Amazons, female warriors who were nothing better than human tigers. Mr. Stone says that one of their favorite amusements was to see which of them could first get through a high circle of thorns to kill a helpless prisoner tied to a stake. Though their limbs were shockingly torn by the thorns, they thought it excellent sport. One Amazon could offer no greater insult to another than to tell her: "You are nothing but a man," and only the death of one or the other could settle the difficulty. They were past human feeling and shedding human blood was their chief delight.

This large army was able through favorable circumstances to advance within ten miles of Abeokuta without being detected. A large forest lies between Dahomey and Abeokuta. The thousands of Dahomians had entered this forest in single file at many places and had cut their way through it, step by step, until they reached Eshagga, a suburb ten miles from Abeokuta. They were a month traveling through the forest, and during this time were not permitted to make any noise that would distinguish them from a wild animal. If anyone forgot himself and spoke in an ordinary voice he was instantly slain. Orders to the men were given in grunts or barks like those of monkeys. In this way they made several miles a day, and united all their columns just before coming out of the forest at Eshagga.

A singular custom of the Yorubans made it easy for them to get into this populous suburb. When Yorubans go to war they do not salute anyone, and it is a gross insult for anyone to salute them. The Dahomians came out on the road between Eshagga and Abeokuta about dark. If he had known it he might easily have destroyed the great city that night, for the Yorubans were wholly unprepared and did not suspect the enemy's presence. But the king thought it unwise to leave 10,000 Yorubans in his rear, and therefore determined to destroy Eshagga that night and assault Abeokuta next day. So his columns marched toward the suburb and those who lived there thought the soldiers were Yorubans on their way to the war at Ejahay; and as they never spoke to soldiers on the march they did not know the fearful dunder they had made.

The Dahomians quietly filed into the town and encamped in the market place, the inhabitants feeling all the more secure because so many soldiers had come among them. They retired to rest, little knowing the sword that was at their throats. Soon after the doomed city became still the slaughter began. Nearly 10,000 persons were killed, only a few hundred being spared to be taken to Dahomey and there offered in sacrifice. Everybody else perished except one man, who, though badly wounded, succeeded in reaching Abeokuta next morning and giving the alarm. The city was terribly frightened, but it was found a little later that the hostile king had abandoned his original plan and not a Dahomian was within 30 miles of the city. Apparently he was sated with the terrible slaughter at Eshagga and decided to postpone his attack on the great city until the following season. Then the attack came, but Abeokuta was ready to defend herself to the utmost, and the tyrant of Dahomey was repulsed with heavy loss.—N. Y. Sun.

SPAIN'S ARMY IN CUBA.

With 200,000 Men Spain Had Utterly Failed to Put Down the Insurgents.

By March, 1896, Spain had sent 121,000 soldiers to the island, which gave her, with the forces already in Cuba, 150,000 men. Her debt was piling up with frightful rapidity; the insurgent policy of preventing the grinding of the sugar-cane was largely successful, had paralyzed business, and well-nigh extinguished the revenues. It was apparent to all but the most prejudiced that even if the insurgents could not drive the Spaniards from Cuba, the island was lost to Spain. With 200,000 men Spain had utterly and miserably failed to put down the rebels, who never had in arms, in all parts of the island, over 35,000 men. The Spanish government could give protection neither to its own citizens nor to those of foreign nations, nor could it even offer security to business, agriculture, or property. So Spain, impotent and broken, but as savage and cruel as she had ever been in her most prosperous days, turned deliberately from the armed men she could not overcome to the work of starving to death the unarmed people, old and young, men and women, whom she could surely reach.—Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, in Harper's Magazine.

He Knew.

Little Mike—How d'yee pronounce "u-n-i-q-u-e."—sorr?
 McLubberty—"U-n-i-quee," av coorse.
 "Phwoy does it mane?"
 "Whoy, a unique is a baste thot has but wan horn."—Judge.

"Peace-Hath Her Victories

No less renowned than war," said Milton, and now, in the Spring, is the time to get a peaceful victory over the impurities which have been accumulating in the blood during Winter's hearty eating. The banner of peace is borne aloft by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It brings rest and comfort to the weary body racked by pains of all sorts and kinds. Its beneficial effects prove it to be the great specific to be relied upon for victory. Hood's never disappoints.

Salt Rheum.—My mother was seriously afflicted with salt rheum and painful running sores. No medicine helped her until Hood's Sarsaparilla was used, which made her entirely well. **Essie E. MAREX-STONE, 338 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.**

Tired Feeling.—I had that tired, dull feeling, dyspepsia, headaches and sinking spells, but Hood's Sarsaparilla made me a new man. I never was better than now. **JOHN MACK, Oskaalosa, Iowa.**

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Never Disappoints

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

FISH.

Fish may be boiled (or steamed, which is superior to boiling), baked, broiled, fried and stewed. The small fish termed pan fish are usually fried.

Broiled Halibut.—Slice the fish, salt and pepper and lay in melted butter one-half hour, allowing one tablespoonful of the butter to one pound of fish. Then roll in flour and broil for 20 minutes. Serve hot.

Broiled Salmon.—Cut slices an inch thick, dry them in cloth, season with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and broil on a gridiron rubbed with suet. Serve with anchovy sauce, adding a few chopped herbs if desired.

Steamed Halibut.—Take a three-pound piece of white halibut, cover it with a cloth and place in a steamer. Set the steamer on a dish of fast-boiling water, steam for two hours, remove to a hot platter, garnish with parsley and serve with egg sauce.

Baked Smelts.—Wash thoroughly, dry in a cloth, arrange in a flat baking dish, after buttering both fish and dish. Season with salt and pepper and cover with bread or cracker crumbs. Place a piece of butter on each fish and bake 20 minutes. Garnish with parsley and lemon.

Spiced Mackerel.—Take one-half dozen small mackerel, nicely cleaned. Mix together one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, allspice and cloves. Open the fish and sprinkle in the mixture, then sprinkle with salt and close tightly, place in an earthen dish, cover with vinegar and bake one hour in a moderate oven.

Fried Fish.—Clean well, removing the head, and, if quite large, the backbone also. Slice the body crosswise in five or six places, season with salt and pepper. Dredge with flour, brush each piece with beaten egg, roll in bread or cracker crumbs and fry in hot lard or drippings. Be sure to have the fat hot, as it will not be absorbed so quickly. When the fish is browned turn carefully to avoid breaking and brown the other side. Garnish with slices of lemon.

Stewed Codfish.—Take a thick piece of the salt fish; lay it in cold water for a few minutes. Shred it in very small bits, put over the fire in a steppan with cold water, let it come to a boil, turn off the water and add a pint of rich milk to the fish. Place again over the fire and boil slowly five minutes, add a piece of butter, a little pepper and a thickening of flour in a little cold milk. Stew a little longer and stir in a well-beaten egg. Nice for breakfast.—Good Housekeeping.



An Excellent Combination.

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

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package. **CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.** For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.



GREAT SEAL OF THE CONFEDERACY.

erates rained shot and shell into their ranks, killing and wounding the blue-coated soldiers by the hundred and thousand. They talk of these things as calmly as they would talk of the battles of the revolution.

When Richmond fell, in 1865, all of the confederate archives were taken to Washington and guarded by the war department. They are still in the possession of the government, and always will be. The publication of the rebellion records has placed the bulk of those archives in book form before the people; but there are many of the records which have never been published.

Looking over the records to-day the writer came across the full list of the members of the confederate cabinet, with the dates of their appointments, and the states from which they came. It is a good list to have, and to keep in your scrapbook. Here it is:

State department, Robert Toombs, of Georgia, February 21, 1862; R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, July 30, 1861; Judah P. Benjamin, Louisiana, February 7, 1862. Treasury department, Charles G. Memminger, South Carolina, February 21, 1861, and March 22, 1862; James L. Frenholm, of South Carolina, June 12, 1864. War department, L. Pope Walker, Mississippi, February 21, 1861; Judah P. Benjamin, Louisiana, November 10, 1861; James A. Seddon, Virginia, March 22, 1862. Attorney General, Judah P. Benjamin, Louisiana, February 21, 1861; Thomas H. Watts, Alabama, September 10, 1861, and March 22, 1862; George Davis, North Carolina, November 10, 1862. Postmaster general, Henry J. Edger, Mississippi, February 21, 1861; John H. Reagan, March 6, 1861, and March 2, 1862.

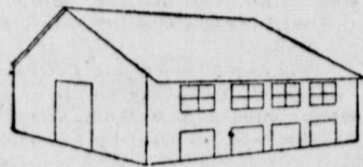
The greatest man in the confederate cabinet was Judah P. Benjamin. Everybody in public life conceded the fact in those days, and ever afterwards during his lifetime. He was attorney general, secretary of war and secretary

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

HOG BARN AND PEN.

This Plan, Furnished by J. N. Hilton, an Illinois Farmer, Recently Won a Prize.

I raise a good many hogs, and I find the most convenient plan, to be as follows: Barn to be 16 feet wide and eight feet high; length, as needed by the builder. A passageway 3½ feet through the middle of barn, between the pens. Pens to be six feet long by five feet in width. Barn to be floored throughout. Partitions between pens to be set in grooves so they can be slipped out all will when it is desired to have the pens larger, or to make a floor large enough to feed a bunch of hogs on, if desired. I find it much more convenient to have these partitions to slip out rather than

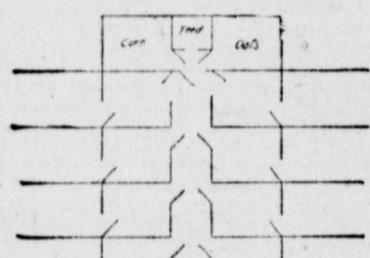


A MODEL HOG BARN.

on hinges, as they can then be slipped out, laid up overhead and you have a good and convenient feeding floor.

Each of the pens should have a small door to open into the inside passageway for convenience in changing brood sows or pigs from one pen to another, as I find it more convenient to make these changes on the inside than on the outside, especially in bad weather; also, the passageway is always ready for use, and no time lost in climbing around outside to open and shut doors.

Each pen should have a small outside door with an outside pen, same width as inside pen, and about eight



INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT.

feet deep, for sows and pigs to go out in nice weather. The outside doors to be fitted closely to keep out cold. A small window should be set high in each inside pen to admit light and sunshine.

At one end of barn, the end the cold wind comes from, I have a corner, so I can pass out of passageway in barn into crib to get corn for feeding. At one end a hydrant with pipe leading to elevated tank for watering, mixing slop, cleaning floors, etc.

Above the square in the barn make a small loft and store some straw, when the straw is fresh and dry, to use for bedding brood sows. I also have one pen at one end made into a bin for ground feed, to mix for sows with little pigs. A movable chute placed at end of passageway, and hogs, many or few, can be let into the passageway and loaded with ease.—National Rural.

Concentrating the Manure.

Very few farmers have enough stable manure to fertilize all their land as they would like. The best thing for such farmers to do is to apply this stable manure mainly to the crops on which they expect to put most of their labor. It does not pay to plant, cultivate and hoe poor land. Every addition of manure makes the labor more effective, and therefore more profitable. With mineral fertilizers it is different. These are usually applied to grain crops, for which dressings of 150 to 250 pounds per acre are usually sufficient for the crop, besides leaving some to be taken by the clover after it. These mineral fertilizers so soon become insoluble in the soil that it does not pay to apply them in large amounts. A small quantity each year, sufficient to make the crop it is applied to, is much better.—American Cultivator.

The Weaning of Colts.

A spring colt ought to be weaned before the pastures become scanty of herbage. At the same time it should be used to taking a little grain twice a day while it is still running at pasture. The oat is, of course, the best grain for colts, as it is also for the horse. It does not take much oats or meal to keep a young colt thrivingly growing during its first winter. If oats and corn are ground together, without the cob, and some wheat bran is added, it will, in most cases, make a better ration fed with cut hay than could be got from feeding oats alone. No corn and cob meal should be fed to young colts, or, in fact, to any young animal. The cob is extremely hard to digest, and, at least for all young stock, has not enough nutrition to compensate for the danger from using it.

Destroying Canada Thistles.

W. M. Dunean, a student of the Agricultural college, Pullman, Wash., has been employed to follow up certain railway lines in eastern Washington for the purpose of destroying the Canada thistles. Where the patches are small he hoes them out himself, and where extensive plots of the weed are found the proper officials of the railway company are informed and men dispatched to clear them out. This is work in the right direction.

During the winter, when the ground is frozen, the hens are often unable to pick up sufficient gravel and the safe plan is to keep a supply where they can help themselves.

NEW CHICKEN FEED.

Worn-Out Horses Stewed Down into "Cake" for Use in California Poultry Yards.

Over a thousand horses have in the last few months been sent out of San Jose and converted into chicken feed. Horses have never been so cheap since the Americans came into California as during the last 12 months. There were two reasons for this—namely: one the great number raised on the big ranches and the other the scarcity of feed. There are always old and worn-out horses.

Petaluma is a great chicken raising center. This industry is carried on there to a greater extent than at any other point in the state. With the growth of this industry came a demand for cheap feed for the chickens, particularly for meat. Men began to cook horseflesh and then pack it in condensed shape—a sort of meat cake. They bought the old and worthless horses or any other animal unfit for human food. This meat business grew, and the meat cake was shipped to various points and sold by dealers in chicken supplies. It is for sale in San Jose.

With the growth of the business there was a larger demand for horses. Agents were appointed at all bay cities or near-by points to purchase the worthless horses to be found in the market.

There seems to be some uncertainty about just what the Petaluma packers paid for the animals. At all events, there is some difficulty in ascertaining the prices. It seems, however, that the scale varies. Agents pay all the way from 25 cents to \$3.50, the latter price only for large, heavy horses. Of course, they always buy them as cheaply as possible, but it appears they never let a reasonably large horse go away until they had bid to three dollars.

When a bunch of animals have been secured they are taken to Petaluma and delivered. There the skins are taken off and sold to the tanners, the bones are preserved and sold to manufacturers of fertilizers, and the meat cooked and pressed into "cake" for the chickens.

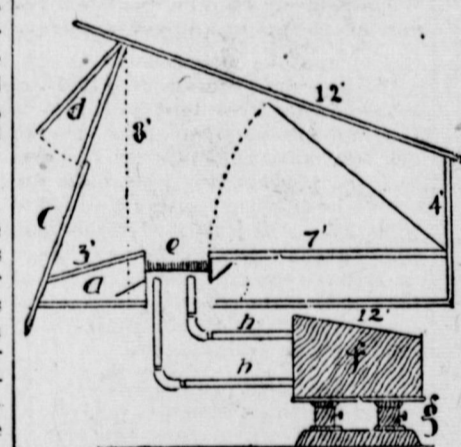
One dealer on North Market street in this city says he has sent 550 horses to Petaluma during the last few months, and he knows that over 1,000 have been sent during the same months to the same place.—San Jose (Cal.) Herald.

EXCELLENT BROODER.

Wherever Chickens Are Raised by Wholesale One of These Devices is Virtually Indispensable.

One of the principal things in keeping chicks alive in brooders is the heating, and keeping of them clean. The brooder portrayed below has been successfully used several years, is heated with an oil gas stove and has a hot water circulation.

The oil gas stove is at g, water tank f and the hot water pipes h are so laid as to allow of outflow and return of water. The hot water pipes are di-



HOMEMADE BROODER.

rectly below the sawdust-covered top e. Dimensions are four feet in rear, eight feet in front and 12 feet for length of roof, including eaves, while the full length of the floor space is 12 feet. The windows, d, open out for ventilation and are eight feet long; the windows (c) are three feet long and open in. The covers of the coops consist of light frames with 1½ inch netting. A door closes off either coop during cold weather, to keep the heat in either one coop. The tops of the brooders (e), over the hot water pipes, are covered with a good coat of sawdust to keep in the heat. Besides the door at the sides of the brooder, there is a heavy fringe to keep in the heat.—E. N. Spaulding, in Farm and Home.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Hamburgs, Leghorns, Black Spanish, Game, Hardins and Andalusians require a high fence to keep them under control.

Have the nests so that a hen can walk in on them and not so deep that the hen will be obliged to jump down upon them.

If the hens are allowed to lay soft-shelled eggs they soon contract the habit of eating them, and this makes them worthless.

The food for young chickens should never be sloppy, hence when meal is soaked in milk it should be squeezed sufficiently dry to be crumbly.

While a very fat hen will nearly always be selected in market quickly, such a one is not always the best, as lean meat is the most desirable.

Pullets lay smaller eggs than old hens, but the larger number make up the weight, and so long as eggs are sold by the dozen the pullets are ahead.

It is not a good plan to feed pepper to poultry too often. Warm foods tend to have the same stimulating effect without preserving the impressive qualities of that condiment.—Western Fruit Grower.

REVENUE FROM WAR TAX.

The People Pay the Piper While the Hanna Syndicates Dance Their Imperial Jig.

The treasury bureau of statistics reports that the receipts from the war revenue act from June 13, 1898, to the end of the year, or for a little more than 6½ months, amounted to \$54,362,122.39. This is exclusive of \$763,185.06 additional taxes collected on articles "relating to tobacco manufactured, imported and removed from factory or custom house, act of June 13, 1898," and of additional collections on fermented liquors stored in warehouse amounting to \$161,524.60. It is also exclusive of the duty on tea imposed by the war revenue act, which probably produced not far from \$1,500,000.

About \$59,000,000 may be stated as the total yield properly due to the law for the period named. This is at the rate of \$9,000,000 per month, or \$109,000,000 a year, in round figures. This is a goodly sum, yet Mr. Cannon has warned his party associates that it will not suffice and he has given the figures which go to show that in spite of this large increase of revenue there will be a deficit of fully \$100,000,000 during the fiscal year beginning next July, and that as soon as the proceeds of the war loan are exhausted it will be necessary either to borrow money or to increase the taxes again to cover the deficit. This is what the Chronicle predicted before congress met last December and when people were taking for granted that taxes were going to be reduced and telling their representatives what taxes they would prefer to have abolished first.

Documentary and proprietary stamps are the principal source of revenue under the act of June 13, 1898, the receipts from this source having been about \$22,350,000 during the 6½ months. The extra barrel tax on beer comes next as a revenue yielder, having produced about \$18,100,000. From these two sources came \$40,450,000 of the increase \$54,362,000 from internal taxes, or over 71 per cent. of the whole. The additional taxes on tobacco in its various forms came next as revenue producers, having yielded nearly \$9,000,000. Special taxes follow, with a yield of \$4,500,000.

The tax on legacies was hardly worth collecting, having produced only \$124,899.63. The only tax that yielded less was that on mixed flour—\$5,189.93. But that tax was not intended to produce revenue. It was intended to protect the American stomach by preventing the adulteration of flour. To judge from some of the developments in the beef inquiry it would seem that the American stomach needs protection, and better protection than is afforded by existing inspection laws.

Such of the figures as relate strictly to revenue taxes teach the same old lesson, that the masses of the people supply the money with which to pay the big bills for war, for conquest, for the enrichment of a few syndicates at home or in a lot of conquered provinces. The stamp taxes are paid by the great business public and the beer, tobacco and "special" taxes and the tea duty are paid by the still broader public—the great mass of the people, including almost every man who works for wages. And the taxes which in some special manner fall upon wealth—the taxes on gross receipts and legacies—amount to no more than \$415,437.28, or much less than one per cent. of the total. The returns show who pays the piper while the Hanna syndicates dance their imperial jig and the generals and admirals engage in a scramble for glory and promotion which is anything but a pleasing spectacle to set before the nations of the earth.—Chicago Chronicle.

ELECTIONS NEXT FALL.

Present Indications Point to Democratic Gains in Some Important States.

The important state elections of 1899 will occur in Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky and Maryland; and in each of these states the new national issues growing out of the war will obscure to a considerable extent state or local questions.

Ohio is, of course, naturally a republican state, but the offensive prominence of Mark Hanna, President McKinley's manager and financier, is extremely distasteful to a great body of self-respecting republicans. With a strong and popular democratic nomination for governor, it is not impossible that the president's own state might be won by the democracy. The narrow republican margin in the legislature in which Mark Hanna's senatorship was the issue, and the unsavory scandals connected therewith, show conclusively that, with Hanna running things, republican success in Ohio is not a foregone conclusion.

Iowa will unquestionably go republican; Kentucky, while it will be fiercely contested, will almost certainly go democratic. In Maryland there will be a battle royal, but, although the state has for the past few years gone republican, it is naturally democratic, and surface signs point to its redemption.

Some forecasts of the results of the great presidential struggle of next year can be made after the votes have been counted in the important states which vote this year. There will be, however, no test in the great Empire state in 1899.—Albany Argus.

The contention of the national treasury in giving the republican managers more anxiety than the condition of the currency. Billion-dollar congresses leave a trail of trouble for the treasury officials which they would be glad to avoid if they could. But reckless extravagance in appropriations brings its burdens, and in the present instance it is a certain deficiency estimated at from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000. How to meet it is the question now worrying Secretary Gage and congressional financiers.—Denver News.

AGGRAVATING OBSTINACY.

The Soldiers Insist on Telling the Truth About the Subsidized Beef.

The conduct of the officers and soldiers of our Cuban war army in regard to the question of bad beef must be extremely annoying to McKinley, Alger and Egan. At every opportunity they have persisted in saying that the beef which they got in the field was so vile that burial was the only disposition possible to be made of it. When the court of inquiry was sitting in Washington some very nice canned beef was opened and served up in various forms for the soldiers to taste. They tasted, and when asked to say which variety was like what they had in the field they all said none of it was like what they had. They went on the witness stand and swore that what they had in the field was simply loathsome. Then the court went to Chicago and made an inspection of the canning business, being shown how carefully the beef was canned and how nice it tasted. But more obstinate soldiers went on the stand and said that what they received in the field was not nice, that it not only smelled to heaven, but had maggots in it. Then the court adjourned to Omaha and inspected the canning processes there, finding them agreeable in every way, and the beef itself most delightful eating. Then they called some more soldiers, and these said the same things about the beef they had been supplied with by Egan and Alger that all the other soldiers had said. The Omaha canning methods might be perfect, but the kind of canned beef turned out was not the kind that reached the soldiers in the field. Did anybody ever see such irritating perversity! The president ought to rebuke them in a special proclamation.—N. Y. Post.

PROTECTION AND TRUSTS.

Monopolies Have Multiplied and Flourished Under Republican Rule.

Trusts and protection are yokefellows. They pull together and advance the prosperity of the money power.

Not so very long ago McKinley was talking about protecting the "infant industry" of manufacturing tin plate.

Now the tin plate trust is one of the most oppressive of corporations. Tin plate is difficult to obtain because it is protected by the tariff and production has been curtailed by the trust.

In the market reports it is stated that owing to the "short supply" tin plate is advanced in price to \$4.50 a box, an increase of \$1.50 a box in the last six months.

Tin plate workers are thrown out of employment, operatives are discharged, wages reduced, production cut down in order to force prices up.

If there are a million boxes of tin plate produced in this country annually this action of the trust has taxed the people of the United States just \$1,500,000.

Thus the republican administration has levied an impost of \$1,500,000 on the people for the express purpose of making the tin plate manufacturers rich.

There can be no foreign competition. McKinley's "infant industry" is amply protected by the tariff.

What do the people think of republican lawmaking when in this one instance it is shown that it costs them \$1,500,000 a year?

The tariff is a great thing for the trusts, and the trust managers knew this when they invested millions of dollars in campaign funds to buy votes for McKinley.—Chicago Democrat.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

—Republicanism's Frankenstein, the trust evil, has now apparently attained such menacing proportions as to frighten even its creator.—St. Louis Republic.

—Mark Hanna is versatile. He can take care of the president, manage the Ohio campaign and superintend the syndication of Cuba at the same time. He has a three-pronged brain and an octopodean touch.—St. Louis Republic.

—It is observed that the administration organs are not printing star-spangled editorials about Uncle Sam's glorious war in the Philippines. In fact, they are preserving an eloquent mumness on that subject.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

—A \$1,000,000,000 copper trust and a \$75,000,000 trust in knit goods are the latest additions to the list of monopolies that has grown so rapidly under McKinleyism. As the Scripture says: "And after that—the Judgment."—Illinois State Register.

—Instead of taking a sensible view of the beef controversy, Gen. Alger has behaved, even from his own standpoint, in a most injudicious manner. "If the beef was bad, then I am incompetent; therefore the beef must have been good"—this, or something like it, appears to have been the unpublished reasoning of the secretary.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

—The announcements of alleged wage raising in the north and northwest would be more agreeable were they free from the suspicion of being part of the Hanna-McKinley prosperity-promising programme, as were similar announcements about the time the present administration began its career of public plunder.—Richmond Dispatch.

—The party of McKinley and Hanna, since its accession to power, has studiously avoided every species of taxation that would touch the pockets of wealth, because it owes its success to this class, and has imposed the burden of sustaining the expense of government upon the small property owners, the people of moderate means and the wage-earners, who are the least able to pay taxes. The incomes of the rich have been allowed to pay nothing to government for the protection they receive, while tribute has been levied upon the food, raiment and shelter of the poor.—St. Louis Republic.



Public opinion is never far wrong

You can cheat it for a time, but only for a time. The average life of a patent medicine is less than two years. They are pretty well advertised, some of them, but it isn't what is said of them, but what they are able to do which carries them through the years.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

(which made Sarsaparilla famous)

has never recommended itself to do what it knew of itself it could not do. It has never been known as a cure-all in order to catch all. For half a century it has been the one true, safe blood purifier, made in the best way out of the best ingredients. Thousands of families are using it where their fathers and grandfathers used it before, and its record is equaled by no other medicine.

Is the best any too good for you?

"Are You Going to Build"

Houses "LUMBER" Barns

We will sell you Lumber, Doors, Windows and Mill Work at Chicago Wholesale Prices. . . .

Send for Catalogue and Price List FREE. We are NOT in the TRUST.

RITTENHOUSE & EMBREE COMPANY, 3500 CENTRE AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL. IF STATE YOUR OCCUPATION.

A SUMMARY OF KANSAS EVENTS.

Refused to Pay the Order.

In 1859 Jonathan Tinkler, of Saline county, went to California in search of gold and prospered. He sent his father, William Tinkler, a Wells-Fargo express order for \$1,500. When the order was found in an envelope among his old papers, it was presented for payment, but payment was refused and suit will be brought for collection. It is stated that the check, if compound interest were charged upon it, as would be legitimate from a business standpoint, has a value of \$25,000.

The Kansas M. E. Conference.

The Kansas conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which met in Hiawatha recently, embraced all the counties in northeastern Kansas, from Osage county north and as far west as Clay county. The following statistics of the conference are taken from the secretary's annual report:

Full members, 24,810, an increase of 142; preachers, 2,028; local preachers, 118; Sunday school, 264, with an enrollment of 13,633; churches, 238, an increase of 4; valued at \$94,146; total collections for missions, 4,879; for education, 46,974.

Took a Scolding Too Seriously.

Miss Julia Kamble, a highly-respected young lady and the daughter of Thomas Kamble, of Empire City, Cherokee county, cut her throat with a butcher knife. She became so weak from the loss of blood that recovery was considered impossible. The rash act was committed by her from brooding over the matter that her father had given her a severe scolding.

Body of Capt. David Stewart Elliott.

The body of Capt. David Stewart Elliott, who was killed in battle near Manila, is expected to reach Coffeyville about the third week in April. Capt. Elliott was a member of the G. A. R., the Masonic fraternity and Methodist church, and the funeral services will partake largely of a military and civic character.

Hughes for Brigadier General.

Gov. Stanley has appointed his military staff. It follows: Brigadier general, J. W. P. Hughes, Topeka; quartermaster general, V. E. Cunningham, Osborne; paymaster general, William Perkins, Oage; judge advocate general, C. J. Garver, Wellington; aides, A. F. Williams, Frank O. Davidson and Arthur Eagan.

Wedded More Than Seventy-four Years.

On a farm near Cedarvale, Chautauqua county, there died an aged citizen known as Grandpa Passley, whose death was preceded by that of his wife only a few weeks. This couple were married in 1825, he at the age of 15 and she at the age of 14, and they lived together more than 74 years.—Kansas City Journal.

Senator Johnson Secures a Judgeship.

The contest between Senator Charles F. Johnson, ex-Congressman Broderick and Cyrus Hurrell for the appointment of judge of the new Jefferson-Jackson district was decided by Gov. Stanley in favor of Johnson, who is serving his second term as senator. Johnson was also bank commissioner under Gov. Humphrey.

Expense of the State Institutions.

It took about \$44,868.84 to run the several state charitable institutions the past month, divided as follows: Beloit industrial school, \$2,679.14; Topeka reform school, 2,009; Osawatimie insane asylum, 14,319.79; Kansas City blind institute, 10,859.93; Otis deaf and dumb institute, 32,312.10; Atchison orphan's home, \$2,573.21; Topeka insane asylum, 11,726.67; Winfield infirmary, 6,138.70. Total, \$44,868.84.

Kansas Grain Inspection Force.

State Grain Inspector McKenzie has made the following appointments: Chief clerk, A. P. Crooks; deputy inspectors—R. B. Clark, Atchison; John Wilson, Leona; J. C. Horn, South Haven; E. D. Morgan, Coffeyville; G. McSorley, Winfield; W. A. Graham, Kansas City; Kan. Charles E. Lowe, Kingman; J. P. Choss, Burlington; John Huros, Norway; A. McPhail, Bridgeport; S. H. Niblick, Junction City.

Failed to Observe the Law.

The city ticket nominated at Fort Scott by the citizens' non-partisan convention in opposition to the republicans could not, under the new Kansas election law, go on the official ballot, because the convention did not represent a political party that had cast five per cent. of the vote.

A Most Unusual Accident.

While R. F. Dawson, a teamster, was loading a heavy packing case of eggs onto his dray at Wichita, he slipped and the case fell across his neck, twisting his head completely around. Physicians say his head will always remain in that position.

To Succeed McCray and McDonald.

Gov. Stanley has appointed the following members of the Kansas textbook commission: Frank P. Smith, of Lawrence, to succeed D. O. McCray; J. W. Spindler, of Winfield, to succeed John McDonald, of Topeka.

For Assaulting an Indian.

Charles Nicholas, son of a wealthy farmer near Garden Plain, Sedgewick county, was arrested and taken to Nowata, Cherokee nation, where he was wanted on the charge of murderous assault on an old Indian.

Not for Two Years More.

It is stated that Mrs. Annie L. Diggs will be permitted to complete her four-year term as state librarian. She has over two years yet to serve.

A Fort Scott Man's Pleasant Experience.

B. E. Adamson, a Fort Scott grocer, received a draft for \$100 from an unknown person who simply said on a piece of note paper: "B. E. Adamson: This conscious money is yours and you can credit the religion of Jesus Christ." It comes from Lafayette, Ind.

A Short-cut of Wives.

Joseph Liles, aged 40, for whom a reward was offered, is in jail at Erie charged with bigamy. It is charged that he married a Mrs. Churchton near Tyro, Montgomery county, and without securing a divorce married a widow named Trent, in Neosho county.

The Permanent School Fund.

State Treasurer Grimes has prepared a table showing the amount of bonds in the permanent school fund, by counties, as follows:

Allen.....	\$ 25,120.00	Lyon.....	\$ 291,193.00
Anderson.....	6,570.00	Marion.....	77,625.00
Atchison.....	58,000.00	Marshall.....	23,250.00
Barber.....	60,600.00	McPherson.....	23,424.10
Barton.....	5,820.00	Meade.....	10,568.00
Bourbon.....	24,400.00	Miami.....	54,500.00
Brown.....	48,650.00	Mitchell.....	27,125.00
Buena Vista.....	6,600.00	Montgomery.....	22,100.00
Chase.....	8,850.00	Morris.....	18,535.00
Chautauqua.....	4,200.00	Morton.....	4,350.00
Cherokee.....	28,176.00	Nemaha.....	8,620.00
Cheyenne.....	11,850.00	Neosho.....	3,420.00
Coffey.....	17,400.00	New.....	54,740.00
Clay.....	17,580.00	Newton.....	58,372.00
Cloud.....	43,900.00	O'Agee.....	28,200.00
Crawford.....	10,400.00	Osborne.....	10,400.00
Comanche.....	17,250.00	Ottawa.....	20,050.00
Cowley.....	403,310.00	Pawnee.....	10,950.00
Decatur.....	62,310.00	Phillips.....	13,400.00
Dickinson.....	61,100.00	Pottawatomie.....	14,875.00
Douglas.....	67,000.00	Rawlins.....	33,478.00
Edwards.....	15,670.00	Reed.....	21,133.51
Ellis.....	30,810.00	Republic.....	16,000.00
Ellsworth.....	67,900.00	Rice.....	28,750.00
Franklin.....	13,900.00	Rock.....	10,100.00
Geary.....	34,200.00	Ross.....	15,300.00
Graham.....	19,470.00	Sedgewick.....	51,900.00
Grant.....	2,200.00	Shawnee.....	21,057.50
Greene.....	14,890.00	Sheridan.....	13,450.00
Greenwood.....	27,150.00	Sherman.....	21,930.00
Hamilton.....	24,800.00	St. Francis.....	17,300.00
Harper.....	32,350.00	Stanton.....	50,180.00
Harvey.....	69,500.00	St. Vincent.....	21,570.00
Haskell.....	11,750.00	Sumner.....	49,500.00
Hodgeman.....	18,100.00	Thomas.....	14,000.00
Johnson.....	3,800.00	Trego.....	16,720.00
Johnson.....	15,800.00	Wabasha.....	12,900.00
Jones.....	9,800.00	Wallace.....	17,700.00
Kingman.....	18,850.00	Washington.....	24,450.00
Kiowa.....	21,800.00	Wichita.....	68,900.00
Knox.....	2,400.00	Wilson.....	6,900.00
Lane.....	21,250.00	Woodson.....	9,000.00
Lawrence.....	22,750.00	Wyandotte.....	13,900.00
Leavenworth.....	92,740.00	State bonds.....	6,000.00
Lincoln.....	22,700.00	Fraud bids.....	1,900.00
Linn.....	4,310.00		
Loga.....	37,350.00	Total.....	6,213,923.50

On a Unique Platform.

James W. Tapp, leader of the Salvation army at Wichita, who was nominated for mayor by the democrats and populists, promises, if elected, to inaugurate some unique reforms. Girls appearing on the streets wearing bloomers will be fined \$5 for the first offense and ten days in jail for the second. All policemen will be required to carry Bibles. Divine services will be held daily in city buildings and all city officials will be requested to attend.

How to Get a Pardon.

Gov. Stanley has made public some rules which will guide him in acting upon applications for pardons. He says no application will be heard unless it is accompanied by a recommendation from the trial judge or prosecuting attorney who conducted the case, or good reasons given why such recommendation cannot be had. No review of evidence will be taken unless charges of corruption against the jury or judge are made in writing.

Returned to Surprise His Friends.

Two years ago the body of a man was fished out of the Kaw river at Argentine. It was identified as the remains of Otto Ortmann, of Topeka, who left Topeka for Argentine a few days before. The body was buried and a headstone marks the grave of "Otto Ortmann." Recently Ortmann surprised his friends by appearing at Topeka in good health. He said he went to Argentine and from there to Salina, where he now resides.

Most Pay or Go to Jail.

The township directors of West Plains township, Meade county, were on trial in the federal court, at Wichita, on the charge of contempt. They refused to comply with Gov. Leedy's request two years ago to collect sugar mill taxes. The directors say the citizens of West Plains are too poor to pay the required taxes. Judge Hook told them that he would order them to jail unless they collect the taxes.

Was Forced to Resign.

Prof. A. J. Burkholder, of the department of veterinary surgery at the state agricultural college, was forced to resign. The reason, it is said, is that he used the writings of an eastern expert without due credit. Prof. Burkholder claimed that the mistake was due to the oversight of an assistant and agreed to apologize, but his resignation was insisted upon.

An Army of Deputies.

S. O. Spencer, of Fort Scott, the new state oil inspector, will have an enormous staff of assistants—the largest on the state's pay roll. He will appoint a local inspector for every town where there is an oil storage tank, and there are about 90 of them. He may also name ten traveling deputies.

Will Leave a Clean Docket.

The state railway commission, which will go out of existence April 15 to make way for the court of visitation, will dismiss all cases and complaints on the docket against the railways of the state.

He Was Twice Disappointed.

At Hutchinson, Cyrus Taylor, recently of company E, Twenty-first Kansas, tried to kill Miss Helen Dealy, who had rejected him. Failing in this, he took a dose of poison, but doctors saved him.

Would Be a Round-the-World Trip.

The boys of the Twentieth Kansas are unanimous in wanting to come home—when they come—by way of Suez and the Mediterranean and New York, thus making it a round-the-world trip.

Says the Deed Was Forgiven.

Mrs. Annie Anthony, of Clinton, Mo., brought suit at Fort Scott to set aside a deed to a \$25,000 ranch of 1,000 acres in Bourbon county on the ground that a deed purported to have been executed by Mrs. Mary Driscoll, the original owner, was a forgery. This deed was executed in 1884, when Mrs. Driscoll was in the insane asylum in Wisconsin.

Will Wed a Fidele.

Dr. Frances Stors, a young woman physician of Topeka, who went to Scotland a year ago for her health, will be married at Edinburgh to a her presumptive to the title, "baron."

KANSAS ITEMS CONDENSED.

Smallpox was reported at Mapleton, Bourbon county.

Zinc in paying quantities was discovered at Pleasanton.

Gov. and Mrs. Stanley went to Port Arthur on the 23 for a week's recreation.

A Concordia young man, Roy Neely, is Gen. Brooke's chief stenographer, at Havana.

Editor Weldy, of the Galena Republican, will be one of the deputy oil inspectors.

W. S. Hancock, of Manhattan, is the new superintendent of the Topeka reform school.

The historic Eldridge house at Lawrence was sold by its Chicago owner to M. Conn for \$35,000.

In Salina the temperance people put up a straight ticket headed by Prof. J. W. Roach for mayor.

Jerry Simpson said his herd of 500 cattle came through the winter with the loss of only eight.

Gov. Stanley named Editor Raney, of the Monitor, to be judge of Fort Scott's new city court.

State Auditor Cole refused to pay the appellate court judges \$100 a year for their private office rental.

The Santa Fe railroad has just completed a fine Y. M. C. A. building for its employees at Argentine.

William Koch, a wealthy farmer east of Holton, paid \$33 an acre for 160 acres of pasture land near Larkin.

Ex-Archbishop General Borle and ex-Railroad Commissioner Dillard have opened a law office in Kansas City, Mo.

At Parsons the colored voters put up a city ticket made up entirely of negroes from mayor down to members of the school board.

The Hillman insurance case will be tried again, this time before Judge Hook at Leavenworth. The case has been in court 19 years.

Gov. Stanley followed Col. Fred Funston's recommendations and appointed William J. Watson, of Pittsburg, captain of company E, Twentieth Kansas.

A party of 12 Cuban ex-soldiers, who fought under Gen. Gomez, passed through Wichita to western Kansas, where they have purchased farms and will engage in farming.

All temperance organizations have joined in an effort to celebrate May 1 as prohibition day throughout the state. It was on May 1, 1881, that the prohibitory law went into effect.

Incendiaries made an unsuccessful attempt to burn a block of buildings in North Ottawa the other night. The flames started in Lockwood's drug store, but were soon extinguished.

In Cowley county the officials held a sale of judgments as provided for in the new law. The sale brought \$290, and the bill for advertising was \$1,450, leaving the taxpayers out of pocket just \$1,160.

A Topeka dispatch said that republicans of the Seventh congressional district were grooming Morton Albaugh, of Kingman, for the United States senatorship in 1891 to succeed Lucien Baker.

A Portland cement company from Michigan will erect a \$100,000 plant at Iola, to give employment to 75 men and manufacture 2,000 barrels of cement daily. Iola donates one gas well to the company.

In his call for a statement of the condition of all Kansas banks on March 18, State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal adds a paragraph asking for the amount each bank has loaned to its stockholders.

A. L. Brown, of Garden City, was told that hogs would grow fat on arsenic. One morning he gave his porkers a dose and the result was both startling and disastrous. Some had fits, some spasms, while others died.

Rev. R. D. Parker, who died at Manhattan recently, came to Kansas in the 50s with Revs. Richard Cordley, Bodwell and Morse. He founded the Congregational church at Lawrence. For 42 years he has resided in Manhattan.

Attorney General Godard says he will at once proceed to collect the interest on \$750,000 defaulted bonds in the permanent school funds. He will first propose that the delinquent counties and municipalities pay the back interest in installments.

The board of regents of the state university increased the salary of Chancellor Snow from \$4,000 to \$4,500. The salary of J. W. Green, dean of the law department, was increased from \$2,000 to \$2,250. The deans of the other schools were raised from \$1,750 to \$2,000.

The federal grand jury at Wichita indicted Eli Williams, the McPherson banker, and E. A. Colburn and John C. Hamilton, McPherson millers, for violating the revenue law. It is charged that Williams got the millers to use a check in the form of a receipt in order to get out of paying the two-cent war tax. Williams was until recently a member of the legislature from McPherson county.

Miss Rae Chesney, daughter of a prominent Topeka attorney, left her home secretly the other evening dressed in male attire. She left a brief note stating that she believed she was losing her mind and that when they next saw her she would be a maniac. Later she was found at the home of a young lady friend. It was believed she dressed up as she did in order to get revenge on her lover.

Charles Fuller and wife were re-married at Wichita after having been divorced only two weeks. Fuller is a wealthy merchant and his wife is a leader in church circles.

Ex-Probate Judge Hobbs, of Brown county, has brought suit to recover \$1,193 in fees which he claims were wrongfully withheld from him by the board of county commissioners.

The county attorney of Phillips county is prosecuting parents who fail to have their children attend school.

The young child of Dr. W. S. Bunn, of Lawrence, got into his father's medicine chest and ate headache powders, dying almost instantly.

THE NEXT SENATE.

Republicans Will Have a Membership of Fifty-One, Exclusive of Quay's Opposition Will Number Thirty-Five.

Washington, March 25.—In three states the legislatures have adjourned without electing a senator to the Fifty-seventh congress. The first legislature to adjourn without action was Utah; next came Delaware and then California. Delaware and California each has a republican legislature, Utah an anti-republican, if not an outright democratic body—so that the republicans will lose two and the opposition one, a total difference of two on a partisan vote. In Pennsylvania the legislature is still in session trying to elect a successor to Senator Quay, but with strong prospects of adjourning without making a choice, practically leaving three republican and one democratic state but partly represented in the next congress.

The republicans will have a total membership in the Fifty-seventh congress of 51, exclusive of a senator from Pennsylvania, and not counting Stewart, Jones and Kyle, who will vote with the republicans on all questions except silver. The total opposition will number 25, which, with the vacant seats of states having made no choice, makes up the total of the 90 members of the upper chamber. This gives a republican majority of 16 over all, including Stewart, Jones and Kyle in the opposition, and 22 when they are included in the republican column. In Nebraska a republican succeeds a populist; in Montana a democrat succeeds a silver republican, and in Maryland, Wisconsin, New York, North Dakota, New Jersey, West Virginia and Indiana democrats go out and republicans take their seats.

SHOWS A BIG INCREASE.

Reports of Income Accounts of 720 Railway Lines Give Gross Earnings of \$1,238,520,380.

Washington, March 25.—The preliminary report of the income accounts of railways in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1893, reported to the interstate commerce commission, was issued to-day. The report includes the return of 720 lines, with an aggregate mileage of 181,333 miles. The receipts for the year were:

Passenger service, \$333,892,782; freight service, \$74,885,487; other earnings from operation, \$139,753,111; gross earnings, \$1,238,520,380; operating expenses, \$111,241,438; income from operation, \$447,251,922. The increase of gross earnings over previous year was \$109,161,881. Operating expenses increased \$88,716,994, and income, \$57,169,933. Gross earnings, per mile, increased 47.88; operating expenses, 53.98 and income, 48.43. These are the largest figures reported since 1882 and the income account shows an increase of 440 per cent over the report for 1894.

MC'COY WON THE FIGHT.

With a Superiority in Cleverness and Quickness He Easily Defeats Choyanski in a Twenty-Round Contest.

San Francisco, March 25.—With a superiority in cleverness, quickness and ring generalship, which was apparent from the first round, Kid McCoy was very properly awarded the decision over Joe Choyanski at the end of the 20-round contest before the National Athletic club in Mechanic's pavilion. It was a very pretty fight, but it was almost entirely in favor of the younger man, McCoy won, and won easily. He had the fight in his hands, and at any one of half a dozen palpable opportunities he could have administered a decisive and knockout blow. But again and again he failed to follow up his advantage, and Choyanski was considered lucky to be able to stay the 20 rounds.

Agree to Maintain Rates.

Washington, March 25.—The presidents, general managers and other representatives of about 25 railroad companies, were in executive conference here with the interstate commerce commission. The result was a verbal assurance to maintain uniform tariffs, thorough co-operation and the appointment of a committee to confer with the commission looking to more definite and specific action for securing general stability in freight rates.

Eight Days from Seattle to Dawson.

Seattle, Wash., March 25.—Rates to Dawson City have been cut in two by the formation of a transportation combination. Rates, to take effect with opening of navigation on the lakes are announced as follows: One hundred and sixty-two dollars a ton for freight of all kinds; first-class passenger passage, \$100; second-class, \$80. The schedule time, as arranged, is about eight days from Seattle to Dawson.

John Sherman Gradually Improving.

Santiago, Cuba, March 25.—Dr. Graff, of Paris, who examined John Sherman after he was transferred to the Chicago, says both lungs are practically clear and that the patient is doing well. He praises the manner in which the transfer was conducted, under the direction of Chief Officer Beckwith, who did not leave until he saw Sherman comfortably installed in the captain's cabin.

Please! That Her Parole Is Revoked.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 25.—Gov. Mount, after a consultation with those who had asked for the parole of Mrs. Augusta Schmidt, the prisoner for murder, who refused the parole after it had been granted to her, has revoked his action. Mrs. Schmidt is said to be pleased at the governor's last action.

Temperance Day in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., March 25.—May day will be observed throughout Kansas as prohibition day. It was on May 1, 1881, that the prohibitory law went into effect and the State Temperance union and W. C. T. U., of Kansas, have joined in a movement to make May 1 a sort of Prohibition day.

Young Girl Gets a Verdict.

Chicago, March 25.—Emma Greenwood was awarded \$20,000 yesterday in a street railway damage case. The girl, who is but six years old, was run over and crippled for life. At a former trial the jury failed to agree.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

John Gilbert Pleads Guilty to Murdering His Wife and Four Children with a Hatchet.

Clay Center, Kan., March 24.—John Gilbert, who brutally killed his wife and four children with a hatchet on the night of February 28, at his home near industry, was sentenced to death yesterday. He was arraigned Wednesday and pleaded not guilty. Yesterday afternoon Gilbert called his attorney to him and told him that he intended to withdraw his plea and enter one of "guilty." Nothing could dissuade him from his purpose, even after the full significance of the action was explained to him.

Several witnesses, however, were put on the stand by order of the court, to testify as to the present mental condition of Gilbert. There was no question as to sanity and the court passed the sentence of death after one year in the penitentiary. There was no demonstration of any sort on the part of the very large crowd.

The Fight to Come Off at Coney Island.

New York, March 24.—William A. Brady and Martin Julian, on behalf of Jim Jeffries and Bob Fitzsimmons, have agreed to accept the bid of the Coney Island Athletic club for a 25-round contest between these two heavy-weight pugilists. The contest will take place on May 26. George Siler, of Chicago, has been mutually agreed upon as referee. The offer made by the club is a purse of \$20,000 and the picture privilege to be divided between the two principals and the club, each receiving one-third.

The Windsor Hotel Fire Recounted.

New York, March 24.—Nineteen dead and 34 missing is the record so far of the Windsor hotel fire on Friday last. One more body was found yesterday. This brings the list of unknown dead to nine. The fragments were dug up about 90 feet west of the annex on the Forty-seventh street side, in a part of the ruins where no other bodies or bones have been found. The remains consist simply of a portion of a spinal column with some ribs attached, a piece of the skull and some small bones and charred flesh.

For a New Lincoln Monument.

Springfield, Ill., March 24.—The Lincoln monument, which now stands just north of Springfield within the inclosure of Oak Ridge cemetery, may be torn down and a new one erected on another site. It is in a state of decay, and a bill was introduced in the house yesterday proposing the erection of a new monument in the central part of the city, at a cost of \$500,000. The legislator who introduced the bill said the present monument was "inadequate as a memorial to the greatest American."

Horror of Starvation in Russia.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The newspapers of the city publish pitiable accounts of the condition of the so-called famine districts of Russia, especially Samara, in the eastern part of European Russia. The consumption of all kinds of garbage has produced an epidemic of terrible mortality, with typhus, scurvy and other pestilential diseases. The peasants are compelled to sell everything and are living in cold, damp and filthy cabins. Weakened by hunger, they fall ready victims to typhus and acute scurvy.

McKinley May Come West.

Washington, March 24.—It is now believed that President McKinley will take an extended vacation this summer if public business will permit. Last spring he wanted to make a trip through the west, visiting Yellowstone park and going as far as the Pacific coast, and he may see his way clear to take that trip this summer. He has been invited to attend the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress at Wichita, Kan., in August.

Proposition to Divide Cuba.

Washington, March 24.—While in Cuba Secretary Alger will act upon the proposition to divide Cuba into four military departments. This has been under consideration in the department for some time. If it is determined to do so, after consultation with Gen. Brooke, Secretary Alger will telegraph to Gen. Corbin that effect and the necessary orders will be issued from Washington.

Believe the Pope's End Near.

Washington, March 24.—Mgr. Martinelli, the apostolic delegate to the United States, is in constant receipt of news from private sources in Rome concerning the pope's health. The delegate believes that the advanced age of the pope renders it extremely probable that the end cannot be far off, notwithstanding that the latest news is more encouraging than previous reports.

Valuable Horse Put to Death.

Lexington, Ky., March 24.—The American thoroughbred stallion Hanover, 14 years old, was put to death today by chloroform. Gangrene of the left fore foot, the result of killing of the nerves in it while racing, rendered the destruction of the horse necessary. Milton Young declined offers of \$65,000 and \$75,000 for him.

Women Want the Franchise.

Guthrie, Ok., March 24.—The woman suffragists of Oklahoma are still anxious to be given the privileges of franchise and already have inaugurated a campaign to secure the passage of a bill at the next session of the assembly. They are greatly encouraged over the showing this year.

Consolidation of Rolling Mills.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—The Iron Trade Review says: The movement to consolidate western and southern rolling mills has made headway in the past week and nearly all the necessary options have been secured. Less outside money will be invested, proportionately, than in other recent iron and steel combines. The promoters announce that organization will probably be effected within the next two weeks. The capital proposed is \$15,000,000 and 95 western mills are included in the plan. Chicago and Cleveland are both discussed as possible headquarters.

TERRIBLE RACE WAR.

Seven Negroes of Little River County, Ark., Strung Up by Infracted Whites and the End Is Not Yet.

Texarkana, Ark., March 24.—A race war is on in Little River county, Arkansas during the past 48 hours an indefinite number of negroes have met their death at the hands of an infuriated white population. Seven are known to have been lynched, shot to death or slain in some manner and the work is not yet done. The bodies of the victims of the mob's vengeance are hanging to the limbs of trees in various parts of the county, strung up wherever overtaken, while that of another who was shot to death while trying to escape was thrown into a creek and left there. The country is in a state of most intense excitement.

White men are collecting in mobs, heavily armed and determined; negroes are fleeing for their lives and the community is in an uproar. The exact number of negroes who have been summarily dealt with or those who may yet fall into the hands of the mob before order is restored may never be known. Seven bodies have been found and other victims are being hunted and will meet a similar fate when run to earth.

Negroes Thrown into the River.