

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1899.

NO. 24.

## ARMY BILL PASSED.

The Measure Gets Through the Senate by a Vote of 55 to 13.

Nearly All the Committee Amendments Were Agreed to—The House Passed the Army and Fortifications Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 28.—After a contest that will be memorable in the history of the senate, the compromise army reorganization bill was passed yesterday evening at 7:10. The notable speech of the day against the measure was delivered by Senator Vest, of Missouri, but his brilliant eloquence availed nothing against the measure as finally agreed upon. He declared his belief that the war in the Philippines was not being conducted with the idea of giving the Filipinos self-government. "I believe," he said, "that this government is to take the Philippines as an indemnity."

Senator White, of California, spoke against the bill and against the present policy of the Philippines. To-day, he said, the guns of the Filipinos were pointed against us, and our guns were pointed against them. The outlook was very gloomy. He advocated the freedom of the people of both Cuba and the Philippines.

Senator Hawley offered an amendment providing for the fifteenth section authorizing the president to enlist temporarily in the service for absolutely necessary purposes in the Philippines, volunteers, officers and men, individually or by organizations, now in those islands and about to be discharged; and directing that they shall be counted as part of the volunteer force authorized by this act and that they shall not be enlisted for more than six months nor beyond the time necessary to replace them. It was adopted.

Senator Gorman offered the following amendment as a provision of section 15:

That each and every provision of this act shall continue in force until July 1, 1901; and on and after that date all the general staff and line officers appointed to the army under this act shall be discharged and the number restored in each grade to those existing at the passage of this act and the enlisted force of the line of army shall be reduced to the number as provided for by law prior to April 1, 1898, exclusive of such additions as have been or may be made under this act to the regular army and the enlisted force provided for by this act, who may be appointed prior to July 1, 1901, and provided, further, that no officer who has been or may be promoted under existing law or under the rules of seniority, shall be disturbed in his rank.

The amendment was adopted, 68 voting in the affirmative and none in the negative.

The amendment offered by Senator Carter provided that three of the provisional regiments at the discretion of the president should be cavalry whose members should be particularly proficient in horsemanship and marksmanship, the regiments to serve mounted or dismounted. It was agreed to.

The bill was then put on its passage and was passed, 55 to 13, the vote in detail being as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Allison, Bacon, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cockrell, Culom, Deboe, Ellins, Fairbanks, Frazier, Foraker, Fry, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Heitfeld, Jones of Nevada, Lindsay, Lodge, McBridge, McHenry, McLaughlin, Mallory, Mantie, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Nelson, Pasco, Perkins, Pettus, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Rawlins, Roach, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Smith, Spooner, Stewart, Teller, Warren, Wellington, 55.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Daniel, Hoar, Martin, Pettigrew, Turley, Vest, White—13.

Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was begun at 7:15 p. m. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill, at 9:30 p. m., nearly all committee amendments having been agreed to, the bill was laid aside.

The announcement was made of the death of Dennis M. Hurley, of New York, and Mr. Platt, of New York, presented the usual resolutions of regret. Senators Wilson, Wellington, Smith, Heitfeld and Platt, of New York, were named as a committee to attend the obsequies.

The senate then, at 9:35 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE PASSES TWO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The house was in session seven hours yesterday and sent to the senate two more appropriation bills—the army, which has been under consideration for several days, and the fortifications. The former carried about \$79,000,000, and the latter approximately \$4,700,000. The final conference report upon the Indian appropriation bill was also adopted. The only amendment of importance attached to the army bill was one giving two months' extra pay to enlisted men in the regular army who served beyond the limits of the United States during the war with Spain, and one month's extra pay to those who served in the United States.

A bill was passed appropriating \$5,000 for the investigation of leprosy in this country under a board to be selected by the surgeon general.

Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, stated that there were about 300 cases in the United States.

The death of Representative Hurley, of New York, who died at Hot Springs, Va., Sunday, was announced by his colleague. The usual resolutions were adopted, and the following committee was appointed to attend the funeral: Messrs. Fischer, Sherman, Howe, Shannon, Odell, Mahon, Bartlett, Bartholdt and Clayton.

As a further mark of respect the house at six o'clock adjourned.

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Work of Our National Lawmakers at Washington During the Closing Days of the Fifty-Fifth Session.

The post office appropriation bill was discussed for six hours in the senate on the 28th and finally an agreement was made to take a vote on the bill at two o'clock the next day. Senator Hawley (Conn.), chairman of the military affairs committee, got the army reorganization bill made the unfinished business by a vote of 44 to 26. This action displaces the anti-scalping bill and disposes of that measure for the present session. Senator Cockrell (Mo.) secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the war secretary for information as to the cost of the army under the proposed bill. A separate bill was passed under suspension of rules in the house appropriating \$20,000,000 to pay Spain for the Philippine Islands. The vote on the measure stood 213 for to 34 against. The senate bill to reimburse governors of states for expenses incurred in organizing volunteers for the war with Spain was also passed.

The senate on the 21st agreed to the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Senator Quay (Pa.), chairman of the committee on public buildings, presented a batch of reports favorable to the creation of public buildings in various parts of the country. The bill passed by the house to the senate on the 21st and was referred to the committee on appropriations. The debate on the post office appropriation bill was closed and the measure passed. Senator Hawley (Conn.) was then recognized to speak on the army reorganization bill. Senator Cockrell (Mo.) followed him and opposed the bill and explained the measure offered as a substitute. An executive session was then taken. The house considered the naval bill and at adjournment had reached the last page. A bill was passed to grant the Gulf and Northern Railroad company a right of way through Oklahoma territory.

On the 21st Senator Wolcott (Col.) read Washington's farewell address in the senate. Senator Ross (Vt.) afterwards called up the resolutions relating to the death of Senator Morrill (Vt.) and delivered a eulogy upon the dead statesman. The senate then adjourned as a further mark of respect. The house listened to the reading of Washington's farewell address and then devoted two hours to the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, without making much headway with the measure. Mr. Lutz (O.) introduced a bill to revise the grades of admiral and vice admiral and reward Dewey with the former and Schley with the latter. The remainder of the day was devoted to eulogies of the late Senator Morrill, the speakers being Messrs. Grou (Vt.), Powers (Vt.), Walker (Mass.) and Gray (Pa.). An adjournment was then taken out of respect to the dead senator's memory.

During the entire session of the senate on the 23rd the river and harbor bill was considered, 89 pages having been disposed of at the time of adjournment. The naval appropriation bill was finally passed by the house after an arduous debate. The amendment to build a great armor plate plant was ruled out of order and the price to be paid for armor was cut down from \$45 to \$40 and a provision added providing that the government should pay more than for foreign governments paid for similar armor. Another provision creating the rank of admiral was agreed to. The senate amendments to the military academy bill were adopted. The bill to permit volunteer regiments in the Spanish war to retain their colors was passed.

The senate on the 25th devoted two hours to the consideration of bills on the calendar and then began the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Speeches in support of the bill were delivered by Senators Hawley (Conn.), Cockrell (Mo.), Frazier (Mont.) and Smith (N. J.) and against it by Senators Gorman (Md.) and Aldrich (N. H.). The consideration of the bill was not completed at adjournment. The house worked on the army appropriation bill, but failed to complete it. The special order was afterwards taken up and eulogies were delivered on the late Senator Walcott (Miss.) and Representative Love (Miss.).

Orleans Medals Seized.

Paris, Feb. 23.—The police this morning seized in the city 10,000 medals bearing the head of the duke of Orleans and five medals for striking them. In view of possible demonstrations tomorrow upon the occasion of the funeral of the late President Faure, the prefect of police has ordered the seizure of all seditious emblems, the arrest of their wearers, the dispersal of all street gatherings and the arrest of anybody raising insulting cries against the president, members of parliament or other state officers.

The Grant Family Association.

Westfield, Mass., Feb. 27.—The Grant Family association, of which Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., is president, will hold a reunion of all the descendants of Matthew Grant in Old Windsor, Mass., October 27 of this year. The reunion will be held in the historic homestead of the family at East Windsor Hill, now occupied by Russell Grant. Representatives of the Grant family from almost every state in the union are expected to be present at the October reunion.

An Avalanche Uncovered Copper Ore.

Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 27.—L. C. Trenwith, of Park City, Utah, is owner of a bonanza copper proposition, which a La Salle mountain avalanche uncovered. The vein is ten feet wide. It contains an eight-inch streak of glance, which assays 70 per cent. copper, the remainder running 20 per cent. The avalanche carried into the gulch a huge boulder which broke, showing rich values. The vein was found where the boulder stood.

Otis to Have All the Troops Need.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Impressed with the gravity of the Philippine situation, the president and his cabinet, in considering the measures which should be taken to bring to an end the trouble at Manila, has decided to give Otis all the men he may need, but members of the cabinet think the military commander will not require a great number of reinforcements at the present rate of fighting.

Eagan May Not Receive Pay.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Gen. Charles Eagan may not receive pay as commissary general during the time of suspension from rank. Army officers who claim to have knowledge of the subject say that the comptroller of the treasury will decline to authorize the payment of Eagan's salary.

## AFFAIRS AT MANILA.

Nothing in the Situation in the Philippines to Cause Alarm.

Fully 8,000 Rebels Anxious to Surrender—Aguinaldo Inclined to Pacific Overtures—A Virulent Anti-American Decree—The Loss by Fire.

Washington, Feb. 28.—There is nothing in the situation at Manila to cause alarm for the safety of the American troops, in the opinion of well-informed administration officials. Since Gen. Otis sailed Saturday to this effect, there has been no word tending to qualify the statement in any sense. Admiral Dewey has not been heard from further, according to Secretary Long, and from the absence of positive news the officials draw the conclusion that nothing has happened to warrant apprehension.

Respecting the reported landing of foreign marines at Manila, not a word of confirmation has been received at either the war department or the navy department. A press dispatch received several days ago mentioned the landing of a few British bluejackets each evening to wet down the British consulate, a measure of protection from fire during the intensely dry season in the Philippines, and it is probable that this is the foundation for the Madrid story of a general landing.

Some notice is beginning to be taken here of the markedly hostile reports that are being cabled to Madrid by Col. Rios, the ranking Spanish officer at Manila, and if he persists in this course he may be called to account by Gen. Otis, who probably does not understand what the officer is doing. Technically Rios is a prisoner of war and his actions are subject to the complete control of the United States officers at Manila. His representations, it is said in official circles here, have been uniformly misstatements of facts or gross distortions of them, with the plain purpose of giving a false impression of the weakness of the American position in the Philippines, perhaps with a deliberate purpose to justify some of the powers to recognize the belligerency of the insurgents. The latter are believed to be suffering from the lack of war supplies and such recognition at the hands of even one of the nations whose possessions border on the China sea would be of the greatest importance to their cause.

Touching Gen. Otis' position at Manila, it is stated at the war department that the truth is that not for a moment has he had any doubt as to his ability to maintain his position, though his lines are so long and thin, the estimates being that they extend over 25 miles, over the worst kind of country, that without considerable reinforcements he is not able to carry on the aggressive warfare that he feels the situation demands.

With the approach of the wet season, the necessity increases for dispersion of the insurgents from the neighborhood of Manila and this can be done only with the aid of reinforcements.

SOME REBELS READY TO GIVE UP.

Manila, Feb. 28.—Two Spanish commissioners, Senors Rosatio and Abogado, who were permitted to pass through our lines and confer with Aguinaldo with reference to the Spanish prisoners at Malolos, returned through our lines yesterday morning, near Calocan, with a sealed dispatch for the Spaniards. The commissioners were both at Malolos and inclined to pacific overtures. While the Filipinos are not yet prepared to surrender the Spanish prisoners, they will gladly release two Americans who have been held for six weeks on the payment of \$30, the value of food and clothing furnished to them.

Shortly afterward the rebels sent out a flag of truce borne by Commandante Sinfonoso de la Cruz, and several hundred of the enemy left the Filipino lines crying: "No quire," "Mas combate," "Americanos mucho bueno!" The commandante said that fully 8,000 of his men had had enough and were anxious to surrender. The enemy's sharpshooters at Calocan continue to annoy the soldiers in the daytime, but the Americans no longer pay much attention to them, reserving their fire until the rebels appear in the open in sufficient force to justify a volley or an occasional shell.

A VIRULENT ANTI-AMERICAN DECREE.

Hong Kong, Feb. 28.—The Filipino government has issued another virulent anti-American decree, in which the following passages occur: "The American guns respect neither honor nor property, but barbarously massacre women and children. His witness the most horrible outrages, confiscating the properties and savings of the people at the point of the bayonet and shooting the defenseless, accompanied by odious acts of abomination, repugnant barbarism and racial hatred worse than the doings of Carolina. Unless you confer a holy war for independence you are only worthy to be slaves and pariahs. Proclaim to the civilized world that you will fight to the death against American treachery and brute force. Even the woman should it necessary, American professions and promises are pure hypocrisy. They covet the spoils of this patrimony of our race, wishing to implant here a more irritating and barbarous domination than in the past."

THE LOSS BY FIRE.

Manila, Feb. 28.—An idea of the extent of the loss by fire in the suburbs of Manila since Wednesday may be obtained from the figures herewith given: Sixty buildings of stone and 150 substantial wooden structures with iron roofs were destroyed.

## KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House—The Bills Introduced and Passed.

In committee of the whole the house on the 21st recommended for passage the bill appropriating \$50,000 for a Kansas exhibit at Paris. By a vote of 92 to 0 the house adopted the resolution providing for an increase to seven of the number of supreme court judges. The house voted in favor of a \$150,000 bond issue for money to inaugurate the state binding twine factory at the state penitentiary. The bill extending the life of the Kansas court of appeals to April, 1901, was also favorably reported. The house voted for a bond issue of \$7,000 to pay Quantrell's claims. Burkholder's bill raising the minimum term of school to six months was also favorably acted upon. The senate by unanimous vote confirmed the appointment of S. M. Fox for adjutant general and P. Charlesworth for assistant adjutant general. The senate passed the bill making a levy of one-fourth of a mill to complete the state capitol. Senator Armstrong's bill abolishing the state board of pardons was passed. Hanna's bill placing express companies under control of the state board of visitation was passed. The senate recommended bills carrying the usual appropriations for state institutions, and also the following: Administration building, Topeka asylum, \$35,000; dairy and physical science building, agricultural college, \$75,000; new cell block, Hutchinson reformatory, \$85,000; detached cottage, Beloit industrial school, \$20,000; Mother Bleckerdys home, \$7,000; roadway at soldiers' home, \$30,000.

On the 22nd the house killed the bill to create a state board of embalmers. The measure to hold the state board of pardons was recommended for passage. Among other bills recommended for passage were: Compelling insurance companies to settle losses within 20 days after proof of loss is made; providing for a uniform insurance policy; exempting imports and exports from the law governing beneficiary societies; requiring every physician to have a diploma from a reputable college, or to have been in active practice five years, or to pass an examination before the state board. Gov. Stanley measured the house that he had signed the bill establishing a binding twine factory at the state penitentiary.

The senate on the 23rd passed Senator King's bill which seeks to promote free competition in the buying and selling of stock at the Kansas City stock yards. The senate passed bills making appropriations for nearly all of the state charitable and penal institutions of the state. By a vote of 16 to 12 the house killed the bill appropriating \$50,000 for a Kansas exhibit at the Paris exposition. The house, by a vote of 19 to 13, passed the general county and city salary bill. The house killed the bill providing for a maximum rate to be charged by barbers. The house passed the Wiley bill providing for the assessment and taxation of real estate.

BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE ON the 24th paid honor to Lieut. Commander C. P. Ross, of the navy, who was with Dewey on the Olympia at Manila and who visited the legislature upon invitation. The senate, by a vote of 22 to 14, passed a bill providing that the state shall pay its Spanish war volunteers the sum of 15 cents per month, in addition to the \$14 paid by the government. The senate passed the appropriation bill of \$2,850 for the forestry stations at Ozallah and Dodge City. By a vote of 17 to 12 the house passed the Bailey bill providing for the erection and maintenance of a colored industrial school at Quindaro, to be run in connection with the Western university, a negro institution of learning. By a strict party vote the house adopted a resolution to revise the constitution and to visit the state of Kansas. The house adopted the senate resolution for adjournment March 4. The house passed the Ryan bill providing for the payment of wages in lawful money of the United States. The house passed the bill raising the minimum term of school from four to six months a year was defeated in the house. The house passed three bills creating city courts at Fort Scott, Coffeyville and Atchison.

IN A HOUSE STATE.

At the senate on the 25th Lieut. Gov. Richter named Senors Farrelly, Battey and Hanna a committee to revise the calendar. By a vote of 19 to 15 the senate killed the railroad bill providing for maximum passenger charges of 24 and 14 cents and prohibiting passes. The senate passed Senator Cooke's bill providing for lowering the state school funds to private citizens of Kansas. The senate passed the bill appropriating funds for the state normal school as follows: Salaries for the school year, \$3,200; new boiler house, \$15,000. The house passed the following bills among others: To prohibit the removal of buildings from lands upon which taxes have become delinquent, to extend the life of the court of appeals until April 1, 1901; providing for the payment of all wages in lawful money and not in specie. The house killed the Burkholder bill, raising the minimum term of school from four to six months a year.

IN A HOUSE STATE.

"Here is a poem which you may publish in your paper," said a young man, with eyes in a fine frenzy rolling, as he entered the editorial door. "I dashed it off rapidly, in an idle moment, and you will find it in a rough state, as it were. You can make such corrections as you think necessary." "Ah, much obliged," said the editor. "I will give you a check for it at once." "You are very kind," said the contributor. "I shall be delighted." "There you are," said the other, handing him the check.

"Many thanks!" exclaimed the young man. "I will bring you some other poems." "When he got to the door he suddenly paused, then came back. "Excuse me," he said, "but you forgot to fill up the check. You have not written the date, nor the amount, nor have you signed your name."

"Oh!" said the editor, "that is all right. You see, I have given you a check in its rough state, as it were. You can make such corrections as you think necessary."—Rival.

Mexican Politeness.

Many amusing situations arise in Mexico on account of the graceful custom of remarking whenever any belongings are praised or admired. "It is yours, senor." This is mere politeness, which is not supposed to be taken advantage of, but all visitors do not know that. They tell of an unfortunate clerk who said "It is yours, senor," to an American who admired a barrel of fine wine. The visitor carried it away and the clerk had to repay his employers. On another occasion a lady was elated over a piece of rare lace she had accepted on hearing the words "It is yours" from the Mexican owner. But in this case an interpreter was near by, and he had the lace restored and the lady's feelings soothed as far as possible.—Golden Days.

## CELEBRATION AT HAVANA.

Not an Incident to Mar the Entrance of Gen. Gomez into Havana—Patriotism of the Cuban Satisfied.

Havana, Feb. 27.—Cuban patriotism is satisfied. The insurgent soldiers marched through Havana streets Saturday bearing their arms and Gen. Gomez has been received with military honors by the American military commanders. Surrounded by them he watched 2,500 of his soldiers in arms defile past the palace in the plaza. He watched these soldiers from the balcony on which Gen. Brooke and other American generals stood less than two months ago when the last company of departing Spanish troops saluted the American troops and Capt. Gen. Castellanos formally yielded the Spanish sovereignty. After witnessing the review, Gomez went to Vedado, which is Gen. Brooke's headquarters, paid his respects and conferred with him regarding the disbandment of insurgent troops.

Expressions of good will toward Americans were universal. The events of the day were creditable to the Cubans and were also significant in the lack of resentment toward the Spanish classes. It was not a day of rejoicing for Spaniards, yet they could not fail to be gratified at the care taken to avoid wounding their susceptibilities.

## ANOTHER LUETGERT CASE.

Albert A. Becker, a Chicago Sausage-Maker, Charged with Murdering His Wife.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—A strange parallel to the Luetgert murder mystery was brought to light yesterday. Albert A. Becker, a sausage maker, living in the stock yards district, was arrested on suspicion of having murdered his wife on January 27 for the purpose of marrying a younger woman. Although the woman's body has not yet been discovered, the police are inclined to believe that she has been murdered. Becker makes contradictory statements and blood spots have been found on the walls and floors of a barn in the rear of Becker's residence. Six months ago Becker became acquainted with 17-year-old Ida Sutterlin and since then, according to his neighbors, he has been extremely cruel to his wife. A few days before January 27 Becker asked the Sutterlin girl to marry him and when she inquired about the woman already living with him, Becker said she was a sister of a former wife and was employed by him as a housekeeper. A few days after January 27, the day Mrs. Becker disappeared, Becker married the Sutterlin girl.

## IT COVERS ALL CRIMES.

New Extradition Treaty with Mexico Broadens the Embodiment Clause to Include All Delinquencies or Threats.

City of Mexico, Feb. 27.—The extradition treaty negotiated between Mexico and the United States has been signed by Foreign Minister Mariscal and Ambassador Powell Clayton. The treaty is to have a retroactive effect so as to cover the cases of fugitives from justice during the interregnum between the old and new treaties. The convention broadens the embodiment clause to cover not merely money, but all delinquencies or threats. Another clause provides for the delivery of stolen goods on the demand of either government.

Dewey Has Twenty-Two Ships.

New York, Feb. 27.—Admiral Dewey's force, measured in men, is shown in an instructive statement prepared at the navy department from the latest official records. It appears that 22 vessels are now subject to his orders, although two of these are as far away as Suez, but hurrying towards him day and night. This force consists of over 4,000 men, which is half as large as that of the entire navy a few years ago. The Oregon will add 33 officers, 402 men and 60 marines and the Iris five officers and 93 men.

Photographs of the Crime.

St. Louis, Feb. 27.—In the trial of Campbell Allagater on the charge of murder here, a decided innovation in criminal jurisprudence has been introduced. Photographs, purporting to portray every stage of action in the course of the assault, were brought forth by the state and allowed as evidence. The entire tragedy, as the prosecution presents it, was acted out before a camera. Not only were the relative positions shown, but every feature of the scene was portrayed.

Alger Withdraws His Invitation.

Washington, Feb. 27.—It is announced at the war department that the present condition of the army bill and the work in the war department, will immediately follow should this bill become a law, makes it necessary for the secretary of war to recall his invitation for the official trip to Cuba and Porto Rico on the Berlin, which was to leave New York, March 6.

Saved by Only Two Minutes.

St. Louis, Feb. 27.—The tunnel on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway at Merriam Highlands, 15 miles from St. Louis, caved in two minutes after the outbound passenger train had passed through. The tunnel is 1,000 feet long and the cave-in covers 100 feet. It was in reality a landslide, caused by the heavy rain and melting snow.

## THE CAPTURE OF CEBU.

Third City of Importance in the Philippine Group Taken by American Troops and Old Glory Raised.

Manila, Feb. 27.—According to the advices brought yesterday morning by the steamer Nuestra Señora del Carmen, whose arrival brought the news that the American flag had been raised over the island of Cebu, the United States gunboat Petrel, Commander C. Cornwell, visited Cebu on February 22. Commander Cornwell sent an ultimatum ashore, declaring the intention of the Americans to take possession—peaceably, if possible, by force if necessary. The rebels immediately vacated, taking their guns to the hills. A party of marines and bluejackets landed, and the American flag was raised by them over the government building, which they still occupied when the Nuestra Señora del Carmen left.

The battalion of the Twenty-third regulars left for Cebu yesterday by the United States transport Pennsylvania. The same steamer brought dispatches from Brig. Gen. Miller at Iloilo to Maj. Gen. Otis, reporting that all was quiet there; that there had been no further fighting; that confidence had been restored and business was being generally resumed.

No Credit Placed in Madrid Reports.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The government officials here discredit the statement in a Madrid dispatch that the foreign warships are disembarking troops at Manila. Spanish sources of information respecting affairs in the Philippine islands, they say, are not to be relied upon, as the press and people of Spain do not hesitate to circulate statements inimical to the interests of this country.

## FOR THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

A Big Dinner Given in Washington in the Interest of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903.

Washington, Feb. 27.—One of the largest dinners of the winter was given Saturday night in the banquet hall of the Arlington hotel. The hosts were the city members of the executive committee of the Louisiana purchase convention, recently held in St. Louis, and the guests, numbering nearly 200, were members of the cabinet, the United States supreme court, representatives, senators and delegates from all the states and territories within the Louisiana purchase. Among the speakers of the evening, Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson represented the cabinet; Justices White and Brewer of the supreme court, and Senators Vest, Allison, Teller and Thurston the senate. Of the members of the house of representatives there 100 or more, besides a large number of department officials of high rank. Ex-Gov. David R. Francis, chairman of the executive committee, in his opening speech, stated what was expected to be done. St. Louis pledged herself to raise \$10,000,000 for the exposition if congress would lend an additional \$5,000,000, and assurances were given that every dollar loaned by the government would be repaid. The proposition met with universal approval and the exposition movement received a great impetus.

Smugglers Collecting War Taxes.

Wymore, Neb., Feb. 27.—The latest scheme to swindle farmers being worked in this section is the collection of a "war tax" from the more ignorant class of agriculturists. Well-dressed and smooth-talking strangers are traveling through Gage and adjoining counties working this scheme and from recent reports they seem to have been quite successful, having held up a large number of farmers for amounts ranging from \$4 to \$10.

Dold Lost by Fire.

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 27.—The monster smokehouse of the Jacob Dold Packing company was almost totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The meat inside added fuel to the flames. For a time it looked as if the entire plant would be wiped out, but after three hours of hard work the fire was gotten under control. Over 60,000 pounds of meat were destroyed.

No Case Against Hanna.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The senate committee on privileges and elections has decided that there was no case made in the protest against Senator Hanna, of Ohio, and ordered such a report made to the senate. Senator Turley, of Tennessee, reserved the right to make a statement concerning the matter to the senate, though a minority report would not be made.

Czar's Condition Alarming.

London, Feb. 27.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Well informed persons here assure me that the health of Emperor Nicholas is far from good and that his condition excites the gravest solicitude. The Grand Duke Michael possesses the executive power and all government decisions are arrived at without the czar's co-operation or knowledge."

Lay Side by Side in Death.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—The bodies of Letter Carrier Fred Marty, his wife and two-year-old child, who ten days ago perished in the fire at the Arlington flat building, were found under a pile of debris near the northeast corner of the basement. Father, mother and child lay side by side as though they had been suffocated by smoke before the building collapsed.



## THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

## A RAGE FOR LIVES

By W. W. WILLIAMS.

THE following narrative describes an actual occurrence on one of our railways very recently. The truth of the story is vouched for by an engineer who took a prominent part in the exciting events. It was suppressed by the officials of the road upon which it occurred. The only outward manifestation that something unusual had happened was the discharge in disgrace of a telegraph operator. Not one of the 800 or more persons whose lives were involved and whose existence held by very attenuated threads is aware or will know, unless he reads this account, how narrowly he escaped a horrible fate in the mountains on a transcontinental road recently. The incident was as follows:

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 on this line were behind time in the mountains owing to a furious snowstorm, which had continued without ceasing for more than 24 hours, it now being near midnight. Together they carried about 800 passengers, many of whom were soundly sleeping in seats or in berths. They were both proceeding under orders from the train dispatcher miles away, most of the freight trains on the division having been suspended on account of the heavy storm. They were rapidly approaching each other and the watchful dispatcher saw that he must make a meeting point. No. 1 had laboriously climbed the summit of the mountain with the aid of a big mogul as a pusher. As she approached the station at the summit, the dispatcher at the summit station received a dispatch for her conductor and engineer ordering them to pass No. 2 at siding No. 47, M— being the next telegraph station beyond that point. This he delivered to the conductor, taking his receipt therefor in the usual manner. The mogul had gone to the round house, it being the end of a freight division. The conductor, congratulating himself that the worst was over and that in a short time he could crawl into a warm bed at home, turning his lantern, cried: "All aboard!" and the huge train began to move down the mountain, having been preceded by a snowplow. Gradually the engineer opened the throttle and in a few moments the train was in full swing down a steep grade, steam having been shut off and the heavy train sliding down the mountain at a rapid rate.

The operator lighted his pipe, tilted back with his feet on the desk and sadly ruminated on the fact that while Thanksgiving was drawing near he was 2,000 miles from home, with a prospect of remaining there for some time at least. Suddenly he was startled by the call for his office, in a hurried manner. Answering, he received this message as fast as it could come:

"No. 2 has left M— without orders. Send engine to catch No. 1 quick."

Not waiting to copy the order or to put on his hat or coat, the now frightened operator seized his lantern and dashed through the storm for the round house, which was not far away. Reaching that building, he jumped through the door and yelled at the top of his voice:

"Get that engine out and catch No. 1—No. 2 has left M— without orders!"

Fortunately steam was still "up" on the mogul. Under the orders of the foreman of the round house the "hostler" was banking the fire in anticipation of some storm emergency, while the engineer and fireman were washing off preparatory to going to their homes and beds, this being their place of abode. Both seized their coats and hats and sprang on the engine with their dripping faces and hands. The operator ran for the switch while the hostler threw the big doors open. The engineer reversed the throttle, the fireman shoved coal into the firebox and the big machine responded quickly by moving out across the turn table, which was still in place.

The switch was quickly reached, the engine ran out on the main track, the operator closed the switch, the engineer again reversed his throttle, threw it as wide open as he dared, gave a blast which threw a shower of sparks 30 feet high and a roar from the double-voiced whistle which echoed and re-echoed from peak to peak among the lonely mountain canyons even above the voice of the storm, starting down the mountain almost like a ball fired from a big siege gun.

The fireman rang the bell all he could in the intervals between the firing up, while the engineer, with one hand on the throttle, peered anxiously into the storm and gave frequent short, sharp blasts on the whistle in the hope of attracting the attention of the engine No. 1. The distance between the two stations is about 30 miles, and No. 1 had some minutes the start.

The problem that presented itself to the pursuing engine was, how to attract the attention of the engineer of No. 1 and induce him to stop without running into the rear of his train, still proceeding himself at a faster rate than that of No. 1. Had the track been straight, or even comparatively so, much of the difficulty of this problem would have been eliminated, but it was not. The job of getting down the mountain on easy grades had made it necessary to take a very sinuous course across deep gulches, and along mountain sides, with deep gorges on the side of the track in some cases more than 1,000 feet deep.

While the brave engineer was revolv-

ing this complex problem in his mind No. 1 was literally sliding down the mountain at a rapid rate, much of the time by her own immense momentum. Occasionally this was so great that the engineer was compelled to put on air to decrease it. The big rotary snowplow had lately gone down and was sidetracked in the mountains near M—, awaiting the passage of No. 2. Suddenly the fireman, who was sitting on the left side of the cab peering into the storm ahead, not much firing being required going down the mountain, exclaimed:

"George, there's something coming down the mountain behind us. I heard a sharp whistle. There it goes again!"

The engineer listened a moment, and said:

"Jump on top of the train and run back and tell Tom," meaning the conductor, as there was a "blind baggage" next the engine.

The fireman seized his lantern and made his way back through the storm to the front end of the "smoker." Here he dropped down onto the railing and rushed into the car. Fortunately, the conductor was right there, helping a foreigner look for his ticket, which he had lost or mislaid. The fireman quickly explained his presence to the surprised conductor. That individual's mind acted quickly. He said:

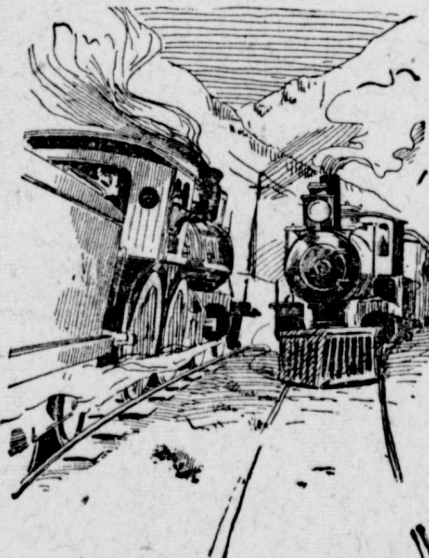
"Go back and tell George to slow up gradually, keeping a lookout at the rear. They must know we are here and will be looking for our red light. Tell him to watch the gong."

The fireman did as he was told and lost no time at it. The conductor ran to the rear of the train, told the brakeman to take the red light and prepare to get off. Asking no questions, the brakeman prepared to obey. The train in the meantime was slowing up, and as soon as possible the brakeman jumped off and started on the run back on the track, still having no instructions, which were not necessary, for he knew that his order meant that the train was about to stop on the main line and that his business was to protect it from a rear-end collision.

He had gone but a short distance when he saw the mogul come around a curve in the distance, her big headlights throwing a strong ray even through the storm, which was lessening as the foot of the mountain range was being approached. He swung his red light across the track, the conductor on No. 1 saw it, pulled the bell cord and the train came to a standstill.

Just as this happened a man hove in sight in front, frantically waving a red light. The engineer of No. 2 had heard No. 1 and the mogul coming down the mountain. He had stopped his train, the conductor had sent out red lights both in front and rear and the engineer was hustling to get his train on a sidetrack near by.

The two conductors held a hurried consultation which, you may be sure, was not overheard by anybody. No. 2 pulled out on the main track and commenced to climb the mountain. No. 1 resumed her journey down the mountain, passing the snowplow on the side-



ON A SIDE TRACK NEAR BY.

track. The mogul, in the meantime, had gone back up the mountain, after the engineer had explained the situation to the flagman from No. 1.

All this trouble was caused and an awful accident risked by the criminal carelessness of the operator at M—, in failing to put out a signal for No. 2 to stop, he having an order for her to meet No. 1 at siding No. 47. He discovered his error just as the rear end of the train was passing his window. Seeing her lantern he rushed out and made a frantic attempt to stop her, but without avail. Then he did the only sensible thing he could do by sending this message to the dispatcher:

"Have made a mistake and let No. 2 go by. What shall I do?"

He got no reply save a quick acknowledgment of his message, but he heard the operator at the Summit called up and the order given regarding the pursuit of No. 1. And not a word did he hear from that dispatcher until he called that official up with a glad heart and said:

"Train coming around curve, must be No. 1."

Then he got this reply:

"Conductor and engineer No. 1: Pass No. 94 at J."

Then he got this message:

"Be ready to turn over your office on arrival No. 6 to-day. Report here."

Then he sent this message:

"No. 1 arrived 1:57."

When that message went over the line all the night operators on that division "applauded," and a tired dispatcher, with the sweat running down his face, sank back in his chair, drew a long sigh and said: "Thank God!"

The next day the delinquent operator reported at headquarters. After "a bad half hour" on the carpet, he was discharged, but he never will forget, while time and memory last, that night's work on the mountain division of a great transcontinental railway.

## MOUNTAIN MYSTERY.

Interesting Solution of an Old Geographical Problem.

How Mount Roraima's Impregnable Summit Was Conquered and Its Mysteries Riddled by Some Guianese Officials.

[Special Kingston (Jamaica) Letter.]

One after the other, rapidly and with a precision worthy of the age, the remaining geographical problems are being solved, narrowing the field of exploration and throwing open to the curious tourist and peregrinating photographer the erstwhile remote scenes of the legends and traditions of other ages and vanished or vanishing races. One of the latest achievements in this direction is the scaling of the hitherto inaccessible heights of Mount Roraima by two enterprising and resolute officials of British Guiana, Messrs. Quelch and McConnell.

Roraima is a remarkable, and in some respects, unique, mountain formation in the heart of the British colony of Guiana, on the frontier of Brazil, and



SOURCE OF ESSEQUIBO RIVER.

In a territory rich in South American Indian legends and stone-age relics. Scattered about the adjacent savanna lands are the numerous mysterious "tinehri," or engraved rocks, of which I wrote on a former occasion; and about the mountain itself hangs a cloud of legends which make it the most venerated material object within the knowledge of the natives.

Roraima proper, and the lesser similar mountains that share the name but not the mystery, are the culminating point of the great Pacaraima range, which runs from the Essequibo river, in latitude four degrees north to the Sierra Parima, from east to west. The group is of primitive formation, and doubtless predated its peaks to heaven in that far primordial age when Guiana of to-day was an island, and the great South American continent was not. The main peak, or rather tableland, is situated in latitude 5 degrees, 9 minutes, 30 seconds north, and longitude 60 degrees, 71 minutes west, rising to an altitude of 7,500 feet above the sea and 5,000 feet above the savanna level, the upper 1,500 feet presenting a mural precipice which has been described as "more striking than anything else of the sort in the world." The group extends 25 miles northwest to southeast, and the numerous cascades and even considerable waterfalls pouring down their sides feed the great tributaries of the Orinoco and Essequibo and the Amazon, for the chain forms the true watershed of the two former rivers on the north and the latter on the south.

The mere reaching of Roraima is in itself quite a feat of exploration. It traverses a wide region of savannas, which was in prehistoric times the bed of a vast inland sea, the original of the legendary Lake Parimaon, near to or perhaps in the midst of which stood the golden city of enchantment, El Dorado, which kindled the fire of the



A RORAIMA INDIAN.

chivalric Raleigh and enticed hundreds of adventurers of old nations to their death. This region is surrounded by dense primeval forests, teeming with savage wild beasts and lethal reptiles, and traversed by cataract-broken rivers and treacherous crevasses. There is little or no food to be had, and, for the most part, the water is positively poisonous, through the quantity of decayed vegetable matter it holds in solution.

To these natural drawbacks must be added the opposition of the Indians, which the explorer soon finds he has to deal with very seriously. Not that they are hostile in the ordinary sense. They offer no physical resistance to the white man's advance. On the contrary, they retire before him. That is just the trouble. Little or no help can be procured, no native provisions

are furnished, and when carriers are secured they desert at some well-timed critical moment, carrying off whatever they can, and thus compelling the explorers to retreat. This is the common experience, but it applies more particularly to those explorers who have striven to violate the sacred mystery of Roraima, which the Indians guard with religious fanaticism.

Apart from the inherent interest of the traditional mystery that has ever attached to Roraima, owing to the possibilities of the ethnological relics that were supposed to exist on its broad, flat summit, the scientist regarded its unknown conditions with a longing eye, and hence many attempts have been made during the present century to scale its forbidden precipices. For one reason and another, partly physical, but chiefly due to the opposition of the Indians, even to the point, as a last resort—and an effective one—of wholesale burglary of the climbing equipment, these explorations always failed in their object. Mr. Thurn, the late curator of the Guiana museum, barely gained the summit ledges, making no explorations. One or two others subsequently did as much, but no more, the Indian prejudices having been to some extent overcome since the partial opening up of the country by the influx of gold hunters.

It remained for Messrs. McConnell and Quelch, the latter being the museum curator, to finally rend the veil and reveal all there was to be known about the mountain. The revelation, while scientifically disappointing and even almost barren, as it has proved, is not without a certain interest. At any rate, as already intimated, it has solved one more geographical problem. The world now knows for the first time that the majestic walls of Roraima encircle no lost El Dorado, no curious relics of a primeval race, nor even some new and isolated species of animals, insects and reptiles. The tableland around which center the legends of the wizard prince El Dorado and his enchanted capital of the same name, proves to be nothing but an elevated wilderness of rocks, intersected with pools and springs that support a stunted, sparse vegetation, and are the remote progenitors of the mighty Caroni and the mightier Essequibo.

This was the second attempt of McConnell and Quelch to ascend the "Mountain of Mysteries," and the arrangements were very complete. Yet they nearly failed again, and but for their determination and pluck would have done so. The expedition started from Georgetown on August 20 last, and returned on November 18, the journey



ESSEQUIBO RIVER AND PACARAIMA MOUNTAINS.

having thus occupied just three months. A roundabout route, via the Mazaruni, was chosen as more promising than the direct way up the Essequibo and across the savannas followed on their first trip. This was on account of being able to secure the cooperation of English miners, who secured woodskins from the Indians from them and had huts constructed, and, in a measure, paths cut where necessary. Thus facilitated, and traveling indirectly toward their objective, Indian suspicion was disarmed and opposition obviated.

Even so, however, a great deal of trouble was encountered, and it was 40 days before the explorers stood at the base of the mountain ready to attempt its ascent. The story of those 40 days with its deceptions and toils, its marchings and counter-marchings, would fill a volume. But at length the plucky young men reached Roraima with their equipment intact. Then the actual work of the expedition commenced. They attacked the mountain by a perilous but direct ridge on the southwestern face which they had vainly essayed to follow with their imperfect equipment in 1894, and by which Mr. Thurn had gained the outer summit ledges previously. This is the only available way, and it affords one of the steepest bits of mountain climbing in the world.

With great difficulty this bridge, a veritable Mohammed's bridge from earth to heaven, was crossed and camp equipments, instruments, etc., got up to the summit. Roraima was then mastered. The expedition spent nine days on the spot, thoroughly exploring it, collecting specimens and taking photographs. Mr. Quelch in his first general report says that there is now no longer anything "mysterious" about Roraima, except it be the wonderful forms of the great rocks that are the most characteristic feature. They secured an immense collection of rare and curious plants, beetles and insects, and out of 449 birds three are unknown species; but of animal life there was no other trace than a small rat that committed suicide in a bucket, and that possibly accompanied them up in a provision case. The climate is disagreeably cold and damp.

Below the mountain the climate is one of the most delightful in the tropics, the land is rich and the region may have a great future before it. But at present there is little animal life, and the Indians subsist almost wholly on cassava, cushie ants and grasshoppers.

T. P. PORTER.

**Expert Swimmers.**  
The Siamese spend three-fourths of their existence in the water. Their first act on awakening is to bathe; they bathe at 11 o'clock, again at three and again at sunset. There is scarcely an hour in the day when bathers may not be seen in all the creeks, even the shallowest and muddiest. Boys go to play in the river just as our children go to play in the street. A traveler tells of a Siamese woman sitting on the lowest step of a landing place, while by a girdle she held in the water her infant of a few months. Were not the Siamese expert swimmers many lives would be lost, for the tide flows so swiftly that it requires the greatest skill and care to prevent boats from running foul of one another. A story is told of an English boat running down a small, native canoe, containing a woman and two children. In an instant they all disappeared. The Englishmen were on the point of jumping to their rescue when they bobbed up and the woman, upon recovering her breath, poured forth a volley of abuse. Having thus relieved her mind, she righted her canoe, ladled out some of the water and bundled in the children who had been composedly swimming around her, regarding with mingled fear and curiosity the barbarians who had caused the mishap.—Detroit Free Press.

**Prayer for Darkness.**  
In vain had the Turkish reforming governor Warkworth tried, by purchasing seed and inculcating improved methods of agriculture, to introduce the cultivation of maize in addition to the usual crops of Egyptian millet, wheat and rice. No one would take his advice. The old methods were good enough for them; and the marvelous fertility of the soil which, with scarcely any preparation or labor, yielded a return to three hundredfold and more, was itself an encouragement to idleness. Then he had turned his attention to municipal affairs, and observing the total absence of lighting in the streets, had put up a number of lamps upon marble pillars. The pillars remained, but not so the lamps; for the officials appointed to look after them stole the oil, and although the poorer classes had been exempted from all contribution toward the expense of experiment, and the wealthier householders had been charged the very modest tax of two piasters a month, such was the consensus of adverse opinion that, as he pathetically observed, "they are all rejoicing now that as soon as his excellency is gone we shall be left in peace and darkness again."—Notes from a Diary in Asiatic Turkey.

**Very Considerate.**  
Housekeeper—I ordered a dozen oranges to-day, Mr. Titefyst, and you only sent me 11. How was that?  
Grocer—Well, ma'am, one of them was bad, and I didn't think you'd want it.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

## "Durability is Better Than Show."

The wealth of the multi-millionaires is not equal to good health. Riches without health are a curse, and yet the rich, the middle classes and the poor alike have, in Hood's Sarsaparilla, a valuable assistant in getting and maintaining perfect health. It never disappoints.

**Scrofula**—"Three years ago our son, now eleven, had a serious case of scrofula and erysipelas with dreadful sores, discharging and itching constantly. He could not walk. Several physicians did not help for sixteen months. Three months' treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla made him perfectly well. We are glad to tell others of it." Mrs. DAVID LAIRD, Ottawa, Kansas.

**Nausea**—"Vomiting spells, dizziness and prostration troubled me for years. Had neuralgia, grew weak and could not sleep. My age was against me, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly. My weight increased from 125 to 143 pounds. I am the mother of nine children. Never felt so well and strong since I was married as I do now." Mrs. M. A. WATERS, 1529 33d St., Washington, D. C.

**Eczema**—"We had to tie the hands of our two-year-old son on account of eczema on face and limbs. No medicine even helped until we used Hood's Sarsaparilla, which soon cured." Mrs. A. VAN WYCK, 123 Montgomery Street, Paterson, N. J.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

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

The Sultan's Kind Act.

After the German emperor left Constantinople, the sultan of Turkey was returning to his palace escorted by his troops, when a man broke through the line and placed a large linen bundle in the carriage at the sultan's feet. There was a tremendous excitement, of course, and a courageous officer lifted the supposed infernal machine out of the carriage. At this moment the mass of linen began to move, and instead of explosives a crying baby proved to be the contents of the parcel. The man who placed it there gave himself up to the police, and stated that he was an official who had not received any salary for months, and being no longer able to maintain himself, wished to at least save the child from starvation. The sultan, instead of being offended, gave orders for the man to be paid at once the sum owing to him, while the child was adopted into the household of Prince Abdel Kader.—Golden Days.

## GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Uses Pe-ru-na in His Family For Colds and Grip.



CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON.

A Letter From the Executive Office of Oregon.

Pe-ru-na is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every state in the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.

The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman, the preacher—all agree that Pe-ru-na is the catarrh remedy of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Pe-ru-na is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Pe-ru-na not only cures catarrh, but prevents. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth.

The Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Pe-ru-na. He keeps it con-

tinually in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

STATE OF OREGON,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
SALEM, May 9, 1898.

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:  
Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Pe-ru-na medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly,  
W. M. LORD.

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had occasion to use Pe-ru-na for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Pe-ru-na to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Pe-ru-na in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe, and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

There's Only One Standard of Quality in Athletic Goods—  
"Spalding" Accept no substitute.

Handsome Catalogue Free.  
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.  
New York. Chicago. Denver.

**DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY** gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Blood purifier and 10 days' treatment free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S ROSS, Box C, Atlanta, Ga.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER**  
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

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



## AMERICA'S MISSION.

The Patriotic Theme of Mr. Bryan at Washington.

The Famous Nebraskan Makes a Vigorous Attack on Imperialism—A Very Full Synopsis of His Address.

Following is an abstract of the address of William J. Bryan before the Virginia association, Washington, D. C., Wednesday evening, February 22. His subject was "America's Mission." He said, in part:

"When the advocates of imperialism find it impossible to reconcile a colonial policy with the principles of our government or with the canons of morality, when they are unable to defend it upon the ground of religious duty or pecuniary profit, they fall back in helpless despair upon the assertion that it is destiny. 'Suppose it does violate the constitution,' they say; 'suppose it does break all the Commandments; suppose it does entail upon the nation an incalculable expenditure of blood and money; it is destiny and we must submit.'"

"The people have not voted for imperialism; no national convention has declared for it; no congress has passed upon it. To whom, then, has the future been revealed? Whence this voice of authority? We can all prophesy, but our prophecies are merely guesses, colored by our hopes and our surroundings. Man's opinion of what is to be is half wish and half environment. The artist paints destiny with a dollar mark before it, militarism equips it with a sword."

"He is the best prophet who, recognizing the omnipotence of truth, comprehends most clearly the great forces which are working out the progress, not of one party, not of one nation, but of the human race."

"History is replete with predictions which once wore the hue of destiny, but which failed of fulfillment because those who uttered them saw too small an arc of the circle of events. When Pharaoh pursued the fleeing Israelites to the edge of the Red sea he was confident that the bondage would be renewed and that they would again make bricks without straw, but destiny was not revealed until Moses and his followers reached the further shore dry-shod and the waves rolled over Pharaoh and the chariots of the Egyptians. When Belshazzar, on the last night of his reign, led his thousand lords into the Babylonian banquet hall and sat down to a table glittering with vessels of silver and gold, he felt sure of his kingdom for many years to come, but destiny was not revealed until the hand wrote upon the wall those awe-inspiring words: 'Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.' When Alexander swept northward with his conquering hosts his imagination saw the crescent triumph throughout the world, but destiny was not revealed until Charles Martel raised the cross above the battlefield of Tours and saved Europe from the sword of Mohammedanism. When Napoleon emerged victorious from Marengo, from Uim and from Austerlitz he thought himself the child of destiny, but destiny was not revealed until Blucher's forces joined the army of Wellington and the vanquished Corsican began his melancholy march to St. Helena. When the red coats of George III. routed the New Englanders at Lexington and Bunker Hill, there rose before the British sovereign visions of colonies taxed without representation and drained of their wealth by tyrannical laws, but destiny was not revealed until the surrender of Cornwallis completed the work begun at Independence hall and ushered into existence a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed."

"We have reached another crisis. The ancient doctrine of imperialism, banished from our land more than a century ago, has recrossed the Atlantic and challenged democracy to mortal combat upon American soil. Whether the Spanish war shall be known in history as a war for liberty or as a war of conquest, whether the principles of self-government shall be strengthened or abandoned; whether this nation shall remain a homogeneous republic or become a heterogeneous empire, these questions must be answered by the American people—when they speak, and not until then, will destiny be revealed."

"Destiny is not a matter of chance, it is a matter of choice; it is not a thing to be waited for, it is a thing to be achieved. 'No one can see the end from the beginning, but everyone can make his course an honorable one from beginning to end, by adhering to the right under all circumstances. Whether a man steals much or little may depend upon his opportunities, but whether he steals at all depends upon his own volition.'"

"So with our nation. If we embark upon a career of conquest, no one can tell how many islands we may be able to seize or how many races we may be able to subjugate; neither can anyone estimate the immediate and remote, to the nation's purse and to the nation's character, but whether we shall enter upon such a career is a question which the people have a right to decide for themselves."

"Unexpected events may retard or advance the nation's growth, but the nation's purpose determines its destiny. 'That purpose is set forth clearly and unmistakably in the first sentence of the constitution: 'We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.'"

"It will be seen that one of the main purposes of the founders of our government was to secure for themselves and for posterity the blessings of liberty. The purpose has been faithfully followed up to this time. Our statesmen have opposed each other upon economic questions, but they have agreed in defending self-government as the controlling national idea. They have quarreled among themselves over tariff and finance, but they have been united in their opposition to an entangling alliance with any European power."

"Under this policy our nation has grown in numbers and in strength. Under this policy its beneficent influence has encircled the globe. Under this policy the taxpayers have been spared the burden and the menace of a large military establishment and the young men have been taught the arts of peace rather than the science of war. On each September 4th, the day our people have met to celebrate the signing of the Declaration of Independence, their hearts have renewed their vows to free institutions and their voices have praised the forefathers whose wisdom, courage and patriotism make it possible for each succeeding generation to repeat the words: 'My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing.'"

"This sentiment was well universal until a year ago. It was to this sentiment that the Cuban insurgents appealed; it was this sentiment that impelled our people to enter into war with Spain. Have the people so changed within a few short months that they are now willing to apologize for the war of the revolution and force upon the Philippines the same system of government against which the colonists protested with fire and sword?"

"The hour of temptation has come, but temptations do not destroy, they merely test the strength of individuals and nations; they are stumbling blocks or stepping stones; they lead to infamy or fame, according to the use made of them."

"Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allan served together in the continental army and both were offered British gold. Arnold yielded to the temptation and made his name a synonym for treason; Allan resisted and lives in the affection of his countrymen."

"Our nation is tempted to depart from its 'standard of morality' and adopt a policy of 'criminal aggression.' But, will it yield? If I mistake not the sentiment of the American people they will spurn the bribe of imperialism, and, by resisting temptation, win such a victory as has not been won since the battle of Yorktown. Let it be written of the United States: Behold a republic that took up arms to aid a neighboring people, struggling to be free; a republic that, in the progress of the war, helped distant races whose wrongs were not in contemplation when hostilities began; a republic that, when peace was restored, turned a deaf ear to the clamorous voice of greed and to those borne down by the weight of a foreign yoke spoke the welcome words: Stand up, be free. Let this be the record made on history's page and the silent example of this republic, true to its principles in the hour of trial, will do more to extend the area of self-government and of civilization than could be done by all the wars of conquest that we could wage in a generation."

"The forcible annexation of the Philippine Islands is not necessary to make the United States a world power. For over two decades our nation has been a world power. During its brief existence it has exerted upon the human race an influence more potent for good than all the other nations of the earth combined, and it has exerted that influence without sword or Gatling gun. Mexico and the republics of Central and South America testify to the benign influence of our institutions, while Europe and Asia give evidence of the working of the leaven of self-government. In the growth of democracy we observe the triumphant march of an idea—an idea that would be weighted down rather than lifted by the armor and weapons proffered by imperialism."

"Much has been said of late about Anglo-Saxon civilization. Far be it from me to detract from the service rendered to the world by the sturdy race whose language we speak. The union of the Anglo and the Saxon formed a new and valuable type, but the process of race evolution was not completed when the Anglo and the Saxon met. A still later type has appeared which is superior to any which has existed heretofore; and with this new type come a higher civilization than any which has preceded it. Great has been the Greek, the Latin, the Slav, the Celt, the Teuton and the Anglo-Saxon, but greater than any of these is the American, in whom are blended the virtues of them all."

"Civil and religious liberty, universal education and the right to participate, directly or through representatives chosen by themselves, in all the affairs of government—these give to the American citizen an opportunity and an inspiration which can be found nowhere else."

"Standing upon the vantage ground already gained the American people are entitled to a grander destiny than has opened before any other race."

"Anglo-Saxon civilization has taught the individual to protect his own rights. American civilization will teach him to respect the rights of others."

"Anglo-Saxon civilization has taught the individual to take care of himself. American civilization, proclaiming the equality of all before the law, will teach him that his own highest good requires the observance of the commandment: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

"Anglo-Saxon civilization has, by force of arms, applied the art of government to other races for the benefit of Anglo-Saxons. American civilization will, by the influence of example, excite in other races a love of self-government and a determination to secure it."

"Anglo-Saxon civilization has carried its flag to every clime, and defended it with forts and garrisons. American civilization will imprint its flag upon the hearts of all who love freedom."

"To American civilization, all hail. 'Time's noblest offspring is the last.'"

## THE MONEY TRADE.

Overflowing Coffers of Capitalists Do Not Indicate General Prosperity.

What puzzles the so-called experts of finance is how to account for the "plethora" of money. Money is so abundant in the great metropolitan centers, New York, and in other large cities also, that the banks cannot get rid of it. Although their loans never were greater if so large, still the rates of interest are lower than ever known, lower even than in London, and London has borrowed several millions in New York and Chicago to prevent their losing their dear and most beloved gold. American capitalists are even considering the policy of imitating the English and seeking investments abroad. These "financiers" are predicting that "we" will soon be a "creditor nation," like England. Their aspirations and ambition, it is noticeable always end in the hope that "we" may be enabled to imitate England, to do as England does, to be like England.

If these New York "financiers" were financiers in fact, and understood the true science of money, they would get their eyes off of Wall street, and London, and their chambers of commerce, boards of trade, bourgeois, etc., where gambling is termed "business," look abroad over the land, consider the condition of the laboring, producing class, and then they would comprehend, that although an immense volume of business appears to be transacted, there is little or no profit. They would comprehend the reason productive enterprises are not being extended, new railroads being built and the kind of business that calls for the investment of money, which looks for its return in increased wealth and profitable prices.

The business that is moving at present in the great center is, outside the movement of wheat, speculative, a species of gambling which adds nothing to the wealth of the country. All wealth-creating enterprises are stagnant. Prices remain below the cost of production, hence the "plethora" of money which is apparent to the eyes of the class of financiers and business men of the Wall street brand.

This class is engaged entirely in the money trade. They add no wealth to the country, and have made money so abundant in the "centers of business" that they do not know how to dispose of it in order to add to their plethora of stores, by making it scarce to every body engaged in industrial pursuits. Their harvests have all been money harvests and their granaries are bursting with the products of their skill.

During the civil war the government issued money sufficient to set all the idle hands to work. Railroads and cities were built, farms opened in the mighty west, factories were established on every hand, mines opened, and a volume of industry created, which employed all the money issued by the government to conduct it, and exchange the steadily swelling volume of wealth. The wealth creators, estimating their ability to make a profit based on the prices received for the products of their industry, risked borrowing money and placing obligations on the property they had acquired, never dreaming of the conspiracy which had been imported from Europe to plunder industry of all the accumulated wealth of the years when government had furnished a supply of money to reward their energies by liberal prices for the products of their toil. The war was hardly ended when the conspirators commenced preparations to destroy the money and reduce the quantity in circulation, when more money was demanded to supply the vast volume of new business that had grown under the era of a sufficient volume of money, and also to supply the needs of 12,000,000 of people in the southern states who came out of the war penniless.

As the circulating medium commenced to contract, while a demand for more money commenced to rapidly increase, prices began to fall. The honest toilers, not aware of the conspiracy carefully planned to rob them, looked upon the drop in prices as a temporary occurrence incident to the natural fluctuations of business, that would soon pass, and prices again assume their normal condition, and didn't hesitate to add more debt to that which already rested on their property, knowing that if business continued as in the past, they could pay out. But prices continued to fall, interest required much larger amounts of produce to pay than formerly, when the debt was created. Being thus caught in the toils of debts, the temptation born of necessity, lured thousands on to still deeper in, till finally a crushing load rested on their homes and property. This was the condition of the entire western country, and as prices tended steadily to a lower level, the eastern portion of the country was soon as hopelessly involved as the west.

The millions of industrial people, however, still continued their efforts, redoubling their energies to escape from the taskmaster of debt, if possible, but in vain! The great volumes of wealth they produced were drawn as surely and steadily into the hands of the usurers as dew. And this process has continued to the present day, and is steadily going on. The capitalists, as they delight to call themselves, have gathered all of this vast wealth into their possession through the alchemy of debt. The money of the country is a their possession, and is piling up in the banks, where it lies waiting for borrowers who do not come. The owners are afraid to risk it in business, well knowing that the steady fall in prices, which is still going on, would speedily transfer it to the possession of the creditor. The value of property has fallen so far and fast that the owners of the money will not risk it out of their hands unless the security is far beyond the power of the most persons to furnish, even if they dared to tempt for-

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tune by risking the property they are still able to call their own."

These are the true causes of the "plethora" of money accumulated at the centers of population, which appears to so puzzle the "financiers" to know how to invest it in order to get more without earning it. The end is not yet. Prices will continue to fall. E. E. EWING.

## A RECORD BREAKER.

The Present Congress is Spending Hundreds of Millions for Imperialism.

It is said that the Fifty-fifth congress will smash all expenditure records and go into history as the first billion-and-a-half-dollar congress. The Pittsburgh Dispatch announces on what it believes to be good authority "that this congress just drawing to a close will knock the four preceding \$1,000,000,000 congresses into a condition of speechless idiosyncy by making its record as a \$1,500,000,000 congress. The total of appropriations is stated at \$1,567,500,000. The present rate of expenditure is close upon \$10 per capita. For the average breadwinner of a family of five \$50 of his earnings must pay the national bill. But what is \$50 from a workman's wages in comparison with the glories of spending hundreds of millions for imperialism?"

This is the state of things that extorted a peremptory "Halt!" from the republican chairman of the house appropriations committee the other day, and it is one that is not calculated to give pleasure or afford encouragement to the American taxpayer. It is a fine thing to be a great nation, but it would seem that greatness could be achieved in ways the following of which would not entail intolerable burdens upon the people, millions of whom have all they can do to support themselves in anything like comfort, without being taxed heavily for national greatness.

Government is becoming altogether too expensive. Men in public life have too little regard for the principle of economy, and if the present rate of increase in expenditure is maintained we will eventually cease to be a happy and contented people, fortunate if the demands of government leave us enough for the bare necessities of life. The few can stand the pressure; the many can't. Within the next few years we will be called to greet the arrival of the two-billion congress, and there is no telling where it will end. And yet if a public man makes a reputation as a stickler for economy he is called a crank by those who ought to applaud him.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

## OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

President McKinley has duly investigated himself. Now who shall investigate the investigators?—Albany Argus.

The cries of "Yah, yah, yah! Reef!" which greeted Alger in Boston punctured the coat of whitewash.—Utica Observer.

Every now and then some matter pertaining to the United States projects itself into congress and interrupts the work of governing our island possessions.—Detroit Free Press.

Secretary Wilson says the American is learning to eat mutton under the scientific guidance of the agricultural bureau. It is gratifying to be informed that one department of the administration has a definite purpose.—Chicago Democrat.

Whitlaw Reid, one of the peace commissioners, in his speech at the plutocratic banquet at the Chicago Auditorium on Lincoln's birthday spoke of our "option in the Philippines." So we are to pay \$20,000,000 for an "option" on an insurrection! And this is called a great bargain!—Illinois State Register.

Admitting the truth of all that is said about Alger, the fact must be borne in mind that the president put him in office, the president is keeping him there, and the president is responsible for him. If Alger is incompetent—and that he is so is apparent to all—President McKinley, and not his inefficient servant, is principally to blame for the mistakes that have brought disgrace upon the republic.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

The American people, regardless of party, will continue to support the administration of William McKinley in all measures to attain the best results of the war upon which we entered a year ago. They will forgive much, and allow a good many bygones to be bygones, but they will not be wheedled into the belief that everybody has been wise, straightforward and just "too good for anything" at every stage of the proceedings.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It now remains for all who deemed it unwise to antagonize the ratification of the treaty to get to work and contest the progress of our unwise imperialism. Its opponents of all parties, and particularly of the republican party, whose glory it has been to be known as "the party of freedom," should now be true to the principles which have been the glory of the republic by making it a government which rested its right to rule upon the consent of the governed.—Springfield Republican.

The president is clamoring for a 200 per cent. increase in the army. The imperialists want millions for the navy and for coast defenses. The pension roll is becoming more burdensome. The ratification of the peace treaty calls for an appropriation of \$20,000,000. Every branch of the public service is calling for more money, and in the midst of this we are told the war tax is to be maintained for two or more years, and even then a bond issue may be necessary. But this does not deter Hanna in his efforts to push through the ship subsidy steal, and the president does not hesitate to suggest another big subsidy for a Pacific cable.—Louisville Dispatch.

## PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Senator White, of California, and Senator Mallory, of Florida, are cousins. Money has been contributed for a life-size statue of Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's School Days," to be erected at Rugby.

The Critic says that a number of American magazines have been after Gen. Kitchener to ask him to write his experiences in the Sudan, but he has declined all offers.

A gold nugget about as big as a hickory nut is a characteristically loud decoration of the watch chain of Senator Hanna. It is a Klondike product and was given by some church people in Cleveland.

The late William Black in youth undertook to be a painter, but abandoned art for literature. It was his story, "A Princess of Thule," which made him famous in 1873, although several of his other novels had preceded that one.

Dr. James R. Cooke, of Boston, who stands in the front rank of the medical profession there, has been blind since childhood. Strange as it may seem, he is an expert surgeon, and is regarded as an authority on hypnotism. He has written a number of medical and other scientific books.

At a recent sale of autographs in London a letter written by Washington to Lafayette went for \$36; a Washington plain autograph brought \$20; President Zachary Taylor's signature, \$9; President Garfield's, \$9; Gen. Grant's, \$6; Jefferson Davis', \$3; Washington Irving's, \$5; Benjamin Franklin's, \$16; Emerson's, \$2.50; Holmes', \$8, and Longfellow's, \$7.50.

A beautiful trait of Dr. John Hall's character was brought out by his regard for the English sparrow—an immigrant from the same side of the Atlantic as himself. He used to throw out a handful of crumbs from his breakfast table, and watch the sparrows eat them. It made him feel as if friends from his fatherland were breakfasting with him.

Bill Nye was once chatting with Senator Shirley, of Maine, and remarked upon the fact that he (Nye) was born at Shirley in the senator's state, adding that the town had doubtless been named for one of the senator's ancestors. "I didn't know," said the senator, "that there was such a town in Maine as Shirley." "I didn't know it, either," said Nye, "until I was born there."

## LADY CURZON IN INDIA.

What It Means to Be a Viceroy's Wife and the Social Demands on Vicereignty.

Under the title "The American Girl Who Leads an Empire," Edward Page Gaston writes interestingly of the responsibilities undertaken by Lady Curzon.

"It sometimes devolves upon the wife of the viceroy to give audience to a native maharajah alone, when it is her duty to advance and meet him on the threshold, and duly wave him to a seat, after which her American tact prompts her to speak of the satisfaction it is to see him in her home, to inquire after the health of her distinguished guest and his family, and to pay him all the usual compliments of the season. As the ladies of the vicerealty generally make it understood that they can accept no gifts of value from their subjects the exchange of tokens is confined to photographs."

"Two thousand guests are sometimes present at the state balls, when the viceregal party is conducted by an imposing procession to and from the assembly, which is opened by the quadrille of honor at about ten o'clock. After this Lord and Lady Curzon hold a reception, and the warm climate makes these wearing events upon the host and hostess. That the social administration of Lady Curzon will not fall behind those of her predecessors was evidenced by orders for 35,000 invitations, programmes and cards of various sorts being given in London previous to her departure for India."

"One of the delicate duties of the lady of the viceregal mansion is to learn the rules of management governing the native servants, for these have their places as unalterably fixed by caste as persons in higher stations. In the bedchamber service there is not one or two brisk chambermaids to do up a room as in America, but the various items in the almost trifling work are divided among seven or eight menservants, and this is the rule throughout an Indian establishment. Lady Curzon's body-servant stands or sleeps outside the door to her room constantly, and when she goes to drive alone another attendant rides in the carriage with her, and at any time would give his life for her protection."—Woman's Home Companion.

## Summer and Winter Clouds.

Many must have noticed that in winter time the sky seems to lack the roominess and lofty arching of summer. It appears on cloudy, or partially cloudy, days to be nearer the earth than is the case on similar days during the summer months. That this appearance is no figment of the imagination is shown by recent investigations made at the Upsala observatory on the elevation of clouds. It is found that all varieties of clouds float at a much greater altitude in summer than in winter. The months of greatest elevation, at least in Sweden, are June and July.—Youth's Companion.

## Short Lesson in English.

A firesome caller who had spent the evening at the home of a friend, a young lady, and had devoted nearly all the time to a description of a trip to Europe, from which he had recently returned, said to her, as he rose to go: "I beg pardon for being so talkative. I fear my story about my adventures abroad has entertained you but ill." "On the contrary," she replied, politely, "it has entertained me quite well."—Youth's Companion.

## Stop Coughing

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Coughing tears your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will need some help to do this, and you will find it in

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin: the tickling in the throat ceases; the spasm weakens; the cough disappears. Do not wait for pneumonia and consumption but cut short your cold without delay.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster should be over the lungs of every person troubled with a cough.

Write to the Doctor.

Unusual opportunities and long experience eminently qualify us for giving medical advice. Write free of all particulars to your case. Tell us what your experience has been with our Cherry Pectoral. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

## Knowledge Was Valuable.

A Lewiston manufacturer paid a bill without a murmur the other day, simply on account of the way it was worded. His engineer found that the hot-water pump would not work and sent for a machinist. The latter bothered with it half a day and said it must come apart. This meant a stoppage of the factory for a long time. It was suggested that a neighboring engineer be sent for, as he was a sort of genius in the matter of machinery. He came, and after studying the pump awhile he took a hammer and gave it three sharp raps over the valve. "I reckon she'll go now," he quietly said, and putting on steam "she" did go. "The next day," says the manufacturer, "I received a bill from him for \$25.50. 'The price amazed me, but when I had examined the items I drew a check at once. The bill read this way: 'Messrs. Blank & Co., Dr. to John Smith. For fixing pump, 50 cents; for knowing how, \$25.' Had he charged \$25.50 for fixing the pump I should have considered it exorbitant. But 50 cents was reasonable, and I recognize the value of knowledge; so I paid and said nothing."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

## A Lesson in History.

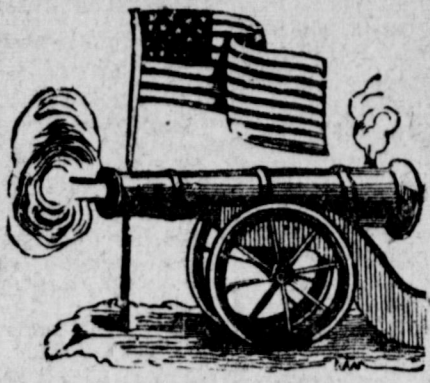
Little Frances—Papa, my teacher told me to ask you to tell me something about Victor Hugo. To-morrow she wants me to tell the class what was the most important thing he ever did. Papa (who pretends to know it all)—Victor Hugo founded the Hugonots—but, say, tell your teacher I'm payin' school taxes and I don't propose to have to do her work. Make her tell you about it herself and see how she likes it.—Chicago Evening News.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.





The life of one of the Kansas boys in Manila is worth more to the United States than all the clouded yellow bellies of the Philippine islands. Yet dreamers and speculators are urging expansion, and chattering about the glories of America's manifest destiny.—*Paula Spirit.*

Deadly as our great engines of war have recently proven, their destructiveness will be greatly increased by the new smokeless powder which has just been tested by our ordnance department. An ordinary thirteen-inch rifle, thirty-five calibres in length, was used in the trial, with the regulation projectile and a charge of 325 pounds of the new explosive. A muzzle velocity of 2,500 feet a second was obtained, which far surpasses any result hitherto secured in this country, if not in the world. Heretofore the brown prismatic powder has been the best known to our navy. It was this powder which did such terrible execution at Manila on May 1st, and off Santiago on July 3d, 1898; yet a charge of 525 pounds of the brown prismatic powder in the above described gun, with the same projectile, gave a muzzle velocity of only 2,100 feet per second. At Manila and at Santiago the missiles went through the Spanish ships readily, and there is probably no vessel afloat whose armour would not be easily penetrated by projectiles fired with this newly acquired velocity.

#### SEVERE BUT TRUE.

William Allen White's views on the Philippine question:  
The press reports say that the Filipinos did great execution with bows and arrows against American rapid firing guns. That is the kind of people Americans propose to civilize. America proposed to civilize the Indians here at home. Was one ever civilized? Of course not. They lie around the reservations and eat government rations and drink surreptitious whisky and die of scrofula. The Indian schools do no good. The graduates go back to the blanket. Civilization can no more be decreed by teaching than it can by proclamation. It is a matter of heredity. The Filipinos will be a burden on America. They will have to be murdered off just as the Indians were. The most humane solution of the Philippine question, now that we have them on our hands, is to give them lots of American whisky and let them drink themselves to a speedy and hilarious death. If that is not done, we will be shooting them from the mouths of cannons inside of five years, as our brethren, the English, shot the natives in India during the Sepoy rebellion. The assassination of American officers is reported to-day. The question which now faces the American people is not how to civilize Filipinos. That cannot be done. The question is: what is the most humane way to murder them or to reduce them to docile slavery. This is brutal talk, but it is based on human experience with savages. We have taken up "the white man's burden." Now the question is, shall we lubricate it with whisky and scrofula, or rapid firing guns and blood of our young men.—*Emporia Daily Gazette.*

#### PROTECTED TO DEATH.

The Republican platform of 1896 promised the wool growers that they would vote for William McKinley and elect a Republican congress their industry should have

protection sufficiently high to about double the then current prices. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, President of the Wool Growers' association, was so pleased over the promise of the platform that he used the machinery of the association to further the interest of the Republican party's candidate. Next came the framing of the Dingley tariff. Judge Lawrence and other members of the association arranged the wool schedule exactly to their liking. The duties imposed upon foreign wools were the equivalent of an advance in the price of American wools ranging from 11 cents to 36 cents per pound. The wool growers were bappy. They would wax rich very fast. It was just like finding from 11 cents to 36 cents a pound, which was a clear gain of just that much money. That was in 1897, and congress was called in special session to do the business. But while the law was amply strong to advance the market quotation for wools all the way from 11 cents to 36 cents a pound, according to quality, the law was strong enough to make manufacturers of woolen fabrics pay the advance, and so protection made a dismal failure at protecting the producers of wool.

While the wool schedule of the tariff bill was pending the manufacturers demanded and received protection against the conditions which the duty on raw wools would create. If the wool producers were to be protected against foreign wools, the manufacturers must be protected against foreign woolen fabrics. That looked so plausible that foreign wool cloths were taxed from 40 to 60 per cent upon their value. It was to be a "home market for home-grown wools" and a "home market for home-made wool products." But, like the wool growers, the manufacturers find the wool schedule is disgusting failure at protecting the mills and factories. In fact, both the grower and the manufacturer are protected to the verge of bankruptcy. The grower has stacks of wool, and he can figure out how rich he would be if he could convert it into cash at Dingley prices, but he can't do it; and hence he is really wool poor, the manufacturer can not use the wool at such prices, for the people could not stand the necessarily high cost of fabrics. But the manufacturer has the best end of the bargain. He can keep his factory running by adulterating his product with cotton, the lowest grades of wool and other cheap materials. That brings his fabrics within the reach of the ability of the masses to pay, and it also leaves the grower with his wool on hand, and the quantity steadily increasing, with never a gleam of hope that a buyer will come along.

But, sore as the grower is, the manufacturer is more so. He sees that of the \$307,000,000 of exports of industrial products last year, he furnished only a little over \$1,000,000. He has the latest and best-improved machinery for reducing the cost of production, and under anything like reasonable circumstances he would have a very large foreign trade. He could undersell any manufacturer in foreign markets as it is, if consumers would buy, but they will not have his adulterated goods at any price, and he can not afford to make them better at the Dingley price of wool. The coesquence of it all is American consumers are getting adulterated woolen goods, the manufacturers are forced to confine their trade to the home market, and the barns, the garrets and the out buildings of the growers are crowded with wool, waiting for a buyer to come along and pay them the extra 11 cents to 36 cents a pound. The wool producers are hoping against hope, the manufacturers are clamoring to get into foreign markets, and the people seem to be satisfied to have the wool thus pulled over their eyes.—*Kansas City Times.*

#### NOTICE.

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

#### "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.

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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.

Those who subscribe at once will secure the closing event in the great Collins murder trial, a complete report of the special meeting of the Kansas legislature called by Governor Leedy to meet in extraordinary session December 21 and succeeding days. This call is unprecedented in the history of the state. A defeated party calls a session of the legislature to enact laws a few days before the opposing party takes control. It is needless to say that the events will be exciting. The regular session of the legislature will meet January 9, 1899.

#### "DON'T TELL THEM WHERE 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 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 them where you found me." I sent the body home to another State, but they never knew where I found him. The Groene 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 Kafir 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.

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 Pacific with General Merritt, in 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, nonpareil for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outline free. Address: F. T. Barber, Secy., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.



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# The Chase County Courant.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1899.

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## TIME TABLE

A. T. & S. F. R. R.

EAST.	KC. & KC. &							
	AT. X	CH X	CH X	KC. X	KC. P	KC. A		
	am	pm	pm	am	am	pm	pm	pm
Cedar Grove, 1:40	3:46	1:10	12:15	10:13	5:44			
Clements,.... 1:48	3:53	1:17	12:27	10:23	5:51			
Elmdale,..... 2:02	4:04	1:28	12:44	10:36	6:03			
Evans,..... 2:05	4:08	1:31	12:50	10:40	6:08			
Strong City, 2:12	4:14	1:37	1:10	10:48	6:14			
Elmer,..... 2:20	4:22	1:43	1:20	10:57	6:21			
Hardyville, 2:26	4:27	1:50	1:27	11:03	6:27			



## FROM THE HILLTOP.

"Twas a weary climb  
From the valley below,  
"Twas a weary climb!  
The stones were sharp, the way was steep,  
There seemed but a harvest of tears to  
reap.  
"Twas a weary climb  
Up the mountain side,  
"Twas a weary climb!  
Mid tears that flowed, and songs unsung,  
"Twas a weary climb  
Up the mountain side!  
And still they come  
From the valley below,  
And still they come!  
With bleeding feet, and tortured soul,  
They are telling on the longed-for goal.  
And still they come  
From the valley below!  
"Tis a long way down  
To the valley below,  
"Tis a long way down!  
A cloud by day, a star by night,  
Guide their feet to the top of the mountain  
height.  
"Tis a long way down  
To the valley below!  
From the blessed heights  
To the valley below,  
From the blessed heights!  
These weary ones will all look down  
When the cross is changed to the victor's  
crown.  
And the blessed heights  
For the valley below!  
—Patience Penfold, in Ladies' World.



## SYNOPSIS.

Chapter I—D'Aurillac, commanding out-post where scene is laid, tells the story. De Geronon has been appointed by Gen. de Rone to examine into a charge made against him. Nicholas, a sergeant, brings in two prisoners, a man and a woman, who are from the king's camp at Le Pere. D'Aurillac, angered by insulting manner of de Geronon toward the woman, strikes him. A duel follows, and during the commotion the prisoners escape. De Rone happens on the disorderly scene, and D'Aurillac, upon giving his parole not to attempt escape, hears this remarkable sentence: "To-morrow...you must die on the field. Win or lose, if I catch you at the close of the day, I will hang you as high as I can." Chapter II—D'Aurillac next morning takes his place as usual on de Rone's staff. The course of his ride over the field he saves the life of Nicholas, the sergeant, who, a victim of de Geronon's malice, is found in imminent danger of almost instant death. Chapter III—After the battle in which King Henry utterly routs de Rone's forces, d'Aurillac, lying severely wounded, sees the forms of a man and woman moving under cover of the night among the dead and wounded. They find a golden collar on de Leyva's corpse, and d'Aurillac stabs Maugiot (her partner) to gain possession of the prize. After this hideous scene Henry with a retinue, among whom is the fair prisoner who had escaped from the hand of de Geronon, rides over the field. Chapter IV—D'Aurillac in the hospital of Ste. Genevieve discovers his unknown friend is the heiress of Bidache. She visits him daily, and when he is well enough is taken to her Normandy chateau. Here he learns from Maitre Palin, the madame's chaplain, that the king is about to force upon the woman a very distasteful marriage with M. d'Ayen. With Jacques, his steward, d'Aurillac leaves for the avowed purpose of preventing their marriage. Chapter V—D'Aurillac's horse casts a shoe. This causes a delay at village of Ezy, where he comes upon Nicholas, his old sergeant, who says de Geronon is in the neighborhood with the king's commission, and that he (Nicholas) has evidence of treason brewing among the king's men and certain associates against the king. Chapter VI—Led by Nicholas, d'Aurillac goes by night to where de Geronon is stationed. Standing beside a broken pane they hear something of the outline of a plot against the king. Burning with revenge, Nicholas fires through the window at de Geronon, but misses his mark. Chapter VII—The two men fly for their lives, and this time they escape beyond pursuit when they come suddenly face to face with two troopers, one of whom d'Aurillac wounds slightly.

## CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

He was a good swordsman, but this made him beside himself with passion, and this frantic state and the sound of his voice as he kept cursing me, told me that my opponent was none other than Biron himself. Now came a serious difficulty, which I had to consider like lightning. Did I kill him, and he was an infant in my hands, there could be no hope for me—he was too great—too highly placed for me to have any chance if I compassed his death. Therefore as I pressed him, I called out loud enough for him to hear: "Marshall, you are mad; go back—you are known to me."

He thrust at me for answer, but I could stand no more nonsense, and, getting within his guard, struck him off his horse with a blow from the hilt of my sword, and, wasting not a second more on him, turned to the assistance of Nicholas.

It was much needed, for the sergeant's opponent was none other than de Geronon himself. How Nicholas held his own against this finished swordsman for even so long a period as half a minute, I am unable to say. It was doubtless due to the strength of his bitter hatred and his fury for revenge. Even as it was I was too late. As I dashed towards him Nicholas fairly screamed out:

"Leave him to me—he is—a—ah!" He never finished, for de Geronon saw his chance, and passed his sword through the sergeant's throat, and he fell limply from Couronne, a dead man.

Before, however, the free lance could recover himself, I was on him, and standing in my stirrups, cut at him with the full swing of my sword. He parried, like lightning, but the force of the blow beat down his guard, and although my blade fell flat upon his steel cap, he went down like an ox.

Poor Nicholas was gone! I knew that thrust, and once received there was nothing for it but masses for the soul. A half-dozen troopers were not 200 yards away, and life lay on the other side of the Eure. I went straight on, and jumped my horse into the stream. It was running high and deep, and as I fell into the water with a splash and his of white foam around me, I heard

another heavy plunge close to my shoulder, and in the glance I cast toward the sound, saw that it was the now riderless Couronne, who had followed her companion of the night. To ease the horse, I slipped from the saddle and, hanging on to the pommel, was towed along by him as the good beast breasted the stream bravely. The current set toward the opposite bank, and the force of it carried us down, it seemed in a moment, fully 50 yards from the spot where he had plunged in, to within a few feet of the opposite shore. Here, however, the river ran strong and swiftly, the bank was high, and the horses could make no headway, but kept drifting down. By this time the troopers had reached the scene of the fight, and I could hear them howling with anger as they gathered around their fallen leaders, and, without a head to guide them, hesitated what to do, each moment of delay giving me precious time, and bringing me closer to a shelving bank a few yards to the left. Not one of the troopers dared the stream, and they had apparently emptied their arquebuses after us in pursuit, for none fired, although they called to each other: "Shoot him down—shoot him down!"

A couple of men galloped down stream a little below me, and dismounting, began to load hurriedly, it being evidently their intention to pick me off as I drifted past. For the moment I gave myself up for lost; but determining to make a last effort to save myself, made a snatch at the willows that overhung the bank, and brushed us with their wet and dripping leaves, as we struggled underneath. As I did this, I loosed my hold of the saddle, and the horses slid past me, and I was dragged by the current right into the bank. The willows were tough, and I held on to them like a leech, and the troopers who had seen what I was about began to laugh at me, and adjured me to hold on tight as they would be ready to shoot in a moment. The fools! They gave me the moment's time I wanted, and digging my foot into the soft bank, I laid hold of the stem of a willow and with an effort reached the shore. I rolled over at full length, and then lay flat on my face, whilst the troopers with many curses ran forward a few feet and left their arquebuses on the off chance of bringing me down. They aimed truly enough, and had I not lain to earth as I did, I should infallibly have been killed, for the bullets whizzed past, it seemed but a few inches above me. I let out a yell as if I was mortally hurt, and then rising ran down stream behind the willows as fast as my bruised leg would allow me, to see if I could not get back one or both the horses. My stratagem had the desired effect, for on my cry of "I am dead—I am dead," two others of the men who had run up to let off their pieces where I was supposed to be, and they all shouted: "We have him—he is down."

"Morbleu! Not yet," I could hardly refrain from chuckling to myself, as I hobbled along the bank, and to my joy saw them in a little bay, about a hundred paces from me, moving slowly in the shallow water, one behind the other, towards the land. A spur had been thrown out here, evidently with the object of protecting the bank, and it had cast the main stream on the opposite shore, and given the beasts a chance of landing.

I felt my leg at each step I took; but went on at a round pace somehow, and came up to Couronne just as she was stepping out of the water. Catching her by the bridle, I mounted, although with some difficulty, and slipping my hand through the reins of my own nag, trotted off under cover of the trees, leaving M. de Geronon, who had doubtless recovered by this time, and his men to make a target of the darkness. I had come through somehow, but I was sick and sore at heart as I urged Couronne from a trot to a gallop, when I thought of poor Nicholas lying dead by the banks of the Eure.

## CHAPTER VIII. M. DE PREAULX.

I kept off the road as far as possible to avoid being tracked. Even if no further attempt to follow me was made to-night, which was uncertain, as de Geronon was not the man to let the barest chance slip through his fingers, yet there was no doubt as to what would happen on the morrow. I congratulated myself on having crippled the last of the sleuth hounds, as my gentlemen would be placed thereby in a difficulty in regard to my route, and if they scoured the country in twos and threes I felt confident of being able, with Jacques' aid, to give a good account of myself did we meet, despite my bruised leg, which reminded me of itself unpleasantly.

As I patted Couronne's neck I thought of Nicholas, and with the memory of him the face of Marie came up. I felt myself in a measure responsible for his death, and was resolved to weigh out in full to Marie the payment I had promised them both. It was a debt I would discharge to the end of the measure.

A sense of relief came to my mind with this resolve, and, as Rouvres could not be far distant I slackened pace to let the horses breathe a trifle, and began to hastily plan my future course of action on reaching Paris. I had not only discovered what was evidently a deep and widely spread plot, but had also stumbled on the dreadful secret of the death of the woman who was to be queen of France in name, as she was in reality. It was certain that she had been foully murdered. It was certain that the king's most trusted captain and many of his greatest nobles were bit deep in treachery—so much I knew. I had seen with mine own eyes, and heard with mine own ears, but beyond this I had no proofs; and what would my word weigh against theirs! Besides this, there was my own trouble, D'Ayen's mocking warning was explicit enough, when read with Palin's confidence, and any doubt I may have had on that point was almost set at rest by

what I had overheard. In short, I was the rival of the king, and felt my head very loose upon my neck.

What was I to do? It was no easy matter to decide; but I came to the conclusion that my best course was to seek out the all-powerful Sully, tell him what I knew, and beg the help of that great man. I did not know him, except by repute; but my case was strong and my cause good. I would delay not a moment about this on reaching Paris; but it was Rouvres I had to come to first, and many a league lay for reflection between me and the Louvre.

At last I heard the Lauds chime solemnly out into the night, and in a few minutes pulled up the weary beasts before the gates of Rouvres. Here I found a difficulty I might have anticipated. The gates were shut and the unpleasant prospect of a dreary wait of some hours lay before me. This was not to be borne, and I raised a clamor that might have awakened the dead. It had the desired effect of rousing the watch at the gate, a wicket was opened, the light of a lantern flashed through, and a gruff voice bade me begone.

"Open," I roared, "open in the king's name."

"Pardieu! monsieur, the gates are kept shut in the king's name, and his majesty does not like his subjects' rest being disturbed," answered another voice, and from its tone and inflection I guessed it was that of an officer.

"In that case, monsieur," I said, "let me in so that we may both go to our beds, and a thousand apologies for disturbing you. My servant is already at the Grand Cerf, and one man cannot take Rouvres."

"Then you are that M. de Preaulx of the Anjoumois, whose lackey Jacques Bisson arrived last night—for it is morning now?"

"You keep good watch, monsieur, who else should I be?" I said with an inward "thank heaven" at the accident that had discovered to me my new name.

There was no reply for a moment, though I heard some one laughing, and the rays of the light were cast to the right and to the left of me to see that I was really alone. Finally orders were given for my admission. The gates went open with a creaking, and I was within Rouvres.

As I rode in I stopped to thank the officer for his courtesy, and the light being very clear he observed my condition, and exclaimed: "Diab! But you have ridden far, monsieur, and with a led horse, too!"

"I ride in the king's name, monsieur," I replied, a little coldly, and, thanking him once more, was seized with an inspiration, and begged the favor of his company at dinner at the Grand Cerf.

"With pleasure, monsieur. Permit me to introduce myself. I am the Chevalier d'Aubusson, lieutenant of M. de Saucy's company of ordonnance."

I raised my hat in response. "His majesty has no braver sword than M. de Saucy. At 12, then, monsieur, I shall have the pleasure of meeting you again; good night, or rather good morning!"

"Adieu!" he answered; "I will be punctual. The Grand Cerf is but a couple of hundred toises to your right." As I rode up the narrow and ill-paved street I heard d'Aubusson whistling a catch as he turned into the guardroom, and congratulated myself on my stratagem and the luck that had befriended it. I knew enough of court intrigue to be aware that de Saucy and the marshal were at each other's throats, and that I could therefore always get protection here by declaring myself against Biron. Then came a short turn to the right, and M. de Preaulx, of the Anjoumois, was at the door of the Grand Cerf. It opened to my knock, and Jacques, faithful knave, was in waiting. After this there followed the usual little delay and bustle consequent on a new arrival.

As I dismounted Jacques whispered in my ear: "You are M. de Preaulx, of Saumur, in the Anjoumois, monsieur." "So M. d'Aubusson tells me," I replied in the same tone, and then louder: "But you might have made a mess of it, Jacques—however, you meant well, and I owe you five crowns for your good intentions. Now call mine host, and tell him to show me to my rooms, whilst you see to the horses."

Mine host was already there, in slippered feet, with a long candle in one hand and a cup of warmed Romaine in the other. He led the way with many bows, and I limped after him to a room which was large and comfortable enough.

"Here is some mullied Romaine for monsieur le baron," he said as he handed me the goblet. "His lordship, the count, will observe that the best room has been kept for him, and later on I will have the pleasure of setting the finest dinner in France before the most noble marquis—good night, monsieur—good night and good dreams," and he tottered off, leaving me to drink the mullied wine, which was superb, and to sleep the sleep of the utterly weary.

It was late when I awoke and found Jacques in my room attending to my things. The rest had done my leg good, although it was still stiff, and the wearing of a long boot painful. As I finished my toilet I asked my man:

"Horses ready?"

"They will be by the time monsieur has dined. I shall put the valises on the nag we got at Evreux for you."

"Right, Morbleu! I hear M. d'Aubusson below. It is very late."

"It has just gone the dinner hour."

I hurried downstairs, leaving Jacques to pack, and was only just in time to receive my guest.

"A hundred pardons, monsieur; but I overslept myself."

"Tis a sleepy place," he answered; "there is nothing to do but to sleep."

"Surely there is something to love."

"Not a decent ankle under a petticoat."

"At any rate we can eat. Come, sit you down. My ride has made me hungry as a wolf and I have far to go."

The dinner was excellent, the Armag-

nac of the finest vintage, and d'Aubusson to all appearances a gay, frank-hearted fellow, and we became very friendly as the wine cup passed.

## CHAPTER IX.

### THE MASTER-GENERAL.

In the labyrinth of narrow streets, crooked roads and blind alleys behind the Palais de Justice, where the houses are so crowded that they seem to climb one over the other in their efforts to reach higher and higher in their search for air, is a small street called the Rue des Deux Mondes. It had this advantage that it was wider than most of the other roads in that part of Paris, and opened out abruptly on to the river face, very nearly opposite the upper portion of the Pont Neuf, then under course of construction, but not to be finished for some years later. At the corner of the street, and overlooking the river, the Pont Neuf, the Passer aux Vaches, with a glimpse of the Quai Malaquais and the mansions of the Faubourg St. Germain was a house of modern size, kept and owned by a Maitre Pantin, who was engaged nominally in some legal business in the courts of the city.

It was this house of Maitre Pantin, it will be remembered, that had been recommended to me as a lodging by Palin, who told me of the owner's occupation, and when I demurred on account of my religious convictions the Huguenot pointed out that I had to do things in Paris which required a safe retreat, and that he could vouch for the honesty and discretion of Pantin. I admitted that his arguments were reasonable, and resolved to take advantage of his recommendation.

We rode into Paris by the St. Germain's gate, and I was immediately struck by the aspect of gloom that the city wore. Most of the shops were in business doing, and instead of men hurrying backward and forward, the streets were filled with groups of people evidently engaged in discussing some affair of the utmost moment. Every third or fourth man wore a black scarf over his right arm, and the bells of the churches were tolling dimly for the dead. From St. Germain des Pres, from St. Severin, from the airy spire of Ste. Chapelle, they called out mournfully, and above them all, drowning the distant voices of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, St. Jacques de la Boucherie, St. Antoine and others less known to fame pealed out the solemn notes of the bourdon of Notre Dame.

Near the Pre-aux-cleres hundreds of long-robed students were assembled and the windows of many of the great houses, including the Logis de Nevers, were hung with black. It was strange to see Paris, always so bright and gay, with this solemn air upon it. No notice was taken of us as we rode on, the knots of people merely moving aside to let us pass, and answering Jacques' cheerful "good-day" with a silent inclination of the head or a chill indifference.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## DETECTIVE WORK.

An Amateur Effort Which Made One Man Dishonest and Let the Guilty Escape.

"Some years ago," said a Kensington manufacturer of cloth, "I found that my mill was being robbed; once or twice a month a piece of finished goods would disappear. As the thefts were all from the finishing room, suspicion naturally pointed to the hands there, and, after a long while of amateur detecting, I felt pretty sure I had my man. Yet I had no evidence against him, nor could I, to save my soul, get hold of any. I just suspected him, you know. So one day I tested his honesty. On pay day, you must understand, each hand's money is given him in a sealed envelope, on which is written his time, his rate per hour and the amount due. Well, there was due this man \$12, and in his envelope I put \$22—ten dollars too much." As I had expected, he said nothing. So I discharged him. This man had worked for me eight years. Times were hard and he lay idle for eight or nine months, then moved away with his family. Scarcely had he moved away when the thefts, which had ceased for nearly a year, began once more. Once more I turned detective. This time with better luck, for I caught the thief and I traced every piece of cloth he had stolen. The man discharged was innocent, save in the case of the ten dollars." One of the manufacturer's small audience spoke gravely: "Yes, you did a clever thing. You made a thief of an honest man. You placed in an honest man's way an almost unconquerable temptation, when one considers the size of the salary you paid him. The man fell because you tripped him up. The Bible, I think, says something somewhere about such deeds, and you are promised your reward."—Philadelphia Record.

### For the Unenlisted Kind.

Miss Bright—It's wonderful how quickly the jewelry manufacturers adapt themselves to a situation! Why, there are already cannon pencils for the artillery, little gold sabers for the cavalry, miniature halberds for the navy and flags for everybody.

Cholly—What have they made for the infantry, Miss Bright?

"Ah, excuse me. Nursing bottles, I believe."—Jewellers' Weekly.

### Can Win Without.

"Why is it that the plain girls are always the ones who learn to cook and make their own clothes?"

"Oh, that's easily explained. The pretty ones always know they don't need to."—Chicago Evening News.

### She Agreed.

He—Do you know that I have never dared to kiss a girl in my life? My bashfulness is positively painful.

She—I should say it was.—Detroit Free Press.

## CENTER OF LEARNING

That Is What the National Capital Will Be Ultimately.

Great Educational Institutions Are Already Located There, and Many Others Are About to Be Established.

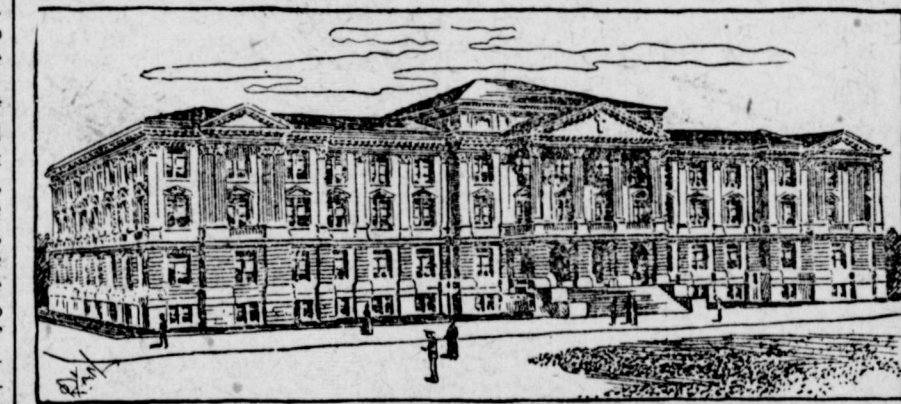
[Special Washington Letter.]

With prophetic comprehension of the development of the nation George Washington foresaw the necessity for making provision for educational progress commensurate with the growth of the republic; and consequently he recommended the establishment of a national university at the national capital.

The congress has never taken action on that recommendation, but branches of the university have been established by individuals. Some 30 years ago there was established the law school of the national university; then came the medical school, and now we have also the scientific school of the university. But these branches are independent and are sustained wholly by private enterprise. Of course these nuclei will ultimately be amalgamated and the ideal national university will be incorporated.

It has recently been proposed by the secretary of agriculture that the congress ought to provide government positions in the various departments for young men who are educating themselves, in order that they may have comfortable livings while developing their minds. His idea is that a worthy young man who desires to study patent laws should be employed in the patent office for a period of four years. The young man who desires to study chemistry or other scientific branches should be employed for a similar period in the Smithsonian institution or in the National museum. And so on all along the educational line, ambitious young men should be aided for their intellectual development. "Thus," says the secretary, "we would have such a practical national university as would come up to Washington's idea, and go beyond it."

That the national capital is to become an educational center is gener-



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ally admitted by the well informed. No other city can present the advantages which are presented by the location of the government, with all of its ramifications, at this point. The congress, with its debates and its daily exhibitions of practical legislation, the Congressional library with its perfect equipment of literature, the executive departments with their wealth of information, these and other attractions coincident with the location of the government constitute advantages which will exist forever.

Recognizing the fact that the national capital is to be the center of learning, the various religious denominations have recently begun the establishment of colleges and universities within the boundaries of the District of Columbia and very near to the city proper. Many millions of dollars have already been expended in this manner.

Ten years ago Cardinal Gibbons dedicated a site for the Catholic university, and now there are 11 splendid stone structures on that site, in which upwards of a thousand students are receiving instruction. The university is an established institution. It is located about four miles from the white house, and is connected with the city by an electric line. Outside the urban line the overhead trolley system is used, but within the city limits an underground electric plant is in operation.

At Georgetown, on a splendid eminence overlooking the Potomac river, is situated another Catholic institution of learning, called Georgetown college. It was founded more than a hundred years ago by the Jesuits, and flourishes under their management. Strange to say the average number of students at this college has not been diminished by the establishment of the Catholic university here, but the number has gradually increased instead.

The Methodist church is now possessed of an excellent site, and work is going on gradually for the development of the Methodist university of the future. This site is on the hills to the northwest of the city, not far from the naval observatory, and contiguous to the former homes of President Cleveland. This also is located on an electric line, and is easy of access to the city. Bishop Hurst has been the foremost worker in this cause, and when success is achieved and the university is dedicated, there should be, somewhere in a most conspicuous place, a statue and monument to his memory. Francis Asbury, Peter Cartwright and even John Wesley never labored with more zeal and fervor than Bishop Hurst has labored for this university project.

While these efforts are being made by those antagonistic denominations, the Protestant Episcopal church has also entered the field, and is preparing a university for the education of young men of that faith. It is presumed that ultimately the theological institutions of these schools will predominate over the other branches; and that preachers

of all denominations will go forth from Washington fully equipped with lore and license to preach learnedly and eloquently to the rising generations.

The Baptists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists are yet to be heard from. From an ecclesiastical standpoint those denominations are already well supplied with institutions of learning; but ultimately they must come to Washington, because Princeton, Yale, Harvard and the other great schools will be dwarfed in comparison with the wonderful institutions to be located here; and particularly by the national university which is yet in embryo.

We will send forth from this city, in the future, a class of Catholic priests, who, for learning and complete equipment of information, will be the superiors of any men ever educated for the priesthood in this country. Ground has just been broken for Holy Cross college, which is to be a post-graduate school for priests. The site adjoins the Catholic university, and the plans of the building show that there is to be erected a structure which, for the purpose proposed, will be without rival in the world. This college is primarily intended for the use of advanced ecclesiastical students of the various orders.

The style of the architecture of this building is purely Corinthian, and while embodying some of the most attractive features of such famous and imposing structures as the Lichtenstein palace in Vienna and the Palazzo Farnese in Rome it is nevertheless of chaste simplicity and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is destined. The exterior of the edifice will be of Indiana limestone and Vermont granite, which will be so distributed as to bring out in bold relief the external beauties of the building.

The interior arrangements have received particular attention from the provincial who is to have charge of the college; and, inasmuch as he has spent his long lifetime in schools and colleges, he has, with the aid of a skillful architect, prepared what seems to be a practically perfect college. All of the sanitary features have received great consideration so that there will be plenty of light, heat, ventilation and perfect plumbing throughout the entire structure. The provincial, Very Rev. Dr. Zahm, says that it is his prime purpose in this institution to

equip men for educational work throughout the world. He does not expect many eloquent priests to go through his curriculum. The eloquent priests will go forth with their university educations, and at once become pulpits powers. But in the Holy Cross college Dr. Zahm expects to educate men primarily for the profession of teaching so that he will turn out college professors, and presidents, and authors. He says that "the education of the priests should be the highest education of man."

Indigent young men will have opportunities here such as have never been offered before. They will be given rooms, board, washing and necessary clothing, as well as access to all of the books of a library which is to be thoroughly equipped. The church throughout the entire republic will be given opportunity to contribute to the support of these young priests, and there is no doubt that they will be well supported.

Thus, with warm welcome to many a poor boy hungering for higher education, will come the news that a way is being prepared. Almost every man is more or less the victim of circumstances, which sometimes operate so powerfully that it is impossible to crush his way through them. Many a student with high ambition has realized this fact. Our wishes are—but prophecies of things we are capable of performing. An intense desire often transforms possibility into reality. Strong men force education from few books and with dim tapers. Weak men, physically, need help, particularly in the early stages of the journey of life. Holy Cross college will extend to all such a helping hand. It will teach them that success in most things consists in knowing how long it takes to succeed; and that our greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fall. They who go to this college empty handed will be as welcome as those who come with stature of giants and with the purses of millionaires. Dr. Zahm says that here, as in the hereafter, will be manifested the truth of the Scripture: "The rich and the poor shall meet together; for the Lord is the maker of us all."

SMITH D. FRY.

### Elliciting the Facts.

"How long have you been married, Mrs. Ashleigh?"

"Eleven years. You wouldn't believe it, would you?"

"Not after seeing your husband."

"He is young. The fact is that we ran away from school together and were wedded."

"Oh! Then he must have been one of those boys we read about who are always falling in love with their teachers."—Chicago Record.

### No Worse.

"Would you risk getting married on Friday, Bobson?"

"Yes, if I would risk getting married at all."—Chicago Record.



## WIT AND WISDOM.

The smartest man is the man who lives with the least friction.—Aitchison Globe.

"They exhumed the wrong body." "What a grave mistake."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The more a man is in a pickle the less likely he is to be a well-preserved man.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

We could acquire all foreign languages in the time given to gossiping in our own.—Christian Work.

The worst disappointment you can experience is disappointment in yourself.—Chicago Daily News.

There are persons who regard a book in the same way they do a teapot. If it turns out well, they are entirely satisfied.—Boston Transcript.

Client—"How many lawsuits do you think will be necessary to straighten out this property?" Lawyer—"I don't know. How large is the property?"—Town Topics.

Papa (from the next room)—"Ethel, aren't you going to light the gas in there?" Ethel—"Yes, papa; we were just speaking of it—er—striking a match."—Truth.

In the Circus—"The tattooed girl is as pretty as a picture, isn't she?" "Oh, yes, a whole lot of pictures. But, then, her beauty is only skin deep."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

He found it so—"De way ob de transgressors is hard," yelled Possy Turner from the pulpit. "Dat's sho' so," replied Old Cato, "kase I fell off'n er lim' las' night while er furrain' fer chickens, an' lak ter bus' myself wide open!"—Macon Telegraph.

She—"When you asked me to be your wife you deliberately deceived me." He—"In what way, Martha?" She—"You told me you were well off." He—"Well, I may have said it, Martha, but I didn't know how well off I was at that time."—Richmond Dispatch.

## EARTHQUAKE WAVES.

Instances on Three Sea Coasts of Vessels Carried Inland on Their Crests.

In the great hurricane that swept the southern islands of the Lesser Antilles in September last many ships were torn from their anchorages in the roadsteads and dashed by the wind and waves against the shore, where they were completely wrecked. The waves resulting from great hurricanes are sometimes very high, but are hardly comparable with the tremendous waves that occasionally result from submarine earthquakes.

The people of Kingston, Jamaica, never grow weary of telling tourists of the terrible disaster that overwhelmed the settlement near there three centuries ago. The place was called Port Royal, and stood on a sandy spit south of where Kingston now stands. An earthquake shook raised waves mountain high, and every house in the settlement was buried to its roof. All the shipping in the roadstead was carried on the top of the waves and hurled against the town, helping to make the destruction more terrible. Nearly all the persons who escaped were saved by clinging to the wreckage, and as the water subsided they were carried on board a frigate that had been carried ashore and deposited on the ruins of a lot of houses that had stood close together.

Only 16 years ago a side-wheel steamboat was borne three miles inland on the coast of Sumatra by a wave over 100 feet in height that resulted from the terrible eruption that destroyed most of the island and mountain of Krakatau, in Sunda strait. The vessel had on board about 20 excursionists from Batavia, who were bound for the neighborhood of the Krakatau volcano, which had been in mild eruption for a number of weeks. They landed on the little island, little dreaming that two hours later two-thirds of it would be blown into the air as though shot from a gun. After spending a couple of hours around the island, the party steamed up the deep, narrow bay of Lampong, and it is supposed that they anchored for the night in front of the big town of Telok-Betong, which is one of the largest settlements on the south coast of Sumatra. The ill-fated party was never heard of again, nor were any of their bodies recovered. It is supposed that when the great crash and the resulting wave came the boat was turned over and over like an egg shell as it was swept inland through forests and jungles and deposited upright on its keel three miles from the coast. It had every appearance of such rough usage when it was found some months later. The machinery and furniture were badly broken, and were strewn about in the greatest confusion. Not a vestige remained of the villages that lined the water edge. Awhile ago the bulk of the little steamer was still standing, battered and broken, though as erect as when she plowed the channel. She was still one of the most curious and interesting relics of the greatest volcano eruption of modern times.

A considerable number of vessels have been borne inland along the coasts of Ecuador and Peru by earthquake waves, some of which have undoubtedly traveled thousands of miles before reaching the coast. In the deep ocean these earthquake waves are so long and low that their passage beneath a vessel is sometimes almost imperceptible; but when they reach shoal water as land is approached the waves become shorter and higher, and their arrival at the shore is indicated by an abnormal rise of the water above the usual level, which has occasionally reached a height of 200 feet and more.—N. Y. Sun.

## Fixed on to Him.

Angry Father—How dare you show your face here again?

Persistent Suitor—Because I could not leave it at home.—Illustrated American.

## AN EXCELLENT COMBINATION.

Successful Enterprise Based on Merit—The Importance of Informing the Public of the Value of an Article Through the Leading Newspapers.

The few remedies which have attained to world-wide fame, as truly beneficial in effect and giving satisfaction to millions of people everywhere, are the products of the knowledge of the most eminent physicians, and presented in the form most acceptable to the human system; and one of the most successful examples is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Unlike a host of imitations and cheap substitutes, Syrup of Figs is permanently beneficial in its effects, and therefore lives and promotes good health, while inferior preparations are being cast aside and forgotten. In olden times if a remedy gave temporary relief to individuals here and there, it was thought good; but now a day's laxative remedy must give satisfaction to all. If you have never used Syrup of Figs, give it a trial, and you will be pleased with it, and will recommend it to your friends or to any who suffer from constipation, or from over-eating, or from colds, headaches, biliousness, or other ills resulting from inactive condition of the kidney, liver and bowels.

In the process of manufacturing the pleasant family laxative made by the California Fig Syrup Co., and named Syrup of Figs, the true and original remedy, named Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The company has selected for years past the leading publications of the United States through which to inform the public of the merits of its remedy, and among them this paper is included, as will be seen by reference to its advertising columns.

## His Peculiar View.

"Doesn't it sometimes make you gloomy to hear the wind howling about on a wild night?"

"No," answered the man with a careworn look. "I rather like to hear it. The wind doesn't come up and ring your door-bell and ask how about that bill, or tell you you'll get arrested if you don't tax your dog. It doesn't sing 'I won't go home till morning' away off the key and disgrace the neighborhood. It howls because it enjoys it. But it never says anything to hurt anybody's feelings. I sometimes honestly wish that there was more wind in this life and less people."—Washington Star.

"Beloved," he cried, throwing himself at his wife's feet, "we have lost all save himself. The woman pressed her hand to her streaming eyes and wept as if her heart were breaking. "How awkward!" she sobbed. "Just the thing we don't need if we've got to dead-beat!" Verily, it seemed that a relentless fate pursued them.—Detroit Journal.

## And Unto Dust Return.

Mrs. Flyer—Harry, do you know the dirt from which diamonds are taken is blue?

Mr. Flyer—No; but I know that the fellow who has to put up the dust for them generally is.—Jeweler's Weekly.

## To Cure a Cold in One Day.

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

Tommy—"Paw, what is a joint snake?" Mr. Figg—"The kind a man gets from frequenting joints. I reckon."—Indianapolis Journal.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

A girl wearing one glove may have two, all right, but she may have a ring on one hand.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

It seems queer that a playwright should frequently get a play wrong.—Chicago Daily News.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil cures Neuralgia.

The phenologist always has his business on the brain.—Chicago Daily News.

## THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 27.

CATTLE—Best beefs..... 4.00 @ 5.00  
HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 3.25 @ 5.00  
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2.50 @ 3.85  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 72 @ 74  
LARD—No. 2 hard..... 65 1/2 @ 66

CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 32 1/2 @ 33  
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 25 1/2 @ 27  
RYE—No. 2..... 55 1/2 @ 56  
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel..... 3.40 @ 3.60  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 22 @ 23  
HAY—Choice timothy..... 7.00 @ 7.25  
Fancy prairie..... 6.75 @ 7.00

BRAN (sacked)..... 61 1/2 @ 62  
BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 18 1/2 @ 20  
CHEESE—Full cream..... 10 @ 10 1/2  
EGGS—Choice..... 30 @ 30 1/2  
POTATOES..... 45 @ 75

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping..... 4.25 @ 5.00  
TEXANS..... 2.00 @ 4.00  
HOGS—Heavy..... 3.50 @ 3.80  
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2.75 @ 4.75  
FLOUR—Choice..... 3.55 @ 3.70  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 72 @ 74 1/2  
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 33 @ 33 1/2  
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2  
RYE—No. 2..... 57 @ 57 1/2  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 19 @ 22  
LARD—Western mess..... 5.10 @ 5.20  
PORK..... 8.75 @ 9.02 1/2

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime..... 3.80 @ 5.70  
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 3.80 @ 4.00  
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2.75 @ 4.95  
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3.80 @ 3.90  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 72 1/2 @ 73 1/2  
CORN—No. 2..... 34 1/2 @ 34 3/4  
OATS—No. 2..... 27 @ 27 1/2  
RYE..... 57 @ 57 1/2  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 14 @ 21  
LARD..... 5.17 1/2 @ 5.27 1/2  
PORK..... 9.40 @ 9.45

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers..... 4.90 @ 5.50  
HOGS—Good to choice..... 3.85 @ 4.10  
SHEEP—Common to choice..... 3.00 @ 4.50  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 85 @ 85 1/2  
OATS—No. 2..... 45 @ 45 1/2  
OATS—No. 2..... 35 @ 35 1/2  
BUTTER..... 16 @ 22

WHAT ALABASTINE IS.

Alabastine is the original and only durable wall "plaster" in the market. It is entirely different from all kalsomine preparations. Alabastine is made ready for use in white or twelve beautiful tints by the addition of cold water. It is put up in dry powdered form, in five-pound packages, with full directions for use in every package. It takes the place of scaling kalsomine, wall paper and paint for walls. Alabastine can be used on plaster, brick, wood or canvas, and a child can brush it on.

WHAT "KALSMINES" ARE.

Kalsomines are cheap and temporary preparations, manufactured from whitening, chalks, clays, etc. They are stuck on the walls with decaying animal glue. Alabastine is not a kalsomine. It is a rock-base cement, which sets, and it hardens with age. It can be re-coated and re-decorated during the long period of its usefulness. Every owner of a building should use it. Ask your paint dealer or druggist for card of tints and write for free copy of our paper, "Alabastine Era," to Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLHOUSES.

REJECT THE "JUST AS GOOD."

THE DEALER WHO TELLS YOU THAT HE CAN sell you the "same thing" as Alabastine or "something just as good," either is not posted or is trying to deceive you. In offering something he has bought cheap and is trying to sell on Alabastine's terms, he may not realize the danger to himself as well as to you. Beware of all new substitutes. Dealers risk suits for damages by selling and consuming Alabastine using an infringement. Alabastine Co. own the right to make and sell wall coatings adapted to mix with cold water.

FREE! A HANDSOME WATCH with a valuable timepiece to anyone starting an Overland Trip. Send 3 cents for particulars. OVERLAND MONTHLY, San Francisco, Cal.



# KANSAS NEWS OF RECENT DATE.

## Kansas Editorial Association.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Editorial Association at Topeka last week was attended by over 200 newspaper men, S. H. Dodge, of Beloit, presided. After the adjournment Wednesday the editors went in a special car to Kansas City, Mo., where they attended the Convention hall opening as guests of the Commercial club. The programme of the association's meeting included the following:

Papers: "The Country Daily," by Charles F. Scott, Iowa Register; "The Country Newspaper as an Educational Factor," P. H. Roberts, Okla. Independent; "The Press and the Law," Clark T. Richardson, Garrett Journal; "The Publishers' Duty to Home Advertisers," Ben T. Baker, Smith Center Journal; "The Newspaper Man and the Public," J. L. Brady, Lawrence World. The following officers were elected: President, George W. Martin, Kansas City Gazette; secretary, James W. Morphy, Topeka Advocate; treasurer, J. W. Gable, Holton Tribune. Seven vice presidents, one from each congressional district, were chosen, as follows: First, D. R. Anthony, Lavenworth Times; Second, F. C. Raney, Fort Scott Monitor; Third, A. T. Cox, Independence Star and Kansas; Fourth, T. W. Morgan, Eureka Messenger; Fifth, Gomer Davies, Concordia Kansas; Sixth, N. A. Turner, Colby Tribune; Seventh, Mack P. Cretcher, Sedgewick Patriot. Delegates to national convention: First district, P. H. Roberts, Okla. Independent; J. W. Morphy, Topeka; Second district, J. Frank Smith, Pleasanton, and W. T. McElroy, Humboldt; Third district, A. M. Wasson, Girard, and N. M. Jones, Cedarvale; Fourth district, J. M. Satterthwaite, Douglas, and W. A. Madaris, Lyndon; Fifth district, George T. Smith, Marysville, and H. A. Perkins, Manhattan; Sixth district, J. Q. Royce, Phillipsburg, and Charles W. Tantis, Osborne; Seventh district, W. L. Brown, Kingman, and J. C. Nicholson, Newton.

## Will Get a Passenger Service.

It was announced that the Missouri Pacific will put a passenger train on the Lenora extension of the Central branch. This extension is 90 miles long and has had no passenger train for several years. Mail, express, passenger and freight have been carried on a mixed train, and there has been much complaint of slow service. The passenger train is one of the results of the recent purchase of the Central branch by the Missouri Pacific.

## Improvements at Cherryvale.

A franchise allowing C. J. Corbin to erect an electric street railway has just been let by the city council of Cherryvale. A new town hereafter to be known as Corbin City is being built up about one mile south of town. The Santa Fe will erect a depot there and maintain a station and the new street railway will connect this, the new city, and the Edgar zinc plant, and will be laid on the principal streets of the town.

## Among the Bills That Died.

The judiciary committee of the house killed Stevenson's bill making slander a felony. It also killed the Hoag bill, providing for the establishment of a free employment agency in every city of the first and second class, to be controlled by the state labor bureau. The bill to revise the laws of Kansas was also killed, as well as Senator Campbell's resolution providing for resubmission, high license or local option.

## They Will Be Brought Home.

J. R. Hackett, Fort Scott, whose son, a volunteer in company F, Twentieth Kansas, died of smallpox in Manila last month, received notice from the war department that a transport had just left for Manila to bring back the bodies of all the Twentieth Kansas soldiers who had died or been killed, and that those which were not claimed would be buried in some national cemetery, probably in Kansas.

Superintendent of Kansas Reformatory. Superintendent S. W. Case, of the state reformatory at Hutchinson, tendered his resignation to the board to take effect March 1. The new board organized by electing Phil Kelley chairman, T. J. O'Neil treasurer, and W. J. Lingenfelter, secretary. The board formally appointed J. S. Simmons, of Dighton, to be superintendent. He will take charge March 1.

## Important Appointments Made.

The state board of charities announced the following appointments: Superintendent Topeka asylum, T. C. Biddle, Emporia. Superintendent Osawatimie insane asylum, L. L. Uhlis, Paola; Superintendent Winfield imbecile asylum, C. S. Newman, Altamont; superintendent Atchison orphan's home, W. H. Young, assistant physician Topeka asylum, Ernest Minney, Topeka; assistant physician Osawatimie asylum, Dr. H. P. Moore, Garnett; steward at Osawatimie asylum, T. J. Hayes.

## Death of Judge Hurd.

Judge Theodore A. Hurd, aged 80, died of heart failure at his home in Leavenworth while sitting in his chair. In April, 1884, he was appointed a judge of the Kansas supreme court by Gov. Glick to succeed David J. Brewer, who resigned to become a federal judge. The following November Judge W. A. Johnston, the republican nominee, defeated him for election.

## Missing Editor Returns.

Lyman Naugle, editor of the Wellington Voice, who left his home suddenly and whose going caused considerable comment, arrived in Topeka from Denver and said that the story in which his name was a central figure was hatched up by some political opponents of his who wanted to force Mrs. Marshall out of the position of matron of the Topeka asylum.

## Disastrous Fire at McCune.

A fire at McCune that started in a three-story Mattox house from a defective flue communicated to Neher's photograph building, Fair's feed store, Hines' carpenter shop, and yards and offices of the Long-Hell Lumber company. All these buildings were destroyed, causing a loss of \$30,000.

## Capt. Martin Has Not Resigned.

The report that Capt. C. I. Martin, of company F, Twentieth Kansas volunteers, had resigned his command and would return shortly from Manila, was contradicted in a letter from Mr. Martin to relatives in Fort Scott.

## KANSAS ITEMS CONDENSED.

Atchison ice dealers put up enough 18-inch ice to last two years. Fort Scott is jubilating over the discovery of an 11-foot vein of jack ore near town.

Two well-developed cases of smallpox were discovered at 811 Coy street, Kansas City.

Miss Eleanor F. Smith, of Hutchinson, is a hospital nurse with our troops at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

On April 4 Geary county will vote on the proposition to erect a \$40,000 courthouse at Junction City.

Superintendent McKinley and his assistant Mr. Scott, of the state insane asylum at Topeka, have resigned.

Since January 1 over \$90,000 has been collected by the state insurance commissioner. Of this sum \$50,000 was for taxes under the recent special legislative enactment.

The temperance people at Hutchinson have begun afresh the war on joint-keepers. The immediate cause of the agitation is the release of joint-keepers who were unable to pay fines.

An organized band of horse thieves is still committing depredations near Lawrence. Five separate raids have been made recently on farmers, and no trace of the perpetrators can be found.

At Lincoln a divorce was granted to George Selders and wife, the woman receiving alimony. Less than a year ago Selders was divorced from his first wife and married the second one at Boone, Ia., through the medium of a matrimonial bureau.

In addition to having a coal combine, Atchison citizens complained of short weights to small consumers and the city council directed the chief of police to weigh coal at any time, and if the weight is short the dealer's name is to be publicly announced.

The Kansas republican delegation in the next congress called on President McKinley the other day to pay its respects, also to thank the president for nominating Judge James R. Giff, of Colby, to succeed William R. Springer on the Indian territory federal bench.

State Bank Commissioner Briedenthal had serious trouble with the cashier of the Bank of Leon, Butler county, who refused to allow an inspection of his books and continued business after his charter had been revoked. Finally Mr. Briedenthal went into court and had a receiver appointed.

At Ottawa 400 school children piled over each other in a frantic effort to get out of one of the ward school buildings which was on fire. It was a miracle no one was hurt, but, aside from a few scratches and bruises, they all escaped. The fire caught in the basement and had made a good headway before it was discovered.

The agents of an eastern syndicate, supposed to be the one which has recently purchased the Lanyon smelting properties and gobbled up all the gas lands in the vicinity of Iola, have been at work in Crawford county buying up all the coal lands they can get. They have made several purchases outright, paying \$50 per acre, and have secured options on many farms.

Vandals entered the Emporia Avenue Baptist church at Wichita and frightfully mutilated all the furniture, including a fine organ, with an ax. The seats and carpets were hacked to pieces and every book in the extensive library was burned. Not satisfied with their work of demolition, the vandals entered the baptistry and turned on the water, flooding the entire basement.

The senate allowed the following special bills for legal services: Judge David Martin for services as assistant to Attorney General Boyle, in the stockyards case, \$2,000. G. C. Clemens and A. M. Harvey, for services as attorney for Senator H. P. Farrelly in the extra session case, \$1,500. A. E. Helm, of Wichita, for services as assistant to Attorney General Boyle in the scrip and screen case, \$1,000.

Frank Arps, a well-known young man of Lawrence, entered the Lawrence national bank the other night with a key he had when he formerly worked in the bank. The police found Arps' coat and hat in the bank, but could not find the young man. Later, Arps was found at his father's gate, without coat or hat, and admitted he had been in the bank, but that he could give no reason for his strange wanderings.

A. C. Northrop, of the Kansas Wesleyan university, Salina, won first place at Ottawa in the Kansas intercollegiate oratorical contest, with F. W. Games, of Baker university, a close second. The other colleges ranked as follows: Sherman G. Elliott, Kansas university; third, C. W. Meyer, Winfield; fourth, G. W. Tront, Ottawa; fifth, Karl Rankin, college of Emporia; sixth, Clarence N. Swihart, Atchinson; seventh, and William R. Arthur, Washburn, eighth.

Gen. Otis reported this additional list of casualties in the Twentieth Kansas on the 14th: George H. Monroe, company F, killed; Lieut. W. A. Callahan, company L, slight wound; John M. Weber, company I, slight wound; James Riley, company C, slight wound; Herbert Sands, company F, severe wound in leg; Oscar Mallicoate, company K, serious wound in head; William Wolf, company L, severe wound in thigh; Musician Blaisch, severe wound in thigh; Monroe, the dead soldier, lived at Fort Scott.

The Kansas State University Athletic association elected Pearl Decker, football manager, Frank J. Jewett, baseball manager, and Elmer Kelley, manager of track athletics.

The law firm of Baker, Hook & Atwood—composed of Senator Baker, United States Judge Hook and John H. Atwood—at Leavenworth, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Altogether, there were about 1,200 bills introduced in both houses of the legislature this session.

Ex-Court Clerk Frank D. Brooks, of Lawrence, has been appointed as clerk to the United States consul at Smyrna, Turkey.

## WON BY A DEAD MAN.

In a One-Mile Bicycle Race in Australia the Winner Goes Under the Tape a Corpse.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 25.—Australian advices by the steamship Miowera tell of a remarkable bicycle race in Sydney, which was won by a dead man. It occurred at a big electric light carnival. In a one-mile race there were 50 entries, some of the fastest men in Australia taking part in it. While 10,000 people watched this particular race, which was for a magnificent cup, young James Somerville passed under the tape a winner and a dead man. When within 25 yards of the tape Somerville, who lead by half a wheel, was seen to relax his hold on the handle bars. His pedals whirled around, however, and he pluckily held his position on the wheel. Five yards from the tape another rider named Cliff put on a tremendous spurt and struck Somerville's hind wheel, shooting the machine with its then almost inanimate burden, like a rocket under the tape. The crowd yelled wildly, but silence ensued when Somerville, after crossing the tape, plunged headfirst from the machine on the hard track. When picked up he was dead. Physicians who examined his body said he must have had an attack of heart failure on the last lap.

## CHINESE PROVOKED A RIOT.

Three Hundred Mongolians at Montreal Attempted to Escape from Immigration Headquarters but Failed.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 25.—Three hundred Chinese, who are confined in the immigration quarters of the up-town Canadian Pacific railway station awaiting examination by United States health officials before they are shipped through the United States to Mexico, made a break for liberty. At a preconcerted signal they took the sticks upon which they carry their belongings and began to break the windows. When the investigation policemen who were guarding them interfered, they in turn were belabored with clubs and a general riot alarm for the police was turned in. Six patrol wagons responded and in a short time fully 7,000 people were gathered around the station. Finally, in a hand-to-hand conflict between the police and the Chinamen, it is said, had been told that they were on their way to a land of cannibals.

## BOGUS GOLD DUST.

An Old Man Confesses He Has Made No Less Than \$300,000 in Selling Brass Borings for Gold Dust.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25.—Confession of extensive swindling practices begun in European cities and carried on for the last nine years in the United States has been made by Nathan Lahtman, who was arrested Saturday on a charge of having attempted to swindle Lowenthal Bros., junk dealers, out of \$17,000 by trying to sell brass borings for gold dust. The statement of the prisoner, who is 60 years old, was made to Capt. Wheeler, of the Maxwell street police station. During his career, he said he had made no less than \$300,000 by operating the alleged gold dust scheme. Lahtman also declared his accomplices in various American cities were prominent men. He refused to give their names.

## TOOK HER OWN LIFE.

Miss Grace Tanner Committed Suicide While Sitting at the Wedding Feast of Her Half-Sister.

Moweaqua, Ill., Feb. 25.—Miss Grace Tanner, daughter of a wealthy farmer of Penn township, Shelby county, committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine while sitting at the wedding feast of her half-sister, whose marriage to John B. Orris had just before taken place. Grace was at one time engaged to Orris and it is believed she was disappointed in seeing him the husband of another.

## A Good Thing for Sedalia.

Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 25.—The old M. & K. T. shops closed down last night for the last time. To-day the employees are assisting in the removal of machinery to the new \$100,000 shops in southwest Sedalia, which will commence operation next Wednesday. Nearly all of the new machinery, which cost the company upward of \$150,000, is in position, making the total value of the shops upward of \$250,000.

## Kansas City Woman a Suicide.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Olio Findlay, wife of Alexander Findlay, of the Kansas City Realty company, blew out her brains before a mirror about noon yesterday. Just as her boys came home for luncheon Mrs. Findlay, in her room upstairs at 441 Bellefontaine avenue, placed a big revolver to her forehead, and aiming it by the reflection in the mirror she pulled the trigger.

## The Bulgaria Safe in Port.

Ponta del Cado, Azores, Feb. 25.—The Hamburg-American liner Bulgaria, from New York, January 28, for Hamburg, which the British tank steamer Weehawken reported in distress 800 miles from the Azores islands, entered this port this morning. All on board the Bulgaria are in good health. She had a crew of 98 men and carried 41 passengers.

## The Santa Fe Will Complete It.

Independence, Kan., Feb. 25.—It is now a settled fact that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad has obtained control of the Kansas, Oklahoma Central & Southwestern railroad, which is now in course of construction, and will complete it. Work will begin as soon as the weather will permit. The original plan was to intersect the main line of the Santa Fe at Guthrie, but it is now probable that the road will be run further east and will occupy the territory between the "Katy" and the present line of the Santa Fe.

## DEWEY WANTS THE OREGON.

Says the Big Battleship Should Be Sent to Manila at Once "for Political Reasons"—Speculation at Washington.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The following dispatch was received at the navy department yesterday: Manila, Feb. 24.—For political reasons the Oregon should be sent here at once.—Dewey. The cablegram was received with surprise by the officials here. No one knew, or at least would admit, that he knew, the nature of the political reasons which the admiral says demand the immediate presence of the peerless battleship. The cablegram was taken to the cabinet board and fully discussed there. The admiral, it is said, possibly feels that the moral effect of the presence of the big battleship upon the insurgents themselves, and particularly on that large element of the Filipinos that is believed to be restrained with difficulty from joining fortunes with Aguinaldo, with whom their sympathies lie, would be good. But there is an underlying doubt whether or not the admiral may not be keenly sighting a gathering cloud in the east and is looking to the prevention of any possible intervention or interference by European powers in the struggle now in progress in the vicinity of Manila.

## FOLEY ACQUITTED AT LAST.

Young Missourian Accused of Murdering His Mother and Sister Cleared of One of the Charges.

Platte City, Mo., Feb. 25.—William S. Foley, the young Clay county farmer who has been in jail for over two years, charged with having murdered his mother and sister at their home, 4½ miles northwest of Liberty, was declared not guilty by a jury of Platte county citizens yesterday. Foley was tried on the charge of murdering his mother and is still held to answer to the indictment accusing him of killing his sister. It is doubtful, however, if he will ever be brought to trial on this charge. This was Foley's third trial. The others took place at Liberty. The first resulted in a hung jury. On the second he was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged, but the supreme court gave him a new trial. The cases then came to Platte county on a change of venue. Foley has had several narrow escapes from being lynched, and for fear of mob violence has been kept in jail at Kansas City most of the time until the cases were sent here.

## MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE BURNS

Five-Story Building and Entire Contents, Including Linotypes and Costly Presses, Go Up in Smoke.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 25.—The five-story building on Fourth street near First avenue, occupied and owned by the Tribune Publishing company, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The first alarm was turned in at 10:40, but before engines could reach the spot, though in the very heart of the city, flames had burst through the roof and were soaring skyward in cones 50 feet high. The fire started in the job room on the second floor and must have been burning since six p. m., as that room was locked from that hour. Nothing was saved, mailing lists, files, account books, contracts, with all the costly presses and type and linotypes were destroyed. Fortunately not a single life was lost nor a man injured. The Tribune was issued this morning as usual, both the Times and Journal having given their afflicted brethren all the assistance possible.

## Temple for Kansas City Masons.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 25.—There is a strong probability that this season will see the 6,000 or more masons of Kansas City in a Masonic temple built especially for them. Negotiations to that end are now in progress. A handsome stone office building ten stories high and about 50x150 feet in size is to be built on the east side near the business center this season, and the plan is for the Masonic bodies to take the five upper stories on a long lease, the rooms being built according to their plan.

## Gomez Lettally Smothered with Roses.

Havana, Feb. 25.—At Buena Vista the train on which Maximo Gomez was traveling to Havana from Matanzas stopped long enough for Gomez and Lee to shake hands. As Gomez stepped from the train at Mariano he was pelted with roses and laurel wreaths until he cried for mercy. It required half an hour for the insurgent troops to extricate their chief from the crowd, which was mad with enthusiasm.

## Would Not Unseat Wheeler.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Representative Parker, of New Jersey, and De Armond, of Missouri, submitted minority reports from the house judiciary committee on the resolution unseating Gen. Wheeler and other members holding army commissions. They declare that the constitution ought to be enforced in a sensible, liberal and practical way and in no technical spirit.

## Alger Says He Will Not Resign.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Secretary Alger returned to Washington yesterday and when asked concerning reports that he intended to resign from the cabinet said that he had never entertained such an idea and that so far as his own disposition was concerned he would remain in the cabinet until the end of the present administration.

## Southern Fruit Damaged by Cold.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 25.—The first authentic and official report on the damage throughout Georgia by the recent cold wave shows that the loss on crops in this state will amount to several millions of dollars. Peaches were nearly all killed in the lower counties as well as a number of young trees, but in the northern counties there is reason to believe there will be a medium crop. Apples have not suffered to any great extent. Plums and some varieties of pears have nearly all been killed. One great protection to grain was the covering of snow which preceded the coldest weather.

## KANSAS CITY'S NEW HALL.

The Fine New Auditorium, Which Has a Seating Capacity of Over 15,000, Formally Dedicated.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 23.—Kansas City's great public Auditorium Convention hall, the second biggest of its kind in the United States, was formally dedicated yesterday. John Philip Sousa, whose band discoursed music for the occasion, declared that, with the exception of the 100,000 people before whom he played at Chicago at the dedication of the world's fair buildings, yesterday's audiences were the greatest he had ever faced. Two concerts were held—one at two o'clock in the afternoon, the other at eight in the evening, a grand ball following. The ball was probably the most brilliant social function ever held in the southwest.

Convention hall is situated at the corner of Thirteenth and Central streets and occupies a piece of ground 314x230 feet in extent. It is two stories in height and is built of native stone, cream brick and terra cotta. The first story is of the renaissance style of architecture and the second story in peristyle form with groups of columns. The building is of bridge construction, being built without inside columns, immense steel trusses supporting the roof. On the first floor is the arena, surrounded by 30 boxes; above these the arena balcony, the colonnade and a capacious roof garden. The building has no stairway, as the points above the arena are reached by inclined planes. The total seating capacity is 15,011 and with standing room is capable of accommodating more than 20,000 people at a time. The building can be emptied in three minutes, so perfect is the system of exits. The building is adaptable and will be used for stock and horse shows, grand concerts, public balls and banquets and conventions. The building cost \$225,000, raised by subscriptions.

## CONFEDERATE PENSIONS.

Gov. Sayers, of Texas, Speaks Some Plain Words to the Veterans of Green's Brigade.

Brenham, Tex., Feb. 24.—In his speech to the veterans of Green's brigade in session here, Gov. Sayers spoke as follows concerning the pension to confederate veterans and widows permitted by an amendment to the state constitution recently adopted:

When the pension law is passed I want you to see that the wagon dogs, camp followers and coffee coolers do not get on the rolls. I will do my best, and I give notice right here that the widows of confederate soldiers must have the preference. I want them to have enough to keep them out of the poor house, off the poor farm and from being paupers. Let the men rustle for themselves. I will be frank with you: if it was not for the widows being entitled to the pensions, and that they need it, I would not let that law go through. I want you to see that no name goes on the rolls that is not entitled to the pension. If the old soldiers do not protect the rolls I will recommend the repeal of the whole thing.

## The Highest Mason Dead.

Cincinnati, Feb. 24.—Col. Enoch T. Carson, aged 77 years, died at his home in this city yesterday afternoon. He had held prominent local and state offices and was surveyor of this port under Lincoln. In 1845 he became a mason and in 1871 was grand commander of the Knights Templar of Ohio. About the same time he was made lieutenant grand commander of the Northern supreme council of the Scottish rite, Thirty-third degree. He was not only one of the oldest, but also the highest in rank in masonry.

## Free Homes League Meets.

Guthrie, Ok., Feb. 24.—The Free Homes league met here yesterday and elected officers for the ensuing year. A resolution was passed indorsing free homes and demanding that congress take such action. The legislature was asked to appropriate \$500 to defray the expenses of the league. The officers chosen were: President, Dick Morgan; secretary, Harry Horner; treasurer, Harry Gilstrap; vice president, T. Little.

## Old Labels on Canned Beef.

Buynrus, O., Feb. 24.—Adj. Schaber, of the Eighth Ohio volunteer regiment, who during the Spanish war handled large quantities of the canned beef provided for the soldiers, says that all the cans bore labels with the figures "1898" printed on them. By soaking the cans these labels could be pulled off, showing an original wrapper with the date "1888," or some other equally ancient period marked on them.

## Olds Gives Particulars.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Gen. Otis today cabled the war department as follows:

Manila, Feb. 24.—Adjutant general, Washington: Determined endeavors to burn the city last night. Buildings fired in three different sections of city. Fires controlled by troops after severe labor. A considerable number of incendiaries shot and a few soldiers wounded. Early this morning a large body of insurgents made a demonstration off McArthur's front near Calocan and were repulsed. Loss of property last night probably \$500,000.—Otis.

## Pay Their Respects to McKinley.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The Kansas delegation in the next house of representatives called upon the president to pay their respects, those present being Messrs. Curtis, Calderhead, Long, Bailey, Miller, Reeder and Bowersock. The delegation also desired to thank the president for the nomination of Judge James R. Gill to succeed Judge Springer on the federal bench in the Indian territory.

## Insanity Causes Insanity.

South McAlester, I. T., Feb. 24.—Two brothers, named Owen and James Meagan, both violently insane, were taken to Chicago yesterday where they have a brother living on Wood street. Owen Meagan had come for the purpose of taking his insane brother home, but became so affected at the sight of his brother's condition that he became insane himself.

## Contract for New Locomotives.

St. Louis, Feb. 24.—The Wabash awarded to the Baldwin, the Richmond and the Rhode Island works a contract for 40 locomotives. Thirty of these will be used in the freight service, four for switching and six for fast passenger service. The passenger engines will have 87-inch drive wheels.

## Succeeds Winnie Davis.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Hayes, the only living daughter of President Jefferson Davis, has been elected honorary regent of the solid south room in the confederate museum, vice her sister, Miss Winnie Davis.