

# Chase County Current.

W.F. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1899.

NO. 23.

## THE BEEF INQUIRY.

### Court Makes Ceremonious Calls and Then Gets Down to Business.

#### The Commanding General Questioned Concerning Two Interviews—Gen. Miles' Qualified Denial—Dr. Daly May Be Examined To-Day.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The Miles court of inquiry yesterday made a good start in its work. Calls of ceremony on the president and the general commanding the army occupied a large part of the forenoon, and immediately thereafter Gen. Nelson A. Miles appeared as the first witness. He and three other army officers summoned as witnesses were examined and disposed of before the court closed its session at three o'clock.

Gen. Miles' testimony, of course, was the feature of the day's proceedings. Col. Frank Michler, his chief of staff, and a gentleman in citizens' clothes who took a seat by the fireplace and gravely watched the course of proceedings, retiring with the general as silently as he had come, accompanied the general to the courtroom.

Gen. Miles appeared in fatigue uniform, rather striking in its contrast to the display of scarfs, buttons and buttons on the full dress uniforms of the court. He submitted to the questioning of Col. Davis, recorder of the court, with equanimity, except for a flash of mingled indignation and irony when he informed the recorder that he was not compelled to "report" to the commissary general of the army. This was in reply to a question as to whether or not he had reported to the commissary department the fact that complaints had been made to him as to the quality of meat being issued to the troops. An instant later Gen. Miles resumed his cool and carefully considered replies to the inquiries of the court.

As indicated by a letter of the adjutant general, read by the recorder for the information of the court, the scope of the inquiry was limited to the allegations of Gen. Miles before the war commission as to the quality of the army beef, "and the matter purporting to have been furnished to the public press by the same official." Only two interviews were called up by the court, the first an interview with a New York Journal representative early in the beef controversy, in which Gen. Miles was quoted as charging that certain chemicals were used in the preservation of the army meat, and another in the New York Herald, under date of February 1, covering about the same ground.

Gen. Miles was very slow and careful in his replies to the recorder's questions on this point. He called attention to the fact that in both instances he was credited in the interviews with refusing to answer certain questions, and insisted that these refusals should be given due weight in considering the questions to which he did reply. He said in the case of the interview of February 1 that he had a letter from the man who wrote the story offering to swear that Gen. Miles had refused to be interviewed, and that the whole story was made up in the office from the writer's general knowledge of the facts. Notwithstanding this, when his final answer was asked as to the authenticity of the interview, Gen. Miles did not specifically deny it, but merely said that it did not quite fairly represent his own opinion in the case. The same qualified denial as to the Journal interview of December 23 was made, leaving the witness on record as not assuming any responsibility for the newspaper statements, but tacitly admitting that there was a good deal in them with which he agreed.

The trend of questions put to the other witnesses of the day—Lieut. Col. Horne, of the Thirteenth cavalry; Lieut. Col. Minor, of the Sixth infantry; and Maj. Jackson, of the Third cavalry—indicated that so long as they agreed with Gen. Miles as to the quality of meat furnished the troops in the field, the only criticism of their position the court had to make was why they had not taken some official steps to have the matter remedied at the time. In every instance the reply was that the circumstances in which the army was placed, in a sickly foreign country, with a large amount of fighting and a great scarcity of transportation on hand, precluded the possibility of any such action. In each case the question was pushed no further on this line.

It was said after the court adjourned that Dr. Daly, whose original "embalmed beef" report was the genesis of the meat controversy, probably would appear at to-day's session.

### Otis Will Be Rewarded.

Washington, Feb. 21.—President McKinley has determined to reward several general officers for gallantry during the Cuban and Philippine operations. No reward can be given to Gen. Otis until after June 16, 1900, unless the army reorganization bill shall pass. Gen. Otis holds only the rank of brigadier general in the regular service. He will be appointed a major general upon the retirement on June 16, 1900, of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, but the president would like to confer promotion upon him sooner, should he have the opportunity to do so.

## NEW USES FOR GLASS.

### Our Consul at Lyons Says Highways Are Being Made of It—May Be Glass Houses at Paris Exposition.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Consul John C. Covert has written from Lyons to the state department an interesting letter upon the new uses of glass. In it he tells of pavements of ceramic stone, or devitrified glass, which have been laid on the principal street thoroughfares in Lyons, and which, under heavy and continuous traffic for several months, have shown no greater deterioration than marks the similar life of stone pavements. He says glass is being made into a material known as ceramocrystal, and is being widely used for buildings and interior decorations, such as cut stone. The new material possesses all the intrinsic qualities, physical and chemical, of glass, except the transparency, and at the same time is made to resist crushing frost, heavy shocks and to stand usage. A proposition to erect glass houses or a luminous palace at the Paris exposition next year will likely be pushed and the building will present completely the possibilities of glass as a structural material.

## BRAVE POST OFFICE CLERK.

### Nephew of the Late Walter Q. Gresham Successfully Resists a Daring Raid by Safe-Crackers.

St. Peter, Minn., Feb. 21.—A daring attempt was made early yesterday morning to burglarize the St. Peter post office, but it was frustrated by the bravery of W. H. Gresham, head clerk in the post office. Gresham sleeps in the office and was awakened by some one entering a window. When discovered the burglar fired five shots, all whizzing close by Gresham's head. Gresham fired twice, the last time striking the burglar and knocking him down, but not seriously wounding him. Gresham then overpowered the burglar and marched him off toward the jail, being joined on the way by the night policeman. The prisoner gave his name as Charles Valentine. He had a complete safe-cracking outfit. Young Gresham is a nephew of the late Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham.

### Gunboat Helena Reaches Manila.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Admiral Dewey has cabled the navy department that the gunboat Helena arrived at Manila this morning with all on board well. The Helena left Boston, November 3. She is the first of the United States vessels built particularly for service in Asiatic waters that has reached that station. Her remarkable light draught enables her to navigate narrow and crooked streams eight feet in depth, while her armament was arranged altogether with a view of preserving order ashore.

### May Invalidate Any Election.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 21.—A serious legal question has developed in the senatorial contest. The legislature held a brief session Saturday, but did not meet in joint session and no senatorial ballot was taken. Many lawyers assert that as the constitution provides that a ballot shall be taken daily during the session until a senator is elected, the failure of that body to take a vote at each session invalidates the whole proceedings, and that now any senator elected will have his title clouded.

### Indebtedly Postponed.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 21.—Dr. H. S. Lowry, defendant in the \$25,000 breach of promise suit on trial in the circuit court, took out a license yesterday to marry Miss Sayde Anderson, daughter of W. J. Anderson, of 3608 Campbell street. When the marriage license was procured it was said to have been the intention of Dr. Lowry and Miss Anderson to be married at once, but through the interposition of friends and relatives, according to the attorneys for Dr. Lowry, the wedding was indefinitely postponed.

### Admiral Schley Defends Himself.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Admiral W. S. Schley, having been granted permission to answer the charges recently made against him in a communication sent to the senate, yesterday handed to the committee on naval affairs his statement in which he disclaims any purpose of controversy with the navy department. He produces letters and telegrams to show that he followed to the letter every instruction from the navy department and Admiral Sampson.

### Completing Railroad in White Pass.

Skagway, Alaska, Feb. 16.—The task of building a railroad along the precipitous side of the canyon from Skagway to the summit of White pass, an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet, has been completed. The event was made the occasion of an exchange of courtesies between the railway and Canadian officials. From the summit to Lake Hennett the work of construction is comparatively easy and the track will be laid in a few weeks.

### Tobacco Trust and Union Labor.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—W. W. Fuller, general counsel for the American and Continental Tobacco companies of New York, made reply to the charge that they were inimical to the interests of organized labor. "We run our business as any individual man does," he insisted on competency and good service and no more. "As a matter of fact probably two-thirds of our 13,000 employes belong to organized labor bodies."

## M'KINLEY SPEAKS.

### Chief Executive Makes a Notable Address at a Boston Banquet.

#### His First Utterance on the Philippine Question Since the Treaty Was Ratified—Islands Not to Be Given Up Until Congress Directs.

Boston, Feb. 17.—President McKinley arrived in Boston yesterday to be the guest of the Home Market club at a banquet in his honor at Mechanics' hall. Messrs. Long, Alger, Bliss, Gage and Smith, of his cabinet, accompanied him, together with Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio. The arrival of the president was the occasion of a great outburst of enthusiasm from the thousands of citizens who lined the streets on the line of the procession from the station to the hotel.

At six o'clock, after the president had rested a few minutes, the bugle sounded announcing that the banquet was ready to be served and the immense company marched into the hall while the band played. The invocation was pronounced by Bishop Mallicote. There was great enthusiasm when the dinner had been concluded and some of the tables removed to make way for chairs. President Plunkett introduced Gov. Wolcott and then Mayor Quincy, who made brief addresses welcoming the president. President McKinley was then introduced and spoke in brief as follows:

I do not know why in the year 1899 this republic has unexpectedly had placed before it the problems which I have just mentioned. They have come and are here and they could not be kept away. Many who were impatient for the conflict a year ago apparently headless of its larger results, were the first to cry out against the treaty, but progress and civilization have come and are here and they could not be kept away. Many who were impatient for the conflict a year ago apparently headless of its larger results, were the first to cry out against the treaty, but progress and civilization have come and are here and they could not be kept away. Many who were impatient for the conflict a year ago apparently headless of its larger results, were the first to cry out against the treaty, but progress and civilization have come and are here and they could not be kept away.

The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, were intrusted to our hands by the war and to that great trust, under the providence of God and the approval of the people, we have committed. It is a trust we have not sought; it is not a trust from which we will flinch. The American people will hold up the hands of their servants at home to whom the presidential debate and the control has brought these problems upon us.

We hear no complaint of the relations created by the war between this government and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. There are some, however, who regard the Philippines as an alien territory, and who speak of various views there may be on this phase of the question there is universal agreement that the Philippines shall not be turned back to Spain. No true American will consent to that. Even if we could, it would be a disgraceful and a degrading thing to have Spain to transfer them to some other power or powers and thus shift our own responsibility. Even if we had had, as we did not have, the power to compel such a transfer, it could not have been made without the most serious international complications.

The future of the Philippine islands is in the hands of the American people. Until they are accepted by the people, the department of this government; could only preserve the peace and protect life and property. That treaty now commits the free and enfranchised Philippines to the guiding hand and the liberating influence of the generous spirit of the uplifting education, of their American masters, but of their American emancipators. No one can tell to-day what is best for them or for us. I know no one at this hour who is wise enough or sufficiently informed to determine what form of government will best subserve their interests and our interests, and our own well being.

I have no light or knowledge not common to my countrymen. I do not prophesy. The present is all-absorbing to me, but I cannot bound my vision by the blood-stained trenches around Manila, where every drop, whether from the victor or the vanquished, is as precious as the life of a Filipino, is anguish to my heart, but by the broad range of future years, when that group of islands, under the impulse of the year just past, shall have become the gems and the jewels of the world, and the people of increasing possibilities, a people redeemed from savage indolence and habits, devoted to the arts of peace, in touch with the commerce and trade of all nations, enjoying the liberating influence of the civil and religious liberties, of education and of homes, and whose children and children's children shall for ages hence bless the American republic because it emancipated and redeemed their fatherland, and set them in the pathway of the world's best civilization.

## EXTRA SESSION VALID.

### Kansas Supreme Court Rules That State Auditor Cole Must Pay Warrants—Contrary to Attorney General's Opinion.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 17.—The supreme court in consultation yesterday announced that it held that the extra session of the state legislature was legal. The opinion will not be handed down for several days, but the writ sued for by Senator Farrelly to force George Cole, auditor of state, to pay his warrants was granted. The opinion, when it is written, it is said, will embody the same points as those covered by Judge Hazen of the district court, in his decision February 7. It will be exactly contrary to the opinion of A. A. Godard, the attorney general. The supreme court decision was unanimous.

### Shortened Breeders' Elect Officers.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 17.—The Missouri and Kansas Shortened Breeders' association closed its two days' meeting yesterday with the re-election of the old officers who are: President, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; vice president for Kansas, George W. Glick, Atchison, Kan.; vice president for Missouri, B. O. Cowan, Newport, Mo.; secretary, W. P. Brush, Kansas City, Mo.; treasurer, John R. Tomson, Dover, Kan. The question of a combination show and sale was left to the executive committee.

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

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

The senate on the 14th debated the McEnery resolution for 34 hours. Senator Bacon (Ga.) offered an amendment, disclaiming any intention of the United States to exercise permanent sovereignty over the Philippine Islands. The vote on the amendment was a tie—29 to 29—and Vice President Hobart cast the deciding vote against the proposition. The McEnery resolution was then adopted by a vote of 25 to 22. The resolution declares that it is not the intention of the United States to annex the islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States, but to establish such a government as will promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of the islands. While the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration by the house the Nicaragua canal bill was offered as an amendment, which caused a warm parliamentary debate on points of order which was not concluded at adjournment.

In the senate on the 15th Senator McEnery (La.) denied that his resolution, adopted the previous day, was introduced in the interest of the sugar growers of the Philippines. A bill was passed extending the "cordial appreciation" of congress to Miss Helen Gould for her patriotic services in the recent war and authorizing the president to present her with a gold medal. The post office appropriation was reported and a bill was afterwards passed providing for the admission of Oscar W. DeLana, one of the Merrimack heroes, into the naval academy as a cadet. After four hours of debate over the attempt to amend the sundry civil appropriation bill by tacking on the Nicaragua canal bill at the tail end the chair ruled the amendment out of order, and on an appeal to the house, the bill was sustained by a vote of 17 to 12. About ten pages of the sundry civil bill were disposed of. Mr. Grosvenor (O.) then presented a resolution fixing February 20 and 21 for the consideration of the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill, which was passed February 21 at four o'clock.

The army reorganization bill was reported to the senate on the 16th by Senator Hawley (Conn.), chairman of the military affairs committee, who gave notice that he would move to reconsider at the earliest practicable time. Senator Cockrell (Mo.), presented a minority report against the bill. The naval personnel bill was taken up and read, but no effort was made to consider it. The military appropriation bill was passed, and the post office appropriation bill was then considered but was not disposed of. Senator Cockrell (Mo.) succeeded in getting the appropriation for the fast mail from Kansas City to New Orleans, which was reported to the house considered the sundry civil bill and the appropriation of \$2,000,000 to pay Spain for the Philippine Islands was taken up under a point of order made by Mr. Wheeler (Ky.). After a long debate the bill was reported to the house. Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) moved to recommit it with instructions to report it back with the Nicaragua canal bill incorporated in it. The senate spent most of the session of the 18th on the post office appropriation bill, but failed to pass it. At four o'clock tributes to the memory of the late Representative Simpkins (Mass.) were pronounced. Several minor bills were passed in the day, among them being two providing for an extension of time to the Arkansas and Northwestern railway and the Gainesville, McAlester & St. Louis railway to construct railroads through the Indian territory and one providing for the sale of the surplus lands on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indian reservations in Kansas. The house spent two hours upon the naval appropriation bill without making any progress and devoted the remainder of the session to enlarging upon the life and public services of the late Representative Northway (O.).

### Spain Wants to Buy Our Wheat.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The lack of a commercial treaty with Spain, the former treaty having been terminated by the war, is not altogether preventing trade between the two countries. United States Consular Agent Mertens, at Valencia, reports that there is a great demand for American wheat. A cargo of 4,000 tons of red winter wheat, which had just arrived there, proved entirely satisfactory, and importers were willing to receive more.

### Seems to Be a Canard.

Christiania, Feb. 20.—The reported finding of the bodies of Herr Andree and his companions on the coast of northern Siberia seems to be a canard. The Finnish professor of the Christiania university has received a telegram from a friend in Krasnoyarsk, which says that after thoroughly investigating the source of information he is convinced that there is no truth whatever in the report.

### Big Day at Columbus, O.

Columbus, O., Feb. 17.—The city was filled with strangers yesterday, there being a double attraction of general interest—the laying of the cornerstone of the new \$300,000 addition to the state house and the reunion of the members of the Seventy-third general assembly. The cornerstone exercises took place at two p. m., when Gov. Bushnell laid the stone.

### Exports Continue Large.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The total exports of merchandise from the United States in January, 1899, were \$115,515,954, as compared with \$108,426,674 in January, 1898, and the imports \$58,472,315, against \$50,827,714 in 1898, making an excess of exports over imports for January, 1899, of \$57,693,469, compared with an excess of exports in January, 1898, of \$57,598,960.

### Philippine Gets Another Word.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 16.—Today a beautiful sword and Bible, purchased by the Sunday school children of Texas, were presented to Commodore John W. Philip, who commanded the battleship Texas during the war with Spain.

## CERTAIN OF VICTORY.

### Senator James K. Jones on the Democratic Outlook.

#### Says That Issues Will Be the Same Next Year as They Were in 1896—Predictions from Last Year's Elections.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, in an authorized interview to-day was asked if in his opinion the democratic national convention of next year would reaffirm the Chicago platform. He said:

"To say that the next democratic national convention will reaffirm the platform taken by the convention in 1896 is to assert what every candid man, even slightly familiar with existing facts, knows to be true. It is as certain as anything human can be that the question of bimetallicism will be the leading issue in the campaign next year. And it is reasonable to expect that the majority of the people will next time declare for the party which means what it says and will redeem its pledges, and that they will not again be tricked into casting their votes in favor of the enemies of the principles in which they believe."

"On what grounds do you base your hopes for success next year?" was asked. "Some of the reasons why I am strongly hopeful of the future of our cause are as follows: In the campaign of 1896 both parties declared for bimetallicism, and the republicans for independent action by the United States; the republicans for an international agreement, which they pledged themselves to promote."

"On being asked if he believed that the cause of bimetallicism was improving, he said:

"There are as many believers in bimetallicism to-day in the United States as there ever were, and all these doubters are now convinced that the only way to accomplish bimetallicism is through the action of the democratic party. The great effort to stop the fall of prices—the shrinkage of business resulting from these great evils, without doing injustice or injury to any class or business, is being more and more understood, and compared with the results of our former campaign of 1896—whether dictated by ignorance or venality—cannot succeed against the arguments and the plainness of simple justice, when the people have time to fairly weigh the arguments and form a deliberate judgment."

"There was great unrest and dissatisfaction in 1896 throughout the country, resulting from falling prices and shrinking values. The republican party promised that if they were entrusted with power all this would be changed, and that prosperity and high prices would be the result. Mr. McKinley and the gold press now assure the country that we have prosperity. There is quite a boom in stock speculation in Wall street, but Wall street is not the country, as we believe. A great famine and a short crop of wheat all over the world, except in the United States, naturally raised the price of wheat while these conditions lasted, and the beneficent effect of this increase in the price of wheat is still widely felt. The beneficial effects of this temporary advance in the price of a single article, which was so marked in short periods, are continued, and are likely to stimulate a desire for a return to that condition permanently and an extension of it to all other products. This is our purpose, and was our purpose in 1896, when the republican party denounced any effort to increase prices as a crime."

Asked how he accounted for the activity in business, he answered:

"There has been necessarily an increased demand for labor within the last few months, as the result of the withdrawal of large numbers of American citizens from the ordinary walks of life to be employed in the army, whose places have to be filled. There has also been an increased activity in and a demand for all products which were necessary to the maintenance and support of a large army. But all these causes are in the very nature of things temporary, and all of us know that they must pass away with the end of the conditions which brought them into life. Making due allowance for the influence of these three causes, on the present condition of the country, there is to-day as much dissatisfaction and as much cause for it as there was in 1896. No relief was or is to be expected under republican management, except such as comes by famine abroad and war at home. A condition of constantly falling general prices is everywhere recognized as a condition of distress and hard times, and speculation excitement in Wall street does not change this. We believe that a small volume of money forces prices down, hence we have urged the coinage of our silver as well as of our gold—not only to check this grinding fall in prices, but to promote steadily advancing prices."

"Then you think that the Chicago platform is gaining ground?"

"I most certainly do. In the elections of last year the principles of that platform were not the leading and exclusive issues in all sections of the country. They were partially obscured in many states and districts. The question of bimetallicism, the republican effort to retire the greenbacks and to confer upon the national banks the absolute control of the volume of paper money, and to surrender the country to the trusts, were, in many sections, for the time being, lost sight of in the excitement of the war and its resulting questions; and in others they were sidetracked by efforts to substitute local issues in their stead. The result was a great loss of interest and a large falling off in the vote, with apparently unfavorable results to the democratic party. In Colorado, where national issues were at the front and dominant, the interest in the election was intense, the vote large and our majority overwhelming. In states where it was stated, whether truly or not, that there was an intention on the part of the democratic managers to sidetrack the great issue, with the purpose of ultimately bringing the party in national convention back to the practice of shuffling and evasion, so long persisted in by both political parties, and still kept up by the republicans, the interest was not great, the vote was not full, and the results were not conclusive. There was, however, one great and valuable result—all reasonable men are now satisfied that straddling and dodging are not popular. The next democratic national convention will speak out again in the same clear, unequivocal terms, and in the same lines that it did in 1896. Of this there is no doubt, the assertions of the republican gold press with whom the wish is father to the thought, to the contrary notwithstanding."

## FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

### The Assembly of Deputies and Senators Elect M. Loubet as Faure's Successor—His Public Career.

Paris, Feb. 20.—M. Loubet was elected president of the French republic to succeed the late Felix Faure by the assembly of deputies and senators Saturday afternoon. There were only two candidates, M. Loubet, moderate republican, and M. Meline, conservative. Loubet received 483 votes against 270 for Meline.

### Public Life of the New President.

M. Emile Loubet, the new president of France, was born at Marsanne in the department of the Drome, December 31, 1838. He began his parliamentary career in 1876, when he was elected a deputy from Montelimar as a moderate republican. He was re-elected to the chamber in 1881, and was minister of public works in the short-lived Thiers cabinet. In 1891 M. Loubet was commissioned by the president to form a cabinet, which he did, taking the portfolio of minister of the interior. In the cabinet formed by M. Loubet there were many dissensions over labor troubles which were arising in France at the time, and which Loubet tried to adjust without much success. In the course of the agitation a bomb was exploded in Paris which resulted in the death of 700 people. The crime was traced to the anarchists and the excitement occasioned by the disturbances extended to the chamber of deputies, where a violent attack was made against the policy of Loubet and his associates. After a long debate a vote of confidence in the ministry was finally passed, a large majority supporting M. Loubet. The next day the latter's measure for repressing disturbances was passed, as was also a second vote of confidence. These troubles were no sooner adjusted than the Panama canal revelations occasioned a new outbreak against the cabinet and brought on another vote of confidence in which the government was not supported and M. Loubet and his cabinet resigned. In 1898 M. Loubet was elected president of the senate, and was re-elected to that post in January of last year.

## SENATOR JONES INTERVIEWED.

### The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee Says the Party Will Reaffirm the Chicago Platform.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, in an authorized interview Saturday was asked if in his opinion the democratic national convention of next year would reaffirm the Chicago platform. He said:

"To say that the next democratic national convention will reaffirm the platform taken by the convention in 1896 is to assert what every candid man, even slightly familiar with existing facts, knows to be true. It is as certain as anything human can be that the question of bimetallicism will be the leading issue in the campaign next year. And it is reasonable to expect that the majority of the people will next time declare for the party which means what it says and will redeem its pledges, and that they will not again be tricked into casting their votes in favor of the enemies of the principles in which they believe."

When asked whether he thought that the Chicago platform was gaining ground he said:

"I most certainly do. In the elections of last year the principles of that platform were not the leading and exclusive issues in all sections of the country. They were partially obscured in many states and districts. The question of bimetallicism, the republican effort to retire the greenbacks and to confer upon the national banks the absolute control of the volume of paper money, and to surrender the country to the trusts, were, in many sections, for the time being, lost sight of in the excitement of the war and its resulting questions. The result was a great loss of interest and a large falling off in the vote, with apparently unfavorable results to the democratic party. All reasonable men are now satisfied that straddling and dodging are not popular. The next democratic national convention will speak out again in the same clear, unequivocal terms and in the same manner and in the same lines that it did in 1896."

## Nexton's Success or Must Be Elected.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 20.—Capt. H. Torrance, of Minneapolis, judge advocate general of the national G. A. R. organization, has made his decision in the matter of the disputed succession to the national commandery made vacant by the death of Col. Sexton. The decision is that a successor must be elected; that there is no promotion in the G. A. R. through death. Capt. Torrance holds that the executive committee of the national council has full power to elect the commander.

## Street Railway Viaduct in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 20.—The Metropolitan Street Railway company has secured consent of the property owners on Eighth street for the long-talked-of Eighth street viaduct. The structure is to be a long bridge of steels, extending on Eighth street from Walnut street over Main street and Delaware street to Wall street, to carry the Ninth street and Independence avenue cars through the Eighth street tunnel to the Union depot, and it is to cost \$150,000.

## Wanted Their Money Back.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—A riot, in which 2,000 men, women and children took part, occurred yesterday at the Star theater and before the police arrived the interior of the theater had been badly damaged. Scenery which was to have been used in the presentation of a play had been tied up by legal proceedings, and after the audience had waited for the curtain to go up, many began to clamor for the return of their money. This was refused at the box office, which started the trouble.

## Snowslide 100 Feet Deep.

Telluride, Col., Feb. 20.—A tremendous snowslide came down the side of Yellow mountain, near Ophir, and killed one man and practically destroyed the Caribon concentrating plant. The slide was plainly visible from the town of Ophir, and those who saw it say it was the largest they ever witnessed, it apparently being about 100 feet deep and more than a quarter of a mile wide.

## THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

### The Boss of Myall Blocks

By Morley Roberts

ON THINKING it over, I am inclined to believe that, of all men I ever knew in New South Wales—or, for the matter of that, in Australia—the worst was Mat Gregory, the manager of the Myall Blocks station. Just as all the humorous yarns are attributed to Jacky Dow, late of Togganuin, so all the brutalities and insults are given to Gregory—that is to say, the honors are even between him and Tyson, who is really not so bad a sort as the sundowning fraternity are apt to make out.

For certainly Mat Gregory, or "Savage Ginger," as some called him, from his wild hair and redder beard, was a hard man, if he was a good manager. And as Simpson, who owned Myall Blocks, made at least \$30,000 out of that station alone in a good year, it was not without justice that he was esteemed a good man from the employers' and capitalists' point of view. But he knew sheep, horses and cattle a little better than he knew men, and consequently he had a bad name among those who worked for him. He could drive a man to death just as anyone can ride a horse to death, but he wanted the knack of getting men to lay themselves out for his service. There was no one who loved him or even liked him, and pride in the station itself was a nonexistent quality.

I knew this because I worked for him myself, and when I was boundary-riding, on an outstation on the line of fence between us and the next station east, I found it a little annoying to be pitted by the other boundary rider whenever we met.

"How's Old Ginger?" he used to ask, "and are you pickled by now?"

But, fortunately, I saw very little of him, and he left before I did. It happened this way, according to what I was told: Mat Gregory went up to the Northern Blocks, and stayed there savaging the superintendent for about three days, and making everyone wish he were dead. For, of course, nothing was right. He was the kind of boss who will go into matters with a storekeeper, and finding half an ounce of tea short, dock the responsible man. And if it was half an ounce over he would slate him for robbing the hands. And yet he was a regular daylight robber himself.

However, at the end of three days he went off south again, and before he had ridden ten miles he came up with a little rough old chap, riding a beast of a broken-down crock not worth a pannikin of flour. His clothes had never been good, but now they were ragged and sunburned, and his very hat was full of holes. But Mat ranged up alongside him and said "Good day" very civilly for him. He was, maybe, pleased with the jar he had given the North Block lot. Anyhow, he slung the traveler "Good day," and made as if he would chum in with him for the length of one of the big paddocks.

"Day to you," said the traveler, who was a strong, wiry old boy, with grizzled eyebrows that hung over his eyes. "Are you traveling down to Myall Blocks station?" queried Matt.

"I am so," answered the old man, coldly, "and farther, too—very likely."

"It's a very fine station, this?" said Mat.

"Not so bad," answered the traveler.

"Do you know how many sheep run on it?"

"Two hundred thousand and two hundred and five, by the last count," said Mat, feeling quite good and proud of the job.

"What? No more?" asked the old man.

"And how many more do you want?" asked Mat, quite surprised and not a little snake-headed. "Ain't that enough for a rusty old sundowner that never owned more of a sheep than a lump of mutton—and mebbe stolen at that?" said Mat.

"Be civil," said the old man. "How many sheep do you own, or are you a boundary rider?"

"You rusty old whaler!" he roared.

"So I'm to be civil to you, am I? A boundary rider, indeed! I'm the manager of this run. I'm Matthew Gregory, that's known from Adelaide to Sydney, and from—"

"You might be rich by the way you brag about yourself," said the old boy, with a sneer. "So you're only manager?"

"And what are you?" asked Mat, frowning with rage. "You might be old Jim Gleeson, I should think. Only you ain't."

For Jim Gleeson was the richest man between Wilcannia and the Bogan, and a deal further than that.

And Mat galloped off in a fury. He found a wire broken near the second fence from the home station, and, riding in, discharged the boundary rider who was responsible.

Just about sundown the old chap with whom he had had the quarrel came riding past. So Mat went out and shouted over to the storekeeper:

"Don't give that old ruffian any flour, and, Jack,—this was to a roustabout cutting firewood—"you go up to the cook double quick and tell him not to give the scrapings of a frying pan to him."

But the old chap stopped Jack as he was going up to the men's hut on his errand.

"Nice boss, that of yours!" he exclaimed.

"Ain't he just?" said Jack.

"Do you like him?"

"Do we?" asked Jack, angrily. But

he did what he was told, all the same. And then, to get even with Ginger, he took the best part of a leg of mutton and half a hatful of tea and went out with it. He dodged round the back of the stables and came on the old boy riding along easy.

"I say!" said Jack, and the other pulled up.

"What is it? What's the matter?"

"I got this stuff from the cook," said Jack. "And three miles down the road, on the left, beyond the little clump down the fence, there's good water and a good bite of grass."

"You're a fine young fellow, you are," said the old man. "It's a pity you are not a manager. Would you like a better job?"

"Rather; but good jobs are scarce."

"Not so scarce as good men," nodded the traveler. "Will you be here in a fortnight? I'm coming back, maybe, and I might hear of something."

"I shall be here," said the boy; "that is, if I don't get shot out."

"You stay," grunted the old man. And he ambled off slowly and awkwardly.

Two days afterward the junior partner of Davies, Davies & Curwin, of Melbourne, whose name was Grey, went into his senior partner's room with a long telegram.

"This is a queer start," he said.

"What?"

"A telegram from Mr. Gleeson," said Grey, "and a rum one at that."

"Read it."

And Grey read it out:

"Hunt up Simpson, of North Myall, and see if the station is in the market. If it is, close without delay and send the agreement to sell, etc., up to me at once. If not for sale, offer him anything at all in reason. Don't stop at £10,000 above the market price. And find out if there is any agreement between him and his manager.—James Gleeson, Hay."

And Grey went off. He did not come back till four. But he was triumphant, for he had struck Simpson at the ripe time, and North Myall belonged to Jim Gleeson.

"You can get me a two-horse buggy to go up to North Myall in the morning," said a ragged old man, sitting in the bar of the Colonial at Hay. "And let it be a good turnout," he chuckled, amiably.

On the fourth day, after a long drive through the gray plains dotted very sparsely with dwarf box and bourse, he came to the south gate of North Myall.

He went through a long plain of a paddock, ten miles square, and he met a man on horseback at the next gate.

"Which way are you traveling?" asked the cheerful old man.

"South," answered the man. "I've just got my discharge from Myall Blocks."

"Do you want a job?" asked the man in the buggy. "If you do, I'll hire you."

And five miles further he met Jack,



"I DISCHARGE YOU!"

the boy who had given him a meal, coming along. The old chap pulled up.

"I thought I told you to wait a week or two before you left."

"I couldn't do it," said Jack, grinning. "That bully of a Gregory—"

"Never mind Gregory," said his friend; "slung your blankets in behind and jump up and drive me. I hire you right now."

And Jack climbed in.

And so they came up to Myall. Almost the first man they met was Gregory, who had come in with his black horse foaming. He saw the boundary rider first.

"What are you doing here?" he shouted. "You got your money. Off with you!"

"You go to blazes!" said the man. And before Gregory caught his breath he saw Jack, and then his eyes lighted on the face of the ragged, sardonic old chap who had told him to be civil.

"You—," said Gregory; but before he could get any further Gleeson nudged Jack, who whipped up the horses and drove them at a gallop right down to the house. And Gleeson got out to find Gregory running after him. But Gleeson was on the steps first.

"I own this station, Mr. Gregory," he said. "I bought it last Wednesday. Make up your accounts and get your horse. I discharge you."

"You're mad," shouted Ginger, who had suddenly turned pallid. "Who are you?"

"I'm Jim Gleeson, that's who I am," said the old man. "And for once I'm very glad to be a millionaire. There's not much pleasure in it, but if I never get any other pleasure from it than this, it's worth it. Put up the horses, Jack, and come here again to look through Mr. Gregory's accounts. I can't read." For he knew how to savage a man himself, when he wanted to. And turning to the boundary rider, he said:

"Just see that things go on as usual, my man. The new manager will be here to-morrow. And the next one shall be Jack, if he's any good."

But that last sentence was to himself. —From "Strong Men and True," a Collection of Short Stories by Morley Roberts.

## A GREAT CRIME.

McKinley's Election Brought About by Coercion and Corruption.

In a recent address Rev. Burt Estes Howard, the noted Congregational preacher of Los Angeles, Cal., said:

"No policy was ever adopted in the history of the world that savored more of the sophistry that a good end justified a corrupt means. It is like playing the harlot to obtain money to put on the collection plate. Do not tell me that the men who manipulated that great fund for buying votes, the men who intimidated and coerced by threats of various calamities the poor voter who was forced to make merchandise of his manhood in order to hold his position and save his little ones from starvation; do not tell me that these men who subverted the fundamental principles of a republican form of government, the right of independent suffrage and the free choice of those who shall rule over us, believe in republican institutions. They do not. They believe that they have found something better than a democracy. They have bartered the legacy of our forefathers for financial and commercial despotism."

"If some man would declare that this talk of coercion is false, he must go to some one else besides me to find a patient and credulous listener to his lying preaching. Was I not approached in my own study, with subtle threatnings and insinuations? Was I not myself told that should I vote for that princely soul, whom I am proud to call my friend, William Jennings Bryan, whom any man may call his friend, for he is the friend of man rather than of parties, was I not told that, should I vote for him, my church would lose the patronage of certain influential men who were intending to become a part of my congregation?"

"Aye, was I not insulted and humiliated by being requested by certain individuals, who shall be forever nameless, to take my ballot on election day, my ballot, the sacred credentials of my manhood and of my citizenship, the emblem of that holy sacrament of political fellowship in civic liberty, the sign and seal of that divine birthright which marked me as a freeman among freemen, that I should take that badge of my own personal independence and show it, already marked for the ballot box, to certain republicans who were designated and assure them that I would cast it for William McKinley? Think of it, men! What did I say? I said this: 'You go back to the men who sent you here and tell them that this is my reply: "Gentlemen, d—n you!"' (Great cheering.) And if ever such language is permissible that was the time. It was not the minister, but the man, who spoke, and the man is always larger than his calling."

"From that day I registered a solemn vow that so long as the republican party was dominated by such a policy I would never vote its ticket. And I will not, so help me God. Nor will I vote for any party which attempts to prostitute my manhood. I have never made this statement public before. I make it now in order that some of my friends may understand my position and the reasons which impel me to take it. Men, am I wrong? Shall anything stand higher in any man's estimation than his own honor?"

"Compared with the crime of 1896, when a direct blow was made at the very foundation of our republican institutions, the 'crime of 1873' is as nothing. What does it signify, the raising of that immense corruption fund? What does this openly avowed participation of the railroads and of great corporate bodies and trusts in national and state politics indicate? These things indicate not only a conspiracy on the part of the captains of industry, and the owners of great monopolies and the shrewd operators in finance to manipulate the affairs of state and our political institutions for their own advantage, but that the leaders of a great party, the commercial and moneyed magnates of this mighty country have lost faith in the fundamental principles of the republic, have ceased from their allegiance to the institutions of our governmental system and have determined to substitute for the free functions of democracy the iron rule of a financial and commercial despotism."

**Imperialistic Pleasures.**

A dispatch from Washington announces that preparations are being made for an official investigation into our new West Indian possessions. The secretary of war, Mr. Alger, has invited the members of the senate and house military committees to take their wives and accompany him on a tour through the West Indies. They will visit Porto Rico and Cuba. The party will sail from New York March 6, which is immediately after the adjournment of congress, on the steamship Berlin and will be gone until April 1. The party will live on the steamer during the entire journey and make short trips into the interior of Cuba and Porto Rico. Thus those in position to enjoy these things are quick to seize the pleasures of imperialism at public expense.—Utica Observer.

The administration of William McKinley has already fastened an annual public expenditure upon them of not less than \$150,000,000 a year more than any previous administration, and it may reach over \$200,000,000. In fact, if the war revenue tax is continued, which it will have to be to make good the revenue deficits of the Dingley tariff, the additional annual cost of maintaining the government will be close on to \$300,000,000. The country has a few thousand islands, which are not self-sustaining, and an additional force of 75,000 men for military purposes to show for it all.—Kansas City Times.

The evidence that a boom has really set in in this country is shown by the high prices that are being paid for election to the United States senate.—Peoria (Ill.) Herald.

## TIME FOR THEM TO SPEAK.

The Republican Administration Adds Treachery to Evasion of Duty.

The treaty of peace has been ratified. The "traitors," "copperheads" and "obstructionists" no longer stand in the way of progress. Is it not time that the administration should declare to the people of this country its policy respecting the Philippine archipelago? Are we not entitled to know, either from the white house or from the senate chamber, just what is to be done with the islands? Is there any longer an excuse for concealment or delay?

The question is an important one. It involves momentous consequences. We are to continue on a war footing indefinitely—paying heavy taxes for the maintenance of a large army—or we are to revert gradually to the status quo ante bellum, devoting ourselves to commerce instead of conquest. We should know at once which policy we are to follow. We have no such knowledge now.

William McKinley is the leader of his party—at least he is supposed to be. Can anyone, from his contradictory declarations, form an idea of the republican party's policy with regard to the Philippines? A year and a half ago he declared officially that territorial aggression would be a crime. In September of this year he adopted the policy he once denounced and through his commissioners at Paris demanded and secured from Spain the cession of the entire Philippine archipelago. Three months ago he proclaimed to the Filipinos that they were to be made subjects of the American republic—"benevolently assimilated," as he preferred to put it. Yet a week later his personal organ in Chicago, reinforced by Senator Foraker in Washington, explicitly denied that there was any intention to "assimilate" the Filipinos against their will. Is anything to be made of this jumble of contradictions—affirmations one week, denials the next? Why shouldn't the president speak?

Or, if the president won't speak, why shouldn't the senate speak for him? We have heard from the senate a great deal of fervid patriotic oratory during the last five weeks. Appeals have been made to the loyalty of anti-expansion senators. The old flag has been waved as persistently as if an appropriation bill were under discussion. "Ratify the treaty as patriotic Americans" has been the cry, and it has been responded to. Yet now that the treaty has been ratified there is no disposition manifest to define the policy of the government in the Philippines.

Surely this is a cowardly and pitiful attitude to be assumed by a party which claims to have behind it the great majority of the people—democrats as well as republicans. All that is needed is a simple declaration from the president or from the senate. Are we to keep the Philippines temporarily or permanently? Is territorial aggression a crime or is it not? Are we to lick war stamps until the end of time or are we some day to return to the comfortable if inglorious task of filling our own business, leaving the Filipinos, the Cubans and all the other barbarians on earth to take care of themselves?

Isn't there manhood enough in the national administration to face the question and make a plain answer once for all?—Chicago Chronicle.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

—Deficit without imperialism, \$150,000,000. With imperialism, what will the harvest be?—Utica Observer.

—It happens that Gen. Engan isn't like the man who doesn't stand in with the administration.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

—Senator Hanna's marine bounty bill looks like a new scheme to extract gold from sea water. Frauds keep on as long as the people are suckers.—St. Louis Republic.

—Not one private soldier was called before the war investigating commission. The private soldier got the proof of the pudding by eating it and his testimony was not wanted.—Kansas City Times.

—An Ohio man has a plan to improve the American flag. This was to have been expected. Under the administration of Hanna and McKinley, also of Ohio, we have outgrown the declaration of independence and the constitution, and a new edition of the stars and stripes is consequently in order.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

—Our soldiers must get used to slaughtering human beings by wholesale and shedding blood in rivers, and the American people at home must get used to reading about it, for it is an inevitable accompaniment of the policy of imperialism and conquest of territory upon which the administration has entered with such apparent determination and gusto.—Wheeling Register.

—More than \$850,000,000 worth of the exports of the country last year were the products of the farm, and in the aggregate they held first place in the country's foreign commerce. The tariff has been patting itself on the back for the commercial expansion, but it seems that, after all, it is chiefly the unprotected farmer who is carrying the flag around the world.—Philadelphia Record.

—Before the end of the administration it will be covered with the disgrace of having permitted more steals and more jobbery than any that went before it. The men who nominated McKinley at St. Louis knew what they were about. The president, in whose power it is to prevent the steals and the jobbery, cannot stand in the background and expect the responsibility and the odium to fall only on his appointees. He must bear his share of it, and his share is a large one.—Denver News.

## CARLOS IN THE BULL RING.

A Perilous Adventure of the King of Portugal in His Youth.

Before he became a benedict, Dom Carlos was passionately fond of the excitement of the bull ring, which he would enter incognito, not as a spectator, but to take an active part in the dangerous game. Now, in the Portuguese method of bullfighting neither bulls nor horses are killed, and to prevent the possibility of a bull goring a horse which he may happen to corner, his horns are covered with padded guards. One element of danger which is present in the Spanish method is thus removed from the Portuguese rings; though even without this particular peril there are plenty of short cuts to the other world left open to the daring. Now, Dom Carlos is nothing if not brave, so when one of the court beauties rallied him on taking the poor animal at a disadvantage, and thoughtlessly dared him to face a bull with sharp, unguarded horns, the king gallantly replied that he would do so at the next bull fight, and invited the scoffer to witness his or the bull's triumph from the royal box. Now, the regulations of the ring strictly enjoin that no bull is to be fought in Portugal "with points unbled;" but, in face of a royal wish, regulations have a way of becoming elastic. Orders were given, therefore, that a bull was to be admitted to the arena in full, untrammelled possession of all his natural weapons, offensive and defensive. Dom Carlos took his stand before the swinging doors and waited with the filled darts ready in his hand for the bull to charge. There was a bellow and a scurry, and then a tornado of quivering brown limbs and glancing horns made for the place where the present king of Portugal was standing. But a bull rarely charges home at the first attempt, and this one did as others do. It stopped, snorted angrily and threw up the sand with its front hoofs.

The king waved his arms, made a feint to lure it on, and then, as it charged again, sprang to one side to avoid it; but in the very act of his spring slipped on a wet place left by the watering hose—and fell! The whole audience rose with a simultaneous cry of horror, for though Dom Carlos, of course, fought incognito, everyone knew who the too bold banderillero was. Another fighter waved his red cape in the bull's face; the animal's attention was diverted for a second, and the king rose. The bull saw the movement, and taking no further notice of the enticingly waved cape made once more for his first adversary. It was run, king, run bull to the barriers, and, fortunately for his country, the king won—by inches. As his majesty's heels cleared the timbers of the barricade the bull's horns knocked splinters out of the woodwork a few inches below. "Yes," concluded Dom Carlos, with a smile, "I fancy I did those 25 yards or so in very good time. And then, with a downward glance of self-criticism, he added, "I don't think I should stand much of a chance if I had to do the same thing now. Do you?" I looked at the Norfolk jacket clad figure of his majesty, and I felt that even to gratify a king I could not honestly say "yes."

—Cassell's Magazine.

## TRADE IN SMALL THINGS.

Some Little Articles That Make a Large Showing in the Commerce of the World.

One would think that almost any country could raise all the eggs its people consume. Some of the largest countries, however, import an enormous number of eggs. It takes about a billion and a half of eggs every year to supply the demand in Great Britain and Ireland, besides all the eggs that are produced there. Forty per cent. of the eggs consumed in the United Kingdom are brought from 20 foreign lands, including several of the British colonies.

Germany comes next to Great Britain as the largest consumer of eggs in Europe. Her imports are a little over a billion and a half a year, and she is obliged to pay for \$16,000,000 to \$19,000,000 a year for the eggs she buys from other countries. The reason why Germany does not produce enough eggs for her own consumption is that the dampness of the country causes large mortality among chickens, and, besides, large districts are occupied by extensive estates, where the peasantry live in villages, which prevents them from keeping a large number of hens.

Japan is now using a great many eggs, though very few are produced in the country. As they are very much cheaper in China, the eggs Japan uses are almost all imported from that country.

Russia is the largest exporter of eggs. The number sent from that country in 1896 was 1,475,000,000, of which 289,000,000 were shipped to the United Kingdom.

The manufacture of matches in Germany has become so important an industry that the factories are now using every year about 5,500,000 cubic feet of aspen wood, of which about three-fifths is imported from Russia.

Bavaria alone has 26 lead-pencil factories, which employ from 9,000 to 10,000 workmen and produce on an average 4,320,000 lead-pencils and crayons each week. It is a curious fact that the use of German lead-pencils in all the public offices and schools of France is forbidden by law.—N. Y. Sun.

## Timing a Lightning-Flash.

By means of a photograph made with a vibrating lens, Mr. F. H. Glew, of London, has calculated the time of a lightning flash. It comes out one-nineteenth of a second. The calculation is based upon the multiple image in the photographs and the rate of vibration of the lens. The time applies, of course, only to the particular flash that was photographed.—Youth's Companion.

## "Evil Dispositions

Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In older people, the aftermath of irregular living shows itself in bilious conditions, a heavy head, a foul mouth, a general bad feeling.

It is the blood, the impure blood, friends, which is the real cause. Purify that with Hood's Sarsaparilla and happiness will reign in your family.

**Blood Poison.**—I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept it and was entirely cured. I could go on the housetops and shout about it." Mrs. J. T. WILLIAMS, Carbondale, Pa.

**Scrofula Sores.**—My baby at two months had scrofula sores on cheek and arm. Local applications and physicians' medicine did little or no good. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him permanently. He is now four, with smooth fair skin." Mrs. S. S. WOOTEN, Farmington, Del.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

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

**HE DID NOT HAVE IT.**

How a Jostling Judge Salted Down a Delightfully Fresh Young Man.

William Lightfoot Vischer tells this characteristic story of Hon. Isaac Parker, famous as the terrible judge at Fort Smith, Ark., who probably sentenced more men to be executed than any other judge that ever lived. This was not, however, because he was so unrelentingly severe, but because he had the hardest and most numerous lot of criminals to deal with that ever came within the jurisdiction of such an official. One day when there was an unusually large batch of culprits to be sentenced, the judge looked compassionately over his spectacles at one young scamp, and said:

"In consideration of the youth and inexperience of this prisoner I shall let him off with a fine of \$50."

Before the judge had done speaking the very fresh young man coolly stretched his right leg and ran his hand into his trousers' pocket on one side, remarking nonchalantly as he did so:

"That's all hunky, judge; I've got that much right here in my jeans."

"And one year in the penitentiary," concluded the judge. Then looking over at the convict in a quizzical sort of way, he added: "Do you happen to have that in your jeans?"

—Woman's Home Companion.

A genial person is one who laughs heartily when he hears a funny story a second time.—Atechison Globe.

"Do you know of a good fortune teller?" "Yes; Bradstreet or Dun."—Vogue.

## MISSOURI'S WAR GOVERNOR

Restored By Pe-ru-na.



GOVERNOR T. C. FLETCHER.

Hon. Thomas C. Fletcher, the noted war Governor of the State of Missouri, is a great friend of Pe-ru-na. He writes: The Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—For years I have been afflicted with chronic catarrh, which has gone through my whole system, and no one knows the torture and misery I have passed through. My doctor has prescribed various remedies, and I have never found any relief until I was persuaded by a friend to use Dr. Hartman's Pe-ru-na. After the use of one bottle I feel like a new man. It also cured me of a dropping I had in my throat, and built my system up generally. To those who are suffering with catarrh I take pleasure in recommending your great medicine. Very respectfully,

Thomas C. Fletcher.

Every thing that affects the welfare of the people is a legitimate subject of comment to the real statesman. The statesman is not a narrow man. It is the politician who is narrow. The true statesman looks out on the world as it is, and seeks, as far as is in his power, to remedy evils and encourage the good.

Catarrh in its various forms is rapidly becoming a national curse. An unobtainable remedy has been discovered by Dr. Hartman. This remedy has been thoroughly tested during the past forty years. Prominent men have come to know its virtues and are making public utterances on the subject. To save the country we must save the people. To save the people we must protect them from disease. The disease that is at once the most prevalent and stubborn of cure is catarrh.

**DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY:** gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S BROS., 501 C, Atlanta, Ga.

## MANY LIVES RUINED.

Why Bright Young Men Should Decline to Enter Politics.

Very Few Men in Public Life Are Happy or Even Have Glimpses of Happiness in the Future.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Every two years, when the congress expires, we witness the departure of friends, many of them never to be seen again, for when the congressmen go back to private life they seldom have opportunity to enter it again.

One young man, who has been in the house of representatives for six years, to-day referred to his retirement pathetically, saying: "I am only 28 years old, and my future is behind me. If I had known what I was going into I would never have tried to come to congress. I have spent six years of my life uselessly. They are gone, and they have been empty years."

"Of course, if I could have been re-elected for another term I might have amounted to something. But it takes at least six years of hard work for a man to secure recognition and be regarded in the house of representatives as a fixture. After that it is all smooth sailing, because the other old members gather around the fellows who are expected to stay, and they give up good committee places, and extend legislative courtesies which new members cannot obtain, and for which they have no hope."

"But I could not gain the coveted fourth term. I was left at the polls, and now, while yet a young man, I am a back number. I shall try for the nomination in 1900, and if I get it I shall make as strong a fight as possible, knowing that if I win I will be fixed solidly in my district. That is the only hope for me now, and that I hope I shall diligently pursue."

Poor fellow! He is now pursuing an ignis fatuus. He will waste another two years of his life seeking to return to congress; and he will be disappointed. When the people turn down a young man they do it intentionally, and usually permanently. This young man has usually but one show out of a thousand to get back, and so enamored of congressional life is he that he will take that one chance, be defeated and then live on regarding his life as a wreck. But if he were to drop politics and go to work in his profession, the law, he might achieve distinction and win fortune, because he has more than ordinary ability and educational acquirements.

He is poor, and has within a couple of years taken out himself a wife, so that he cannot afford to invest all of his earnings in the political raffle. It is possible that his wife may wean him from the political ambition which leads him and lures him to the tempting of fate. In her success will be his only hope of future success and happiness.

But there is another man in congress, about to retire, who views the matter differently. It is Hon. Sam M. Clark, of Keokuk, Ia., who says: "I have of late years been glad that I was unable to come to congress when I was a young man. At that time, 30 years ago, my ambitions were checked; older and wiser politicians turned me down, and hence I was obliged to remain at home. "Since reaching mature age I have looked back with complacency upon



HON. S. M. CLARK.  
(Glad That He Received Honors Late in Life.)

that result. If I had been sent to congress 30 years ago I would have been given a couple of terms, and then I would have been left at home, because that is the custom of the country. In that event I should have spent the past 30 years bewailing my fate, and secretly abusing the people for not keeping me to the front where I might have achieved distinction.

"But the people were kind to me; kinder than they knew. They kept me in congress until I was 57 years old, and then they gave me four years in the national house of representatives. Thus I round out my career in a gratifying manner. It is much better to receive honors later in life, because they are the more appreciated, after having been so long withheld."

What a world of philosophy of life there is in the contrast of the experiences of the young man and the old man who come to congress. In these two experiences the reader may see the folly and wisdom of politics. Here is a young man whose future is clouded with gloom. Here is a mature man whose future is lighted with the rainbow hues of content.

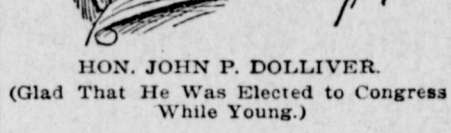
One morning as Congressman DOLLIVER, Iowa's noted orator, was coming east on an express train, Senator ELKINS, the millionaire senator from West Virginia, entered the same car and engaged the western man in conversation. Finally he said: "Dolliver, why do you remain in congress as a poor man? You are growing older all the time, and one of these days your people will turn you out, and you will be a poor old gray-

beard with no visible means of support. Why don't you go to work and make money first and then go back to congress? That's what I did."

With but little reflection Mr. Dolliver responded: "That is well enough for you, but I am not familiar with the modern methods of lawful larceny, and I could never become a rich man."

The millionaire senator laughed heartily at this home thrust sally, which was not intended to be offensive, and he said: "All right, my boy, keep on with your oratory and remain in your poverty, and one of these days you will at least thank me for having given you good advice."

And it was good advice, too. In the higher political and social world money is king. At all of the white house receptions, at all of the diplomatic dinners, at all of the public functions of senators and representatives, at all of the prominent hotels the men of wealth move as royalty moves. The men and women about them pass smirkingly by, bowing low; and the waiters and waitresses salaam before the rich men and women as to princes and princesses. Therefore, if young men who are ambitious for political honors would start right they would first worship at the shrine of Mammon, and gather together



HON. JOHN P. DOLLIVER.  
(Glad That He Was Elected to Congress While Young.)

er some thousands of dollars; and increase them to millions, if possible. Then they can break into political life and keep to the front as long as their money lasts.

Concerning the rich men in congress there is a generally mistaken opinion throughout the country. Particularly is this true concerning the rich men of the senate. It seldom happens that any man born rich secures election to that body. The rich men who are to be found in the senate are usually self-made men, who began life poor, and accumulated riches by their own frugality, industry and superior sagacity. For example, there have been Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan; Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania; Senator Hale, of Maine; Senator Platt, of New York; Senator Brice, of Ohio, and others who might be named in the same category.

Senator Depew, of New York, as he has himself said, began life with nothing but a clear head and honest hands. He is a product of our soil and of our institutions. Now that he has acquired fame and riches, his ambition has led him to go to the senate, and the great state of New York is proud to thus honor him.

Senator-elect Clark, of Montana, is probably the richest man ever elected to the senate, but he began life as a very poor boy. He educated himself, taught schools in Connecticut, went west to Iowa, where he farmed awhile, taught school awhile, and then went out to Colorado and Montana seeking his fortune in the hills, as a prospector and miner. Having accumulated wealth, and having become a many times millionaire, he turned his ambitious eye on the senate, and the legislature of Montana has honored him by an election to that august body.

Men who thus begin at the bottom of the ladder of life have a right to aspire to seats in the senate, or even to the presidency; and we cannot find fault with them nor suspect their motives for political preferment, solely because they have been able to acquire wealth, while we have not been favored with the faculty which enables men to become rich. After having been a senator for 18 years, from the state of Kansas, John J. Ingalls was retired to private life. In a lecture delivered in this city, shortly after his retirement, Senator Ingalls said:

"The money-making faculty is given to but few men, and we who have not that faculty can never become rich, no matter how hard we may try. For example, Jay Gould and I began life at about the same time, and with apparently the same opportunities. But there was a big difference. He had the money-making faculty and I had not. Consequently Jay Gould is a millionaire and I am a statesman out of a job."

While the morals to be drawn from these incidents may be valuable, particularly to ambitious young men who intend to go into politics, the writer can give even a better pointer out of years of experience in observing statesmen come and go. The wise thing for the ambitious young man to do will be to give up all idea of politics and stick to private business. There is probably no stratum of human life in which there are so many disappointments, so many heart burnings, so many wrongs committed, so many acts of ingratitude, as in political life. Very few politicians are happy, or have glimpses of happiness for the future.

SMITH D. FRY.

**Best of Proof.**  
"And you say you gave me no encouragement?"  
"That is what I said."  
"No encouragement? Why, even your father thought it all settled."  
"My father? What proof have you of your extraordinary statement?"  
"Proof? The best of proof. He borrows money from me!" — Cleveland Plain Dealer.



## GOVERNMENT ROADS.

Their Construction Eloquenty Urged for Social, Business and Educational Reasons.

The argument that it is the duty, and within the province, of the general government to undertake road building quite as much as internal improvements is not frequently advanced. It has recently been brought forward by Col. J. B. Killebrew, of Nashville, who says some interesting things about it.

In the first place he claims that the undertaking would be a proper one, as the constitution permits the construction of "post roads," and this he thinks may be construed "so as to include all roads made for carrying mails," which



A PLEASANT HIGHWAY.  
(An Ideal Scene Near Peekskill, N. Y.)

would enable the government to "undertake a very comprehensive system of road building." If an amount equal to that now paid for pensions, say \$150,000,000, were expended annually on the roads, it would cost the entire population but two dollars each, and "a county covering, say, 500 square miles, with a population of 25,000, would receive annually for the building of roads \$50,000. This continued for ten years would grade, macadamize and gravel every road in an average county of this area. . . . Is there a single person now using the highways of the country, or whose business is in any way affected by the traffic on the highways, who would not be willing to pay as much for good roads as he now pays for the war with Spain?"

"The revenue bill passed by the last session of congress, in order to raise funds for carrying on the war, promises to yield a much larger income than will be needed for war expenses. Broadly stated, it may be said that the people of the country do not feel these war taxes, and if this bill should be continued in effect, and the surplus revenue to the extent of, say, \$150,000,000 a year be voted to the improvement of the roads throughout the country, the agricultural interests of every section would be revolutionized, farm life would become popular, and a vast upward movement would be given to every phase and feature of the business, social and educational life of America."

**WIDE TIRE TESTIMONY.**  
Here is Some Which Comes All the Way from Australia, and is Quite Convincing.

Testimony on the value of wide tires comes from all sections of the globe. A correspondent of a paper in Sydney describes a road in which heavily-laden wagons with narrow tires sank "half-spoke deep, and in places to their wheel hubs," and yet a load of five tons carried on six-inch tires sank but two to four inches in the worst places. In dry weather, he says, the roads are cut up by narrow tires until the dust is a foot deep, and then the rain will not make the dust set hard again.

Good material for roads is gravel, "but no gravel loads of ten and twelve tons on three and four inch tires. An experienced teamster will not speak about the tonnage his team can draw. He will say: 'I think the road will carry five tons' or more, as the case might be. I have heard road superintendents say that enormous sums of money could be saved annually if broad tires were used. The only objection I have heard raised against the wide tires is that they do not fit into the ruts cut by the narrow ones, which makes the draught heavier upon the team. That is partially true, but the ruts would not be cut if all the wagons had wide tires. Portable engines varying from six to eight horsepower and weighing five tons and over are drawn by lighter teams than wagons which, with their loads, would not weigh more. This is owing to the broad tires already used on engines. The ash pans on engines are seldom more than about ten inches from the ground, but, owing to the wide tires, these engines seldom bog deep enough to allow the pans to touch the ground." — North American Horticulturist.

**Not a Very Bad Idea.**  
In the paper written by Mayor Jones, of Toledo, for the recent road convention in St. Louis, it was said that the millionaires should be educated to spend their idle millions in improving the highways, thus furnishing work for the unemployed; that if all idle money were utilized in building good roads, no one need be idle for the next six years, and that at the end of that time "the whole country would be a veritable elysium; field and all could enjoy a year's rest."

## INTENSIVE CULTURE.

When Applied to Vegetable Gardening It is Almost Certain to Prove Profitable.

A method of intensive culture which has made some money for me is to plow a plot of ground in the fall, and manure it heavily during the winter, then harrow it in the spring, as soon as I can work the ground, and with a one-horse-corn planter plant the earliest varieties of peas in rows 2½ feet apart. I cultivate the peas with a horse and cultivator until some time in May, when I plant early corn with the corn planter between each alternate row of peas, leaving alternate rows vacant, from which to pick the peas. The peas are marketed the last of June, when the vines are removed from the ground. By this time the corn will have made quite a large growth, and the space between the rows can be cultivated and set to celery, cabbages, turnips or potted strawberry plants; or Hubbard squash can be planted in the corn rows the last of May, and the vines will occupy the ground between the rows of corn after the peas have been removed. Another profitable combination of crops is to grow early bunch onions from sets, and follow them with a second crop of celery, cabbages or cauliflower.

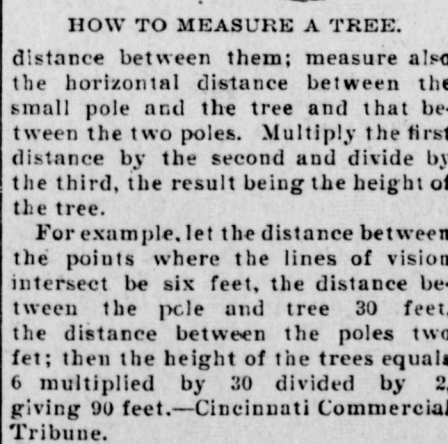
What to plant and how to plant depend on one's soil and market. I realize that if I describe methods of culture which are a success under certain conditions, others will try them where the conditions are not the same and fail to get good results.

The amateur in gardening should be satisfied to go slow, and not plant extensively until he has gained experience by planting small plots. In market gardening, as in other occupations, it is the trained workman who is a "hustler" that "gets there." — W. H. Jenkins, in *Vick's*.

## MEASURING A TREE.

A Simple But Reliable Rule for Estimating the Height of Standing Timber.

There are various methods employed in determining the height of a standing tree; of these the geometrical method may be recommended for its simplicity and sufficient accuracy. At some distance from the tree, where both top and base are readily visible, place a pole from four to five feet long (SF) perpendicularly in the ground; put in the ground another and longer pole (DE) at some distance from the first one, and so that the poles and tree are situated in the same vertical plane. Sight from the top of the smaller pole the base and the top of the tree and note the points where your lines of vision intersect the longer pole; measure the



## ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The plum and cherry require a little pruning.

Even continuous cropping of fruit will gradually exhaust the fertility.

Where a branch is removed the cutting should be close, leaving no stub.

Apply plenty of well-rotted manure in the garden during the winter.

Cut back slim wood before the buds start; better fruit will be secured.

Save up the wood ashes to use as a top dressing when planting in the spring.

Pears budded on the quince are said to be dwarfed; they never make large trees.

The apple, pear, quince and thorn can be grafted on one another with varying success.

In the garden plant or sow everything in long rows, so that the cultivator can be used.

It rarely pays to fill up an old orchard with young trees; better select a new location. The old trees have exhausted the old site, more or less. — St. Louis Republic.

**State Roads in New Jersey.**

New Jersey built 85 miles of road under state supervision, last year. The total cost of roads constructed under the state aid law since its passage in 1893 has been \$565,826. The roads now petitioned for have a mileage of 426, and it is estimated that it will cost to construct them \$1,472,429.12. The state's share of this cost would be \$500,000, so that under the annual appropriation of \$100,000 it would take five years before all these roads could be built. The state road commissioner thinks the legislature should increase the appropriation to \$300,000.

## CARL DUNDER

He Relates His Experience With a Phonograph

Copyright, 1898.  
By CHARLES B. LEWIS.

It was my son Shake who comes by me one day and says:

"Fadder, when you vhas dead we shall grief for you and be awful sorry." Vhelli, dot vhas all right, and she brings tears to my eyes. Shake vhas a good boy, and if he likes to go by a horse-race I don't say nothings. By und by he says:

"When you haf been dead one thousand years we like to hear your voice again. You don't come back to us from der grave, but if we hear your voice it makes us feel tickled."

"How vhas dot?" I says.

"It vhas dot phonograph," says Shake. "Don't you know, fadder, dot if you talk or sing into dot phonograph she keeps your voice one thousand years. It vhas wonderful."

I don't believe her, of course, but I go down town mit Shake and he shows me all about it. It vhas a big surprise on me. I speak in dot phonograph and by und by he speaks back to me. It seems to me like some ghosts, and I vhas afraid of her, but Shake laughs and jumps around and says she vhas all K. O., and so I tells dot man to send a machine oop to my house. He vhas glad to do so, and he says if I don't haf more fun dan mit seven goats he don't charge a cent. Shake knows how to work dot phonograph and when we get her home I sit down for two hours and sing and talk. Dot vhas all laid oop, und I vhas glad. My friend, Hans Schmidt, he comes in und talks, too, und der old woman talks, und my friend, Peter Kleinfeldt, he sings und speaks. In two days my son Shake he comes to me und says:

"Fadder, if we vhas in der swim we must give a phonograph party. Dot vhas all der style shust now."

"How vhas he?" I says.

"She vhas to show off dot phonograph. I work him all right, und eaf-

friendt, Hans Schmidt, vhas a gay old sport, a masher und a blik. It makes me pich into Peter Littlefield und call him a thief, und it winds me oop by saying dot Sing-Sing vhas by home. I vhas so mad I like to go oafar und kick dot machine all to pieces, but my friendt, Hans Schmidt, he stops me und says:

"You vhill sit down some more! If you vhas some villains to disguise der pooblic like to know about her!"

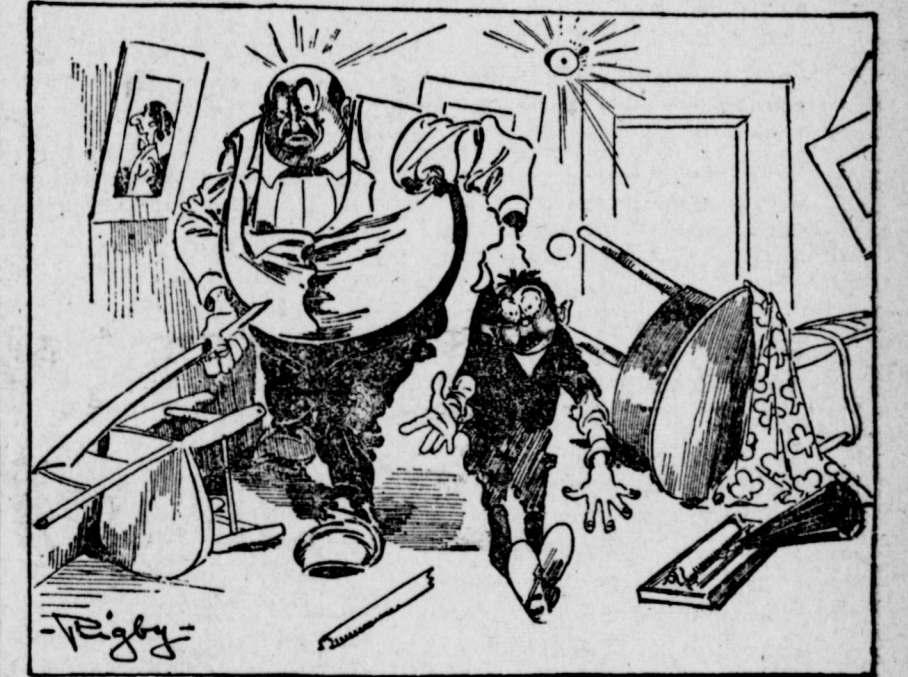
Und den Shake he puts in und says dot he hears me speak a poem into dot machine at 12 o'clock at night, und he vhill now bring him out to eaferybody. It vhas true dot I speak a poem. He vhas called "Lingen On Der Rhine," und it vhas my favorite. I haf tears in my eyes ash I speak him. It vhas all right to haf him come out like I talk, but she don't it. It vhas like some drucken men standing on der corner und yelling und swearing und mixing things all oop. Dot machine speaks sooch awful language dot eaferybody turns pale, und when I calls to Shake to stop her my friendt, Hans Schmidt, wafes his hand to me und says:

"Carl Dunder, you keep quiet! I vhas your friendt for 14 years, und it vhas a wonder you don't cut my throat for two shillings! Keep it oop, Shake!"

Und Shake vhas so tickled he can't stand still. Dot phonograph makes fun of my old woman, und of Hans Schmidt und Peter Kleinfeldt—und all my friendts. It sings "Yankee Doodle" for dot "Sweet By und By," und it makes me swear und blow around und be a bad man. By und by he says:

"Hello, you Dutch duifers, how you vhas. Maybe you shall go home before I kick you out!"

Eaferybody goes right avhay, und my old woman falls down und wants to die. Shake, he like to go avhay, too, but I catch him by der neck und say:



"UND I LICK DOT BOY."

erybody shall hear all dot singing und talking. I like to see if it vhas all right before you vhas dead."

Vhelli, dot seems all right to me, und so we haf some ice cream und beer und pretzels, und more ash twenty peoples vhas invited. Eaferybody feels good, und Shake stands out like a little man und explains all about her. It vhas der greatest machine on earth. He vhas bigger ash Napoleon or Christopher Columbus. If des Spanish haf dot machine at Manila Dewey vhas gone oop in two minutes. If Blanco haf him in Havana we shall not take Cuba in one hooneered years. Shake makes it all so nice dot if he ask me to go und see a boxing match I gif him two dollars for a front seat. When he don't speak any more he says:

"We shall now listen to dot song of 'Der Sweet By Und By,' ash sung by my fadder two days ago. I like to haf eaferybody keep still und shed some tears."

Shake stands back und der machine goes off, und in ten seconds my hair stands oop. It vhas some songs dot I never heard. It vhas all about how I met some young woman by der moonlight under der cider-mill, und how my heart vhas breaking if she don't fly avhay mit me. Und then she ends oop dot song makes me say dot my old woman vhas cross-eyed und bald-headed, und I like her to fall down a well. Eaferybody looks at me, und can't make him out, und der old woman says she vhill see me later about dot moonlight business. I try to stop Shake, but he goes ahead und says:

"We shall now listen to another song by dot same fadder. She vhas called: 'Dose Harbor Lights Vhas Burning.'"

If anybody vhas crying when she vhas finished it vhas all right!"

Dot machine goes again, und dot song vhas all about an old sport who put his last dollar on a game of poker, und though he held three aces he vhas bluffed out by a man mit only a pair of tens. Eaferybody turns und looks at me again, und Mrs. Dunder fails to crying und says it vhas better if I hang myself in der woodshed. I can't see how she vhas, und I wave my hand at Shake to stop her, but he only smiles und says:

"Maybe dot singing vhas enough for one evening. I shall now let dot machine speak to you."

Und dot speaking almost knocked me out. Dot machine yells und whoops und swears like some pirates: It makes me call names on myself. It makes me swear at her old woman und der preacher, und it makes me say dat my good

"My son, I vhill now speak some more into dot phonograph. She vhas a wonderful machine. I like to speak to her dot I have a son Shake."

"Yes, fadder."

"Und dot son Shake he likes to play some tricks on his fadder."

"It vhas all some shokes, fadder."

"Yes, I know. I speak to dot machine und say it vhas all some shokes. You vhas a shoker und dot machine vhas a shoker. It vhas, hal hal hal!"

"How you mean, fadder?"

"Shust like dis, my son, und I lick dot boy till somebody rings der bell for fire, und den I throw dot machine out in der alley und go oopstairs und say to Mrs. Dunder:

"Vhelli, when I vhas dead one thousand years you don't hear my voice und feel tickled. Dot machine vhas a liar. Shake vhas a rascal, und if somebody comes around here mit a fire-escape ora burglar alarm I vhill kill him so quick dot he don't speak two words!"

**Bicycle Worth a Fortune.**

A gun factory in Vienna, Austria, is said to have the distinction of making the costliest bicycle in the world. The owner of the "wheel" of fabulous value is a South African diamond king, who has agreed to pay \$275,000 for the remarkable machine. The South African millionaire was so impressed with the beauty of the frame when it was on exhibition at the last Vienna exposition that he bought it and ordered it set with precious stones. The bicycle is to be a present to his wife on her next birthday. It is a mass of jewels, chiefly diamonds.

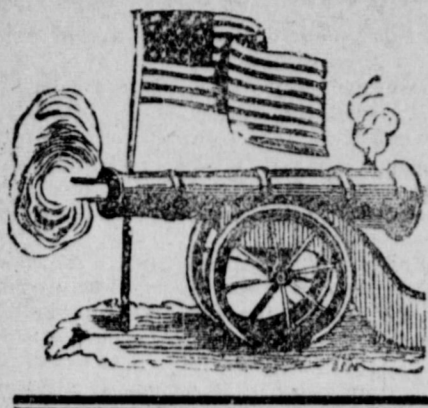
**Nutrient in Common Foods.**

Following is a list of the foods and the percentage of nutrient they contain: Cucumbers, 2; melons, 3; boiled turnips, 4½; milk, 7; cabbage, 7½; currants, 10; whipped eggs, 13; beets, 14; apples, 16; peaches, 20; boiled codfish, 21; broiled venison, 22; potatoes, 22½; fried veal, 24; roast pork, 24; roast poultry, 26; beef, 26; grapes, 27; plums, 29; broiled mutton, 30; oatmeal porridge, 75; rye bread, 79; boiled beans, 87; boiled rice, 88; barley bread, 88; wheat bread, 90; baked corn bread, 91; boiled barley, 92; butter, 93; boiled peas, 93; raw oils, 94.

**If You Smoke a Pipe.**

Smoking a pipe of medium size, says a statistician, a man blows out of his mouth every time he fills the bowl 700 smoke clouds. If he smokes four pipes a day for 20 years he blows 20,400,000 smoke clouds.

The Chase County Courant,  
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher  
Issued every Thursday.  
Official Paper of City & County



Had the French army, at the close of the American rebellion, been sent to the United States to teach us how to govern ourselves, would they not have met a better reception than the Filipinos have tried to give us? The cases are almost parallel.—Eureka Messenger.

It is shameful the way that President McKinley degraded Gen. Egan by relieving him from all duty for six years on full pay, \$5,500 per year. We have several country editors in mind who would consider it a favor to be treated in that way.—Sterling Democrat.

Leavenworth county at the present time has a federal prison, a United States supreme court judge, a United States circuit court judge, two United States senators, a regular army post, a United States fort, a national soldiers' home, a federal building, a state penitentiary and D. R. Anthony. If there is anything else Leavenworth would like, all it has to do is to pass up its plate. It may have missed something on the menu.—Burlington Independent.

Anyone who does not know that there are two generals at Manila named Otis is liable to get mixed up in reading the dispatches regarding the war operations. Maj. Gen. Elwood S. Otis is the officer in command of the entire army. Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, editor of the Los Angeles Times, is in command of the brigade which includes the Twentieth Kansas, the Thirtieth artillery and a Montana regiment. It was this brigade which successfully stormed the Filipinos' entrenchment at Calocan.

Even if we were a Republican we would be an anti-expansionist. If there is anything in the theory of Republican protection, expansion is wrong. Sugar is one of the principal articles of revenue and our becoming owners of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba eventually, all great sugar producing countries, sugar will hereafter be admitted free of duty at our ports of entry. It also discriminates against our laboring men and beet and cane growers. Americans cannot compete with cheap tropical labor nor can our farmers get the benefit of foreign competition. What article will we now tax to make up this deficiency.—West-phalia Times.

**ENEMIES OF THE MASSES.**  
To suppress the will of the people by force of arms the Republican party, to day the pliant tool of plutocracy, stands ready to provide the classes with a trained army against the people, an army under the direction of an administration which itself is the creature of the classes. The bill has passed the senate, but it surely will the next, for through the lamentable indolence of the people a sufficiently large majority in the service of plutocracy will be found in both houses of the next congress to carry out the demands of the classes and to smother the protest of the people.—Denver Post.

One of the striking evidences as to the direction in which we are going is furnished by the apparently authoritative announcement of a recent dispatch that this con- gress, just drawing to a close, will knock the four preceding \$1,000,

000,000 congresses into a speechless condition by making its record as a \$1,500,000,000 congress. The total of the appropriations is stated at \$1,507,000,000. 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 workingman's wages in comparison with the glories of spending hundreds of millions for imperialism?—Eureka Messenger.

Protection against foreign manufacturers, protection in the shape of bounties for goods exported or made, protection in the shape of special privileges under state laws, are all equally pernicious in their effects. If the manufacturers of steel rails can sell their goods in China in competition against English makers, what good does a protective tariff do him? If not a dollar of duty is collected on wheat, corn, oats or other farm products, imported into the United States, in what way is the farmer helped by protection? These are not partisan questions by any means. They are matters of great importance. The law that protects a trust is against the public in every case. It is high time that farmers and workingmen begin to study these things in the broad light of full information as to their effects on him.—Farm News, Springfield, Ohio.

What matter it to the poor Filipino who has "bitten the dust" whether the war now being waged is in the "cause of humanity" or for the "acquisition of foreign territory," or is what President McKinley at one time designated as "criminal aggression"? Does it make death come any easier to be shot down by an American soldier with a Krog-Jorgeson rifle, than if shot by a Spaniard with a Mauser rifle? Is the Spanish civilization of four hundred years standing being adopted as a standard of morals by enlightened Americans? Which demonstrates the higher civilization, that of Spain, in the killing and maiming of an inferior people to compel them to pay tribute to a monarchy or that of the United States in the prosecution of a more vigorous warfare in the cause of "humanity"—killing thousands as compared to hundreds killed by Spain? Is it a higher civilization that buys a job lot of 8 to 9 million people (giving \$20,000,000 therefor or about \$2.50 a head) and when they refuse to do the bidding of the new master, to shoot them down in cold blood? than that which obtained before the war of the rebellion wherein individual ownership was permitted but murder prohibited? Is it a higher civilization to kill and maim by the most approved instruments of war, to subjugate an obstreperous race, than it was in ante bellum days to apply the blacksnake to an occasional miscreant? Did that "relic of barbarism," that permitted corporal punishment of a slave blacken the fair fame of this, the most enlightened nation on the face of the globe? while the killing of a people by hundreds and thousands shed lustre upon the same nation? If the United States takes up a war of oppression where "brutal Spain" left off, does that war, prosecuted even more mercilessly, advance or retard the world's civilization? These are pertinent questions; ponder them well.—Newton Journal

**"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 here gave him my word, he then revealed his parentage who thought him dead. "Now give me your word that you will send my body home, but don't tell 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.

**A CHICKEN CIRCUS.**  
A little nonsense now and then may be indulged in without detriment to the moral character or moral standing. If one wants a little amusement in company with his chickens, and to enjoy a little laughter, it will strengthen digestion when one of these chickens turns heels upward on the dinner table. It is better than pepsin tablets taken after meals. Go to the chicken yards with a bucket of corn and take a position in the center of an imaginary circle about thirty feet in diameter, and throw a little corn—two or three dozen kernels—to the circumference of the circle; just as this is about devoured throw a similar amount four or five feet from the first; the chickens will rush to it. You then throw still another similar portion about five feet from the second, and thus proceed around again and again, round and round until feeding is completed. Follow this process once a day for a week, always traversing the circle in the same direction and soon the fowls will start the circus every time you appear, corn or no corn, and after a little more drilling they will give you a circus whenever called on. All that is necessary will be to go through a sort of pantomime with hand and arms in imitation of throwing corn. It will be amusing to see them take up the circuit running over each other, apparently for the sole purpose of amusing you, or anyone who may be present. It will soon disgust the fowls if you call upon them to furnish amusement without reward. Therefore after every satisfactory performance they must be given a rotary feed. While this is going on it would impress an onlooker with the presumption that chickens have sense, whereas they have as little as any known animal, and even less sense than some people who try to raise chickens. This is not claimed to be an invention of the writer. Buchanan, a once famous game breeder of Chappel Hill, Texas, put us on to the chicken circus, and we have had it in operation many times since.—Poultry Farmer.

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

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.

**NOTICE.**  
Active solicitors wanted everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with a friend, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila. Contains for agents a beautiful set of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Cash on order. Drop all ready-made war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**  
**PATENTS**  
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the  
**Scientific American.**  
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 per year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.  
**MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York**  
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Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.  
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.  
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.  
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.  
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.  
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Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.  
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.  
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.  
Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WYANDOTTES**  
Are the most practical of all fowls. As year round layers they cannot be beaten and as dressed poultry they have no rival. We breed the White Plymouth Rocks and the Silver Laced Wyandottes according to the requirements of the Standard of Perfection as the following list of prizes won will show. Winners of 1st prize, 11 seconds, 11 thirds and 4 thirds at Kansas City and Jackson county shows in 1897. Winners of 2 firsts, 8 seconds and 9 thirds at the same shows this season, and also several handsome special prizes. We also breed Buff Cochins Bantams. Send for circular giving all information. First class breeder, \$2 to \$5 each, singly. Eggs, \$2 per setting.  
**CAPP & CO., PROPS.,**  
Westport Poultry Yards,  
Mention the Courant.  
708 Gibraltar Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Jan 26 6mos

**GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!**  
We have secured valuable claims in the  
**Famous Gold Fields of Alaska.**

Hon. Chas. D. Rogers, of Juneau, Clerk of the U. S. District Court of Alaska, has staked out claims for this Company in the Sheep Creek Basin and Whale Bay Districts of Alaska.  
**North-American Mining & Developing Co.**  
Capital, \$5000,000. Shares, \$1 each  
**PAID AND NON-ASSURABLE.**  
This Company Gives the Poor Man a Chance as well as the Rich  
**NOW IS THE TIME!**

To invest your money, \$1.00 will buy one share of stock in the best now before our stock advances in price. Not less than five shares will be sold. We have the best known men in America as Directors in this Company. Therefore your money is as safe with us as with your bank. Send money by Post-Office order, or registered mail, and you will receive stock by return mail.  
North-American Mining and developing Company, Juneau, Alaska, Write for prospectus to the

**North-American Mining And Developing Company**  
23 UNION SQUARE,  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.  
Agents wanted everywhere to sell our stock.

**McCLURE'S MAGAZINE**  
\$1.00 a year - - - - - 10c, a copy  
**FOR 1899**  
Among the special features are  
A NEW SERIAL BY RUDYARD KIPLING  
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Life in the Deepest Mines  
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They will come from such writers as  
Rudyard Kipling Robert Barr Sarah Orne Jewett  
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We shall publish a number of very striking stories by new writers, and also a number of those short, crisp, dramatic episodes from real life which our readers have come to know as a special feature of McCLURE'S.  
**THE S. S. McCLURE COMPANY**  
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**NEXT TO A DAILY THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL**  
For the Farmers of Kansas.  
**THE LEGISLATURE.**

A subscription to The Semi-Weekly Capital now will secure the best and most complete report of the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature which will appear in any paper published in or out of the State.  
The war with Spain has emphasized that a weekly newspaper, for general news, is too slow for the up-to-date, progressive farmer. Thousands who could not take a daily have secured in

**The Semi-Weekly Capital**  
a complete summary of the news of the war, besides all the other news of the world, especially everything happening within the borders of Kansas. The settlement of the controversy with Spain and the introduction of American government in the newly acquired territory, together with the great political campaign now on in Kansas, will afford a great fund of interesting news and information. Subscribers to the Semi-Weekly Capital will receive it all at the same cost as an ordinary weekly paper. Sample copy free upon request.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL AND THE CHASE COUNTY COURANT**  
For One Year  
For the very low price of \$2 00.  
Address The Courant

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

**LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**  
Mention the Courant.  
**B. F. NEAL,**  
BREEDER OF  
**BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**  
Score from 88 1/2 to 93 1/2. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting, and two for \$2.25.  
**R. C. B. LECHORNS**  
Score, 90 to 92 1/2. Won three firsts, one second and one third premium at the one year show, all firsts at Garden City. Eggs, \$2.00 per sitting. All eggs guaranteed.

**PIT GAMES.**  
Show me an Irish Blue: farm raised and free from good. Eggs, \$3.00 per sitting. Young Stock for sale. Write for prices.  
**GARDEN CITY, KANS.**  
Mention the Courant.  
**E. D. TAYLOR,**  
BREEDER OF  
**Golden Wyandottes**  
AND  
**PARTRIDGE COCHINS**

I have for sale 4 or 5 Golden Wyandotte cockerels; price, \$4 to \$5. Pullet, \$2 to \$3. Five or six Partridge Cochins cockerels, at \$5, each. Pullet, \$2 to \$3.  
The Golden Wyandotte male from which I bred last year, is from H. D. Mason & Sons, Fulton, N. Y., and the female is from the McKee strain, and my Partridge Cochins are from a trio for which I paid \$25.00, last year, and are from imported birds, of the year before. All of my birds are prize winners wherever shown.  
Golden Wyandotte eggs, \$2.00 per setting; \$3.00 for two settings.  
Partridge Cochins eggs, \$4.00 per setting.  
**INDEPENDENCE, MO.**  
Feb 2-3 mos. Mention the Courant.

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

**YOU WILL FIND**  
**CAMPBELL'S**  
**HUNT AND**  
**ADAMS**  
**LIVE STOCK SALESMEN**  
**RELIABLE.**  
MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION  
MONEY RETURNED TO RESPONDENTS  
WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR TRADE

**Dr. HENDERSON**  
101 and 103 W. 8th St.,  
**KANSAS CITY, MO.**  
The Oldest in Area and Longest Located.  
A Regular Graduate in Medicine,  
Over 28 Years' Special Practice.

Authorized by the State to treat **CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.**  
Cure guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No deception from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from gain or brokerage. No medicines sent C. O. D., only by agreement. Charges low. Over 40,000 cases cured. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.  
**Seminal Weakness.** The results of youthful folly and Sexual Debility. Loss and excessive—causing losses by dreams or with the urine, pimples and blotches on the face, rashes of blood to the head, pains in back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, impotence, etc., cured for life. I can stop night losses, restore sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts, and make you fit for marriage.  
**Stricture** Radically cured with a new and infallible Home Treatment. No in-digestible cathartics, no pain, no detention from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed.  
**VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, PHIMOSIS** and all kinds of permanently cured or money refunded.  
**BOOK** for both sexes—66 pages, 24 pictures from life, with full description of above diseases—their effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6 cents in stamps. You should read this book for the information it contains.  
N. B.—State cases and ask for list of questions. Free Museum of Anatomy, for men only.

**CANCER** positively cured; no knife used, no pain, no detention from business. Write for information. Piles cured without pain. No pay accepted until cured; consultation free. Write for testimonials. Dr. E. G. SMITH, 10th & Main St., Kansas City, Mo.  
**Wanted—An Idea** Who can think, protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$100 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1899.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall... of the... of the...

Terms: per year, \$1.50 cash in advance...

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and various routes like Atchafalaya, Cottonwood Falls, etc.

C. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and various routes like Atchafalaya, Cottonwood Falls, etc.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Table listing county officers: Representative, Treasurer, Clerk, etc.

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80. Meets first and third...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Henry Bonwell was down to Emporia, Friday. Robert McCrum, of Strong City, has the grippe.

W. F. Dunlap, of Strong City, is again able to be about, after a severe attack of la grippe. Sheriff McAllum was down to Emporia last week, serving paper in the Brandley case.

Miss Clara Rettiger has been retained by Postmaster Pettit, of Strong City, as an assistant postmaster, a fitting tribute to her popularity, and capability to fill the position.

M. M. S. POUL FENCE advertisement with logo and text: Patented July 21, 1896. TRADE MARK. Patented July 6, 1897.

50 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 1/4 as a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts, Rail, etc.

Washington's Birthday. For the last two weeks the Ladies Social Union have put forth every effort to give an entertainment to the public in honor of the birth of Washington that would be fitting to the day and appreciated by the patrons.

Why is it, so many stores are dead during what is known as the dull season of the year? That these are dull seasons no one can deny, but because trade is dull why should we fold our hands and refrain from making any effort to get the trade that is to be had?

George Maule is digging a well, and having rock hauled for the foundation of a residence opposite Geo. W. Crum's, in Strong City.

News has been received in this city, of the death of Mr. B. H. Burton, who passed peacefully away, at his home at Willows, Cal., at one time a merchant in Strong City, and a most highly respected citizen of Chase county.

Married, on Saturday, February 11, 1899, in this city, by Probate Judge Matt McDonald, Mr. William Odell, of Florence, Kansas, and Miss Nannie Folsom, of Russell, Arkansas.

RED MEN'S GRAND JUBILEE: Neosho Tribe No. 4 Improved Order of Red Men, at Emporia, will give a grand jubilee week of entertainments at Emporia, beginning Monday, May 1, 1899, and closing the following Saturday.

TEACHERS MEETING. Program for the Teachers' Association to be held at Eldorado, Kansas, February 25, 1899.

COMING. Dr. Vincent is again in the lecture field and the High School has secured him for Thursday evening, February 23, 1899.

KANSAS COTTON. Four cars of cotton from Columbus, Kan., arrived in this city today. It is on its way to Japan.

CAUSED BY SICKNESS. UNION HOTEL—For sale, trade or rent. Address A. Ferlet, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

Table of financial transactions and receipts, including names like M. M. S. Poul, J. V. Sanders, etc.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Chase County National Bank, at Cottonwood Falls, in the State of Kansas, at close of business, February 4, 1899.

Table showing bank resources: Loans and discounts, deposits, etc.

Table showing bank liabilities: Capital stock paid in, surplus funds, etc.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency. Railroad or Sydnate Lands, will buy of well lands or Improved Farms.

Attachment Notice. Before Jabin Johnson, a Justice of the Peace in and for Falls township, Chase county, Kansas.

Frazer Axle Grease advertisement with logo: Not affected by Heat or Cold, Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris and World's Fair.

Ripans Tablets. Ripans Tablets cure nausea. Ripans Tablets cure headache. Ripans Tablets: for sour stomach.

WEE FANNIE.

Wee Fannie, bless her little heart, I cannot help but take her part...



THE CHEVALIER D'AUURAC. Sixty Years.

SYNOPSIS.

Chapter I—D'Aurac, commanding outpost where scene is laid, tells the story...

CHAPTER VI.—CONTINUED.

The men rode by us slowly, one of them carrying a torch, and, taking a turn to the right, trotted off into the forest...

sible foothold, and to my delight found it rest at once on a small projecting ledge that ran around the terrace...

There was no answer, and the Italian continued: "I suppose I must give it; make your mind easy. It is all over—she died last night."



I FELT MYSELF SUDDENLY THRUST ASIDE.

From the courtyard we could hear the hurry and bustle of men suddenly aroused, and as we reached the oak we heard the bay of the bloodhounds...

CHAPTER VII. POOR NICHOLAS.

From the oak to the spot where our horses were tethered was close upon 50 paces, and never, I think, was ground covered at a speedier rate by men running for their lives...

"Ouf! Out of it at last!" I gasped out to Nicholas. "It's a mile yet to the river, monsieur," he answered, slackening pace slightly to allow me to get alongside of him.

FUNNY FOLKS.

A Chance He'd Overlooked. Griggs—Have you heard the news? Poor old Blinks has shot his arm off out hunting.



WOLF AND LAMB.

The sergeant followed my outstretched blade and swore, too. Right before us two men galloped out of a strip of coppice that stretched to the water's edge and cut us off from the stream.

Her Answer. McLubberty—Nora, me jewel, Oi hov wan for yez: Av a man is born in Lappand, lives in Finland and dies in Poland, phwat is he?

Ready for Settlement. "That Harkins will case which has been in the courts for several years will soon be settled now," said Lawyer Habees.



A Spoiled Article. Foster—So her father refused to consent to your marriage with his daughter?

The Question Met. "Do you wish to have your teeth examined?" asked the dentist of the sad-faced man who had been waiting in the ante-room for one hour and 35 minutes.

Couldn't Blame Him. "What," thundered Mr. Meekton's wife, "do you think of this man who married three wives, and then wants to come to congress?"

Hot Pine to Go To. Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I wonder where in the world the alarm clock has gone! I saw it on the mantel yesterday.

THE BROKEN ENGAGEMENT. Cora—So the engagement between Miss Trilby and George Winkles is off?

Too True. "Dearest," she murmured, "I'm so afraid you'll change."

Their Fad. Quiz—What do you specially notice about uneducated men that have made large fortunes?

Long Guarantee. Customer—How long is this locket for two pictures guaranteed?

# IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Do your friends of the same age show this loss of power also?

Just remember that gray hair never becomes darker without help, while dark hair rapidly becomes gray when once the change begins.

# Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It is just as sure as that heat melts snow, or that water quenches fire.

It cleanses the scalp also and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out and gives a fine soft finish to the hair as well.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp which you may obtain free upon request.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write to doctor about it.

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

## SUCH IS FAME.

### A Small Schoolgirl Gets the Hero of Mantla Into a Bad Mix Up.

One of the most popular of the young professors in the male high school tells an amusing little story on a small, up-to-date schoolgirl. She went to one of these district schools over which a cousin of the professor presides. It is usual to have visitors at the building now and then, who ask the scholars questions and see that everything is in good shape. One day not so long since a party of callers came in and requested the pupils to write the answers to several questions propounded them. One of these questions was: "Tell what you know about Admiral Dewey's great fight."

The children set to work figuring on their answers, but the teacher noticed one of the girls did not make a move to do so.

"Why don't you write your answer to the question?" she demanded of the idle pupil.

"Taint no use," was the slow response.

"I don't know nothing about it," she said.

"But," remonstrated the teacher, "you must try, anyhow; you must not sit there idle while the others are doing the best they can. See if you cannot think of something, my dear."

"No use," protested the pupil. "All I know is that Dewey and Corbett fought, and I don't know which whipped, and I don't care either."

Such is fame, and the bold sailor who sunk Montezuma's fleet must go promading down the halls of time with a pompous ex-sluggar for a partner.—Louisville Times.

### Obstacles.

"Ha, ha!" laughed Desdemona, derisively. "Do your worst!"

For, it being a one-night stand, the pillow borrowed from the hotel certainly wasn't large enough to smother anybody.

"Think not to escape me, wretched woman!" cried Othello, deftly felling her with a clunk of cord wood.

Thus art rises superior to obstacles.—Detroit Journal.

### A bad player and a bad piano make a bad combination.—Atchison Globe.

## TUMOR EXPELLED.

### Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WHELOCK, Magnolia, Iowa, in the following letter describes her recovery from a very critical condition:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been taking your Vegetable Compound, and am now ready to sound its praises. It has done wonders for me in relieving me of a tumor.

"My health has been poor for three years. Change of life was working upon me. I was very much bloated and was a burden to myself. Was troubled with smothering spells, also palpitation of the heart and that bearing-down feeling, and could not be on my feet much.

"I was growing worse all the time, until I took your medicine.

"After taking three boxes of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Lozenges, the tumor passed from me.

"My health has been better ever since, can now walk quite a distance and am troubled no more with palpitation of the heart or bloating. I recommend your medicine to all sufferers from female troubles.

"It is hardly reasonable to suppose that any one can doubt the efficiency of Mrs. Pinkham's methods and medicine in the face of the tremendous volume of testimony.

Practical.

Hetty—What did he do when you sent back the ring to him?

Dolly—Acknowledged receipt and reminded me that I had forgotten the box it came in.—Philadelphia North American.

Vindicated.

She—Harold is simply marrying you for the money, so that he can pay his bills.

Her—Nonsense! Harold never thinks of paying his bills.—N. Y. World.

## HARNESSING THE NILE.

### The British Government's Great Project for Redeeming Egyptian Soil by Irrigation.

A tremendous task is to be undertaken by the English in Egypt—nothing less than the creation, for the purposes of irrigation, of a reservoir having two or three times the superficial area of Lake Geneva.

Engineering skill is to rearrange nature's surface on the Egyptian frontier, and pond back into Nubia's a body of water—140 miles long, crossing the tropic of Cancer, and extending southward nearly to Korosko—a goodly step on the journey to Abu-Simbel and Wady-Halfa—by means of a great dam across the Nile at Assuan. The Pyramids and the Sphinx have borne testimony through the centuries to the grandeur and power of execution which dwell within the Nile valley; and what more fitting nor than that the same valley be the theater of a gigantic engineering exploit audacious perhaps, but certain of success, and ministering to man's necessities, rather than to his vanity?

As a building achievement the scheme is on a scale worthy of a Rameses or a Pharaoh. To create in the heart of the African desert a lake having from two to three times the superficial area of Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, and control it with scientific precision, so that the impounded flood may be turned into distant channels at will, is a stupendous undertaking. But the engineers claim that their plans can be carried out to the letter; they have estimated the exact cost of the dam, computed almost to the gallon the volume of water that will be imprisoned, and figured the necessary resistance to be provided at every point of the masonry. In Cairo, the experts of the ministries of public works and finance, likewise, have calculated to a nicety the sum from taxation that will come into the public treasury through the country's augmented productiveness.

Subordinate to the great dam, a smaller one, not unlike the barrage at the apex of the delta, ten miles to the north of Cairo, is to be made at Assiut. Its function will be to give a sufficient head to the river to force the water into the system of irrigation channels that vein hundreds of thousands of acres between Assiut and Cairo. The completion of the Cairo barrage (it was begun by Mehemet Ali Pasha, from the plans of a French engineer, but not made effective until England took the country in hand) so developed cotton culture as to add to the public revenue of the country at least \$10,000,000 annually. It may safely be concluded that the Assiut reservoir is but one of a series which will in time be constructed southward to the Victoria Nyanza. The re-establishment of khedival authority at Khartoum will determine this.—Ex-Consul-General F. C. Penfield, in Century.

## AN ECCENTRIC SHELL.

### The Strange Actions of a Sixty-Pound Projectile That Struck the Baltimore.

Aside from the bad marksmanship of the Spanish gunners, there seemed to be an extraordinary lack of killing quality in the shells which hit our vessels. There probably was never before known such an experience as that of the Baltimore. A 60-pound armor-piercing shell, fired undoubtedly from the Canncano battery on shore, entered the Baltimore about two feet above the upper deck on the starboard side, between the after six-inch gun and the three-pounder mounted on the rail. This shell, after piercing two thicknesses of steel one-quarter of an inch thick, struck the deck and penetrated till it reached one of the heavy deck beams, which it cracked clear through. It was then deflected upward, coming out of the wooden deck, and tearing its way through the steel combing of the engine room skylight, again passing through two quarter-inch plates. As it had been turned sideways on rising from the deck, the holes it made through these plates were about 18 inches long by six inches wide—ragged, torn spots, very unlike the clean-cut punctures made by such a shell when entering point foremost. Leaving the skylight, the shell, ranging slightly forward, struck the recoil cylinder of the port six-inch gun on the quarter deck, disabling the carriage. At last it met an object strong enough to resist its attack—the steel shield, which curved in front of the gun in a complete semi-circle. Following this curve, the shell came out on the forward side of the carriage, traveling in a direction exactly opposite its former course, until it reached the starboard side of the ship again, where it struck a steel ventilator, and was finally stopped. In other words, this shell passed through one inch of steel, ripped up a deck, broke a deckbeam and bulged a shield about an inch out of its original shape. It crossed the Baltimore from starboard side to port and back again to the starboard side, and yet had hit none of the many men engaged at the guns near by. It is true it was the cause of wounding two officers and six men, for in its course it exploded two three-pounder shells which were lying on the deck ready for use in the small gun on the Baltimore's rail; but directly it injured no one, and it is regarded as holding the record for eccentric action.—Joseph L. Stickney, in Harper's Magazine.

Our Policy of Territorial Expansion.

Extreme annexationists are advocating the addition of Canada to this country, and think it can be accomplished in a peaceful manner without exciting a quarrel with England. Such grave questions call for the wisest statesmanship, just as dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney diseases and malaria call for a thoroughly reliable remedy like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No experimenting should be done with untried medicines when an old established preparation is to be had.

## 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 tag 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 Post.

## You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, itching feet. It makes tight shoes easy. Cures Corns, Bunions and Ingrowing Nails. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25 cents.

## A Wise Man.

She—What do you think of love and marriage?

He—One thing at a time, please!—Puck.

## You may be sure Neuralgia will be cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Some people are smarter than you are; it is important that you admit it.—Atchison Globe.

Some people are constantly so busy that you can't get them to do anything they ought to do.—Washington Democrat.

## Will it cure? Use St. Jacobs Oil for lame back and you'll see.

"If I am prejudiced, it is not because I want to be, but because I can't help it."—Drake Watson.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. Patterson, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

Strangely enough the "better half" is not the one who does the bettering.—L. A. Bulletin.

## Explosions of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

## A "doubting Thomas" full of aches uses St. Jacobs Oil. He's cured.

Drink is a noun that many men are unable to decline.—Chicago Daily News.

You will be disabled by Rheumatism. Use St. Jacobs Oil and cure it.

## THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Feb. 20	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	3.91 @ 5.21
Stockers.....	3.20 @ 5.09
Native cows.....	2.99 @ 3.85
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	2.80 @ 3.85
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2.80 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	72 @ 73
No. 2 hard.....	64 1/2 @ 6 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	32 1/2 @ 32 1/2
No. 2 mixed.....	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	51 @ 54 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel.....	3.41 @ 3.50
Fancy.....	2.80 @ 3.00
HAY—Choice timothy.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Prairie.....	6.75 @ 7.00
BRAN (sacked).....	44 @ 44 1/2
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	18 1/2 @ 22
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 @ 10 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	19 @ 20
POTATOES.....	45 @ 50
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	4.60 @ 5.30
Texas.....	2.60 @ 4.90
HOGS—Heavy.....	3.65 @ 3.90
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2.75 @ 4.25
FLOUR—Choice.....	3.55 @ 3.70
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	73 @ 74 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	24 @ 24 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	18 @ 20 1/2
RYE.....	57 @ 57 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	19 @ 21
LARD—Western mess.....	5.25 @ 5.30
PORK.....	9.25 @ 10.00
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4.15 @ 5.80
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3.55 @ 3.95
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2.50 @ 4.60
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3.80 @ 3.90
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	72 1/2 @ 73
CORN—No. 2.....	34 1/2 @ 35
OATS—No. 2.....	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
RYE.....	54 1/2 @ 55 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 @ 13
LARD.....	5.37 1/2 @ 5.42 1/2
PORK.....	9.70 @ 9.75 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers.....	4.75 @ 5.60
HOGS—Good to choice.....	4.00 @ 4.30
SHEEP—Common to choice.....	3.50 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	85 @ 85 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	43 1/2 @ 45 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	31 @ 34 1/2

## STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## A Hazy Term Defined.

Miss Fondart—Jack, what do they mean when they speak of a first-water diamond?

Jack—One that—er—the first from the mine—never been soaked, you know.—Jewelers' Weekly.

## Florida Air Line.

The Louisville Air Line has inaugurated for the season through sweeping air route to Jacksonville, Fla., in connection with the Southern Railway, Queen & Crescent Route and Florida and Central Peninsular railroad, passing through the important cities of Louisville, Lexington, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Macon. This line affords passengers for Florida trip via Asheville, N. C., the greatest American all-year-around resort. Correspondence solicited and information promptly furnished. R. A. Campbell, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

When we hear of a fire where the organ was saved, we don't know whether it is an advantage or a detriment.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

## Many People Cannot Drink

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

"I feel all run down," said the jocular citizen as the cyclist rode over him.—L. A. Bulletin.

## Crescent Hotel, Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

Opens February 23. In the Ozark Mountains. Delightful climate. Beautiful scenery. Unequaled medicinal waters. Cheap excursion rates. Through sleepers via Frisco Line. Address: J. O. Plant, Manager, Room H, Arcade, Century Building, or Frisco Ticket Office, No. 101 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

A photographer is never positive regarding his undeveloped negative.—L. A. Bulletin.

## To Cure a Cold in One Day.

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

## Set all things in their own peculiar place and know that order is the greatest grace.—Dryden.

## The way out of pains and aches is to rub St. Jacobs Oil in.

The fool's advice may be poor, but it is at least sincere.—Chicago Daily News.

## In order to keep the stove hot you should keep it coaled.—Chicago Daily News.

## What? A Cripple? Cure your sprain in a day with St. Jacobs Oil.

1000s of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS SAY

## TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for Tower's Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. It is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

## CAPILLARIS

Permanently cures all itching, burning, scaly, scalp and skin diseases, such as Salt Rheum, Eczema, Scald Head, Chloasma, Piles, Erysipelas, Humors, Dandruff, Itching Scalp, Falling Hair (thinning and making it soft, silky, and luxuriant). All Face Eruptions (producing a Soft, Clear, Beautiful Skin and Complexion). It contains no least Stimulating, Carcinogenic, or anything injurious. An easy, great seller. Lady calligraphers mail \$1.10 to 824 A St. Druggists or mail \$2.00. Conditions Manufacturing Co., 111 Broadway, New York City. Address: T. H. H. MANFIELD, Agt., GLEN RIDGE, N. J.

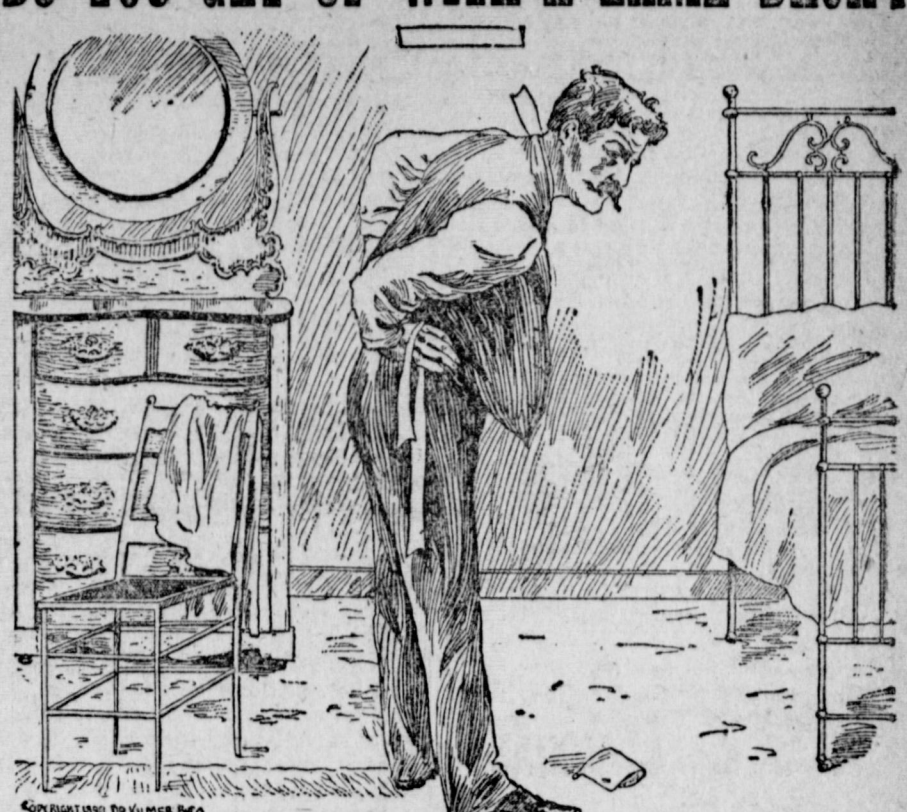
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For Infants and Children

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## DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?



Kidney and Bladder Troubles Make You Miserable.

## Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT is the Great Remedy for all Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid Troubles.

By Special Arrangement, Every Reader of this Paper, to Prove for Themselves The Wonderful Merits of THIS GREAT DISCOVERY, May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely FREE by Mail.

You are in no danger of being sick if you keep your kidneys well. They filter your blood, keep it pure and free from disease breeding germs. Your other organs may need care, but your kidneys most, because they do most.

If you are sick, begin with your kidneys, because as soon as they are well they will help all the other organs to health.

The treatment of some diseases may be delayed without danger, not so with kidney disease.

Swamp-Root is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of untiring effort and research by the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and has truly wonderful healing action on the kidneys and bladder.

It will be found by both men and women just what is needed in all cases of kidney and bladder disorders, lame back, dull pain or ache in the back, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of neglected kidney trouble.

Swamp-Root corrects inability to hold water and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night.

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

The way to be well is to look after your kidneys.—To take Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root when you are suffering from clogged kidneys.

This prompt, mild and wonderful remedy is easy to get at the drug stores in fifty-cent and one-dollar bottles. Make a note of the name, SWAMP-ROOT, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and remember it is prepared only by Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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

## "DON'T HIDE YOUR LIGHT UNDER A BUSH." THAT'S JUST WHY WE TALK ABOUT SAPOLIO

STAR PLUG L & M NATURAL LEAF PLUG CLIPPER PLUG CORNER STONE PLUG SLEDGE PLUG SCALPING KNIFE PLUG SLEDGE MIXTURE SMOKING LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPY, Manufacturer.

## Not Made by a TRUST or COMBINE!

## Wheat Fields

of WESTERN CANADA, and their vastness and productiveness and the broad expanse of the growing plains East of the Rocky Mountains as well as the beautiful prospects for the future of the West. The Wisconsin Editors on their trip through that country last summer. Free home can be had there, and particulars obtained from the DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. CRAVWORTH, 114 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

## A GOOD GARDEN

is a pleasure and a profit. Gregory's seed book directs a right beginning. Gregory's Seed insure the most successful results. Free by book now it's free. JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON, Northfield, Mass.

## FREE! A HANDSOME WATCH

fully guaranteed, to anyone participating an Overland Club. Send 3c cents for particulars. O. W. HILAND MONTGOMERY, San Francisco, Cal.

## PISO'S CURATIVE

CHIEFS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

A. N. K.—D 1749

## To Cure a Cold in One Day TAKE LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS

This Signature *E. H. Lowe* is on every box of LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. Accept no substitute represented to be "just as good."

GOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

## A GRP CURE that DOES CURE!

Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. PRICE 25 CENTS

# A SUMMARY OF KANSAS EVENTS.

### Masonic Grand Lodge

Over 600 delegates attended the Kansas grand lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Leavenworth last week. Topeka was selected for the 1930 meeting place. H. C. Loomis, Winfield, was elected grand master; A. K. Wilson, Topeka, grand secretary; R. E. Torrington, Wichita, grand treasurer and Rev. S. E. Busser, Emporia, grand chaplain. The secretary's report showed that 1,747 new members were received during the last year, making a net gain of 215. The total membership in the state is now 20,103. The sum of \$7,388.21 was distributed in charity. It was decided to have the Kansas grand lodge officers attend the meeting at Mt. Vernon next December that is to commemorate the memory of George Washington. Superintendent Bristow, of the state Masonic home at Wichita, reported that 53 rooms at the home had been fitted up by the Eastern Star and one by the Royal Arch Masons.

### Regarding Marriages Under Duress

Two years ago in Fort Scott a young man married a young woman in order to escape prosecution. He, of course, was the unwilling one, and the courts have held that under such circumstances the contract was enforced under duress and that the man was entitled to have the marriage set aside. But in this case the woman sought a divorce, alleging that the marriage had not been a legal one, and the court held that in a case of duress even the one who had not been under compulsion had an equal right to annul the contract.

### The Senate Not for Reestablishment

The Kansas senate, by a vote of 25 to 11, placed itself squarely for prohibition when it passed the bill amending the Murray law, giving prosecuting attorneys power to subpoena witnesses believed to have knowledge of law violations and compel them to give depositions before justices of the peace. The justice of the peace is given power to compel the attendance of witnesses by attachment in the same manner as in cases of civil procedure.

### Coming of the Negro Soldiers

The officers at Fort Leavenworth are arranging for the care of the 600 soldiers of the Twenty-third Kansas (negro) volunteers, who are expected there in a few days. Coming from the warm climate of Cuba, it has been decided not to put them in camp on the reservation at this time of the year. The privates will be placed in the infantry barracks and the officers in officers' quarters.

### Two Different Views

Col. Funston has written to friends in Lawrence that he believes the Philippines will become a great acquisition to the United States. The same mail bore a letter from Lieut. Col. Ed Little to friends in Abilene, in which this gentleman declares himself opposed to expansion and speaks slightly of the promise in the Philippines.

### Will Save the State \$3,000.

W. W. Martin, state agent at Washington, wants the job of collecting \$30,000 due the state from the government for supplies for the Kansas volunteers before they were taken into the service. Martin's fee would be \$3,000. It is said that Auditor Cole will make the collection himself, thereby saving the \$3,000 fee to the state.

### Fox and Charlesworth Named

Gov. Stanley appointed S. M. Fox, of Manhattan, adjutant general, and Capt. Charlesworth, of Mitchell county, assistant. Fox was adjutant of Gov. Morrill's regiment in the civil war, and served as adjutant general during Gov. Morrill's administration. Charlesworth was a captain in the civil war and in the war with Spain.

### A Twentieth Kansas Captain Resigns

Capt. C. I. Martin, of company E, Twentieth Kansas volunteers at Manila, has tendered his resignation and is on his way to his home in Fort Scott, on account of continued ill-health. First Lieut. Green was in command of the company during the recent battles and he will probably succeed Capt. Martin.

### Big Zinc Smelter Deal at Iola

A press dispatch said the Standard Oil company had practically closed a deal by which the big zinc smelters of Lanyon Bros., at Iola, would come into their possession. The consideration will not be less than \$2,000,000 cash. These are the largest natural gas smelters in the world.

### Three Counties Produced Cotton

According to Secretary Coburn's report Kansas produced cotton in 1898 to the amount of \$3,337.53. It was raised in three counties—Labette, Wilson and Montgomery, the latter producing \$1,900 worth.

### Disappointed in Love

Mabel Allen, aged 22, daughter of Marsh Allen, a wealthy farmer, living five miles northwest of Winfield, committed suicide by taking strychnine. Disappointment in love was the cause.

### The Three Wealthiest Kansans

It is being told that Cyrus Iceland, Jr., of Troy, and John E. Mulvane, an ex-Auditor P. I. Bonebrake, of Topeka, are the three wealthiest Kansans.

### Kansas Boys Will Recover

Gov. Stanley received a cablegram from Manila, unsigned, which read: "Stanley—Twenty-seven wounded. All will recover." It was believed that this came from Col. Funston and that he left off his signature in order to save \$2.60, the price of calling a word from Manila to Topeka.

### Where He Got His Start

It now transpires that A. J. Beveridge, the new United States senator from Indiana, was in the real estate business at Dighton, this state, in 1885. He made money rapidly, sold out and returned to Indiana.

## KANSAS ITEMS CONDENSED.

A Chanute man will start a newspaper in Cuba.  
Cimarron voted bonds to build a new high school.

An Erie man will establish a canning factory there.  
Wellington will vote on a \$100,000 waterworks proposition.

L. R. Jewell, a pioneer citizen and editor of Arcadia, is dead.  
The State bank has been started at Carbondale. Capital, \$10,000.

Emporia is agitating the building of a new courthouse for Lyon county.  
Barton county is out of debt and \$200,000 are on deposit in her banks.

A Wabunsee county farmer's Kaffir corn crop averaged 55 bushels to the acre.  
Port Scott will start a sugar mill that will use 1,250,000 gallons of water daily.

Ira Keithly, company D, Twentieth Kansas, was slightly wounded at Caloccan.  
A Topeka dispatch said James L. King would succeed Mrs. Annie Diggs as state librarian.

An "old-fashioned" woman of Jewell county has made \$90 worth of rag carpet this winter.  
The \$8,000 residence of Thomas Mahan, of Wichita, burned to the ground at midnight the other night.

Rev. R. A. Hoffman, of Lincoln, who has been in the ministry 25 years, wants to be chaplain of the state penitentiary.  
The J. K. Knowlin company is feeding 20,000 sheep on a ranch near Nickerson. Thirty-five men are regularly employed.

It was announced that Gov. Stanley would appoint John H. Simmons, of Dighton, superintendent of the Hutchinson reformatory.  
W. McKee, of Everest, took carbolic acid with suicidal intent because, as he thought, his wife was inclined to flirt with other men.

Douglas county also has a female deputy sheriff, Miss Lizzie Moore. She was appointed to the office by her father, the present sheriff.  
Ex-Congressman John G. Otis was gored by a bull on his farm near Topeka, receiving a dozen wounds that made his condition critical.

The Santa Fe throughout Kansas will equip its grade crossings with electric bells which will ring a warning upon the approach of a train.  
At Medicine Lodge, Robert Noel was convicted of first degree murder. Last fall he shot and killed his father-in-law at Kiowa in a trivial dispute.

Dr. Charles Love, who secured money from Newton citizens by representing that he was a Red Cross nurse in the government service, is under arrest.  
Mrs. Fred Holton, of Salina, left her three-year-old child in the house alone while she went to visit a neighbor. The child played with fire and when the mother returned the child was dead.

Gov. Stanley offered a reward of \$500 for the conviction of the murderer of Charles A. Sowers, a Wichita young man, who was found dead on the railroad tracks near Merriam last October.  
Miss Jennie Jones, a Girard young lady, committed suicide at her home at three o'clock in the morning. No cause was known for the awful tragedy. She was to have been married four days later.

Near Ellis the other day Engineer Jud Rippey opened the window in his cab, when in flew a snowbird with such terrific speed that Rippey is now in the hospital nursing an eye which may be entirely blind.  
State Auditor Cole refused to pay the January salaries of State Grain Inspector Culver and his 51 deputies, alleging that the legislature of 1897 never regularly appropriated money to pay the salaries of this department.

D. A. Alford, of Lawrence, father of Lieut. Alfred, killed in battle at Manila, telegraphed Senators Baker and Harris at Washington, urging their aid in having the remains of young Alford brought back home.  
This story comes from Burlington; William Davis, a farmer living south of here, fasted six days under vow to not eat until his daughter Belle was converted. She was converted at a United Brethren revival meeting and the fast was broken.

The municipal government of the city of Garland was dissolved by Judge Simons, of the district court, who ousted from office every officer of the city from mayor to marshal, on the ground that the town was illegally incorporated as a city of the third class a number of years ago.  
Vandals entered the Emporia Avenue Baptist church at Wichita and frightfully mutilated all the furniture, including a fine organ, with an axe. 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.

At Hutchinson two young men, John Gallup and Charles Cook, were rivals for the hand of Miss Susie Moore and she decided that she would bestow her affections on the best man. Consequently they met and fought and Gallup's skull was fractured. Three days later Miss Susie was arrested, it being alleged that she was present during the fight, and she will be tried as an accessory to the assault on Gallup.

At Grand a civil war veteran was examined for a pension and the doctors found that his body contained eight musket balls, received in different battles.  
By a recent decision of the state supreme court J. M. Jones, of Lawrence, is awarded a seat in the city council that has been held for 23 months by J. M. G. Watt.

The Presbyterian church at Chetopa was destroyed by fire. It had recently been enlarged and remodeled.  
Salina wants sessions of the United States federal court held there. The city already has a \$100,000 government building.

## KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

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

SENATOR ANDREW, of Atchison, on the 14th introduced in the senate a bill appropriating \$20,000 to pay for Prices paid farmers and take up Price rail scrip. Senator Young's bill taxing all inheritances exceeding \$10,000 was passed, 24 to 6. Senators Coleman, Hessin, Johnson, Matthews, Stocks and Ward voting nays. The senate committee on railroads presented a bill requiring railroads to maintain rates at all street crossings in cities and towns. In the house, Speaker Osborn appointed Seaton, of Atchison, Wright, of Lyon and Mason, of Finney, a house committee to prepare a bill for the establishment of a binding twine factory at the Lansing penitentiary. Moore, of Marshall, presented a bill which prevents the issuance of dental diplomas to persons who have not regularly graduated from a reputable college. In committee of the whole the house killed the bill providing for the deposit of state funds in the state bank at a stipulated rate of interest; also Benedict's anti-cigarette bill. For bill requiring county superintendents to have two years' successful experience as teachers was recommended for passage.

The senate on the 15th passed the following bills: Ditching Labette and Montgomery counties from the Eleventh judicial district and making them a new district; to condemn lands for irrigation purposes; legalizing the state auditor in paying \$24,837 for mobilizing Kansas regiments in the recent war; providing for the ownership and operation of telephone systems by cities and counties amending the Murray law to give prosecuting attorneys additional power in summoning witnesses. The senate unanimously passed the house resolution thanking Twentieth Kansas soldiers for their work at Manila. In the house the committee to investigate the condition of the school fund reported. There are \$6,340,818.39 in bonds in the school fund of which amount interest had defaulted on \$59,397. In committee of the whole the house recommended for passage the following bills: To require the state auditor to report to the board of charities; Phil Kelley, manager of the Hutchinson reformatory; Charles F. Scott, Frank G. Crowell and J. W. Forney, regents of the state university; John S. Gilmore and E. H. McFarland, directors of the state penitentiary; M. C. Campbell and E. H. Chamberlain, live stock sanitary commissioners; A. H. Bushey, Guy P. Benton and W. P. Massey, members state board of education; To pass Senate House Resolution No. 1, requiring railroads to keep track scales at all stations. After passing a resolution declaring the bill that the state should build a new branch normal school this year, the senate killed a bill pertaining to it. Senator Mendenhall introduced a bill providing for free employment agencies in all cities of the first and second class, to be under control of the state bureau of labor. The house by a large majority, defeated the Senate resolution for a constitutional convention. A similar resolution offered by Mr. Fairchild met a like fate. The house passed a number of bills, among them the following: Providing that the state county township of number 10, county board or boards shall pay for the official bond of its treasurer. If such bond be executed by a security company, providing for the construction and maintenance of a complete high schools in counties having less than 6,000 population; requiring a person to be a competent teacher with a first-grade certificate and two years' experience before being eligible to hold the office of county superintendent, making the term of office of county superintendent begin June 1; to prohibit the mortgaging of exempted personal property without the joint consent of husband and wife; making labor claims a lien against all property except a claim for a person making a wife competent to testify against a husband in criminal assault cases; compelling the appointment of at least one woman on the state board of charities.

The 17th of Feb. the house passed the bill establishing a binding twine factory at the state penitentiary and appropriating \$40,000 for the full equipment. The sum of \$100,000 was also appropriated to be used for the purchase of raw material and machinery for a cotton gin. Gov. Stanley sent to the senate the following nominations: For adjutant general, S. M. Fox; assistant adjutant general, P. Charlesworth; member board of managers Hutchinson reformatory, T. O'Neal (reappointed); ... The house, in committee of the whole, recommended for passage a resolution amending the constitution by increasing the number of judges in the supreme court from three to seven, the four new judges to be appointed by Gov. Stanley next January. After that the judges will be elected. In committee of the whole the house killed the senate resolution providing for the election of the state printer, also the resolution providing for an initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution. The house committee on agriculture killed Burkholder's anti-oleomargarine bill.

The senate on the 18th passed Senator Fulton's oil inspection bill, which provides for a state oil inspector and five deputies, to be appointed by the governor and paid salaries; all fees collected to be turned into the state treasury. The bill includes gasoline and benzine in the list of inspected oils. The senate adopted Householder's resolution setting final adjournment on March 10. The senate passed the bill placing private asylums under the control of the state board of charities, and the measure to protect employees from spotters. Senator Zimmer introduced a bill to macadamize a highway between Kansas City and Leavenworth, a distance of 23 miles. Gov. Stanley requested the 17th approval of the bill authorizing the city of Independence to construct sewers outside the city limits; also a bill authorizing the commissioners of Morris county to appropriate money to build a courthouse. In the house, on the 19th, the house introduced a bill authorizing the issue of \$40,000 bonds for equipping the state binding plant.

Change of Base.—Well, Mary, is your sister married yet?  
Mary.—No, mum.  
"How's that? I thought she was to have been married last week."  
"Yes, mum, so she was; but her young man, instead of buying the furniture, bought a bicycle."—Illustrated American.

A Bright Boy.—He must have a bright boy—a very bright little boy—who said to his mother: "I wish a lion would eat me up."  
"Why?" the mother asked. "Because it would be such a good joke for the lion. He would think I was inside of him, and I should be up in heaven."  
—N. Y. Post.

Low Valuation.—A few words will sometimes express a man's opinion of his neighbor quite as well as a much longer statement. "Do you regard Silas Woodruff as one of the important people of Canby?" asked a summer visitor, referring to a member of the state legislature, whose home was in the little town. "I hear he can talk up to the folks on politics," answered the Canby farmer, to whom the question had been addressed, "so I reckon he's some use to the state, mebby; but in Canby we don't count him of any more value than a couple o' rods o' side-hill."—Youth's Companion.

## STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Official Figures on the Distribution of Troops Show There Are 58,607 Regulars and 75,845 Volunteers.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Official figures, according to latest returns, show the distribution of the armed forces of the United States. Of the regulars, 28,490 are in this country, 12,507 in Cuba, 12,706 in the Philippines, 4,376 in Porto Rico and 618 in the engineer battalion, making a total of 58,607. The volunteer army is put down at 75,845, of which there are 23,480 men in the United States, 33,382 in Cuba, 16,411 in the Philippines, 2,331 in Porto Rico and 341 in Hawaii. Of the troops in the United States, 10,546, and in Porto Rico all but 60 are under orders to be mustered out. The normal strength of the volunteer and regular army is, therefore, 134,452, or about 120,000 net, as compared with the total strength of 274,177. It will thus be seen that an army of 140,000 volunteers has been successfully disbanded since the truce.

## FIGHTING THE PRESIDENT.

Speaker Reed is Opposed to Expansion and Almost Every Bill Favored by the Administration.

New York, Feb. 20.—The New York Mail and Express, which has always been an ardent supporter of Speaker Reed, publishes the following from its Washington correspondent: The remaining two weeks of this session of congress will be chiefly devoted to a fight between Speaker Reed and the administration. It is a contest as to how many bills favored by the administration Speaker Reed can kill. For some time the speaker has let it be known that he is opposed to almost every measure favored by the administration, from bills carrying out the policy of expansion to measures appropriating money for the actual running expenses of the changed conditions of the government. Speaker Reed has gone into the fight with the determination of humiliating the administration, or showing his absolute control over the house and venting his bitter disappointment at his failure to get the presidential nomination in 1898.

## DISASTER ON THE RAIL.

An Express Train Dashed Into Another Near Brussels and Thirty Persons Were Killed and Fifty Wounded.

Brussels, Feb. 20.—An express train from Calais, having passengers from London on board, collided to-day with a stationary train at Foret, near this city. Thirty persons were killed outright and 50 were more or less injured. The train left Tournai at 5:32 this morning and reached Foret at 8:14. Immediately afterwards the Mons express dashed at full speed into the station and ran into the Tournai train, which was standing at the platform. It is said that owing to the fog the engineer of the express train did not see the signals. The collision was appalling. The express locomotive mounted on top of the last carriages of the Tournai train, which were filled with passengers. These cars were smashed to pieces.

A Writing Paper Combine.

Appleton, Wis., Feb. 20.—John A. Shibley, representing the promoters of the writing paper combine, which is being organized through a New York firm of brokers, has been successful in enlisting three of the four mills in the west, all of them in the Fox river valley. The value of the three mills is placed by the officers of the companies at between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000. The owners of other plants are in conference and the outlook is said to be favorable for a consolidation.

## Against Sunday Work.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 20.—A joint meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the Federation of Churches was held yesterday for the purpose of starting the agitation for the abolishing of Sunday work in the mills. On the platform were many of the leading clergymen of the federation and officers of the association. Resolutions pledging mutual support in a fight to stop the desecration of the Sabbath by the steel workers were adopted.

## Four Dead After a Coronas.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Charles Fahrenkamp, aged 33 years, her two children, Florence and William, aged respectively ten and nine years, and an unknown woman aged 35 years, were found dead in a room in Mrs. Fahrenkamp's home. The gas was turned on and life had apparently been extinct for several days. Scattered about the first floor were remnants of cigars and cigarettes and empty beer bottles.

## Ran Back to Their Death.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb. 20.—The home of John Barrister, at Phoenix, Desher county, caught fire and Barrister carried his three children out in safety. The three children were bewildered and ran back into the burning house just as it collapsed. The aged father started after them, but was held back by neighbors, who stood helplessly listening to the agonizing screams of the little ones as they burned to death.

## Attillery for Fort Leavenworth.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The senate committee on military affairs reported favorably the amendment to the sundry civil bill offered by Senator Harris, appropriating \$50,000 for barracks and other equipments for one battery of light artillery at Fort Leavenworth. This proposition is also indorsed by the house military committee and it will be passed without opposition.

## Philadelphia Has a \$100,000 Fire.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—Fire last night destroyed three six-story business buildings on Market street, below Thirteenth, and a number of smaller structures in the rear, entailing an aggregate loss little short of \$400,000. The locality of the fire was only a few yards from Wanamaker's big department store, but fortunately the only damage it suffered was a trifling one from water. The fire started in the Market street laundry, operated by John Wanamaker, at 1226 Market street, and spread rapidly to the buildings adjoining.

## FRANCE'S PRESIDENT DEAD.

Francis Felix Faure, sixth Ruler of the Republic, a Victim of Apoplexy—Sketch of His Career.

Paris, Feb. 17.—Francis Felix Faure, president of the French republic, expired at ten o'clock last night, after less than four hours' illness. Apoplexy was the cause. Nothing could have given the idea of approaching death. Up till the very last M. Faure indulged in his customary habits of work and even in his equestrian



PRESIDENT FAURE.

rides. He ate well and slept regularly. Nevertheless, several times recently he had been heard to exclaim, "how weak my legs are," and "I can scarcely stand," or to make some such remark.

### BRIEF OUTLINE OF HIS CAREER.

Francis Felix Faure, sixth president of the third republic of France, was born January 20, 1841, in Paris, and was the son of a cabinet-maker. He was educated at a private commercial school and was then sent to England for two years to learn the language and to become acquainted with English methods of business. On his return to France he went to Ambrose and mastered the business of a currier. In August, 1884, he offered himself as a republican candidate for parliament in the Third district of Havre and was elected. He was appointed under secretary of state for the colonies in the Gambetta administration, formed in November of that year, and held the same office in the ministries of Jules Ferry (1883), M. Brisson (1885), and M. Tirard (1887). In May, 1891, he became minister of marine in M. Dupuy's cabinet, and was appointed vice president of the chamber of deputies, a position to which he was several times elected. On the retirement of M. Cassimir-Perier, who resigned the presidency January 16, 1895, he was chosen president. In 1897, M. Faure went to St. Petersburg to return the visit of Emperor Nicholas, and while there the definite announcement of the treaty of alliance between France and Russia was made. He filled many important public offices, but in the midst of almost general corruption he passed unscathed.

### CEBU TO BE OCCUPIED.

Gen. Miller Has Instructions to Take the Third City of Importance in the Philippines.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The authorities at the war department expect dispatches from Gen. Otis by the end of this week announcing the occupation by an American force of Cebu, the third city of importance in the Philippines.

This place is the capital of the island of the same name. Its population at present is over 35,000 and it is considered the natural mercantile center of the archipelago, being about 350 miles from Manila. It is not the intention of Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey to establish garrisons for the present in other towns in the Philippines than Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, although as soon as these ports and their revenues are thoroughly under the control of the United States, the smaller vessels of Admiral Dewey's fleet will make systematic cruises throughout the islands to command respect for the American flag.

It will be Gen. Otis' effort to open the railroad from Manila to Lingayen throughout its length as soon as possible. It is owned by a British corporation and in addition to the commercial advantages accruing from its operation, its strategic value can hardly be overestimated, especially as Aguinaldo's adherents in the island of Luzon are apparently confined to the immediate neighborhood of its lines.

One of Admiral Dewey's ships will soon go to the extreme south of the archipelago to secure the alliance of the sultan of Sulu and to report on the harbors of that miniature group, while another ship will explore the comparatively undeveloped island of Palawan, in the China sea, which many naval officers say will turn out to be the most important island in the Philippines.

### Occasional Brushes with the Enemy.

Manila, Feb. 17.—A large body of the enemy, presumably reconnoitering, was discovered on the right of Brig. Gen. King's position, near San Pedro Macati, this morning. The entire brigade turned out and after an exchange of volleys the rebels retreated into the jungle and disappeared. Since the American line reached the natural defenses of Manila they have made no further advance and the troops are now encamped along the line. Many places have been entrenched, occasional brushes with small bodies of the enemy by scouting parties have been the only cause of excitement.

### Aguinaldo Ready to Set Out.

Hong Kong, Feb. 17.—There is a rumor here that Aguinaldo is ready to quit hostilities with the United States on a cash basis. This is indignantly denied by the Filipino junta, despite the fact that the insurgent chief made a similar deal with the Spaniards.

### To Make Corbin a Major General.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The military affairs committee of the house to-day reported favorably the senate bill to make Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin a major general. The house bill for the same purpose has been reported already and this action to-day was taken to facilitate action upon it in the house.

### Have Ten Men Money.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 17.—The banks of Topeka announce that they will no longer issue time certificates of deposit. This means that the commercial banks will no longer pay any interest on deposits.