

Cherokee County

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIP'S FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.

NO. 17.

AFFAIRS AT ILOILO.

Reticence Observed at Washington About Movements in Philippines.

RAPIDLY APPROACHING A CLIMAX.

All Sorts of Alarmist Rumors in Circulation—Aguinaldo Threatens to Drive the Americans from the Islands—Europeans Notified to Leave.

Washington, Jan. 10.—A great deal of reticence is exhibited at the war department relative to the state of affairs at Iloilo. It is admitted that Gen. Otis has reported to the department the facts that were reported to him in turn by Gen. Miller, but all that can be gathered as to the nature of the communication is that it goes to confirm the press reports as to the attitude of the insurgents. There are excellent reasons why the officials at this stage maintain secrecy as to the instructions governing the movement of troops in the Philippines. The situation is admitted to be critical, but not hopeless by any means, and it is extremely desirable that the danger of a rupture shall not be increased by inflammatory publications, which powerfully affect the excitable Filipinos. It is believed that Gen. Otis is framing a plan of campaign which will result in the extension of his control over the island of Panay at least without actual hostilities, or if it must come to warfare, then with the least possible exposure to the American troops. Probably the first step in this campaign has been taken by this time in the establishment of a camp on the plains of Guimaras, lying only a few miles from Iloilo and easily accessible to the warships. This probably will be made the base of operations if hostilities become unavoidable.

The government's instructions sent to Gen. Miller at Iloilo were to land and gain communication with the insurgents. This is as far as his orders have gone, except that when he has established communication with the insurgent officials and people he is to make public the purposes of the United States. Not a shot is to be fired by the forces of this country unless they are attacked or until further orders are given from here. This programme was agreed upon between President McKinley and Secretary Alger several days ago. Secretary Alger was at the white house for some time this afternoon. He stated in the most emphatic terms that no alarming news has come from Gen. Otis and that he did not believe a shot had been fired so far or that one would be fired. He is confident that Gen. Miller will be able to handle the situation successfully and obtain control of Iloilo without bloodshed. He is of opinion that the insurgents have been so long imposed upon that they are naturally suspicious and fear the worst if they surrender their strongholds into the hands of the United States.

The policy to be adopted now is a gentle one. Persuasion will be used before powder. That will be the last resort and Secretary Alger is optimistic in his views that it will never be necessary. The president, it is said, views the situation in a similarly hopeful manner. He believes that the Filipinos will become less suspicious when they understand more fully the intentions of this country. He believes that careful work on the part of prudent officials will convince the Filipinos of the earnestness of the United States and of the purpose of this government to protect their lives and property.

RAPIDLY APPROACHING A CLIMAX.

Manila, Jan. 10.—The situation is rapidly approaching a climax. All sorts of alarmist rumors are in circulation. The United States authorities are taking every precaution; the troops in quarters are under arms and the Californians have disembarked from the transports. The natives, it is reported, have been ordered not to work for the Americans and the employees of the commissary department have gone on a strike. Natives are leaving the city. Maj. Gen. Otis, however, has the whole situation thoroughly in hand.

A second proclamation by Aguinaldo, bearing the same date as the one which immediately followed the proclamation of Gen. Otis, based upon President McKinley's instructions, first appeared on the streets to-day, but it is alleged to have been recalled. Its terms are much more vehement than those used in the first proclamation. Aguinaldo threatens to drive the Americans from the islands, calls the Deity to witness that the blood will be on their own heads if it is shed and details at greater length the promises he claims were made by the Americans as to the part of the insurgents in the campaign. It is believed that this second proclamation is the original draft which was not adopted by the Filipino congress at Malolos.

EUROPEANS NOTIFIED TO LEAVE.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 10.—The Northern Pacific liner Tacoma arrived here yesterday afternoon from the orient. Her mail advices say that a letter has been received at Manila from Iloilo stating that 15,000 rebels are threatening the town and 25,000 others were at Antigue, ready to join them. The rebel chief has notified all European citizens to leave the town.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

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

The first session after the holidays of the senate on the 4th occupied only 14 minutes. The president sent in the peace treaty, with a short message of transmittal, and the senate went into executive session and on motion of Senator Davis (Minn.) the treaty was referred to the foreign relations committee. The senate then adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Morrill (Vt.). There was a slim attendance when the house met at noon. The blind chaplain prayed for the recovery of Mr. Dingley, the floor leader who is critically ill, and the Alaska crimes bill was then taken up. Mr. Lewis (Wash.) introduced a resolution for a committee to investigate the charges of bad meat having been supplied to our soldiers. The bill providing for the retirement of United States Judge Foster, of Kansas, on account of the inconvenience caused by his ill-health, was reported favorably from the judiciary committee. The house adjourned at 4:25 p. m. out of respect to Senator Morrill's memory.

In the senate on the 5th a resolution offered by Senator Hoar (Mass.) was adopted. It asked the foreign relations committee to report the status of claims of United States citizens in existence against Spain before the war. Senator Caffery (Ia.) continued his speech in opposition to the Nicaragua canal bill. Senator Barry (Ark.) presented a protest from an Arkansas camp of United Confederate Veterans against the proposition to get the federal government to pension confederate soldiers. Senator Pettigrew (S. D.) reported favorably from the Indian affairs committee the free homes amendment to the Indian appropriation bill. The house debated the bill to codify the laws of Alaska. The remainder of the day was given to the consideration of bills reported by the judiciary committee and quite a number of minor importance were passed, among them bills to re-appoint Cassius G. Foster, United States district judge of Kansas.

Soon after the senate convened on the 6th the resolution of Senator Hoar (Mass.) calling on the president for the instructions to the general commissioners and reports on the treaty was adopted after a short debate. Senator Caffery (Ia.) then delivered an extended argument in support of the resolution of Senator Vest (Mo.) against expansion. Senator Morrill (Vt.) afterward announced that the committee accepted the amendments of Senator Berry (Ark.) to the Nicaragua canal bill, but they were not passed on by the senate. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill taken up by the house committee of the whole and when the appropriation for the civil service commission was reached Mr. Evans (Ky.) made a motion to strike it out. The motion carried by a vote of 67 to 61. During the general debate on the bill Mr. Swanson (Va.) delivered a speech on anti-imperialism. A bill was passed to pay volunteers upon their muster out two months' extra pay if they have served beyond the limits of the United States and one month's extra pay if they have only served within the limits of the United States, this extra pay to be in lieu of furloughs or leaves of absence.

When the senate convened on the 7th Senator Passo (Pa.) presented a memorial from confederate veterans at Ocala, Fla., against the adoption of the proposition to pension confederate soldiers. Senator Allen (Neb.) made a speech in which he thought that too many were being made of the proposition to pension confederate soldiers. He thought there was never any serious intention on the part of Senator Butler (N. C.), the author of the proposition to pension confederate soldiers, but he was carried away by his enthusiasm at the time. The District of Columbia appropriation was then taken up. Senator Chilton (Tex.) offered an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill providing that a part of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache, in area 144 sections of land, shall not be opened to settlement until January 1, 1900. Senator Mason (Ill.) offered a resolution annulling governing people of any state who without their consent and asking that it be laid on the table. The house adopted all of the amendments which were added to the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill in the committee of the whole, with the exception of the one striking out the appropriation of the civil service commission which went over.

THE COUNTRY'S TRADE.

Retail Business Shows a Quietening Down After the Holidays—Export Trade in Cereals Good.

New York, Jan. 7.—Bradstreet's commercial report to-day says: The situation is one of quiet, sustained strength. In wholesale distributive trade national inventories have occupied attention and distribution in this branch is, therefore, of only reasonable proportions. Retail trade reflects the quieting down of the eager demand during the holidays, but it is significant that a majority of the reports received since January 1 in this and in the wholesale branch, refer to collections as almost uniformly good. Export trade, particularly in cereals, continues well up to maximum figures, while reports from the new great industries of the country are favorable. The cruder forms of iron and steel have been in rather less demand this week at leading centers and large orders are few in number, heavy consumers having pretty well covered themselves for some months to come by their liberal buying in December.

Aside from the aggressive strength of steel prices, quotations are little changed from a week ago. Good trade reports, both at home and abroad and small receipts, coupled with more outside speculative interest, have made firmness in raw cotton prices, while in manufactured goods all the old strength maintained in print cloths and some other makes of cotton goods have been slightly advanced. Cotton as to 1898 trade in most lines have been favorable and the opening of spring trade is awaited with more than usual confidence, this feeling being particularly marked in the lines above enumerated and in lumber and agricultural implements.

Business failures are exceptionally small for the opening week of the new year, numbering only 237, against 218 last week, 313 in this week a year ago, 488 in 1897, 416 in 1896 and 406 in 1895.

A LYCHING IN ALASKA.

A Saloonkeeper and Gambler, Refusing to Leave Eagle City When Ordered, Is Hanged to a Tree.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 6.—The steamer Rosalie has arrived from the north with 100 passengers all from Dawson. The passengers bring news of a sensational lynching which took place at Eagle City, Alaska, on December 11. Jack Jolly, a saloonkeeper and gambler, had collected a gang of toughs around him and was terrorizing the mining camps. He was waited on by a vigilance committee of 12 determined men and ordered to leave town. He refused and the next day the vigilantes hanged him to the limb of a tree. The toughs and gamblers who had made his place their headquarters immediately left town.

AGAINST EXPANSION.

Senator Hoar Speaks in Opposition to the Acquisition of Colonies.

THINKS IT TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Senator Caffery Concludes His Speech in Opposition to the Nicaragua Canal Bill—Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill Passed.

Washington, Jan. 10.—At the opening of yesterday's session of the senate Senator Mitchell, of Wisconsin, reported a bill providing that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the rebellion and the volunteer soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war and of the war with Spain who may be disabled in any way shall be admitted into the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. It was passed.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, then delivered a speech in support of the resolution introduced by Senator Vest, of Missouri, declaring it to be in opposition to the constitution for this country to acquire foreign territory to be governed permanently as colonies. Although Senator Hoar occupied the time of the senate for more than two hours, he was accorded the unusual compliment of close and undivided attention by his colleagues on the floor and a large audience in the galleries. His speech was in answer to that recently delivered by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, and had been most carefully prepared. He took strong ground against the position assumed by the Connecticut senator, maintaining that it was in violation of the constitution and the declaration of independence, the "great expounder of the constitution," for this country to acquire foreign territory to be held and governed as colonies.

Senator Platt, at the conclusion of Senator Hoar's address, briefly replied to some points of the speech which had been directed especially at him. He reiterated his former statement that the United States had power to acquire and govern foreign territory, and declared that had this country embraced the doctrines of Senator Hoar, the Mayflower would have been turned back from Plymouth rock and the country would never have expanded to the Pacific coast.

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, concluded his speech in opposition to the Nicaragua canal bill, but an effort to fix a vote upon it failed.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The house yesterday reversed the decision of the committee of the whole last Friday, when the appropriation for the support of the civil service commission was stricken out of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. In committee, where members do not go on record, the appropriation was stricken out by a vote of 67 to 61. Yesterday when the roll was called the appropriation was restored, the motion to strike out being defeated, 95 to 119. The bill was then passed. The house, by special order, decided to proceed with the consideration of the naval personnel bill as soon as the bill for the codification of the laws of Alaska was out of the way. About 70 additional pages of the latter bill were covered yesterday, leaving almost 100 pages still undisposed of.

BOLD BANDITS AT FORT SCOTT

Two Men Kidnap a Policeman and Rob Him—They Then Hold Up Two Hotels and Secure Considerable Booty.

Fort Scott, Kan., Jan. 10.—Two of the most daring robberies ever perpetrated here occurred Sunday night. At 11 o'clock Policeman Sones, whose beat is on East Wall street, near the Memphis depot, noticed two suspicious looking men and started toward them. As the officer approached them the men, who were masked, covered him with four revolvers and compelled him to march ahead of them for a mile to the river bank, where they tied him to a tree, after taking his gun and watch. After waiting about half an hour longer the robbers, about 12:30, went to the Cottage hotel, entered the office with drawn revolvers and compelled the seven guests there to throw up their hands. After taking from them their watches, revolvers and about \$150 in money the robbers went across the street to Sayers' restaurant and compelled the two men there to give up \$15. The entire police force turned out in search of the men and at four o'clock this morning Chief of Police Allen and Officer Reddick came upon them as they were getting into an eastbound Katy train. A fusillade of shots was exchanged, but the robbers escaped in the darkness.

Four People Killed in a Railroad Wreck.

Sidney, Neb., Jan. 10.—There was a wreck on the Union Pacific at Sunal, 15 miles east of here, at 4:35 yesterday morning, which resulted in four deaths and eight people being injured. The dead are: Engineer Dell Bonner, fatally hurt, died during afternoon; Fireman John C. Coleman, Creston, Ia., instantly killed; young woman, supposed to be Miss Myrtle Armstrong, of Paxton, Neb., and an unknown old man.

COLLAPSE OF A MOUNTAIN.

A Tremendous Landslide Near Spences Bridge, on the Canadian Pacific, Which Causes a Disastrous Inundation.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 9.—News was received here of a tremendous landslide near Spences bridge, on the Canadian Pacific railway. The recent thaw had the effect of loosening the sides of a small mountain which overhangs the Frazer river at that point. Shortly after midnight last night, with a roar that could be heard for over a mile, fully 100 acres of the hill, anywhere from 20 to 50 feet in depth, crashed into the Frazer, damming it completely and sending the water in torrents over the fertile Nicola valley. The course of the river was changed completely. The district is sparsely settled, and no lives have been lost, so far as known. Barns and houses, however, were caught in the flood and carried away, and thousands of acres of valuable land will never be reclaimed from the muddy waters of the Frazer in its new course.

DOWN A MINING SHAFT.

Seven-Year-Old Boy Meets with a Horrible Death While Driving a Team Near Riceville, Kan.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 9.—John Day, a seven-year-old boy, met a horrible fate near Riceville. In company with an elder brother he was gathering up a wagonload of old junk from the abandoned mines. The older boy walked ahead of the wagon picking the way, while John drove. In going down a hill the horses became unmanageable and ran into an old abandoned mining shaft. One of the horses tried to jump over the deep shaft and the jerk threw the boy into the shaft. The horses could not clear it and both horses and wagon went down into the shaft on the boy, crushing out what life remained. It took three hours' work of many men to drag out the horses, and then the boy's mangled remains were recovered.

Too Thick with Aguineldo.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The nomination of Robert A. Moseley, Jr., as consul general to Singapore was the result of the shrewdness of Aguineldo, Consul General Pratt, whom the Philippine leader outwitted, was recalled by cable. In his relations with Aguineldo, Pratt overstepped the bounds of a consul general and the state department had the greatest difficulty in keeping him from forming a fast alliance, offensive and defensive, between the United States and Aguineldo's Philippine republic.

May Have Been a Leeds Robber.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 9.—If information received by Chief of Police Hayes is correct, Evans, the mysterious fifth man supposed to have had a hand in the Leeds train robbery, is under arrest, and may be behind the bars of the Jackson county jail in a day or two. Hayes received word yesterday that a man answering Evans' description took part in the train hold-up near Macomb, Mo., and was under arrest.

Schley in Knights Templar Uniform.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Resplendent in the full uniform of a Knights Templar, Admiral Winfield Scott Schley will attend the annual ball of the Knights Templar commanderies of this city to-night. At a midnight banquet succeeding the ball the guests of honor will be the admiral and his wife. It is expected that at least 1,000 Knights Templar in full uniform will be seen at the ball and banquet.

Report to U.S. Army Officers.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The house committee on judiciary will make a report in favor of declaring the seats of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, and Col. Campbell, of Illinois, and Colson, of Kentucky, vacant. These officers still hold commissions in the army. The committee, with the exception of two members, express the opinion that the acceptance of a military commission vacates a seat in congress.

Horrible Death of a Man.

New York, Jan. 9.—As John Ferris, a watchman at a lime kiln in Williamsburg, was making his early rounds he noticed a man who appeared to be sleeping at the edge of the kiln. Stepping closer, Ferris was horrified to find that the man had no head, it having been burned off completely. He had wandered to the kiln to get warm and the gases arising from the furnace overcame him.

Texas May Seize the M., K. & T.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 9.—An important chapter in the fight between the state of Texas and the railroads operating in the state was written when Assistant Attorney General Hill, acting for the state, filed suit for the judicial forfeiture of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad company of Texas, and for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of all the company's property.

Petitions Against Seating Roberts.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Petitions protesting against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts, the alleged polygamist, as a representative in congress from Utah, are being received by the house of representatives in considerable numbers. The petitions show a widespread public sentiment, especially among religious organizations, against allowing an avowed polygamist to occupy a seat as a representative in congress.

PROCLAMATION IN CUBA.

Gen. Ludlow Orders the Citizens of Havana to Turn in Their Arms and Ammunition.

Havana, Jan. 9.—Gen. Ludlow, the military commander of the district of Havana, has issued the following proclamation to the citizens: It is known that large quantities of arms and ammunition are in store at various places in this city, greatly in excess of any possible requirements. These accumulations are the result of the war conditions which have existed for three years, and now that the city is in a condition of profound peace and no member of the community has any requirement for deadly weapons of the character indicated, it is evidence of good faith and patriotism to dispense with their retention. Actuated by these feelings, many citizens have for several days past been voluntarily turning in these arms and have requested the United States authorities to receive them. Castle la Punta has been designated as an armory for their deposit and receipts are given for the weapons turned in.

By the same proclamation physicians are required to report infectious diseases, saloons and restaurants are allowed to be open until midnight instead of closing at 11. To relieve suffering and stop professional beggary the guards patrolling the streets are to take notice of cases of illness and destitution, with the locality of the street and the number and emergency ratings will be issued. In cases of illness special food will be supplied by the doctors.

COL. WARING'S REPORT.

Investigations Made by the Late Inspector on the Sanitary Conditions in Havana Given to the Public.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The war department has made public a synopsis of the late Col. George A. Waring's report of his visit to Havana to officially inspect the sanitary conditions there. He says the city was full of filth and had long been a veritable plague spot. There is practically no sewerage system in the entire city of 200,000 inhabitants. Among other things the report says:

Slaughtering pens, while superficially clean, are brutally disgusting while the work is going on. Hood and offal are washed by copious floods from the water supply into an adjoining creek and harbor reeking with putrid filth. There is no systematic disposal of garbage and sweepings. It is deposited on the surface in and near the town where the buzzards feast upon it to their full satisfaction. Dead dogs, cats and chickens are left in the streets until the buzzards pick them to the skeleton. And all this is done under an intense heat. Had these conditions are, they are not comparable with the disgusting conditions of domestic life. There are fewer than 20,000 houses in the city. Sixteen thousand are of one story, 500 are of three stories and a very few are of four stories, and none higher. At least 12 out of every 13 of the inhabitants live in one story houses, the total population being over 200,000, the average population of the houses is over ten.

HIS STORY NOT CREDITED.

Chad Stowell, Inmate of the Kansas Reformatory, Says Jesse James Was Not in the Leeds Train Robbery.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 9.—Chad Stowell, an 18-year-old inmate of the Kansas state reformatory in Hutchinson, has declared to the chief of police of Topeka that Jesse James, Jr., was not one of the men who held up and robbed an express car on the Missouri Pacific railroad near Leeds the night of September 23 last. Stowell told the chief of police the names of the men who, he says, held up the train and has given him a chart of the spot near Gallatin, Mo., where he says the smaller of the two safes that were in the car was buried with \$11,500 in it.

The officers in this city who caused the arrest of Jesse James, Andy Ryan, W. W. Lowe, Caleb Stone and Charles Polk for the robbery say that Stowell's story is untrue and that he tells it in hopes of being paid, or at least of getting a trip to Kansas City to testify and, perhaps, to escape. Officers who went to Gallatin yesterday to investigate failed to find the safe at the spot designated by Stowell and they declare the whole thing is a hoax.

Bold Hold-Up in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Jan. 9.—One of the boldest hold-ups ever attempted in this city was committed in the C. F. Grobman music store, and grabbing \$700 in money which Mr. Grobman was counting, preparatory to taking it to the bank, made his escape before the occupants of the place were aware of what was taking place.

Union Men Oppose Two-Cent Fares.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 9.—A union meeting of the railroad men was held here yesterday, representatives of the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen being present. A joint legislative board was created to lobby the legislature in opposition to reduction of railroad fares to two cents a mile and for the creation of a railroad commission.

Serious Wreck in Tennessee.

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Four dead, two injured, one of these perhaps fatally, and the loss of property of the Southern railway to the amount of about \$100,000 is the result of a wreck which occurred yesterday morning on the Knoxville & Ohio branch of the Southern railway, 1 1/2 miles west of Elk Valley.

Twentieth Regulars Again Delayed.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 8.—Gen. McCaskey, of the Twentieth infantry, received an order from Gen. Sumner, department commander, postponing the departure of the regiment until January 21. The message stated that the transports would not be ready to leave San Francisco for Manila until January 25.

GOV. STANLEY SWORN IN.

Sixteenth Governor of Kansas Inaugurated to Office by Taking the Oath—Ceremonies of the Inauguration.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 10.—Yesterday William Eugene Stanley, the sixteenth governor of the state of Kansas, was inducted into office by taking the oath before Frank Doster, chief justice of the supreme court. At 10:55 the new officers and their escorts took seats reserved for them on the right of the speaker's stand. On the rostrum in front of the stand were seated Gov. Leedy, Gov. Stanley, ex-Gov. Morrill, ex-Gov. Lewelling and Chief Justice Frank Doster. Gov. Leedy was in good form and speech and approached his final duty with dignity. He spoke without manuscript, in strong voice, though a little husky from the effects of a recent cold. In substance, he said:

Citizens of Kansas, we are assembled here to-day to witness the induction into office of those whom the people of Kansas have chosen to succeed the administration of the populist party. I bespeak for them the same consideration accorded the administration of the populist party of Kansas. I take pleasure in introducing to you the governor of Kansas.

Cheers followed the brief speech of Gov. Leedy. Gov. Stanley left his chair and, raising his hand, said:

The whole world is getting ready for the advent of the new century. The years are filled with a spirit of fraternity. One of the greatest nations of the old world is advancing a general disarmament in anticipation of the time when armies shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. The greatest nation of the new world in the midst of unexampled commercial victories, has turned aside from business pursuits long enough to do for humanity the most unselfish act that has been done since the man of Galilee gave Himself for others.

Kansas is in touch with all the hope the present brings and will strike no discordant note in the song of triumph and is getting ready to greet the new century with a shout of welcome. Its tollers on the farms, in the workshop, at the bench, on the railroad, behind the counter and in the mines are prosperous, contented and happy.

Kansas demands a good administration of her representatives—that is unchangeable. The difficulty is to know what their idea of a good government is. Some would build on the foundation of conservatism and would build so strongly in this direction that in their judgment the structure they would build would be as strong as the everlasting hills. Some would build on the foundation of radicalism, and make an edifice so secure that the gates of hell could not prevail against it.

The growing spirit of fraternity must bring these elements together and public servants must serve all alike. Friendship will bridge chasms, remove obstacles and head differences and we must all be friendly. Differences will exist, but they must not lead to estrangements. Out of all colors and tongues and trades and creeds Kansas is forming a strong citizenship and if the union is characterized by kindness and forbearance, it will be as prosperous as it is strong.

We are fast learning that in politics as in geometry, the straight line is the shortest distance between two points, and that the best way is the right way, and with words of praise for all that is good in the past, congratulating the outgoing administration for much of good that it has done, the incoming administration asks for the support and encouragement that has been given to those that have gone before, and with this support it turns to the work before it with confidence and hope.

As he closed his speech, Gov. Stanley said: "Mr. Chief Justice, I am now ready to take the oath of office," and the brief words by the magistrate responded to by Mr. Stanley made a new governor and closed the second populist administration of Kansas. As the new governor was taking the oath, a governor's salute began firing from the battery of artillery stationed in the adjacent yard.

SEWALL FOR EXPANSION.

Bryan's 1896 Running Mate Still for Sixteen to One, but He Thinks We Should Hold the Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Arthur Sewall, of Maine, candidate for vice president on the democratic ticket in 1896, is in favor of expansion. He said:

I do not care to express an opinion on Col. Bryan's attitude on the question of expansion. I will tell you mine, however. While not a professional expansionist, I believe we should hold the Philippines. It is true we did not go to war with Spain for territorial acquisition. Personally, I was opposed to going to war for any such purpose. But these islands have fallen into our hands and to that extent they are ours and expansion becomes a fact. We should not give them back to Spain. The free coinage of silver announced by the platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 is still the leading issue between the two great political parties. Far from being dead, sixteen to one will be readopted by the next democratic national convention.

Kansas Legislature Meets.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 10.—The regular session of the Kansas legislature met at noon to-day. The republicans organized the house, electing S. J. Osborn speaker, J. B. Remington temporary speaker, C. E. Lobdell chief clerk, W. A. Thompson sergeant-at-arms and Rev. Allen Buckner chaplain. The populists organized the senate, electing M. A. Householder president pro tem. and J. W. Morphy secretary.

Kansas Extra Session Ends.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 10.—The special session of the legislature adjourned yesterday without transacting any business, not a quorum being present in either house. Gov. Leedy signed two bills left over from Saturday. One was the bill amending the election law and the other the measure relating to the shipment of live stock by railroads.

Fearful Railroad Wreck in New York.

New York, Jan. 10.—By a head-on collision between two passenger trains on the Lehigh Valley railroad at West Dunellen, N. J., at 12:47 yesterday, 13 persons were killed and over 25 were injured, five of whom afterward died. West Dunellen is three miles from Boundbrook and about 30 miles from New York city.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

SANTA CRUZ.

Seaward, the waves with hollow sound
Against the worn cliffs moan and toss.
Landward, the vine-clad hills surround
The city of the Holy Cross.

Overhead the skies cerulean bend,
The balmy air each life renews;
And flowers their hues and perfume blend,
To charm each sense at Santa Cruz.

Blest Santa Cruz! A hundred years
Have passed since first that name was given

"Midst ringing bells, while savage ears
Listened as prayers arose to heaven
From those, who—counting gain nor loss—
Raised on thy heights the sacred Cross.

A mouldering stone 'mid tangled vines
Dimly preserves their memory.
A noble pile their work enshrines.
The fans, the cross, beside the sea,
Point—symbols of a Redeemer's love—
From heaven below to Heaven above.

—F. L. Clarke, in Overland.

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

By R. E. Young.

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS reward! Now, here's your chance, Jimmy," rapped out my chief one morning. "Camden Town—your own neighborhood. The police up there are making a confounded mystery of it; it ought to be as simple as clock-work. Ha, ha! Twenty bales of rare silk, worth thousands, consigned all the way from Lyons to Jowetts, the big West end drapers. Jowetts' agent rushes off to the station to meet it—and finds that some smart rogues have got there one hour before him, presented forged credentials and driven off with the stuff in a van in broad daylight. Now! Soon after midnight a constable noted just such a van as described suspiciously rounding the corner of Windygate street, Camden Town, and at that very minute, mark you, some one ran up and led him off with a bogus tale of murder going on at the other end of his beat. When he got back—van gone and all beautifully quiet.

"Here are two days gone and no developments. Jowetts, half mad because the kind of silk spoils in no time unless kept very dry, have been here and offered £200 for immediate recovery. There you are! Windygate street is a cul de sac, with about 50 or 60 houses in it. The silk may be stowed in any one of them, and all the local police have done is to put an extra man on watch at the open end, on the chance that there will be an attempt to remove the bales. Off you go! I give you 24 hours!"

I hurried out with a confident smile. In less than an hour I had got to Windygate street—a quiet double row of houses of a featureless three-story type—and was in time to see the "special" man exchanging chaff with a servant girl at the opposite corner. He said something, and she tripped off. Another stare, and then he passed me with a confidential whisper.

"Thought I knew you, Mr. Girdlestone. It's all right—a bit of business. That's the girl at a house half way down—knows nearly everyone in the street, and ready to talk all day. Oh, I'm careful; we don't want 'em to take fright and destroy the silk. No, not a ghost of a clew so far, sir, except the van business. There's the rut by the curb where it turned, and then a much lighter one where it was turned back, unloaded, no doubt; there's been no rain since. Saucy! But, bless you, sir, it might be done every night—there's not a soul stirring here after 11."

"Humph! Shift your point a dozen yards higher up, out of sight; and let me know anything that happens. There'll be a rag-and-bottle man along here presently—you understand?"

I hurried home—it was barely a ten-minute's walk. Half an hour later I was leaving again by the back entrance, so dirty and disreputable that my own wife had given a start. To hire a barrow and stack some rubbish on it was simplicity itself; within the hour I was wheeling it into Windygate street, shouting hoarsely a record price for rags and old bottles. At every area door I had the impudence to knock and reiterate the statement; and at one likely-looking house even contrived to trip over the step, bring down some glass with an unerring crash and sham a giddiness. No use; it merely provoked the remark: "Served him right!" At the end of my arduous round I was only richer by a barrow-load of unconsidered trifles. Until nearly dusk I hung about the place, and then, with a few whispered instructions to the constable on watch, trudged back home to think out a more definite plan of action.

It must have been about eight o'clock when, as I sat studying the Camden Town directory, the most curious, undreamed-of coincidence occurred. The bell rang hesitatingly; a pause, and then my wife tapped to say that a young person, apparently in trouble, wished to see me upon private business. Next moment a young lady in widow's weeds had floated impressively into the room and was raising her veil from a white, worried face.

"Mr. Girdlestone—the police inspector?" she queried, quickly, in a voice as singularly sweet as her expression, and I bowed—her description was near enough for the nonce. "Then I hope you won't think me silly, but, really, I felt I could put up with it no longer. Oh, if my dear husband were only here!" A touching pause, broken by half a sob, then: "My name is Varney. I live at No. 9 Windygate street—if you know it, sir. It may sound strange,

but I go in fear of something happening—almost in fear of my life! You know, when dear Harold died, I had to let the ground and first floor—to a man named Winston and his wife.

"They seemed strange from the first, and kept all their doors locked; then they began to have mysterious visitors long after dark, and my servant kept waking me at night to say she could not sleep for the queer noises. I'm positive there's something wrong, and yet I daren't say anything, for there are firearms about—the man deliberately shot my cat one day because it looked at his canary. But that's not all; these last two days there has been a continual digging sound down in the basement, especially at night. I lie and quake; it sounds just as if they are burrowing under the street—they might, for all I know, be mixed up with those—those dreadful nihilist people! There, I know there is a mystery behind!"

That was it, poured out in agitated breaths. I think it was fully a minute before I could turn my face and say, steadily:

"Indeed? And what made you come to me, madam?"

"To you?" Oh, of course! Why, I gave them notice to go six weeks back, and they simply laughed. Since then they have not offered a farthing rent. I dread an upset of any kind; several times I have thought of going to the police for advice, and always hesitated. But this evening my girl said there was a homely constable at the corner; the Winstons happened to have gone out, so I slipped on my things, ran up and asked him if he would mind coming in to see what was going on, and how I could get an ejection notice. He wrote this address on a piece of paper and told me to come straight to you, the inspector, as you would see to it immediately. He said something about a search warrant, but how could I—

"He did quite right—and so did you!" I was at the door in two strides. This queer accident, brought about so simply, showed the way as clear as daylight. I had stumbled upon the nest and should have the silk within a few hours. I would wait for no search warrant nor to ask further details. "This way, madam! You say they have gone out—then I'll come back with you. In any case, you can admit me as a friend."

"Ye-es." She had a hand to her forehead. "But—but I'm sure they are desperate people! Anything rather than a disturbance, or that neighbors should talk!"

"Leave that to me. Er—Katie!" I called over to the banisters. "Don't sit up in case I'm late."

We went out. A moment later we were hurrying towards Windygate street and—what?

I looked round for our constable. He stepped out from the shadow opposite No. 9.

"Haven't seen anyone go in, sir," he whispered. "The lady asked me to wait near, in case of anything. I think we've got 'em easily—I tumbled at once. No, I'm not relieved for two hours yet, sir."

"Come inside with us, then." Up the steps we went. The servant girl, very pale, was standing in the hall. Together we all stood listening—not a sound from below. Nothing more lucky could have happened! "Now, keep cool, madam," I said, "and we'll have a look round downstairs. The girl can watch here. * * * By Jove, yes, every door is locked!"

I pulled out my bunch of keys to try them. We were standing in the passage below, the candlestick shaking in Mrs. Varney's hand. It was rather an exciting moment.

"None of mine fit, I know," she breathed, nervously. "But do make haste, sir—couldn't they imprison us for doing this? . . . There, that key looks exactly like the breakfast parlor one—this door; let me try it, sir. No, it doesn't quite turn. Oh, and there's the door of the big cellar, where we keep hearing the digging and knocking noises!"

I had forgotten that. Flinging open the door, I peered down into the blackness. "Hand me that lamp—we'll soon know," I said, and the constable followed me down the wooden steps. At the foot of the ceiling was so low we had to stoop. "Quick! we might find the bales here," I whispered to him.

"Mind the coals!" came madam's shaky voice down. "Oh, be quick! The cellar runs out under the street. It sounded as if they . . . Mercy, it's the Winstons, come back! Out with the light, sir—don't move, for heaven's sake!"

We were half way across the damp, black space; her voice merged into a half scream so thrilling that on the spur of the moment I blew the candle out and gripped the constable's arm. A mere nothing became tragedy of a sudden. There was the sound of a door slammed to, and then heavy footsteps and deep voices in the passage overhead. It had happened so swiftly and unexpectedly that we stood holding our breath down there most foolishly. More banging and bumping and talk overlaid—then a comparative silence, broken by the constable's uncomfortable laugh.

"Well, I never! What's our next move, sir? They've caught her spying, and there's more than one to tackle. Awkward!"

"Pooh!" I stopped there, because it suddenly struck me that his word was unpleasantly apt. We had no search warrant—and there might be a mistake, after all. Besides, to disclose ourselves might mean a bad half hour for Mrs. Varney—if not for us. We stood listening. The cellar door had evidently been closed, as no light came down, and the sounds were muffled. Finally I concluded that the best thing in the circumstances would be to find some incriminating evidence if possible, and get away without being seen—if possible, again. I felt for my match box, and relit the candle.

"Find out something while we're about it," I said, and we completed our circuit of the damp wall. There were no signs of any excavations whatever, that we could discover. "Queer! What about the door?" I went cautiously back to the steps, and pushed. It gave me quite a little thrill to find the door immovable; either some one held it or a heavy weight had been placed against it. I tip-toed back. The constable looked rather pale in the candle light.

"Queer's the word, sir!" he whispered. "I don't half like it. I just thought of the coal shoot, and there's something on it—the plate won't shift. They know we're down here, mark my word—'sh! that's a cart stopping outside! Mr. Girdlestone, they're clearing off!" Beyond a doubt! Heavy footsteps were passing along the passage, and out on the pavement. For a time we stood, in a sort of stupefaction; then, in a spasm of rage, I made a dash at that door, determined to chance anything. Useless—it resisted our united strain; clearly, we were pushing against some weighty object. We pounded and shouted, but to no purpose; we were caught in a maddening trap, and had only ourselves to blame. But—the mortification of it!

"Let them go!" I panted, at last. "We must have them sooner or later—she'll come down and let us out the moment they turn their backs."

"Unless they've done for her!" he whispered. "It took something to frighten that woman, sir!"

And almost simultaneously—shall I ever forget it?—there came a lull in the scurrying overhead, and then a voice, thick with nervous laughter, just outside that door:

"Er—mind the coals!"

It was Mrs. Varney's voice. The hall door banged, there was the sound of a cart rumbling away, and then—utter, significant silence.

"Great heavens!" I could just gasp out. For how long we stood staring at each other, taking in the full realization. I should not like to say. Trap? Yes, indeed! . . . That sweet young "widow" was one of the gang—perhaps Mrs. Winston herself. Possibly by accident, more probably through the servant's cunning chatter with the constable, they had discovered that Detective Girdlestone was on their heels, and had concocted this grotesque simple trick to inveigle the pair of us into the house while they removed the plunder to a place of safety. It was their one chance—and we had played clean into their hands. Maddening? Not the word! That it should have succeeded so merited a far stronger expression—and doubtless would get it. . . . I flew to the coal shoot. Still immovable.

"Your truncheon!" I gasped. "You haven't one? Up with some of this coal; aim high, and splinter that door. I'll have them yet!"

Bang! crash! sounded through the house. The top hinge gave—a panel shattered; in two minutes we were clambering across a heavy wringing machine that had been wedged between the door and a projection of the wall. A pause for breath, and then a hasty search of the house. Five minutes sufficed to prove how incredibly we had been fooled. The place was, save for one or two rooms, practically destitute of furniture—clearly enough, it had been rented more for nefarious than for domestic purposes. Signs of the silk there were none. Now we were out at the door, all but coming to grief again over a stone slab placed across the coal shoot. Ten minutes later we panted into the police station, and had sent all the available men, with descriptions of the young "widow," flying over Camden Town. Then I started back for home. I would get rid of the grime and coal dust, and then take a cab straight to Scotland Yard.

I got to the door and pulled out my keys. My keys! They were not mine—with a gasp I stood and realized that that clever creature, asking to try them, had handed me back her own bunch in exchange. Why, what—? Twice I knocked loudly before the door opened and showed me my wife's face as white as a sheet.

"You, Jimmy? Oh, thank heaven! We haven't dared to move!"

"W-what do you mean?"—in the merest whisper.

"Oh, we've had such a scene, Jane and I! We were sitting in the kitchen, not half an hour ago, and we thought we heard some one moving about up here—creeping up and down the stairs. I screamed out something, and Jane says she heard this door creak. We couldn't stir hand or foot till I heard you knock! I knew it couldn't be you."

"You knew!" With a groan, I strode into the parlor. I knew what I should find; my handsome bronze timepiece, my choice vases, and a score of other small valuables—all gone. Upstairs I sprang like a madman. On the bedroom table had lain my presentation gold watch and chain, that I would not have lost for a fortune. One look—and I staggered back, fairly crushed. . . . Gone! A daring double stroke of villainy; they had walked in with my own key while I was fooling at the station.

And as if this second humiliating blow was not enough to permanently kill any man's good opinion of himself, on the looking glass frame was pinned a scrap of paper, bearing this masterpiece of irony:

"Mind the coals!"

That was a year ago, and Messrs. Jowetts, the big drapers, still mourn the loss of their rich consignment of silk. They seem likely to go on mourning. And I—well, my deepest ambition is to come face to face for just one moment with that sweet young woman who went by the name of Varney. I may not—and I may.—Tit-Bits.

The Company's Bill.

This notice was posted in a pleasure boat belonging to a certain steamship company: "The chairs in the cabin are for the ladies. Gentlemen are requested not to make use of them until the ladies are seated."—Keystone.

IN THE TIME TO COME.

Prosperity Is Present, Naturally, But Inflated Values Will Result and Panic Follow.

Unquestionably the people of the United States were more prosperous on the whole during the year which has just closed than they were in 1897 or in any year since 1892. The bank clearings were greater than in any previous year, indicating a greater aggregate of transactions. The foreign demand for our products of agriculture, extraordinary as it was in 1897, was not less, though prices were somewhat lower, in 1898. The cotton crop of the year was the largest ever produced and growers were fairly prosperous, though they received less per pound for their product than in previous years. The exports of manufactured articles were of greater value than ever before, and for the first time in the history of the country exceeded the value of like imports. Business failures were fewer and the liabilities of the failed concerns were less than for a number of years. In short, there were abundant evidences of recovery from depression and a return of general prosperity.

Partisans of a certain variety lay it all to the republican party—to the Dingley law, which was a republican measure; to the triumph of an alleged gold standard candidate in 1896, who had done not a thing to insure the maintenance of that standard, and even to the war with Spain, for which President McKinley has not yet claimed all the credit and which has been a considerable tax upon the earnings of the people.

Such is the politician's view. The business view, as expressed by Bradstreet's and other commercial agencies, is that the country has been prosperous not because of but in spite of the war; not because of anything that party politicians have done, but because of favoring conditions upon which party policies and schemes have had no influence—abundant crops and extraordinary foreign demand for our surplus and the natural processes of recuperation after a period of depression.

And the business view is the right one. The time had come for recovery from the prostrating effects of the collapse of 1893, and recovery began. It began, indeed, in 1897, having been hastened by an unusual shortage in the production of foodstuffs abroad. It was continued in 1898 with further acceleration from the same source.

How little the politicians have had to do with it we may gather from the parallelism between the periods of 1893-98 and 1873-78. In 1873 there was a panic as disastrous as that of 1893. It was followed by depression and distress so great that many despaired of recovery and came to believe that the country had passed beyond the stage of rapid development and would have to settle down to the slow pace of the older countries. But in 1877 signs of recovery appeared, and in 1878, when congress sent out a commission to find out why times were so hard, the discovery was made that times were not hard, but that the people were doing very well indeed.

In like manner we heard despairing cries in 1895 and 1896, and many seemed really to have given way to the conviction that the country could never more be prosperous. But recovery began, as above stated, in 1897 and continued until now, just as in 1877 and 1878, when there was no war and no shifting of party control.

If the parallel holds for the future as it has done so far the new year will be happier than the old. The country will grow more prosperous until 1902; then a pause, ending in semipanic in 1904; from that on a fluctuating but generally improving condition leading up to inflated values, and another panic about 1913. But let us hope that some economic discoverer will arise to save us from another catastrophe at that time.—Chicago Chronicle.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—Since using the McKinley brand of soft soap, the south will have no other.—Albany Argus.

—The people must abolish the trusts or the trusts will reduce the masses to bankruptcy and slavery.—Houston (Tex.) Post.

—When it becomes generally known that Mark Hanna has this expansion business fixed, a whole lot of people will quit sitting up nights over it.—St. Louis Republic.

—The new secretary of the interior was not born in Ohio, but as he did not have the choosing of his birthplace the people of that state may forgive him, with the caution that it must not occur again.—Denver Post.

—"If H. H. Hanna," says Mark Hanna, "expects any currency legislation, or any extra session, he had better hang up his fiddle." Apropos whereof, the Waterbury American observes that as Mark generally suggests to Duty and Destiny what they had better whisper in the president's ear, H. H., the currency reformer, should get his pointer in time.—Albany Argus.

—Republican capitalists themselves are beginning to see that if we are to derive the greatest possible good from our enlargement of territory we must be in a position to both buy and sell; that we cannot continue to exclude other people's goods and sell our own in foreign markets. The free traders have had a long wait, but their time is coming.—Rochester Herald.

—Every job, every extravagance that the hangers-on at Washington can devise is flaunting itself in the name of expansion. A petty, but insignificant, instance of this spirit is afforded by the act of the house last week increasing the police force of the capitol building from 49 to 67. In vain did dissenting members call attention to the notorious fact that these police have only nominal duties and only nominally attend to them. The job went through the house like lightning.—Boston Globe.

BREEDS IMPERIALISM.

A Natural and Certain Result of the Policy of Expansion Advocated by Republicans.

The San Francisco Chronicle grandiloquently remarks that there will be no imperialism to combat, but that if the democratic party proposes to fight expansion it will not only have to contend with the republican party, but with the patriotic and far-sighted voters in its own ranks, and with the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian principle as well. Fiddlesticks. An acre of such "words, words, words," is not worth a rush. Jeffersonian and Jacksonian principles never contemplated the acquisition of vassal states, and that is what so distinguished a republican as Senator Hoar says we will get if we take the Philippines. The association of the name of Thomas Jefferson with expansion is in connection with the Louisiana purchase. That was not a case of imperialism. We took in a large piece of territory with a primitive population; incapable of advancement. We proceeded to exterminate it. Or, rather, it has almost disappeared in front of the march of civilization. We got a lot of territory from Mexico, with some undesirable people who have not counted in the general development. The older portion of the country has furnished the thriving population for the new. With the Philippine islands we get a population that will not be so easily disposed of. It will have to be preserved and governed by military rule. Just now there seems to be nothing in sight but holding the archipelago as a vassal state.

It is too soon to boast of what the republican or any other party is going to do about expansion or imperialism. The mind of President McKinley is not necessarily made up. The ratification of the treaty with Spain would not make it necessary for the United States to annex the Philippines. The war would still be open for the establishment of an independent government, such as is contemplated for Cuba. This country has jumped at several conclusions during the last nine or ten months, but it will be well to study the prime conclusions awhile. The policy of possible oriental acquisition was one of very sudden development. The thinking period will come before we get through with the entire action. Some of those who are now crying out for radical expansion, and denouncing as pessimists and traitors those who hesitate, may see the time when they will acknowledge that they only thought they wanted a widening of the borders. On the other hand, those who advise the government to proceed cautiously, and not without the closest examination of the conditions, may turn out in the end to be the best expansionists of all. The notion that we must grab something merely to show for Dewey's victory is an idle one.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ALGER THE AUTOCRAT.

The Republican Magnate Has His Eye on All the "Good Things" in Sight.

If any investor, syndicate or trust wants a franchise in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, the proper person to approach is Secretary Alger, of the war department. An order has been issued by Alger which makes the case clear and which reads as follows:

"Until otherwise ordered no grants or concessions of public or corporate rights or franchises for the construction of public or quasi-public works, such as railroads, tramways, telegraph and telephone lines, etc., shall be made by any municipal or other local governmental authority in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, except upon the approval of the major general commanding the military forces of the United States in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, who shall, before approving any such grant or concession, be specially authorized by the secretary of war."

It is evident from this that the lumber dealer of Michigan, the multi-millionaire who bought his way into the cabinet and who bungled so badly the business of his department that a white-washing committee had to be appointed in his interests, has resolved that no "soft snaps" in "the colonies" shall escape him. What is congress going to do about it? There are concessions worth many millions of dollars. Is the secretary of war to be allowed the sole and autocratic control in these matters? As a matter of record it may be stated that in the United States franchises on the public domain can only be granted by securing the assent of the house, the senate and the president. But, so far as our new possessions are concerned, Alger is king. His word is law. He can favor his friends and refuse to favor those who have no special "pull." What is congress going to do about it?—Chicago Democrat.

A Banker's View.

A country banker subscribing to the fund of the ways and means committee, expresses himself as follows: "Enclosed please find my subscription. When the time for action arrives I may do more. The cause of bimetalism must speedily triumph or the mass of our population will be reduced to a condition little better than the peasantry of feudal times. The sturdy manhood of a few decades ago is giving away rapidly to servility. I have been a director of a national bank. Let me make this prediction, that in the fight of 1900 we will have over half of the country bankers with us, for the reason, that they are now simply the sustenance of money that cannot be safely or profitably invested. Congestion will even kill a country banker."

—Some of our good protectionist friends are already shivering at the prospect that expansion will necessarily destroy their pet doctrine of protection. A Chinese wall that is punched so full of holes as expansion would punch, isn't worth much for protection purposes.—Utica Observer.

Pains and Aches

Of Rheumatism Make Countless Thousands Suffer.

But this disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acid in the blood. If you have any symptoms of rheumatism take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once and do not waste time and money on unknown preparations. The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is unquestioned and its record of cures unequalled.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine for Rheumatism.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

"Doesn't Want to Be a 'Relic.'"
"Whenever I contemplate dying," said the incurably frivolous woman, "I have a thrill of anticipatory satisfaction at the thought of what people would say about me. But there's just one thing that I don't want said in the obituary notice. I don't want to be called 'the relic of the late Mr. What-not.' I was going out on a Capitol hill car day before yesterday and we passed a house where there was a crape on the door.

"Somebody must be dead," said a wonderfully sagacious woman in front of me.

"Uh-huh," said the woman with her, "it's Mrs. Skaggs."

"The sagacious woman evidently knew Mrs. Skaggs."

"She was divorced, wasn't she?" she asked.

"Oh, no," answered the other. "He died. It said in the paper that she was the relic of the late Mr. Adolphus Skaggs."

"And," concluded the incurably frivolous woman, "if anybody calls me a relic, I'll haunt him. I won't be noisy and I won't materialize, but I'll blow a steady cold breath on the back of his neck, so that he'll think he's always sitting in a draught and I'll give him chronic cold shivers down his spine. I won't be called a relic."—Washington Post.

A Bad Break.
"Well, they all break," said the bride of a few weeks, "and I don't know what you are going to do about it."

"But why don't you get a better brand?" said the young husband not any too sweetly. "It seems strange, Marian, that every time I sit down to read this lamp chimney breaks into a thousand pieces!"

Next night he came home with a small package under his arm.

"Marian," said he, in a tone of superiority, "I have bought a chimney that will last."

"How much did you pay for it, dear?"

"Fifteen cents. I don't want any more of your five-cent things in the house. You see you women haven't a right understanding of the word economy. You think just because you get things cheap that you are saving money—whereas—and he continued the effusion all the time he was putting the chimney in place.

"There!" said he, turning up the light. "There is a chim—confound the—! Well, I wish all the glass-blowers and grocers in seven countries, were tied up and hung over a clothesline to fight it out. You can bet I'd be there to coach the scrap!"—Detroit Free Press.

How to Be Cremated.
A Canadian lady, on being questioned concerning her views upon the subject of fire versus earth for the human body after death, gave utterance to a remarkable sentiment—she was, rather absent-minded, be it said.

"Well, you see, one only gets buried once in a lifetime! Cremated? Yes, I think I should prefer it, if there was only a creamery handy." Creamery, we may observe, is the equivalent in the dominion for the English dairy.—Cornhill Magazine.

Why He Couldn't.
"You are late this morning, Tommy," said the teacher.

"Yes'm," responded Tommy. "They was a lot of bad boys chasin' me along a fence, an' I was runnin' away from 'em, an'—"

"Tell a straight story, Tommy!"

"I—I can't, ma'am. It was a rail fence."—Chicago Tribune.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BEVELLY, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS TROMBLEAY, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was all so troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

'POSSUM TALKS.

ZEB WHITE TELLS HOW HE BROUGHT TWO CANTANKEROUS MEN TOGETHER.

Copyright, 1898.

By M. QUAD.

"In my younger days," said the 'possum hunter of Tennessee one evening as we sat smoking our pipes on the door steps, "I was known fur and wide as a purty good man in a scrimmage. Nobody around yere cared to tackle me, and when they sent fur a man from No'th Caroleeny I had him on the run in ten minits. I wasn't pickin' no fusses, you understand, but jest goin' along and mindin' my bizness. If anybody come along and wanted to fuss with me he got hurt; if he didn't want to fuss I had nuthin' to say. I was feelin' as if I could tear up rocks when I got in the way of a fallin' tree one day and was badly hurt. I hadn't bin abed fo' days when along comes a feller who says to the old woman:

"Howdy, ma'am, and does a critter named Zeb White live around these parts?"

"He lives right yere," says the old woman.

"And ar' he a man as kin out-yell, cut-jump and out-fight any other critter as stands on legs in Tennessee?"

"He kin take keer o' hisself in purty good shape!"

"That's what I've heard, and I've traveled 97 miles to make him holler like a young cun. If he ain't about the house please tell me whar' to find him. I want to pulverize him right away and start back fur home."

"The old woman had to tell him I was hurt and couldn't lift a hand," said Zeb to me. "but that only made him all the wuss. He pertended to think it was only an excuse, and he jumped on his hat, crowed like a rooster, and bragged and bluffed and blowed in a way to almost break my heart. He told

hard roads hasn't walked in vain! The critter what was hiding in the bresh has bin driv out by his old wife, and he will now be given two minits to say his prayers!"

"Then we heard the other man give a still louder crow and yell:

"No, I was not mistook! This is the place whar' he dwells, and this is the critter befo' me! Let him bid his wife good-by and raise his eyes to Heaven, fur he has only five minits to live!"

"It had all come right," said Zeb—"all come out as the old woman planned fur. Them two cantankerous critters had come together, and each one thought he was standin' befo' Zeb White. Of all the blowin' and braggin' I ever did hear in my life that was the worst, and me'n the old woman laughed 'till we cried. First one would flop his arms and crow like a rooster and tell what he had done, and then he would shet up and give the other a chance. They kept it up fur half an hour, all the time cussin' and darin' each other to strike the fust blow, and then they took a holt and begun to wrastle around. They tore up a good deal of grass, but not a blow was struck. Arter a bit they let go and begun blowin' again, and it was a quarter of an hour befo' that was any mo' wrasslin'."

"There was no fight in them," I observed.

"Not a bit, sah," answered Zeb. "They was jest blowhards, and if I'd been able to walk out on 'em they would hev run at the fust yell. When they had kept it up fur an hour, and hadn't even pulled h'ar, I began to get tired of it. So did the old woman. They

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To Mr. Stead the czar confided that after studying nineteenth century civilization, he has found it not entirely good. He sees nations engaged in seizing, or trying to seize, all territory not yet occupied by European powers, and looking at the results, discovers them to be unsatisfactory.

"For the native races what does imperial expansion mean?" asks the czar; and then answers his own question as follows: "Too often opium, alcohol and all manner of foul diseases; a great gulf between the governed and those who rule; and crushing taxation upon the natives for the blessings of this civilization. And for the nations who seize it means a continual increase of suspicion, jealousy and rivalry; the keeping up of fleets and armies in order to take part in a scramble with the world, with the result that the army and navy are swallowing up more and more millions that should be used for the welfare of the people and the advancement of the world."

Speaking of the social effects of this state of affairs, the czar is inclined to think that "on top are a few rich and comfortable. Down below, with an ever-increasing pressure of taxes for armaments, is the great mass of poor people whose position is not good. There is an ever-increasing multitude of those below, with their brooding discontent ripening into socialism and developing into all kinds of anarchy. We have at the present time arrived at the stage when our best manhood is in the army. So much is this the case that the whole of the troops in European countries cannot be mobilized without dislocating the whole social fabric. Moreover, war has become so expensive that no state can stand the strain of

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The people of the United States are earnest advocates of universal disarmament, and our government will add its voice to the czar's appeal for peace. And so will all the small countries of Europe—Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Spain and Portugal—whose safety depends upon treaties made by and between their more powerful neighbors.

But in spite of this sympathetic feeling the St. Petersburg peace congress is destined to be a failure, simply because not one of the great powers will take the initiative in the disarmament movement. Had the czar been truly honest in his pacific desires he would have reduced his own army instead of increasing it and centralizing it in localities where it must be viewed as a menace by other nations.

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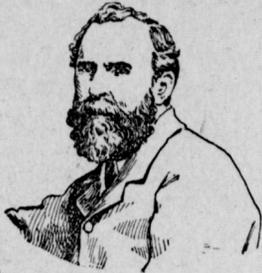
CZAR WANTS PEACE.

Still Hammering Away at His Disarmament Proposal.

Editor Stead Is the Autocrat's Chosen Mouthpiece—Why the Proposed Congress Will Not Achieve Anything Tangible.

[Special Correspondence.]

The beginning of 1899, contrary to all predictions made a year or more ago, sees all the nations of the world at peace. Russia, which once led the aggressive war powers of the European continent, is going around seeking proselytes for the peace policy advocated by the czar, the autocrat himself leaving nothing undone



WILLIAM T. STEAD. (London Editor Authorized to Speak for the Czar.)

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Belloe, a rising sculptor. The statue represents a robust artisan transforming the weapons of war into the traditional plowshare and pruning hook, the emblems of peace. Thousands of these statuettes have been sold—certainly a reliable indication that France wants peace.

In Great Britain the czar's latest utterance was received with decent attention, but no steps have been taken to put a stop to the military and naval preparations which have been prosecuted with great vigor ever since the Fashoda affair threatened to lead to hostilities. Evidently the British government has but little confidence in the good faith of the Russian emperor; and this lack of trust is justified by the events of the past year in Northern Asia, where Russia has seized point after point without consulting the rights or interests of any other power. England naturally expects that a pathetic appeal for disarmament should be preceded by at least an outward show of respect for the rights of others; and being an able hand at political hypocrisy herself she has learned to distrust others, even though they appear in sheep's clothing.

Germany has nothing but the kindest words for the disarmament idea, and expects to be ably represented at the peace congress. In the interim, however, Emperor William will increase the standing army by the addition of 40,000 men and make most formidable additions to the navy; probably to meet recent additions to the Russian army and to neutralize the vast grants made for the building of Russian ships.

The only so-called first-class power which is thoroughly and honestly in sympathy with the peace proposition is Italy. Nothing will rescue this poor country from revolution and anarchy but a reduction of taxation, and not until army and navy expenses are scaled down can the government hope for a reasonably safe and protracted lease of power. Internal discontent will compel Italy to forsake the triple alliance and to curtail its army expenditures; and unless all other nations conclude to disarm the kingdom is destined, in the near future, to become the leader of second-class powers instead of remaining the weakest of first-class powers.

The only European nation which will not be officially represented at the

peace congress is Turkey. Abdul-Hamid is not a fool. He knows that Russia has no love for the Ottoman realm, and so declines to put his head in the spring trap. If he is to be strangled, he would prefer a bold fight to being caught with a bit of trifling bait. He probably labors under the impression—and it is not an injudicious one, either—that disarmament in his case would mean annihilation. Nothing, in fact, can prolong Turkish rule except the maintenance of a strong army, and as long as the present administration reigns at Stamboul, berrish peace proposals will be received for what they may be worth.

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FUNNY FOLKS

When He Works. He was sitting with his feet on the desk, industriously smoking, when the taxpayer entered. Under the circumstances it seems hardly necessary to say that he was a public official.

"You are remarkably well paid for this job," remarked the taxpayer. "Not when you consider the work necessary to get it," answered the official.—Chicago Post.

Mounting Upward. "My goodness, what airs the Hobblyez are putting on lately! Mrs. Hobbly and the girls are so stuck up that they scarcely deign to speak to one any more. I wonder what's the cause of it?"

"Oh, don't you know? Why, since the election the papers have got to referring to old Hobblyez as 'boss.'"—Chicago Daily News.

The Open Door. The statement talk of "open door." And tell its virtues o'er and o'er: Such talk to me all foolish seems, A relic of some summer dream. For when, as now, the blizzards blow, And snow obscures all here below, My only cry is: "Shut that door!"—N. Y. Herald.

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Getting Started. "We must economize, mustn't we?" said young Mrs. Torkins. "I'm afraid so," answered her husband.

"Well, I'm going down town to-day, and I know you are going to be surprised to see how cheaply I buy things. So as soon as you can you must write me a check for some money to economize with."—Washington Star.

Cornered. He—When I came in this evening I noticed that there was a ring around the moon. Do you know what that means? She—No, but I know what a ring around the third finger of a girl's left hand means.

There being no loophole by which he could escape he had to declare himself.—Cleveland Leader.

Comparing Notes. "My family can't help feeling a little proud of having been carried over by the Mayflower," said the young woman who was visiting in Chicago. "Is that so?" answered the young man interestingly. "None of our folks ever went into the florist business. What brought us through was wheat."—Washington Star.

A Money-Saver. "Beastling is the stingiest man I ever saw. Do you know what he's doing now?"

"No; what's his latest scheme for saving money?"

"He's rented a room over a restaurant, so that he can inhale his meals without extra cost."—Chicago Daily News.

Flattering His Vanity. "By George," said Amesbury, "I must be young looking and handsome still." "What makes you think so?" asked Bolton.

"I've noticed that my wife doesn't want to join any evening card clubs except those in which the lady members are all elderly."—Cleveland Leader.

Diplomacy. Boston Bill—Please, mum, kin you gimme somethin' to eat—jist the meat the dog left will do.

Mrs. Miggles—We haven't any dog. "Oh, you ain't? Den you git to work an' cook me a plate o' ham an' eggs an' a cup o' coffee, fore I klick ye in the jor!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Odors. Violet scent suits many people, New-morn hay some folks admire. Give me, as a winter perfume, Apples roasting by the fire. —Chicago Record.

TERRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY. "Do not deny it, Gladys Irene. You were winking at him the whole evening. Are you endeavoring to drive my dishonored head to the protection of the divorce court?"—Ally Sloper.

Dyspepsia. This life is long and unrest, How oft, 'midst epicurean scenes Are men who wish they could digest A dish of common pork and beans! —Washington Star.

A Napoleon of Finance. "Dickie, what did you do with that dime I gave you for taking your quinine?"

"Why, pa, I bought some hickerish with it cents—an' with 'f cents I hired Tommy Budds to take th' quinine."—Brooklyn Life.

Where the Affront Was. Polly—The way that man looked at me was positively insulting! Dolly—Did he stare at you long and insolently? Polly—No. He just gave one glance and then looked at something else.—N. Y. Journal.

A Repenter. "Watkins has a wonderful memory. I think he remembers nearly everything that ever happened to him." "Yes; but he forgets that he has inflicted his reminiscences on everybody he knows."—Puck.

Heroic Measures. "I understand that your daughter has begun taking lessons on the piano." "Yes; the folks who live next door to us are very obnoxious people. We want to have them quit the neighborhood."—Chicago Daily News.

How Hateful. Cholly—Aw, how wicidulous, bah! Jove! They have a horse in the east that smokes a pipe!

His Father—I know an ass right here in Cincinnati that smokes cigarettes.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

At Home. "John, aren't you glad to be at home again?" "Glad? My dear, even your angel cake tastes heavenly to me."—Detroit Free Press.

Not So Romantic. That love's what makes the world go round Is quite poetic, some folks think; Yet on reflection 'twill be found The same is also true of drink. —Judge.

An Eye to the Main Chance. Mr. Hiborn—By what unit of measurement could you properly estimate a man's devotion to you? Miss Lowe—The carat.—Jewelry Weekly.



"SHE FETCHED EACH OF 'EM A WHACK."

everybody around that I was hidin' from him, and that he wouldn't go home 'till he had made me holler, and the old woman had all she could do to keep me quiet. Every day fur five days that varmint come over yere from the Co'ners, and standin' out thar' by that stump he would jump up and down on his hat and flop his arms and yell:

"I ar' the cryin' baby from No'th Caroleeny, and I hev toddled my way over 97 miles of hard roads to look upon the critter they calls Zeb White. When I gits here, tears in my eyes and my feet all blisters, it is to find him hidin' in the bresh, and though I calls and calls he will not appear."

"That was his talk," said Zeb—"that and a heap mo', and I believe I'd hev dragged myself out and fit with my teeth but fur the old woman. She held me back, and talked soft and sweet, and arter five days sunthin' happened. That is, another cantankerous critter come along. He was from Varginny, and a tin peddler had bin tellin' him about me. When he reached the cabin he was dreffully polite. He takes off his hat and bows and smiles and says to the old woman:

"I don't consider to reckon that I'm mistobik in thinkin' Zeb White lives yere?"

"This is the place," she says. "And I'm powerful glad of it. I've walked 70 miles to tear him up by the roots and show him that he's no fighter. Kin I see him right away, ma'am? I'm not wantin' to press matters to your injure, but when I'm goin' to pulverize a varmint I like to have it over with and off my mind as soon as possible."

"He's gone to town, but if you'll call to-night he'll cripple you fur life in about ten minits!"

"You see how it was," explained the old man with a smile. "Jest the minit that critter began talkin' the old woman could see the hand of Providence, and she was so tickled over it that she couldn't wait fur night to come. He went away to come back in the evenin', and then she sent word to the other feller at the Co'ners that if he would show up at eight o'clock he'd find me ready. It come on to rain at sundown, and was a putty dark night, but bime-by the No'th Caroleeny critter could be heard afar off. He come along yellin' and crowin' and tellin' of the big trees he had pulled up by the roots, and when he got to the house the old woman steps out and tells him to be prepared fur me as I comes from the other way. He stood on that stump and bragged fur half an hour without a stop. Then we heard the Varginny critter comin'. He was whoopin' and blowin' same as the other, and purty soon he was at hand. Then we hears the No'th Caroleeny man give a crow and say:

"Praise the Lawd, but the cryin' baby what has walked 97 miles over

was tearin' up all the grass and breakin' down the sunflowers, but wasn't doin' any fightin'. Bimeby the old woman knocks the ashes out o' her pipe and says:

"Zeb White, them critters hev got lots o' wind, but no grit. They'll keep this fussin' up all night, if sunthin' ain't done."

"But what kin you do?" says I. "Lick 'em off with the broomstick."

"I reckon you kin."

"She waited ten minits mo', and then she got the hickory broom and softly opened the doab. The critters had quit wrasslin' and gone to blowin' again. One was on the stump and one on that rock, and they was tellin' how they had tumbled down mountings and drunk up the waters of the Cumberland river, when the ole woman got nigh nuff to use the broomstick. She fetched each one of 'em a whack as hard as she could draw, and with a yell both started on a run. She didn't foller 'em fur, but I'll bet neither one stopped fur a mile!"

"And that ended it?" I said. "Yes, that was the end, except that both of 'em stopped when about 15 miles away to say as how they had left me dead in front of my cabin, and to ax folks to attend my funeral and take warning by my fate. Cantankerousness used to be mighty plenty around yere, but it's scarce these days. When a critter begins to jump on his hat and tell about bitin' off treetops somebody spits terbacker juice on his hat and leads him off by the ear."

It Makes a Difference. He had just reached the peroration of his tribute to the modern athletic girl when the little fellow in the corner interrupted him.

"Pardon me," said the little fellow, "but may I ask if you married one of these modern girls?"

"Why, no, I—"

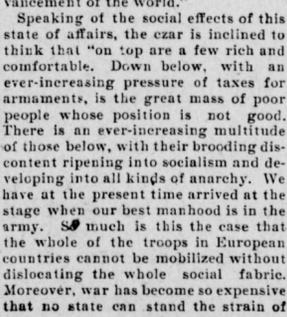
"I thought not," interrupted the little fellow, as he resumed his seat, and those sitting near him were quick to note that he carried one arm in a sling and had a large bump on the top of his head.—Chicago Post.

Surprised. "I never saw anything more remarkable," said the young man who claims to have spent a great deal of time abroad, "than a little scene that I witnessed in Spain. A passenger on one of the cars became obstreperous and behaved with the utmost disregard of propriety. But the conductor didn't pay the slightest attention to him."

"I don't see anything very wonderful in that."

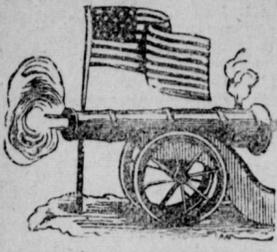
"It's the only case on record where a Spaniard overlooked a good chance to put something off."—Washington Star.

In 1870 there were only 1,700 newspapers published in all Spain, and today the number is still smaller.



"THE FUTURE, BY BELLOE. (Statue Symbolizing the Czar's Ideal of Disarmament.)

protracted war without having to look bankruptcy in the face, and we are so perfecting our modern weapons of destruction that no army can go into the field without losing so large a



There are only three ways to sell goods known to human experience. There are cheapness, excellence and advertising.

A lower tariff and a law admitting all ships, wherever built, to American registry will, in a few years put the foreign carrying trade in the hands of Americans.

The courts are still deciding the express companies must stamp their own bills of lading and the public is still doing this for them while the companies invoke the law's delay. By the time the matter gets out of court Uncle Sam may be out of the stamp business.

Our nation has a mission, but it is to liberate those who are in bondage—not to place shackles upon those who are struggling to be free. We rejoice in the marvelous victory won by Dewey in Manila bay; we would give him a sacred place in history and crown his memory with blessings. To us he is a hero; to the Filipinos he can be a savior. Let him be known to posterity not as the subjugator of an alien race, but as the redeemer of an oppressed people—not as a Lord Clive but as a Lafayette. The gratitude of a people is better than a jeweled sword.—Wm. J. Bryan.

A scheme is now on foot to get congress to pass a law offering a subsidy to all American ships engaged in the foreign carrying trade, and the country is now being flooded with literature for the purpose of manufacturing a sentiment in favor of this legislation. All that is necessary to insure bulk of American shipping to vessels floating the Stars and Stripes is to repeal our present navigation laws, which prohibit American registry to any but American built ships. If the foreign trade is profitable, it needs no offers of subsidy to induce our ship owners to engage in it. If it is not a source of profit, the taxpayers of the country should not be expected to pay for it.

McClure's Magazine for January, in two articles on the Lake submarine boat, gives its readers the double sensation of inspecting a really new and extraordinary invention and of following an equally new and extraordinary adventure. No man, since the days of Jonah, has made a more curious voyage than that which Mr. Ray Stannard Baker describes as taken by himself and the artist W. D. Stevens in the Lake boat; and since the creation of Jonah's whale, no more curious craft than the Lake boat, as Mr. Lake himself sets forth its principles, powers and possibilities, has been constructed. The boat drops down to the bottom of the sea, and there traverses the ground precisely like an automobile road wagon; and from it divers step out through a door on the sea-bottom, as they might step out of a house into a garden, and go spading and hoeing among wrecks. Pictures drawn by Mr. Stevens from life illustrate the articles. An adventure somewhat akin to that of Mr. Baker and Mr. Stevens, and making a thrilling story in the relation, was a ride from London to Glasgow on the locomotive of the Scotch Express (the prominent "flyer" of England), taken by Stephen Crane, the novelist, and

to late W. L. Sonntag, Jr., the artist. Mr. Crane tells the story in his own vivid, striking way; and pictures drawn from life by Mr. Sonntag (about the last work he did before his untimely death) illustrate it. In the same number, Miss Tarbell gives an account of Lincoln's first inauguration as President, drawn largely from unpublished reminiscences of people who witnessed it; and from similar reminiscences she constructs a most interesting portrait of Lincoln as he appeared in his first meetings with his cabinet and through the first days of his residence in the White House. Captain Mahan describes and compares the naval and military conditions of ourselves and Spain at the outbreak of the recent war; Stephen Bonsal gives some more fine stories from his own experience in the fight for Santiago; and Mr. Hamlin Garland tells a fine true Indian story in the veritable words of Rising Wolf, the Ghost Dancer. Another of Mr. Kipling's stories of school-boy life and several other stories make the number very interesting also on the side of fiction.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

The agricultural chemists of the Kansas experiment station at Manhattan are engaged in an unique investigation to ascertain whether it is possible to improve the feeding qualities of corn. They have a theory that, by proper selection of seeds and, perhaps, by hybridization, the fattening qualities of corn can be greatly increased.

The progressive cattle feeder no longer uses corn alone. He adds bran, or the meal of cotton seed or flaxseed, because the corn does not contain a sufficient quantity of protein to produce the best results, and this constituent is supplied by the other feed stuff. Though corn is the great crop of the Nation and the broad basis of the industry of fattening live-stock, it does not contain, in the proper proportions, the constituents that are essential to make the best quality of meat when fed to stock, and it would be a remarkable achievement of science if a variety of corn could be developed which would make the grain an evenly balanced ration.

Such a result would add millions of dollars to the value of the crop. The study and analysis of food products has enabled scientists to know just what constituents are essential, and in what proportion, to give health and strength to the human animal, as well as what are necessary to make the best quality of meat for human food. Now, if science can go farther and modify the qualities of foodstuffs that are raised from the soil so as to make them better fitted for the use of man, the achievement will be one of the marvels of the age.—Kansas City Star.

LEGAL TENDER.

Judge Smith of Michigan has rendered his decision in the case of Stephen A. Baldwin versus Fred A. Baker in favor of the former. The circumstances leading up to the suit were these: Baldwin owns a farm, valued at \$3,000, in Bloomfield, upon which Baker holds a mortgage for \$330. The mortgage was obtained by assignment from its original holders December 13, 1897, and there was in interest and principal upon the mortgage \$364. In payment Baldwin tendered Baker 364 silver dollars, which he refused to accept. Baker at once began steps to foreclose the mortgage. Baldwin filed a bill in chancery asking that the mortgage be discharged, inasmuch as he had tendered the payment to Baker. Mr. Baker filed a lengthy answer in reply, covering all the points of the coinage laws. In it he quoted the coinage law passed by congress February 12, 1873, providing that the standard gold dollar "should be the unit of value." On this basis he argued he was not being paid the full value of the mortgage as a silver dollar's market value was but 58 cents. Judge Smith's decision was that the tender of the silver in payment for the mortgage was discharged as paid. The case will be appealed to the supreme court of

Michigan, and from there it is expected that it will go to the United States supreme court.

A GREAT LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

The Prairie Farmer—a weekly Agricultural and Live Stock Journal—one dollar a year. It is admittedly the leader of the agricultural and live stock papers of the United States. It covers the entire field of agriculture, dairying, live stock breeding and live stock feeding. It is edited for western farmers and stockmen who carry on diversified work; in fact, it is the farmer's newspaper. The regular subscription price is one dollar a year; but in order that every one of our readers may get it next year, we will send it a full year with our own paper for only \$1.75. This low price may be withdrawn anytime; we request our readers to act promptly. Hand in your order or send it to us.

WOODMAN'S BANQUET.

The Modern Women of America had a grand love feast, on Tuesday night, the 10th inst. The occasion was a supper, in the new Gillet building, and the admission of Ed. Crocker, John Surlah, Nat Scribner and Bud Nichols into the Camp. More than one hundred and forty people enjoyed the supper, which was prepared by Mrs. Virgil H. Cooper and husband. Ye editor partook of the supper, and can pronounce the whole affair as superb, and as reflecting honor on the Woodman.

W. G. Heintz and Boone Harris, who had charge of the goat, allowed some one to charge the animal, to such an extent that Surlah and the others had to grab a root in order to get into harbour when they dropped their anchors in deep water. These secrets are only learned by the lobby who found out, or thought they did, what was going on, by the upheaval that was taking place.

THE REV. IRL R. HICKS

Annual Almanac and monthly paper, Word and Works, are now known from sea to sea. We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to the Almanac for 1899, now ready. It is a splendidly printed and illustrated book of 116 pages and the storm forecasts and diagrams and astronomical and scientific matter are superior to anything that has ever been seen before in a 25 cent book. His monthly journal, Word and Works, is one of the best literary, home and scientific magazines in the country, besides containing his monthly storm forecasts with explanations. The subscription price of the Word and Works is \$1.00 per year and a copy of the Hicks Almanac is sent as a premium to every yearly subscriber. Single copies of the Word and Works, 10 cents. Price of Almanac alone, 25 cents. Send your order to Word and Works Pub. Co., 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

The Third meeting of the Chase County Teachers' Association to be held at Strong City, at 2 p. m., January 14, 1899.

The following will be given: Music—Girls' Octette. "Review of Language Arts," Chapters 9 to 15—Lizzie Collett. Recitation—pupil of Cottonwood Falls. Paper—Objects and Aims of County Association, Supt. Geo. W. Stephenson. Roll Call—Response Shakespeare. Music—Girls' Octette. Review of "Child's Study" Chapters 9 to 14.—Emma Goudie. Recitation—Lola Childs, Strong City. Query Box—D. F. Shirk. Music—Girls' Octette. IDA SCHIMPF, Secretary.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

The regular quarterly examination of applicants for teacher's certificates will be held in the High School building, Cottonwood Falls, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1899. G. W. STEPHENSON, Co. Supt.

The Pope Mfg. Co., of Hartford, Conn., has issued the Columbia Desk-pad Calendar for 1899. This handy reminder has been for years one of the most pleasing of special advertising features. We note that the new calendar is very similar in design and make-up to the 1898 calendar, although it has more artistic covers and is more profusely illustrated. Any person may obtain copy by applying to the nearest Columbia dealer or sending five 2-cent stamps to the Calendar Department, Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

GRIVE 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 Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila, from notes for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address: F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

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Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

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JOSEPH C. WATERS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Barton, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. Feb 23-11

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

J. W. MC WILLIAMS'
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Railroad and Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 1897.

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N. B.—State case and ask for list of questions. **Free Museum of Anatomy**, for men only.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1899.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

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TIME TABLE

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

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and various stations like Cedar Grove, Elm Dale, Evans, Strong City, Saffordville, etc.

O. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and various stations like Elm Dale, Evans, Strong City, Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, Bazaar, etc.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

- Representative... Dr. F. T. Johnson
Treasurer... C. A. Cowley
Clerk... M. C. Newton
County Attorney... J. E. Perry
County Sheriff... J. T. Butler
Probate Judge... J. R. Jeffrey
Sup't. of Public Instruction... Mrs. Sadie P. Grisham
Register of Deeds... Wm. Norton
Coroner... Dr. J. M. Steele
Commissioners... John Kelly, W. J. Dougherty, W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES:

- A. F. & A. M., No. 80.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month.
C. L. Conaway, W. M.; M. C. Newton, Secy.
K. of P., No. 60.—Meets every Wednesday evening.
J. P. Neel, C. C.; L. M. Swope, K. R. S.
I. O. O. F., No. 58.—Meets every Saturday.
H. A. McDaniels, N. G.; J. M. Warren, Secretary.
K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month.
Geo. George, President; Wm. Norton, C. E.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets second and last Tuesday of each month, in Drinkwater's hall.
L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Cloudy all this week.
J. V. Sanders is improving slowly.
Jim Blunt, of Wonesou, is in town.
Miss Emma Jones is visiting in the city.
Clem Frisby, of Colorado, is in town.
Mrs. Frank Lee is ill with the grippe.
E. A. Kinne was out to Lehigh last week.
Mrs. F. P. Cochran is quite sick this week.
T. E. Moon was out to McPherson last Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Patterson are now living at Iola.
Elam Waidley came up from Oklahoma, last week.
County Commissioner John Kelly is sick with the grippe.
E. A. Kinne went to Oklahoma, last Sunday, on business.
Louis Bauerle, of Lehigh, is visiting relatives in this city.
John McNeel left, yesterday, to attend school at Lawrence.
Mrs. J. S. H. Barker, of Bazaar, is quite ill with rheumatism.
E. Gorvin and family visited at Burrton one day last week.
E. N. Evans, of Emporia, was in town, on business, Tuesday.
Miss Bella Sanders will leave, next week, for school at Sterling.
Mrs. J. T. Butler is recovering from an attack of the grippe.
The C. M. S. held their first meeting, in this city, last evening.
Mrs. J. L. Cochran, of Strong City, was on the sick list, last week.
George George is still improving and was down in town, Monday.
Frank Farris, of Oklahoma, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Wm. Harris.
Dr. J. M. Hamme was at Wamego, a few days ago, visiting Leo G. Holz.
R. H. Chandler, of Bazaar, was down to Topeka, last week, on business.
After spending a month with his family, W. G. Hait, has gone on the road.
Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was sick, with the grippe, last week.
The Misses Howard are enjoying a visit from Miss Emma Swan, of Emporia.
Frank Daub, of Strong City, has returned home from a visit in New Mexico.
J. E. Duchanois returned, Tuesday, from a trip through the south part of the State.
Miss Mayme Kerwin, of Strong City, visited at Emporia, one day last week.

Prof. W. M. Kyser, of Labette county, visited in this city a few days last week.
65 acres of corn for sale, and about 20 tons of hay, apply to H. P. Wilson, Saffordville.
Miss Grace Houghton entertained a number of her young friends, last Thursday evening.
M. C. Grady, of Emporia, was at Elm Dale and in Strong City, Tuesday, giving music lessons.
S. H. Gilliland, administrator of the Drawbaugh estate, has made his first annual settlement.
If you want corn chop, flour, bran or shorts, go and shake hands with H. L. Hunt before you buy.
Bun Grover broke his left arm, above the wrist, the other day, by falling through a hay loft.
Opal McCabe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McCabe, of Bazaar, is seriously ill with pneumonia.
A fire and burglar proof safe and set of postoffice fixtures for sale. Apply at the COURANT office.
W. Y. Morgan, of Hutchinson, received the Republican caucus nomination, last night, for State Printer.
Sam Reifsnnyder, of Strong City, has joined the 20th U. S. Infantry, at Ft. Leavenworth, and will go to Manila.
Miss Alma Holz, of Kansas City, who was here visiting relatives, over the holidays, returned home, last week.
If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper hanging.
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Gregory entertained a number of their friends, last Thursday evening, with a whist party.
J. W. Brown has completed a new and handsome six room residence in Strong City, and is now occupying the same.
After a visit with friends and relatives here, Miss Bessie Sorogin, of Kansas City, Kansas, has returned to her home.
Mrs. Dennis Madden, of Emporia, arrived here, yesterday, called by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. James Hazel.
Representative H. C. Snyder went to Topeka, Saturday, to be on hand for the opening of the the Legislature, Monday.
C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, went to Texas, last week, to look after the railroad contract work of B. Lantry's Sons, in that State.
Geo. G. King has sold his trotting horse to Kansas City parties for \$135, and F. P. Cochran sold his to the same parties for \$100.
Invitations are out for the wedding of Mr. Frank Glanville and Miss Blanche Stone, at the home of bride's parents, at Saffordville.
B. Lantry's Sons, of Strong City, shipped ten car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week. They still have 600 head on full feed.
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Maloney, of Strong City, visited their daughter, Miss Frankie, last week, who is attending school at Olathe.
The inside and seats of the Santa Fe depot, in this city and at Strong City, have been repainted and the buildings otherwise improved.
Mrs. Jennie E. Warren was awarded the first premium on R. C. White Leghorn cockerel, instead of Mrs. Warren Peck as stated in last week's COURANT.
S. W. Millard, of Topeka, and J. P. Klous, of Enterprise, organizers of the Ancient Order of Pyramids, are in town, for the purpose of instituting a Lodge in this city.
The Lyon County Poultry & Pet Stock Association will hold their ninth annual show, in Emporia, Jan. 17 to 21, 1899. They will endeavor to make it the best of all.
The Modern Woodmen, of Saffordville, had an oyster supper and installation of officers, last Thursday night. The camp now has thirty-two members, with six applicants to be initiated.
Married, on Sunday, January 1, 1899, at Cedar Point, by the Rev. Croker, P. E., Mr. Harry Halleck, formerly station agent at Cedar Grove, and Mrs. Laura Gauze, Postmaster at Cedar Point.
In honor of the protracted meetings now being held at the churches, in this city, all the business houses of this city are shutting up at 7 o'clock, p. m., to give all parties an opportunity to attend the services.
A. F. Foreman is the Fish Warden for Chase county, and he informs us that all parties taking fish from any of the streams in this county, in violation of law, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
Mrs. Tillie Nelson, of Topeka, arrived here, Sunday, on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Giese; and their daughter, Mrs. Mary Reed, and child and Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Reed and child, of Enterprise, came, yesterday.
At their convention, held in this city, Tuesday night, the Modern Woodmen of this county elected L. M. Gillett, as delegate, and R. O. Miner, as alternate, to the State Camp to be held at Topeka, in February.
E. F. Bauerle is agent for American Woolen Mills Co., of Chicago, and if you want a full suit, coat or vest, or an overcoat, you should call on him before ordering elsewhere. If you want him to come and take your measure, send him a postal card.
The 11th Annual Meeting of the Farmers Alliance Insurance Co., of McPherson, Kansas, met January 5, 1899 and was well attended by representative patrons from over the State and was the most enthusiastic meeting in the history of the Company. Judge J. W. Walker, John Biddison, I. F. Talbott, F. W. Bridgson and V. Goodsheller were elected Directors for three years, C. F. Mingenback, Secretary and J. W. Fowell, President. The Company has over 15,000 policy holders and carries \$11,500,000 in farm risks; its plan is mutual—and furnishes insurance at actual cost.

C. S. Ford has sold his 400 acre farm on Jacob's creek to Peter Hines, of Emporia, the consideration being \$12,000, and Mr. Ford getting 90 acres of bottom land, three miles southwest of Emporia, on the Cottonwood river, in part pay. He still owns a large body of grazing land.
The county officers elected last fall took their respective offices, last Monday, to succeed a worthy and faithful quota of predecessors. They have our sympathies and our good will, and may they, when they have turned their offices over to their successors, be able to point with pride to their official records, is the wish of the COURANT.
C. B. Mortan, alias C. J. Morgan, who was arrested, a few weeks ago, by City Marshal L. W. Heck and Assistant Marshal J. L. Kellogg, and was taken to Topeka by an officer from that city, on charge of burglarizing the Wryman bicycle store, pleaded guilty in the District Court, of Topeka, last week, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.
Died, at 6:40 o'clock, on Saturday, December 24, 1898, at her home in Marion, Mrs. Catherine Eliza Kelley, consort of Hon. T. O. Kelley, formerly of this city, aged 44 years, 10 months and 12 days. Besides her husband, she leaves three daughters and three sons to mourn her death, and who have the sympathy of many friends in this city, as well as at their present home.
COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS.
The old board of County Commissioners, all members present, was in session on Monday, January 2, to Friday, January 6, instant, and transacted the following business:
The assessment of C. W. Swift was reduced from \$445 to \$250.
James Myrtle ordered released from jail.
Assessment of \$400 against L. M. Swope stricken from the tax roll, being erroneous.
The assessment of Lila Cartter was transferred from Cottonwood Falls to Falls township.
The valuation of set of set of 27 19-8 was reduced from \$800 to \$320.
The Chase County Agricultural Association was allowed to redeem its land from tax sales and tax for any year the association holds a fair.
Viewers were appointed on the L. Becker road.
An appropriation to send Mrs. Matthews to Dodge City was made.
Assessment of \$975 against F. M. Reagle, being erroneous, was stricken from tax roll.
Ed. Jones was appointed Constable in Falls township, vice Wm Bradburn, resigned.
The Rosebaugh road, Matfield township, was established.
The J. W. Briner road petition was rejected.
A rebate of \$52 was allowed Ransom Mitchell on his 1898 taxes.
The appointment of P. C. Jeffrey, Dall Park and Geo. Robertson as appraisers of set of 16 20 7, school land, was confirmed.
The \$1000 mortgage assessed to Geo. Robertson was stricken from the tax roll, the same having been included in W. J. McNeel's assessment.
An appropriation of \$30 was made to the Chase County Poultry Association.
The Township Trustee was authorized to pay the expenses of a man named Chamberlain, to Pretty Prairie, McPherson county.
M. Grmer road laid over.
The bonds of a number of the newly elected township officers were approved.
Board visited Poor Farm and reported a satisfactory condition of matters at that place.
Thos. Butler allowed exemption in Toledo township.
J. T. Butler allowed to copy room with County Surveyor at \$36 per year, payable quarterly in advance.
Township Trustees ordered to remove all fences across public roads, and all orders to the contrary revoked.
Assessment of Mrs. Blades reduced from \$2,015 to \$1,432.
Drs. Conaway and Hamme were given the contract as physicians for the poor, and made health officers for a year.
Ordered that no supplies for county be paid unless ordered by the County Clerk, the purchasing agent.
NEW BOARD.
On Monday, January 9, the new Board met. W. J. Dougherty and Frank Lalage being present, and organized by electing Mr. Dougherty as Chairman pro tem; and John Kelly was elected Chairman for the year.
The bonds of some of the newly elected township officers were approved.
The appointment of J. M. Stone and Frank Martin as School Examiners was confirmed.
The county's advertising for the year was given to the COURANT, the Derrick, the Leader and the Reveille, with the Leader as the official paper.
John Geigan was released from jail.
Adjourned till April meeting.

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Invitations are out for the wedding of Mr. Frank Glanville and Miss Blanche Stone, at the home of bride's parents, at Saffordville.
B. Lantry's Sons, of Strong City, shipped ten car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week. They still have 600 head on full feed.
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Maloney, of Strong City, visited their daughter, Miss Frankie, last week, who is attending school at Olathe.
The inside and seats of the Santa Fe depot, in this city and at Strong City, have been repainted and the buildings otherwise improved.
Mrs. Jennie E. Warren was awarded the first premium on R. C. White Leghorn cockerel, instead of Mrs. Warren Peck as stated in last week's COURANT.
S. W. Millard, of Topeka, and J. P. Klous, of Enterprise, organizers of the Ancient Order of Pyramids, are in town, for the purpose of instituting a Lodge in this city.
The Lyon County Poultry & Pet Stock Association will hold their ninth annual show, in Emporia, Jan. 17 to 21, 1899. They will endeavor to make it the best of all.
The Modern Woodmen, of Saffordville, had an oyster supper and installation of officers, last Thursday night. The camp now has thirty-two members, with six applicants to be initiated.
Married, on Sunday, January 1, 1899, at Cedar Point, by the Rev. Croker, P. E., Mr. Harry Halleck, formerly station agent at Cedar Grove, and Mrs. Laura Gauze, Postmaster at Cedar Point.
In honor of the protracted meetings now being held at the churches, in this city, all the business houses of this city are shutting up at 7 o'clock, p. m., to give all parties an opportunity to attend the services.
A. F. Foreman is the Fish Warden for Chase county, and he informs us that all parties taking fish from any of the streams in this county, in violation of law, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
Mrs. Tillie Nelson, of Topeka, arrived here, Sunday, on a visit to her parents

EVENTS OF A YEAR.

Story of an Important Period in the History of the World Briefly Told.

AN ACCOUNT OF OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Brief Mention of Financial Failures, Starting Catastrophes and Crimes—Neurology of Year—Politics and Sport.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Feb. 9—U. S. demands recall of Spanish minister Dupuy de Lome for vulgar criticisms... Mar. 2—Pres. McKinley refuses Spain's request for recall of Consul Gen. Lee at Havana... Apr. 1—Pres. McKinley appoints naval board to investigate Maine disaster... May 1—Commodore Dewey destroys entire Spanish fleet in Manila bay... Jun. 3—Hobson sinks Merrimac in Santiago harbor... Jul. 1—Lawton, Kent and rough riders take San Juan hill and El Caney, losing 231 men... Aug. 12—Peace protocol signed at Washington... Sep. 23—Pres. appoints war investigation commission... Oct. 18—American flag raised over public buildings and forts of Porto Rico... Dec. 10—Peace treaty signed at Paris... Jan. 17—State, Elmwood, Ill., \$60,000... Feb. 24—National, Paola, Kan., suspended... Mar. 1—First national, Larimore, N. D., \$71,754... Apr. 24—Bank of Southern Baltimore, \$180,000... May 16—Home savings, Sioux City, Ia., \$60,000... Jun. 24—Bank of Merriam Park, St. Paul, Minn., \$1,000,000... Jul. 20—Commercial state, Marshalltown, Ia., \$50,474... Aug. 11—Bank of Waverly, Ill., \$150,000... Sep. 14—D. F. Parsons, private, Burr Oak, Mich., \$100,000... Oct. 4—Tradesman's national, at New York, \$2,000,000 due depositors... Nov. 1—First national of Oswego, N. Y., closed... Dec. 23—Second national of Springfield, O., goes into liquidation... Jan. 5—First national of Emporia, Kan., closed... Feb. 23—Second national of Toledo, O., goes into voluntary liquidation...

Dec. 5—American savings, at Charleston, S. C., placed in hands of receiver. Liabilities, \$100,000.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Larger Commercial Concerns Involving Liabilities of \$500,000 or More. Jan. 10—Port of Chalmette, near New Orleans, La., \$2,000,000. 17—At New York, Wertheimer & Co., glove manufacturers, \$300,000. Feb. 2—At Providence, R. I., locomotive works, \$316,700. 23—Sawyer, Manning & Co., dry goods, New York and Boston, \$1,000,000. Apr. 11—At Dolgeville, N. Y., Alfred Dolge & Son, piano supplies, \$1,250,000. 27—At Boston, E. Howard Clock & Watch Co., \$500,000. Jun. 10—At Bangor, Me., L. B. Clark & Co., tanners, \$500,000. 13—At Chicago, Joseph Leiter, gigantic wheat speculator. 16—At Boston, Woven Hose & Rubber Co., \$1,200,000. Jul. 14—At Providence, R. I., John H. Mason & Sons, cotton manufacturers, \$510,000. 26—At Bridgeton, N. Y., Cumberland Nail & Iron Co. 27—Denver, Col., Paper Co. 30—At Boston, Hosmer, Coddling & Co., boot & shoe dealers, \$500,000. Sep. 29—New England Loan & Trust Co., at Des Moines, Ia., into receiver's hands. Oct. 1—U. A. & J. Sawyer, woolen manufacturers, in Manchester, N. H., \$1,000,000. 6—Bankers' & Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. at Liberty, Mo., assigned. 25—John Stephenson & Co., of N. Y., car builders, failed for \$700,000. Nov. 3—T. B. Ray, president of J. S. Ray Hardware Co., of Detroit, failed for \$1,500,000. 14—Turney & Jones Coal Co., and Penn. & O. Fuel Co., of St. Paul, Minn., go into receiver's hands. Liabilities, \$1,200,000. 17—Seidenberg, Steffel & Co., cigar dealers in New York, fail for \$300,000. 23—At Woodbine, Kan., Grant C. Gillett, extensive cattle dealer, failed for \$1,000,000. 29—George Jenkins, New York builder, fails for \$710,388.

CASUALTIES.

Disasters of Various Kinds Which Resulted in Five or More Deaths.

Jan. 1—Jersey City, N. J., 6 in a fire. 12—Fort Smith, Ark., 46 during tornado. 14—Coversville, N. Y., 6 in burning hotel. On Massachusetts and Rhode Island coast, 40 drowned during storm. 6—Boston, 6 firemen at a fire. 9—Pittsburgh, Pa., 20 in a fire. 11—Pittsburgh county, S. C., 7 in forest fire. 26—Kalamazoo, Mich., 10 by chemical explosion. West Harvey, Ill., 7; train crashed into a bus. Mar. 2—Near Brewton, Ala., 6 by boiler explosion. 13—New York, 11 by burning of the Bowery mission house. 16—Chicago, 10 in burning office building. 19—Pratt City, Ala., 6 negro convicts in a mine explosion. 26—Near Lehigh, I. T., 5 during tornado. Kent, Minn., 7 in burning house. Apr. 26—Santa Cruz, Cal., 11 in powder mill explosion. 28—Near Dover, N. J., 6 by powder explosion. 29—St. Vincent, Mex., 15 by explosion of powder on pack train. In Dakota and Iowa, 8 in tornado. May 6—In the Grand, Verdigris and Arkansas bottoms, Tex., floods drown 17 families. 19—Near Springdale, Pa., 6 swept off raft. In Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, 79 during cyclones. 26—Frazier lake, Alaska, 7 drowned while crossing the ice. At Iron Mountain, Mich., 13 in fire. 27—Pittsville, Pa., 6 drowned in a mine. Jun. 14—Stats City, Mo., 5 in mine disaster. 15—Near Kansas City, Mo., by cloudburst. Near New York, 5 drowned in a schooner collision. 23—On the route from Seattle to Alaska, 97 by drowning, cold and hunger. Jul. 4—Near Beverly, Mass., 6 by capsizing steamer. 12 by tornado at Hampton, N. H. 6—South of Sable islands, 563 drowned by collision of French liner La Bourgoigne with English Cromartyshire. 15—Cleveland, O., 11 by explosion in tunnel. 21—Pompton, N. J., 8 in powder works explosion. 30—San Francisco, 5 in burning building. Humansville, Mo., 6 while fording river in wagon. Aug. 8—Near Dover Point, N. H., 5 by capsizing of boat. 9—In Kuskokwin river, Alaska, 18 by sinking of steamer. 19—Near Pittsburgh, Pa., 6 by drowning caused by cloudburst. 21—At Hot Springs, Ark., 6 in burning hotel. Sharon, Mass., 6 in train collision. 22—Near Pittsburgh, Pa., 7 by caving in of earth tunnel. 8 at Ooltewah Station, Tenn., by powder plant explosion. 26—Steamer on way to Alaska sinks, 43 by drowning. Sep. 2—At Stinesville, Ind., 7 by premature dynamite explosion. 3—In Mississippi river, near Fort St. Philip, 6 by steamboat explosion. 50 by heat in New York city. 5—At Colones, N. Y., 23 by trolley car and train collision. 11—Jerome, A. T., over 30 by fire. Over 15 in Philadelphia by gasoline explosion. 26—Toledo, O., 10 in explosion of dust in elevator. 23—At Milan, Mo., 5 by scalding in sawmill explosion. Near Brownsville, Pa., 8 in mine explosion. 15 in Philadelphia by explosion in forest fires in northern Wisconsin—Majority dead. 4—At least 100 lives lost by storms on Georgia and Florida coasts. Schooner Sarah E. Palmer lost near Charleston, S. C., and 8 drowned. 20—On torpedo boat David at Astoria, Ore., 7 by bursting of boiler tubes. 22—In Indian territory, 5 in freight wreck. 24—In Alaska, 9 prospectors by wrecking of a ship. 27—Near Canyon City, Ore., 5 Indians and 1 white man in battle between 19 whites and 5 reds. Near Sodus, N. Y., schooner St. Peter goes down in Lake Ontario, with 8 persons. 31—At Bellaire, O., 6 in boiler explosion. Nov. 1—During past season 14 vessels of Gloucester, Mass., fishing fleet lost and 82 men drowned. Property lost, \$170,000. In Alaska 7 gold seekers perish in quicksand. 5—At West Pittston, Pa., 10 at exeter colliery. In Detroit, Mich., 11 by falling roof of theater. 18—On Oregon coast, near Yaquina bay, 28 by wrecking of British ship Atlanta. Near Hackensack, N. J., 12 by train. 23—At Ashburn, Mo., 6 by explosion at powder works. 26—Near Stockton, Cal., 6 by explosion of boiler in steamer. 27—In New York harbor, 8 in storm. Off New England coast more than 70 during a terrific gale. 28—Off Highland light, near Boston, all of the 159 on board the Portland in wreck. Dec. 3—In New York, 6 by scalding in steamer. 5—At Pinole, Cal., 5 by explosion in powder works. Off Portland, Me., 3 coal barges lost with 21 on board.

CRIMES.

The More Atrocious Misdeeds, Special- ly Those of a Domestic Nature.

Jan. 6—At Cedar Rapids, Ia., A. S. Healy kills Libbie Brausch and suicides. 23—Paint Rock, Tex., Lee family (4) murdered. Apr. 7—In Milwaukee James Kearney kills wife and self. 13—Near Monroe, Neb., Vaeley Hass kills wife, 2 children and suicides. May 3—In New York Jacob Gramm kills 3 children and fatally wounds self while temporarily insane. 5—Venango township, Pa., P. Schucher kills G. Henderson, E. Skinner and suicides during a quarrel. Jun. 7—At Hot Springs, Ark., J. W. Etting kills wife and commits suicide. Domestic troubles. 10—At Kalamazoo, Mich., Chas. Langley shoots wife and self. Jealousy. 24—Fulton, N. Y., William Cooper kills father-in-law, mother-in-law, wounds wife and commits suicide. 16—At Kalamazoo, Mich., Chas. Langley shoots wife and self. Jealousy. 16—Near Washington, Ind., James Cole (colored) murders wife and kills himself. 19—In Oakland, Cal., Goong Chung (Chinese), in trying to escape arrest, blows up powder magazine and he and 6 are killed. Aug. 6—In Davenport, Ia., Henry Schultz kills wife and self. Christia Yohansen kills blind husband and self at South Jersey, N. J. 11—At Central City, S. D., Wm. Shannon, in a jealous rage, kills wife, J. P. Giddings, Jack Wear and self. At New York city Henry C. Hawley fatally shoots wife, mother, son, daughter and then himself. 16—At San Francisco, P. J. Corbett, father of pugilist J. J. Corbett, kills wife and self. 23—New York, Mrs. Kate Mangin, while despondent, kills herself and child. 23—At Russell, Ia., Wm. M. Newell kills wife and daughter and self. Financial trouble the cause. Sep. 9—At Denver Florence Richardson shoots W. L. Lawrence, of Cleveland, O., and then suicides. 9—Near Grand Rapids, Mich., Jesse Badger kills wife and sister and self. Jealousy. 13—In Louisville, Ky., Nellie McGuffin kills Joseph F. Villier, his child and self. 17—In Chicago, Fred Benfield, while drunk, kills Mrs. Emma Jungenberg, her son and self. 19—Near Churchville, W. Va., Ward Wolf kills his wife and child. Oct. 1—At Detroit, Mich., Mrs. S. S. Williams, insane over religion, poisons her two children and cuts her own throat. 8—At Garrett, Ind., Jesse Cheney kills his daughter, wife and self. 17—At Flint, Mich., W. P. Murray kills wife and self. 19—At Youngstown, O., W. H. Branton kills constable John H. Jenkins, then shoots wife and self. Domestic infelicity the cause. 25—Near Harpersville, Miss., 14 negroes and 1 white man killed in race riots. Nov. 1—Near Hamilton, Ala., Dan Holaday, during a quarrel, kills John McLeary, his brother-in-law and himself. 10—In Wilmington, N. C., white citizens wreck negro newspaper office and kill 9 negroes. Three whites are wounded. 21—Near Rochester, Ind., Josiah Bowers shoots his son-in-law, Wm. Carr, and then himself. Dec. 3—At Fort Madison, Ia., Frank Bush murders wife and then kills himself. 29—At Greenfield, Mo., Wm. Shaver fatally shoots wife and kills self.

FOREIGN.

Brief Mention of the Most Important Happenings Outside Our Own Land.

Jan. 1—New cabinet of provisional government formed. Cuba swears loyalty to Spain at Havana. 12—Mobs headed by Spanish officers destroy newspaper offices in Havana; Commodore Bunce ready to go to protection of Americans. British surveying expedition, consisting of 150 natives, massacred in Belochistan district. 24—Algiers under mob rule; over 100 Jews killed. Feb. 2—Senor Santos J. Zelaya inaugurated second time president of Nicaragua. Importation of American fresh fruit into Germany prohibited. Czar said to have obtained entire control in Chinese affairs. 6—Senor Sagasta, replying to official note from Gen. Woodford, says Spain cannot fix date for her complete pacification of Cuba. Turks capture several Thesalian villages, killing 100 people. 6—Earthquakes continue at Balikesen, and 4,000 rendered homeless and 120 killed. U. S. marines landed at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, to protect American consulate on account of revolution. 10—Japan notifies China she intends permanently to occupy Wei-Hai-Wei. Gen. Morales declared president of Guatemala; Assassin Oscar Salinger shot. 19—China agrees to open all inland waters to steamers of all nations. 22—Emile Zola found guilty in Paris of making libelous comment upon conduct of Esterhazy court-martial; sentence one year's imprisonment and fine of 3,000 francs. Mar. 9—Ontario's vote continues liberal in office. 7—Fresh rebellion breaks out in Philippine islands; 53 Spanish soldiers killed. 8—Fire at Manila destroys \$5,000,000 property. 31—Gen. Blanco revokes reconcentration orders in Havana, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara. French court of appeals remits punishment of Emile Zola. Apr. 7—Great Britain seizes Chusan island off east coast of China. 9—Reports of a recent massacre at Anatolia, Turkey, say parents of 40,000 children were killed and 40 churches destroyed. May 4—Thirty persons killed in bread riot in Rome. 12—At London, British council of W. C. T. U. reelects President Lady Henry Somerset. Moret, Gullon, Niquena and Hermejo, members Spanish cabinet, resign. 18—New Spanish cabinet formed, Sagasta, premier. 19—William Ewart Gladstone dies at Harwarden castle, England. Jun. 1—Peshwar, India, destroys 4,000 houses; \$20,000,000 damage. 4—Protocol agreed on between Russia and Japan recognizes independence of Corea. 6—Sun Fu made capital of China instead of Peking. Over 1,500 people said to have drowned in storm off Mi Yoke, Japan. 17—M. Ribot selected to form new French cabinet. 25—Gihart John Elliott, earl of Minto, appointed governor-general of Canada. 30—Prince Bismarck died at Friedrichsruh, Germany, aged 83. Aug. 1—Empress dowager of China openly takes to herself direction of empire's affairs. Relieved emperor of all real power. 11—Lieut. Col. Henry, a chief witness against Capt. Dreyfus, commits suicide near Paris after confessing to forgery of a document he had offered at the Dreyfus trial. Sep. 3—Egyptian forces under Sir Herbert Kitchener defeat dervishes in great battle at Omdurman, on the Nile. M. Cavaignac, minister of war for France, resigns because of disagreement with his colleagues who favor Dreyfus revision. 5—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland crowned at Amsterdam. Gen. Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, made French minister of war. 9—Greece and Crete, between Mussulmans and British, and British warship three shells, destroying part of the city; about 600 people were either burned or massacred. 10—Elizabeth Amelia Eugena, empress of Austria, assassinated at Geneva, Switzerland. Business section of New Westminster, B. C., burned; \$2,500,000. 14—Kingston, capital of St. Vincent, in flames; partially destroyed by cyclone; 300 lives lost. Dervishes sweep over Barbadoes, in Windward group of Lesser Antilles; 200 killed and 40,000 rendered homeless. 20—French cabinet decides for Dreyfus revision. 23—Queen Louise of Denmark dies at Copenhagen, aged 80. Oct. 6—Han Kow, China, nearly destroyed by fire; 3,200 people said to have perished. 9—Riot in Moscow, Russia, ultimatum to France to order Maj. Marchand out of Fashoda, in Nile valley. 25—French ministry resigns owing to refusal of chamber of deputies to pass vote of confidence. Pierre Pavis de Chastellain, French painter, dies at Paris, aged 74. Nov. 1—France decides to retire from Fashoda unconditionally, thus averting war with England. Dec. 1—Chinese rebels massacre French priest and 100 converts at Chun-Yang. INDUSTRIAL. Jan. 17—Strike in New England cotton mills against reduction in wages affects 100,000 people. 30—Strikes of London engineers, involving 100,000 men and millions of dollars, results in victory for employers. Feb. 1—In Lawrence, Mass., 5,000 operatives in cotton mills accept 10 per cent. reduction in wages. 3—Iron works, Mich., 4,000 Carnegie miners receive 10 per cent. advance in wages. Mar. 5—The strike of 3,500 cotton mill employes at Biddeford, Me., declared off. 8—In Cleveland, O., 4,000 persons affected by strike of Beckman woolen mills employes for increase of 10 per cent. in wages. Apr. 4—In Chicago 3,000 union carpenters strike for increase of wages. 23—Striking woodworkers in a riot kill John Morris at Washokosh, Wis. Others injured. Jul. 5—Striking stereotypers cause suspension of Chicago papers for four days. Resulted in aid of nonunion men. 15—At Omaha, 3,000 men of Cudahy's and Swift's packing houses strike. Plants tied up. Sep. 1—Troops ordered to Pana, Ill., to quell riots started by striking miners. 2—At Pana, Ill., two battles between negro miners and union men; 2 deputies and colored men wounded. Oct. 12—At Virden, Ill., 14 men killed and 22 wounded in attempt to place negro workmen in mines. 16—Militia in full control at Virden, Ill., because of miners' troubles. Nov. 12—Strike of coal miners at Virden, Ill., ended. 14—Window glass factories, employing 10,000 persons, idle many months, resume work in Pittsburgh. Twentieth annual convention of Knights of Labor begins in Chicago. In Marlboro, Mass., 2,600 employes in 17 shoe factories strike for higher wages. 16—Coal miners at Virden, Ill., out since Apr. 1, return to work. 24—At Augusta, Ga., 6,000 cotton mill operatives struck on account of a reduction in wages. Dec. 1—Grand jury at Carlville, Ill., indict Gov. Tanner in connection with riots at Virden. LYNCHING. Jan. 2—Near Sherrill, Ark., negro; hog stealing. 7—In Pea Ridge, Miss., Jim Watts and Sam Cole (colored); insulting women. 9—At Colfax, Wash., Marshal Chadwick, alleged murderer. Near Wewoka, O. T., Markus McGeiney and Palmer Simpson (Indians); assaulting and murdering white woman. Feb. 1—At Bramwell, W. Va., unknown negro; having killed Henry Draper. 22—At Lake City, S. C., Postmaster Baker (colored) and child murdered by mob. 23—At Mayfield, Ky., Richard Allen and Tom Holmes, for robbery and murder. Mar. 2—Near Morgantown, N. C., Indian doctor and little girl hanged by a mob. At Senatobia, Miss., Fred Moore, murderer, shot to death. 19—Near Wyback, I. T., Ed Chalmers (negro) and white wife murdered by mob. Apr. 5—At Brownsville, Tex., Samuel and Felipe Cobb killed and Carlos Julien lynched; election riots. May 23—At River, Tenn., Jos. Mitchell (colored), shoving white boy off moving train. Jun. 3—At Doyle, La., Wm. Street (colored) burned to death; attempted murder of white woman. 6—Clarksville, Mo., Curtis and Sam Young (colored); killing City Marshal Melvan. 13—At Great Bend, Kan., J. Becker (white); murder of Myrtle Huffmeister. 17—Near Wetumpka, Ala., 4 negro murderers and man named Carl. Jul. 1—Near Marion, Ill., horse thief shot to death. 14—At Monticello, Ark., Jim Redd and Alex. Johnson (colored), for murder. Aug. 8—At Carmel, Ga., John Meadows (colored), for attempted assault. At Ripley, Tenn., Richard Thurmond (colored), for attempted assault. 9—At Clarendon, Ark., 2 men and 4 women, for murder. Sep. 12—At Liberty, Mo., Benj. Jones, for assault. 20—At Mountain City, Tenn., John Williams (colored), for attempted murder. Oct. 27—At Jones Station, Md., Wright Smith (colored), shot for attempted assault. 25—At Edgefield Courthouse, S. C., Jim Mackie and Luther Sullivan, for murder of white woman. Nov. 7—At Lacon, Ill., S. W. Stewart (colored), charged with assault. 9—Near Phoenix, S. C., 4 negroes, for shooting white man. 26—Near Meridian, Miss., 3 negroes, for assaulting white man. Dec. 6—At Benton, La., Hearn and Richard (negroes), charged with murder. 20—At Town Creek, Ala., Wm. Simms; murder. METEOROLOGICAL. Jan. 1—Fort Smith, Ark., tornado; loss, \$100,000. Feb. 1—New England states swept by storm. Great loss of life; property loss, \$2,000,000. Mar. 16—Cal., extreme frost, damaging fruit crop. 23—Terrible floods in Ohio and Indiana; 28 fatalities and property loss about \$1,000,000. Rivers in Ill., Mo., Pa. and W. Va. raging torrents. Cold wave at Oklahoma kills fruit and even trees. May 1—Va. and N. C. coasts swept by hurricane; vessels wrecked; 12 fatalities. Dakota and Iowa, tornadoes, lives lost and much damaged done. Jul. 4—Hampton, N. H., tornado; 12 lives lost. 8—Steeleville, Mo., almost wiped out by waterspout; 13 lives lost. Stanberry and Maryville, floods. Sep. 1—Storm floods 6 counties in southeast Georgia. 3—Heat causes 50 deaths and over 100 prostrations in New York city. 6—Heavy frost in Nebraska. Hailstorm does \$600,000 damage in Nodaway Co., Mo. Oct. 3—Storm at Brunswick, Ga., inundates nearly every business house 5 feet; damage, \$500,000. Tornado at Ferdinand, Fla., destroys \$500,000 worth of property and kills 3 persons. 4—At least 100 lives lost and \$1,000,000 damage done by storms in Georgia and Florida. Heavy snowstorms in Minn. and N. D. Nov. 10—Seven schooners wrecked in storm on Lake Michigan. 27—Snowfall throughout New England ranged from 8 to 24 inches, blocking railroads. During gale 63 vessels perished off New England coast and 50 lives lost. Dec. 4—Terrible blizzard raged in Kansas for 24 hours. Snow, sleet and windstorm does great damage in Ind., O., Pa., N. Y., Mass. and Md. NEUROLOGICAL. Jan. 9—Maj. Moses P. Handy, of Chicago, com. to Paris exposition; at Bon Air hotel, Ga., aged 54. 16—Benjamin Butterworth (of Ohio), com. of patents, ex-cong.; at Thomasville, Ga., aged 59. Feb. 1—Ex-Cong. C. A. O. McClellan, at Auburn, Ind., aged 67. 17—M. Frances E. Willard, pres. World's W. C. T. U., in New York, of influenza, aged 70. Mar. 10—Ex-Cong. Jason B. Brown, in Seymour, Ind., aged 59. 11—Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, near Redondo, Cal., aged 79. P. H. Bell, ex-gov. of Tex., at Littleton, N. C. 17—Blanche K. Bruce (colored), register of treasury, in Washington, aged 57. 28—Cong. John Simkins, of Mass., in Washington, aged 36. Apr. 3—Ex-Cong. Amaza Norcross, in Paris, aged 74. 21—Sen. E. C. Walthall, of Miss., in Washington, aged 67. May 1—Ex-Cong. Thos. Lynch, in Antigo, Wis. 10—Aaron H. Cragin, 2 terms U. S. sen. in Washington, aged 77. 19—Ex-Gov. C. M. Roberts, of Tex., in Austin, aged 83. 20—B. J. Franklin, ex-gov. of A. T., in Phoenix. 21—Edward Bellamy, author, in Chicopee Falls, Mass., aged 49. 30—Ex-Gov. Cyrus C. Carpenter, of Ia., in Fort Dodge, aged 68. Jun. 5—Capt. Chas. V. Gridley, of cruiser Olympia, by injuries in battle of Manila 15—Ex-Gov. Dewitt C. Senter, at Morris-town, Tenn. Jul. 11—Omar D. Conger, ex-cong., of Mich., at Washington, aged 80. Rear Admiral Ammen, in Washington, aged 78. Aug. 7—Col. James O. Broadhead, ex-min. to Switzerland and ex-cong., at St. Louis, aged 78. 9—F. A. Briggs, gov. of N. D., at Bismarck 23—Hon. Moody Currier, ex-gov. of N. H., at Manchester. 28—Ex-Gov. Claude Matthews, of Ind., at Meharry's Grove, of paralysis, aged 83. Sep. 5—Ex-Gov. Andrew J. Faulk, of Dakota territory, at Yankton, S. D. 12—Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Mich., at Ann Arbor, aged 74. 21—Ex-Sen. Wm. Eaton, of Conn., at Hartford, aged 82. 27—Fanny Davenport, celebrated actress, at Duxbury, Mass., aged 48. 28—Thomas F. Bayard, ex-sen. from Del., ex-secretary of state and former ambassador to England, near Dedham, Mass., aged 70. Oct. 7—Ex-Cong. Sherman Hoar, at Concord, Mass. 11—Ex-Sen. Benjamin Stark, of Ore., at New Haven, Conn., aged 79. 31—Ex-Sen. from La. Gen. J. R. West, at Washington, aged 76. Nov. 8—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Byron Weston, in Dalton, Mass. 18—John W. Keeley, inventor of Keeley motor, in Philadelphia, aged 77. Dec. 2—Ex-Cong. Barnes Compton, from Maryland, at Laurel, aged 68. 20—Ex-Senator Thos. W. Osborn (Fla.), at New York, aged 65. POLITICAL, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. Jan. 1—Robert A. Van Wyck inaugurated mayor of New York. Gov. J. Hoge Tyler (Va.) inaugurated. 10—Gov. Bushnell (O.) inaugurated. 12—Marcus A. Hanna (O.) elected U. S. senator. M. D. Ratchford at Columbus, O., elected pres. United Mine Workers' Union of America. 15—Gov. Leslie M. Shaw (Ia.) inaugurated. American Anti-Saloon league at Columbus, O., elects Hiram Price (Ia.) pres. 21—U. S. Senate confirms nomination of Joseph McKenna for supreme court associate justice. 22—Gov. Griggs (N. C.) nominated U. S. attorney general. 23—Louis Emery McComas (rep. Md.) elected U. S. senator. National Stock Growers' association in session at Denver. Gov. Swanwick (Ia.) presides over monthly convocation of Indianapolis. Feb. 1—U. S. Senator T. B. Turley (Tenn.) reelected. 10—League of American Wheelmen in national assembly at St. Louis; L. S. Potter elected pres. 14—National at American Women's Suffrage association in 13th annual convention. Senor Louis Pico Bernabe succeeds Lomeas Spanish minister to Washington. 18—Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens (Me.) succeeds late Miss Frances Willard as pres. W. C. T. U. Mar. 2—National pure food and drug congress in Washington. 23—J. Sterling Morton, former secretary of agriculture, elected at Chicago pres. National State Money league. 24—U. S. battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge launched at Newport News, Va. Apr. 7—League of Bimetallist Clubs of Ohio valley in convention at Indianapolis elects J. T. Aronson (Ky.) pres. 11—Postmaster-General Gary resigns and Chas. E. Smith (Philadelphia) chosen to succeed him. 25—Sec. of State Sherman resigns and is succeeded by Asst. Sec. Day, of Canton, O. May 5—Delegates to national congress of mothers received at white house by Mrs. McKinley. 18—Battleship Alabama launched at Philadelphia. 30—U. S. and France conclude first commercial treaty under Dingley tariff law. Congressman William W. Sullivan appointed to succeed late Senator Valthall, of Mississippi. Jun. 1—Trans-Mississippi and international exposition opened at Omaha. 7—Bill for removal of all political disabilities of ex-convicts signed by pres. Wisconsin's semi-centennial celebration opened at Madison. 15—Lower house of congress adopts (200 to 91) resolution to annex Hawaii. July 1—President signs bankruptcy bill. 6—U. S. Senate passes house resolution for cessation of Hawaii. 8—Pres. appoints Senators Cullom (Ill.) and Morgan (Ala.), Representative Hitt (Ill.), and Pres. Dole and Chief Justice Judd (Hawaii) commissioners for Hawaii. Congress adjourns. Aug. 1—Gov. Joseph F. Johnston (Ala.) reelected. 9—National meet League of American Wheelmen at Indianapolis. 16—Ambassador Hay accepts portfolio of secretary of state. 26—Thos. G. Sample (Pa.) elected supreme chancellor Knights of Pythias, at Indianapolis. Sep. 1—Army of Potomac in 29th annual reunion at Niagara Falls, N. Y. National irrigation congress, at Cheyenne, Wyo. 8—Col. James A. Sexton (Chicago) elected commander in chief grand army at Cincinnati; Philadelphia chosen for next encampment. 17—Gov. Ellerbe (dem., S. C.) reelected. 16—Sec. of State Day resigns. 20—A. S. Pinkerton (Mass.) elected grand sire sovereign lodge I. O. O. F. at Boston. Oct. 5—Allen D. Candler (Ga.) elected gov. of Georgia. Trouble between Indians and government resulted in battle at Bear island point, Minn.; 6 soldiers, 1 Indian policeman and 30 Indians killed. 11—Trouble at Bear island, Minn., ends by surrender of Indians. 20—Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha closed; \$400,000 remained for the stockholders. Nov. 8—General elections resulted as follows: A republican majority in congress; republicans elected governors in N. Y., Conn., Cal., O., Pa., Mass., Mich., Wis., N. H., N. J., Nev., Neb., N. D., Kan. and Wyo.; democrats elected governors in Col., Tex., Tenn., S. C., S. D. and Minn.; on minor offices republicans secured Ind., Ill., Ia., O., R. I., Del., Wash., N. M. and W. Va.; democrats secured Mo., Mont., Utah, Ga., N. C., La., Ky., Ala., Ark., Fla., Md., Miss. and Va.; Minn. allows woman suffrage in school elections. Dec. 5—Closing session 56th congress opened at Washington and president's message read. 20—Sec. Bliss of int. dept. resigns; Ethan A. Hitchcock (St. Louis) to succeed him. Sam'l Gompers reelected pres. Amer. Fed. of Labor, at Kansas City. 25—Pres. names 5 delegates to czar's universal peace conference. 26—Rear Admiral Bunce retired. SPORTING. Jan. 20—Elkes wins 72-hour bicycle race at Pittsburgh, Pa., rides 1,322 miles. Feb. 1—Union Pacific mail train covers 517 miles in 480 minutes, breaking all long-distance records. (Cheyenne to Omaha.) Mar. 1—American clipper ship Tacoma completed race from Philadelphia to Tacoma, Wash., 10,000 miles. Time, 138 days. 8—In Chicago Henry Leveson lifts 10-lb. dumbbells above his head 4,500 times in 2 hrs. and 45 minutes, breaking 3-hour record. Apr. 6—North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Southampton, to New York, 5 days 20 hrs. 14 min. In Springfield, O., Lizzie Glaw, of Berlin, Germany, breaks world's bicycle record—100 miles in 4 hrs. 32 minutes. 18—Walter D. Mansfield, of San Francisco, casts fish line 120 feet 6 in., breaking world's record. Jun. 10—In Boston, Eddie McDuffie breaks world's bicycle record for 3 miles. Time, 5:08.25. 18—W. W. Hamilton, of Denver, lowers world's professional bicycle record. 1 mile in 1:57.45 unpedaled. 23—Correll wins tri-university boat race on Thames river, New London, Conn. 4 miles, 28:48. Yale, 3d; Harvard, 3d. 25—Pink Tom wins American Derby at Washington park, Chicago. Time, 2:42.34; Warren, second. Tom Linton, of Wales, rides 20 miles on bicycle in 36:29 at New York. Jul. 6—At Philadelphia Tom Linton rides 23 miles, 963 yards, in 1 hour, making new record. 24—At Indianapolis, Ind., Chas. Gardner broke world's record for killing and dressing sheep in 32 minutes, 30 seconds. Aug. 23—Whitman wins national lawn tennis championship by defeating Tom Linton, of New York. In Baltimore Henry Smith rides 50 miles on bicycle in 1:51:02, breaking record. Sep. 3—Frank Waller, on bicycle, rides 494 miles in 24 hours, at Baltimore, breaking record. 5—Two-mile tandem record broken at Detroit by Joseph and Porter, in 4:01.35. 20—Kansas City club wins Western league pennant. Oct. 15—Boston baseball club wins pennant, with Baltimore second and Cincinnati third. 12—In San Francisco, E. O. Kragnes rides 50 miles on bicycle in 2:13:29, breaking record. At Chicago University of Wisconsin defeated at football by Chicago university by a score of 6 to 0. 19—In New Haven, Conn., Harvard wins eastern football championship for 1893 by beating Yale 17 to 0. 22—In New York, in prize fight between J. J. Corbett and T. Sharkey, the latter won on a foul. 24—At Chicago, University of Michigan, by defeating University of Chicago at football, by a score of 12 to 11, wins western championship. At Richmond, Va., U. S. N. C. defeats U. of Va., by score of 6 to 2, securing southern championship. Nov. 16—Major Taylor, at Philadelphia, 1 m. bicycle, preced. in 1:31.43. Dec. 5—Frank Waller, of Boston, breaks record for continuous riding, in New York, going 314 miles in 16 hours, 10 minutes.

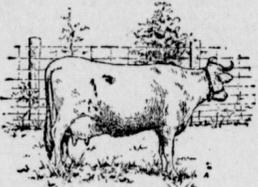
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

MODEL DAIRY COW.

The Relation Between Form and Performance, Says Webb Donnell, Is Very Close.

Those best qualified to judge in such matters have long taught that there are certain outward marks by which a good dairy cow can be told. None of these teachers, so far as I know, have claimed that one can invariably pick a good cow by her outward form. There are exceptions to all rules, but it is certain that a great majority of the best dairy cows of the world possess in large measure the outward signs that, grouped together, have given us what is called "dairy form."

An instance confirmatory of this came under my notice recently. It was my good fortune to be able thoroughly to examine that wonderful Jersey cow, Signal's Lily Flag, with her championship record of 1,047 pounds nine ounces of butter in one year, now owned at Hood farm. I present herewith a sketch of this cow, made from life, and offer it as another evidence that the highest excellence at the churn is quite sure to be



PICTURE OF A MODEL COW.

accompanied by a typical dairy form. This cow has proved herself to be one of the greatest dairy cows living, and at the same time she captivates the eye by her wonderful beauty of form. She has the general wedge shape of body, the round barrel, the loose, soft skin and golden color, the clean-cut head and waxy horns, and, above all, perhaps, a wonderful development of udder—not so remarkable in size as in its splendid shape, particularly in the forepart. Note the exceeding fullness in the forepart of the udder, in distinction to the pinched appearance so often seen in that part. Her teats are large and finely placed, and in general there is the look of the almost perfect cow about her, take her where you will.

Perfection of form will not guarantee excellence at the pail and churn, but the possession of it goes a long way toward giving confidence that the possessor of it has the best dairy qualities, as well as the possession of dairy shape. On the other hand, I have rarely seen a cow with an absence of the outward marks which are accepted as indicating quality that has proved to be of any particular merit. Others may have found merit occasionally in cows that are without dairy form or feature, but this surely has been exceptional. In buying dairy cows the wise course is to consult the ancestry of the animals, meanwhile comparing the cows, point by point, with the ideal butter cow—an ideal form that to me, at least, is not far away from the shape of Signal's Lily Flag, which is here delineated.

One has only to go about, even through what are called our best dairy districts, to note the great prevalence of cows with small, pinched udders, small, irregularly-placed teats, flat sides and light hindquarters. Some herds seem hardly to be relieved by the presence of even one cow that carries in her body the signs of excellence at the churn. It is small wonder then that we find such herds averaging 200 to 250 pounds of butter a year, with some of the cows probably not producing more than 150 pounds a year—if as much as that. There are thousands of cows in every state that are being kept at an actual loss, the owners not knowing it, because they never test their cows, either scientifically with a Babcock tester, or practically by setting the measured milk of each cow by itself for seven days, or even for one day, and noting the result in cream and butter. This would show at once the cows that are "queering" the dairy business. And when the owner of a herd has thus weeded out the poor cows I am quite sure he will find that practically all of these discredited animals are markedly deficient in the accepted "dairy form."—Webb Donnell, in Country Gentleman.

FRESH DAIRY NOTES.

Timothy hay is a poor milk producer. The stables in which cows are kept should be light.

Never feed while milking. It is better to feed just after milking.

The cow will not drink as much ice cold water as she should drink.

Cows ought not to be kept in a temperature below 50 or above 60 degrees.

Winter dairying gives the farmer and his help employment in a dull season.

These feeds have a tendency to loosen the bowels: Alfalfa, sorghum hay, ensilage, roots, bran and linseed meal.

The milk cow must have plenty of water and the reader knows that we think it should be warmed in winter.

Succulent foods in winter have as much value as medicine as they do as food. They keep the system healthy.

The fall calf can have the advantage of receiving abundant care, for the farmer in winter has time to bestow it.—Western Plowman.

The great value of grafting and budding is that when a choice fruit is obtained it may be continued in all of its excellence.

CONGRESSIONAL AID.

Why the National Government Should Take a Money Interest in Road Improvement.

Another expression in favor of having congress take action on the subject of road improvement appears in the Greenville (Mich.) Democrat, in an interview with Dr. A. W. Nichols. The doctor speaks of the necessity of having better roads, and then continues:

"I believe that this country will never have good roads until the government has adopted the policy of supervision and construction of the same. Most of the civilized governments of the old world have built their roads by government appropriations. * * * Government appropriations for good roads would not be felt, but would be a benefit by way of clearing farms of stone and giving employment to labor. * * * The importance of roads for military purposes, leading into the interior territories and to the frontier was early appreciated, and some important routes were opened by the general government; as the national road from Baltimore through Wheeling and Cincinnati to St. Louis, and that from Bangor to Houlton, in Maine. * * *

"It has been estimated that \$20,000,000 appropriated by the government among the several states in proportion to their agricultural population, and that sub-divided and distributed among the counties of each state in proportion to the agricultural population of each county, would give the average agricultural counties of this state from \$15,000 to \$25,000 each, and in 12 or 15 years' time the counties would be provided with good macadamized roads, provided stone were reasonably accessible. * * * I believe in liberal appropriations for all the departments of our government, but I cannot see why the great agricultural interests should be neglected. If our billion-dollar congresses would appropriate the small amount of \$25,000,000 a year for good roads, it could not, in my judgment, be better applied in developing our country and, at the same time, meet the wants of our people, especially in the agricultural districts.

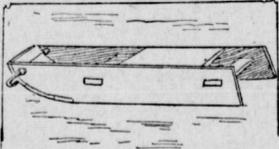
"The importance of good roads is becoming so well recognized that they are a probability of the near future, and their cause should be championed in congress as soon as possible. Thus far, of late years, all moneys used in the construction of good roads have been secured by a direct tax upon the people living along the lines of such roads, or those living in the counties or states where such roads are located, and has proven a heavy burden upon those people. * * * The government can conduct this matter much better than states, and the revenue required to meet the expenditure would be so small that it would not be even felt by the people. * * * The coffers of the government are now being filled to overflowing under the present system of revenue, and the war taxes could be reduced many times and yet have sufficient funds to meet this appropriation of \$20,000,000 annually for good roads, and, at the same time, leave all other departments of the government well provided for. * * *

"I believe that if a member of congress would champion government appropriations for good roads, that he would find no difficulty in securing petitions signed by a large majority of the people, urging the enactment of such a law. * * * Let the people wake up on the subject of good roads and national appropriations for the same, for it will benefit the farmer more than any other improvement that I know of, and give employment to labor and would likewise prove advantageous to all interests of the country, especially to interior cities and villages."

EFFECTIVE SNOW PLOW.

Although Easily Made at Home, It Has No Superior for Breaking Country Highways.

Breaking roads in winter is always laborious work, and, worst of all, it not infrequently happens that a great deal of the energy expended is wasted. To push the snow, for example, out at the sides of the road simply results in a deep cut which soon fills up, especially



EFFECTIVE SNOW PLOW.

if it is drifting, and so does not give a hard track for travel. The accompanying illustration shows a kind of plow that is homemade and not easily surpassed for breaking out country highways when the snow is waist deep. It is constructed entirely of planks and nails (large wire ones), as can be seen, except that there is a board on top for the arrangement of a seat, and a young staples in front (one on each side) for the attachment of the drawing chains. The machine rides over the drifts and packs them down, thus giving a firm roadbed without piling up snow at the sides, and as any amount of weight almost can readily be placed upon it the good it is capable of achieving is perfectly marvelous. Providing the snow will "pack," this is emphatically true. Just try it some time and see.—Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune.

When a development of fruit buds is wanted, pruning the tree when in a dormant state will best secure this result. Pruning during growth produces growth of wood.

The first six or seven years in the life of a fruit tree are usually spent best in growth. Too early fruit bearing is injurious.

DIRECTORIES FOR HEIRESESSES.

The Curious Volume That Has Been Compiled for the Use of Eligible French Bachelors.

Nowadays when a young French bachelor grows tired of single blessedness and decides to become a benedict he goes about selecting a wife in the most business like manner. In the abstract monsieur is gallantry itself, but marriage is with him a serious affair. Therefore as soon as he concludes to take unto himself a wife he consults the heiress directory, a book which has just been published in Paris. He argues thus: "Does not a banker, before lending money, make due inquiry as to the would-be borrower's standing? How much more should I be careful before investing my future happiness?" In the useful and important volume mentioned above is to be found a full list of the girls of all classes in France who have money in their own "expectations," and there are added the amounts supposed to be commanded by them, their age and a short description of their personal looks, figures and other characteristics. Doubtless this directory has been found useful and requisite, because in France marriages are arranged in most cases upon strictly business lines and are a matter for the relations of the "happy couple" rather than for those "unlucky" people themselves. At any rate the book is having a good sale, so its publishers are well satisfied. Speaking of this directory recalls that it is not quite a novel idea, since in some parts of Italy, especially Genoa, there have been for some years men and women called "marriage brokers" who make a specialty (and a good living) of bringing young people together with a view to their finding life partners. In this way they are very successful and publish regularly a list of the "eligibles" of both sexes in order to facilitate matters for their clients. Very large commissions are often paid by those who are thus introduced to each other if a marriage follows, as it frequently does.

In England such directories of heiresses are not entirely unknown, though not published for general sale as in the instances above quoted. Only while giving the amount of the income of each heiress—more or less correct, generally the latter—these lists have not descended to the minute particulars which are to be found in the French directory. On receipt of a stipulated sum, however, the person sending the list promises to forward more details.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE FLAGS OF TRUCE.

They Amused and Exasperated Our Men in the Trenches Before Santiago.

The days that followed July 3 were filled with innumerable visits to the Spanish lines under flags of truce. To the men in the pits, who knew nothing of the exigencies of diplomacy, these virgin flags were as offensive as those of red are to the bull. The men had placed their own flags along the entire line of trenches; and, though they afforded the enemy a perfect target and fixed our position as clearly as buoys mark out a race course, the men wanted the flags there, and felt better at seeing them there, and so there they remained. The trenches formed a horse-shoe curve five miles in length, and the entire line was defiantly decorated with our flags. When they fluttered in the wind at full length and the sun kissed their colors, they made one of the most inspiring and beautiful pictures of the war. The men would crouch for hours in these pits with these flags rustling above them, and felt well repaid for their service; but, when they saw crawling across the valley below the long white flag of truce, their watchfulness seemed wasted, their vigilance became a farce, and they mocked and scoffed at the white flag bitterly. These flags were sent in so frequently that the men compared them to the different war extras of a daily paper, and would ask: "Has that ten o'clock edition gone in yet?" and, "is this the baseball edition coming out to-day, or is it an extra?"

One of the regulars said to me in great perplexity: "I can't make out this flag of truce flag. It reminds me of two kids in a street fight, stopping at every punch to ask the other fellow if he's had enough. Why don't we keep at it until somebody gets hurt?"

One of the cowboys of the rough riders expressed the same idea in professional phraseology: "Now that we got those Mexicans corralled," he said, "why don't we brand them?"—Richard Harding Davis, in Scribner's.

The Spider's Appetite.

The spider has a tremendous appetite and his gourmandizing defies all human competition. A scientist who carefully noted a spider's consumption of food in 24 hours concluded that if the spider were built proportionately to the human scale he would eat at daybreak (approximately) a small alligator; by seven a. m. a lamb; by nine a. m. a young camelopard; by one o'clock, a sheep, and would finish up with a lark pie in which there were 120 birds. Yet, in spite of his enormous appetite, a spider has wonderful power of refraining from food, and one has been known to live for ten months when absolutely deprived of food. A beetle lived in a similar state of unrefreshment for three years!—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Natural Effect.

"How many of these sheep got out of here?" asked the angry farmer.

"I don't know," replied the new hired man, rubbing his eyes. "After I'd watched five or six of 'em jump over the fence I seemed to lose the count. That always puts me to sleep."—Chicago Tribune.

Won't Own Up to It.

The cowardice of some men prevents them from posing as cowards.—Chicago Daily News.

FORCE OF HABIT.

He Was Used to Standing in Street Cars and He Grabbed for the Straps.

It was at the Himmish-Mimmikin wedding reception. The crush was terrible. People with tender feet uttered half-suppressed groans here and there, and weak women would have fainted if there had been any hope that fainting would have done the least good.

Ever and anon Burbank would make a frantic grab for something above his head, and then looked disappointed.

Lambert watched him reach up half a dozen times, and then edged his way through the crowd to where his friend was being jostled about.

Just as he got there somebody gave a lurch somewhere, and the people began to sway about as they do in crowds where there are nervous or mischievous persons who insist on pushing.

Burbank was almost carried off his feet, and he made a frantic effort to grasp the invisible something that he had previously endeavored to find above his head.

"See here, old man," exclaimed Lambert, "are you trying to find up there?"

"Burbank gave a start, as if he had just been aroused from a trance, looked sheepishly at his friend, and then replied: "It's force of habit. This crowd makes me think, every little while, that I'm a strap car, and, involuntarily, I reach for the strap, whenever the people begin to lurch."—Cleveland Leader.

She Was Taking No Chances. The fast-flying elevator in a huge downtown office building hovered for an instant at the third floor, like an impatient and monstrous bird, then, with a clang of the iron gates, flew upward and out of sight.

The citizen from Saffers Cross Roads turned fiercely to his wife. "What made you hold me back, mother?"

"Why, Eben Dilly, who are you talking to? Don't you stand there and jaw me!"

"Well, you make me feel so foolish."

"Foolish? Foolish. That's all the thanks a woman gets for bein' careful. You come down here to get your life insured, didn't ye?"

"Course, I did."

"Go in to do it yet, as soon as I kin get to that 'leventh floor.'"

"Yes! Well, when ye've done it ye can ride on the elevators in creation if ye want, but not till then."

And the prudent wife began the long and weary ascent of the marble stairs, followed by her humble spouse.—N. Y. Herald.

Devout Definitions. Play—The work we do that isn't compulsory.

Bachelor—A pair of scissors with one blade missing.

Sleep—The only satisfactory substitute for insomnia.

Rivals—One pointing with pride to what another views with alarm.

Immune—A man who has been married so long that he doesn't mind it.

Woman—A labor-saving device that helps a man make a fool of himself.

Flirt—A girl who makes a fellow want to kiss her and then won't let him.

Conceited—The woman who dubs a man a woman hater just because he doesn't admire her.

Autopsy—A method employed by doctors to determine the nature of the patient's ailment.

Small Realization. "Of all my expectations in life," said the somber-visaged man, "I have realized only one; and that was the expectation that I should fail to realize the others."—N. Y. Sun.

Never be at your place of business when a person wants to borrow money of you, because if you are in you will be out, but if you are out you will be in.—Town and Country Journal.

New Form of an Old Question. "So you wish to marry my daughter?" "Yes, sir."

"Well, can you support her in that condition of idleness to which she has always been accustomed?"—Chicago Daily Record.

Even a bear story may not be the naked truth.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 9.

CATTLE—Best beefs..... 4 12 1/2 @ 5 45
Stockers..... 3 25 @ 4 50
Native cows..... 2 00 @ 3 75
HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 2 50 @ 3 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 1 75 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 65 @ 71
No. 2 hard..... 64 1/2 @ 65 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 38 @ 39 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
RYE—No. 2..... 82 @ 82 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel..... 3 61 @ 3 65
Fancy..... 3 60 @ 3 10
HAY—Choice timothy..... 7 00 @ 7 50
Fancy prairie..... 7 00 @ 7 25
BRAN (sacked)..... 87 @ 18
BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 17 @ 19
CHEESE—Full cream..... 10 @ 10 1/2
EGGS—Choice..... 22 1/2 @ 23
POTATOES..... 20 @ 45

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping 41 @ 5 00
Texans..... 3 25 @ 4 20
HOGS—Heavy..... 3 25 @ 3 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 25 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3 80 @ 3 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 71 @ 71
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 38 1/2 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 17 1/2 @ 18
RYE..... 17 @ 82
LARD—Western mess..... 5 21 @ 5 35
PORK..... 9 00 @ 9 12 1/2

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime..... 3 10 @ 5 65
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 3 40 @ 3 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 25 @ 4 11
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3 80 @ 3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 71 @ 71
CORN—No. 2..... 35 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 29 1/2 @ 27
RYE..... 51 @ 54 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery..... 14 @ 20 1/2
LARD..... 5 42 1/2 @ 5 55
PORK..... 9 70 @ 9 95

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 50 @ 5 60
HOGS—Good to choice..... 3 85 @ 4 10
SHEEP—Common to choice..... 3 00 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 79 1/2 @ 79 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 43 1/2 @ 43 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 31 1/2 @ 33
BUTTER..... 15 @ 21

A Double Crop of Apples.

On a Long Island farm is an apple tree which bore two crops of fruit the past year, and the farmers are taking unusual interest in this peculiarity of nature. Just as much interest has been shown in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has the peculiarity of curing dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and blood disorders that other remedies fail to benefit. In chronic cases it rarely fails, and it cures whenever a cure is possible.

His Motto. A New York merchant recently advertised for an office boy. The first lad that went to try for the position was asked what his motto in life was.

"The same as yours, sir," answered the lad.

"How do you know my motto?" asked the manager.

"It tells you on the door, sir; it says push!"

The boy was employed at once.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Wanted a Cyclorama. Mrs. Fatpurse—You paint pictures to order, don't you?

Great Artist—Yes, madam.

"Well, I want a landscape with lots of deer and bucks, and quail, and partridges, and pheasants, and cattle, and sheep, and pigs, and so on, you know; and put a lake and an ocean in—fresh and salt water, you know; and be sure to have plenty of fish swimming around, because it's for the dining room."—Boston Globe.

A Dainty Gift. Dr. P. Harold Hayes, the well-known specialist in Asthma and Hay Fever, whose success in curing these diseases has been so remarkable as to attract the attention of physicians all over the world, has issued a dainty Calendar for 1899 which he is sending to his many patients. Any sufferer from either of these diseases can obtain a copy free by writing to Dr. Hayes for it, provided this paper is mentioned.

When True Love Quits. If the engagement lasts long enough, the girl grows careless and makes her appearance before her steady in her kitchen clothes, and with her hair uncombed. Then Love, in the man's heart, folds its tired hands on its breast and breathes its last.—Atchison Globe.

From Baby in the High Chair to grandma in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long-desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at 1/2 the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

Feminine Sisterliness. "What made you lose your place in the line?"

"Because I wasn't going to be kissed by the lieutenant right after he had smacked that odious, peppermint chewing Bagley girl!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's, Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

"I always want introductions to long-haired men." "Why?" "I like to discover what subjects they are foolish on."—Chicago Daily Record.

There is, after all, no man so ornery as the one who marries his landlady to avoid paying his board bill.—Atchison Globe.

Pleasant, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A captured ostrich always means a feather in somebody's cap.—Chicago Daily News.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
Beers The Signature Of
In Usa For Over Thirty Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY SAPOLIO

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

Not Made by a TRUST or COMBINE!
A Natural Black is Produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers. 50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.
A. N. K.—D 1743
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

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

Success consists in persuading others to take up with your own valuation.—Town Topics.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—Jennie Pinckard, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

Keep Coughing

We know of nothing better to tear the lining of your throat and lungs. It is better than wet feet to cause bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up long enough and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever and making everything exactly right for the germs of consumption. Stop coughing and you will get well.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs of every kind. An ordinary cough disappears in a single night. The racking coughs of bronchitis are soon completely mastered. And, if not too far along, the coughs of consumption are completely cured.

Ask your druggist for one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster.

It will aid the action of the Cherry Pectoral.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write us freely. You will receive a prompt reply that may be of great value to you. Address: Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

WHEAT! WHEAT! WHEAT!

Nothing but wheat as far as the eye could reach on either side; what you might call a sea of wheat. Was what a lecturer speaking of Western Canada said while referring to that country. For particulars as to routes, railway fares, etc., apply to Canadian Government Agent, Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. CHAFFORD, 408 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Healed Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, 50c. In large quantities, book free. J. P. ALLEN, MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

STANLEY'S MESSAGE.

New Governor of Kansas Writes of the State's Legislative Needs.

Does Not Favor Repeal of Prohibition—Advocates Giving New Railroad Law a Fair Test—Radical Reforms in Handling Convicts.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 10.—Gov. Stanley today delivered his first message to the senate and house of representatives. It is as follows:

Kansas enters upon the twenty-eighth year of its existence under most favorable auspices. The recent achievements of the nation are a cause for general rejoicing, and the people of this state by reason of their own progress and support to the administration and to its policy. No state ever realized in its experience the sentiment contained in its motto more fully than our own. We are reaching the highlands of prosperity, but we must not allow ourselves to be lulled and lulled by the winds of adversity. The period of speculation from 1833 to 1858 caused the inflow of large sums of foreign capital, which were largely swallowed up or forced to leave the state by the reaction of depression which followed, and as a consequence we were for the first time in our history, compelled to rely upon our own resources.

The voting of bonds by the residents of counties, townships and cities, the giving of large donations to private enterprises and the mortgaging of private property seemed more like a passion than the exercise of reason, but for the time being it influenced the people, and when the crisis subsided the indebtedness was there—in most cases—for money or benefits actually received, and we all realized that there was but one honest way to meet it, and that was by payment where payment was possible. The condition of the state at the beginning of the year 1859 was discouraging, and would have deterred a people less courageous, industrious and frugal than our own; but with the readiness and willingness which were always characterized by us, we proceeded to the work of discharging their indebtedness and building up the waste places without the aid of outside capital—no longer obtainable—turned to the development of our natural resources. In a large degree than ever, engaged in the tillage of our fields, the stocking of our pastures and the working of our mines. As a result the herds have been increasing, the crops and granaries of the farmer are better filled, the demand and finds a ready market, the statesman who plied politics as a trade is more in evidence than in demand, and the wall of calamity has few outlets and no response.

The report of the secretary of state shows that for the year 1893 the value of our farm products was \$15,923,233. Live stock, \$13,227,223, making a total of \$29,150,456. Agriculture and stock raising being our great industries, this shows a steady and increasing value of our products, and we are justified in regarding this as a sign of our progress. The value of the other products above mentioned, last year, was approximately \$5,721,000. To this we add the value of the mineral products and we have more than \$34,871,456 as the value of the annual production of industries, nearly all of which are of recent development. A state of such resources and the wonderful possibilities which should be our pride and its further development our greatest desire.

Our Public Institutions.
The condition of our public institutions is not entirely satisfactory. The management of many of them is characterized by too much politics and too little business. The people of the state, at large expense, have made provision for the care of those who become public charges and nearly one-half of the cost are being expended in making provision for their comfort and support. The care of these persons is a trust too sacred to be neglected and the amount of money necessary for their support too great to be placed in the hands of politicians and party workers. Efficiency, rather than party service, should be the test of fitness for appointment to responsible positions in connection with the management of public institutions. Integrity and prudence should be a bar to such appointment and sufficient ground for dismissal, made so by law. It shall be one of the objects of my administration to secure for our public institutions the highest degree of honesty and capability in their management, and to give to the wards of the state such sympathy and care as their unfortunate condition demands.

Prison Reform.
The management of the penitentiary has for years been a subject of much difference of opinion. Two theories have had their advocates. One, that the penitentiary should be placed for the punishment of criminals, and that its management should only have in view the safe keeping of those sentenced to confinement at the minimum cost; the other, that the reformation of the convict should be the object to be attained, and while economy is an important consideration, it is not the primary aim of prison management. We have been proceeding largely upon the first theory, and have looked upon the penitentiary as a place for the punishment of criminals, and not as a place for the reformation of the convict. The success or failure of the conduct of this institution, in my judgment, the cost of conducting our prisons is of great but not of first importance. The cost of our prisons, their management, and the ultimate reformation, should be the principal aim of the administration of our penal institutions. Some system of promotion and change of employment ending in parole and discharge all as a reward for merit—could be inaugurated, that would prevent the convict from earning his own promotion and final release and, from the moment of entering prison, furnish him an incentive for obedience, fidelity and attention to duty, and strive to win the favor and confidence of those having him in charge and his ultimate restoration to the ranks of good citizens.

The brand of discipline should not always attach to a person convicted of crime, and the state should be the first in affording means and opportunities for the convict to regain at least a measure of the confidence which he has lost. Punishment is often necessary, but always harsh. "An eye for an eye" was the doctrine of the old dispensation, but in these latter and better days the old things are passing away. The growth of this reform idea has resulted in the establishment of our reformatories, reform and industrial schools, and at these institutions this idea has had a sort of impromptu development. Here punishment should be minimized and reformation reach its fullest development. Intelligent and humane persons should be put in charge and given every opportunity to carry out the highest good of those entrusted to their care, and ample facilities should be afforded for that purpose.

Dependent and Neglected Children.
The best of our prisons and reformatories can do is to take those upon whom the disease of vice has fastened itself and effect a cure; no steps have yet been taken in this state to prevent the disease. There are many who believe that in the solution of the whole question of the treatment of our lawless classes "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" and along this line some states have organized schools for the care and education of dependent and neglected children, with very satisfactory results so far as I have been able to ascertain. In many communities in this state there are children dependent upon the public who are so neglected and ill-treated as to endanger their health and morals, and from these sources are largely recruited our paupers and our criminals. To protect such children from neglect and vice is to protect the state from

the danger with which they would in a few years threaten it.
To provide schools for their education, bring them under healthful, moral and physical restraint and find for them good homes where they may be reared in safety would be an economic measure, and even on the low plane of selfishness it is worthy of attention, for I believe we could more than save in the expense of maintaining our prisons and reformatories, what it would cost to maintain a school for the care of our dependent and neglected children until they could be placed in suitable homes. The stream of lawlessness is very strong. We may not stop the flow, but if we are wise we can at least check the current. I would suggest that authority be given to the executive to call to his assistance two competent persons who have given attention to the subject of prison reform, at an expense of not to exceed \$2,000, that they may make a plan to be submitted to the next legislature for approval, the administration in the meantime working out such reform as is possible within the limitations of the law now in force.

Our Common Schools and Colleges.
Our common schools have long been the pride of the state and their present condition is marked by a high degree of efficiency. The last administration is entitled to much credit for the provision for supplying our schools with books at a reasonable price; some defects have been discovered which can easily be remedied, but all the advantages obtained should be preserved. We should have not only a uniform system of books in our schools, but as far as practicable a uniform course of study. The advantages of such uniformity are apparent. The administration of our higher institutions of learning has been the subject of some criticism. Radical changes have been made in some of these institutions, so that they no longer serve the purpose of their creation. In other services have been reduced. If the main aim of the state is to have the best teachers and the best teachers command good salaries, the cutting down of the salaries of the best teachers below a reasonable limit is one instance where economy would be waste.

Industrial School for Negroes.
One of the more recent movements in the state is the attempt to establish industrial schools at Quindaro in the interest of the negro. The school at Quindaro is under the supervision of Rev. W. T. Vernon, a gentleman of culture, who is fully devoted to the uplifting of his race. If within the limits of the constitution, I would suggest that the Quindaro movement be given aid and encouragement by the state.

The Railroad Question.
For years there have been unfriendly relations existing between the railroads and the people of this state, during which time the railroad question has been the source of animated discussion, sometimes resulting in bitter antagonism. In the earlier history of Kansas the railroads did not exist. As settlement passed westward from the eastern border the necessity for means of transportation was so great that counties, townships and cities gave large subsidies to encourage the building of railroads. The people giving this all expected that the advantages afforded by new or additional lines of railway would in some degree compensate for the self-imposed burden which the granting of aid created. The railroad companies responded to this friendly assistance and became efficient agencies in the settlement and development of the country. They made lavish expenditures in advertising the routes of the state and special efforts to encourage immigration. They entered into a generous rivalry with other interests in the work of making Kansas a great state. This friendly co-operation produced great results. The railroads have done so much for the state, and have presented their demands for a large balance, and this, together with the deficiency resulting from the failure of the last legislature to make sufficient appropriations for the operation of the railroads, that the claims for the care of the destitute insane and the expenses of the special session, reach the sum of more than \$150,000. This will exhaust all money now in the treasury and leave a deficiency of more than \$100,000, so that the last administration had some money with which to pay the railroads, but the administration will be compelled to face the situation with a treasury practically empty. There was on hand December 21, 1893, a little more than \$100,000 or \$150,000 less than two years ago. A large indebtedness is incurred for payment. A great number of officers and employees under the last administration aim that the legislature neglected to make a sufficient appropriation for the payment of their salaries, and have presented their demands for a large balance, and this, together with the deficiency resulting from the failure of the last legislature to make sufficient appropriations for the operation of the railroads, that the claims for the care of the destitute insane and the expenses of the special session, reach the sum of more than \$150,000. This will exhaust all money now in the treasury and leave a deficiency of more than \$100,000, so that the last administration had some money with which to pay the railroads, but the administration will be compelled to face the situation with a treasury practically empty.

The railroads have always borne their full share of the public burdens. The last available data shows that they pay—in the way of taxes—more than the entire personal property of the state and one-third as much as our entire taxable lands. In addition to all this, the operation of the railroads in the state furnishes employment to about 30,000 employees and pays out in the way of salaries and wages, about \$10,000,000 annually. It seems strange that agencies which have done so much for the state, are not given a large part of its budget, and furnishing employment to so many of its laborers, should be met by the people in a spirit of unfriendliness, if not of hostility; yet it is apparent that such a spirit exists. The causes of this condition are numerous. On the one hand, the political demagogue has been constant, in season and out of season, in inciting the people against the railroads, that he might gain personal or political advantage. On the other hand, the railroad management has afforded ample ground for the discontent which exists. It can hardly be hoped that there will be a re-establishment of the old time relations of cordiality and good will which this condition has destroyed. The railroad companies have large sums invested in Kansas and should be allowed to realize a reasonable profit on the amount invested. The people of the state are too fair minded to limit the rate of transportation over railroad lines as to cripple the companies, prevent them from realizing a reasonable income on their capital, or from paying to the great army of laboring men they employ, good wages. It is believed, however, that the railroads have discriminated against Kansas laborers and out of this belief has grown much of the feeling of dissatisfaction which now prevails.

Laws passed in the heated discussion of the railroad question are often defective and in many instances unconstitutional. Remedies through the courts are generally tedious and expensive, and frequently inadequate to meet the case, and especially is this true where the discrimination made in matters of interstate commerce, and consequently, matters over which our local courts have no control. But in all matters of interstate commerce the state has very great powers of regulation and control. The best and most equitable way to deal with the state upon the state and the railroads are dependent and mutual. Each desires the largest advantage possible consistent with the rights of the other, and however and whenever the difference between the representatives of the people will be equally willing to meet them on a basis of fairness, and I think we could accomplish in two years of effort in this direction, more than we have accomplished in a decade of strife and contention.

Prohibition.
For 18 years the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors has been the settled policy of this state, but the enforcement of this law has been attended with indifferent success. The difficulty of the situation has been owing largely to the fact that prohibition has been made a political rather than an economic question. This perversion of the question has resulted in such a condition that the Kansas prohibition and temperance are not synonymous. The misfortune of prohibition is that it has largely been made a political question every two years, to lapse during long intervals, only to be rehabilitated and brought into use at each recurring election for political purposes. The result of the last two general elections in Kansas demonstrated that, as a purely political question, it has about run its course. As an economic question it is entitled to a much more serious consideration, and ought to command our earnest attention. As the law now stands, it is hardly profitable to discuss whether prohibition is wise or unwise. Many of our best citizens differ on this proposition, but prohibition is a fundamental law of our state, a part of our fundamental law, supplemented by legislative enactment, and the enforcement of this law is entirely outside the pale of discussion.

The talk that it is better that other laws and different methods should be resorted to for the enforcement of it is idle. The talk that it should be disregarded and that officers should tacitly, if not openly consent to its violation, is vicious. A law which is not enforced, the prohibitory law no more and no less than other laws, and the present administration stands squarely and unequivocally in favor of the enforcement of all laws, the prohibitory law no more and no less than other laws.

Insurance.
Our insurance laws afford ample protection to our people and their honest enforcement is much to be desired. The law gives the commissioner the right to examine the books, assets and business of all companies doing business in the state, either himself or by his agents, for the purpose of determining the solvency of such companies and the wisdom of insuring with them. The commissioner has no fixed charge is provided for this service and no report of such examination is required to be filed. The law should fix the charges for such examinations and require full reports of all examinations. The public has some knowledge of the character and result of such examinations. All insurance companies, orders and societies of any kind doing insurance business in the state should be put under the charge of the insurance department.

Banks.
The information furnished in the report of the bank examiners is very satisfactory. Our state banks are becoming more secure than ever, and their condition affords reason for congratulation. I heartily concur in the recommendation of the commissioner that the bank examiners be placed under the control of that department, and that outside associations be required to give security for the protection of Kansas investors as a condition precedent to doing business in the state. The commissioner also recommends the creation of a guarantee fund for the protection of bank depositors. No one thing connected with the business of banking would be more desirable than some plan for securing the safety of depositors. The plan proposed is new, it may be practical. I commend it to your careful consideration.

Public Funds.
The law provides that the state funds shall be kept in the treasury and that in compliance with this law results in the accumulation of large sums of money, at times reaching nearly a million of dollars. If a considerable portion of this fund could be placed in private banks, the state would obtain the best rate of interest obtainable, it would result in the double advantage of keeping large sums of money in circulation that would otherwise be idle and increasing the state revenues to the extent of the interest obtained.

A Debitory.
Each administration has been reluctant to raise the levy for state taxes over that of preceding administrations. The railroads and subcontractors have been practicing to keep within the limit of former levies and still meet the ever-increasing expenses of our public institutions. The last administration reduced the levy for the year 1893, and the theory that such a levy would raise sufficient revenue to meet current expenses; but this levy was insufficient to raise the required funds, and long before the close of the term of the legislature the treasury was empty. The state treasury, on the 31st day of December, 1893, there was on hand belonging to the general fund more than \$100,000; so that the last administration had some money with which to pay the railroads, but the administration will be compelled to face the situation with a treasury practically empty.

There was on hand December 21, 1893, a little more than \$100,000 or \$150,000 less than two years ago. A large indebtedness is incurred for payment. A great number of officers and employees under the last administration aim that the legislature neglected to make a sufficient appropriation for the payment of their salaries, and have presented their demands for a large balance, and this, together with the deficiency resulting from the failure of the last legislature to make sufficient appropriations for the operation of the railroads, that the claims for the care of the destitute insane and the expenses of the special session, reach the sum of more than \$150,000. This will exhaust all money now in the treasury and leave a deficiency of more than \$100,000, so that the last administration had some money with which to pay the railroads, but the administration will be compelled to face the situation with a treasury practically empty.

The Employment of Convicts.
The employment of convicts should be on the basis of good prison management. Keeping prisoners in idleness would certainly be attended with disastrous results. To put the convict to work is to give him a chance of competition with free labor would be unjust and to the greatest possible extent should be avoided; but even such competition would be preferable to supporting the convict on the state. The matter of interstate commerce is demoralizing as hell, especially when it is enforced. The fuel necessary for the state institutions should be supplied as has been done, by prison labor. The labor not necessary for the operation of the railroads should be made available to the state with its supplies. The convict labor could be used in this way to the fullest extent in the manufacture of many of the articles for which the state pays out annually large sums of money, and it must be done on the basis of a practically self-supporting by saving to the state in the price of the supplies furnished an amount equal to the cost of conducting these penal establishments.

There are several offices which I think could be abolished without loss to the public service. They are the board of pardons, state accountants, forestry commission and labor commissioner. I am satisfied that the board of pardons is the creation of the board of pardons, it no longer serves a useful purpose; for through this board the granting of pardons has degenerated into an abuse. The office of labor commissioner, as it is now organized, is a mere office, and it has been of any real benefit to the cause of labor the benefits are not apparent. Labor is pretty well organized in Kansas, and inaugurates new methods, and accomplishes its purposes largely through trade unions and other organizations of like character. To these organizations the individual member looks for information and assistance. Labor organizations are independent of the labor commissioner, and the individual laborer looks little for him.

Economy in State Departments.
An opinion prevails throughout the state that there is extravagance in nearly all of the state departments. This sentiment should not be disregarded and in view of the facts which I have detailed in a review of the condition of our finances, prudence would suggest that we should pursue the strictest economy. During the last few years clerkships and subordinate positions have been increasing so fast that the aggregate expense of providing for such persons is great and many of these places are filled with favorites whose services are of small advantage to the state. Better salaries for fewer efficient employees, rather than small salaries for more inefficient ones, would secure better services at a greatly reduced cost.

The governor says our insane asylums are overcrowded and the keeping of these unfortunates outside of the asylum is attended with many abuses. He urges the building of a new asylum.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The city hospital at Pittsburg has been sold to the Catholics.

Ablene ministers have begun a crusade against slot machines and raffish. Pearl Bullock, a 17-year-old Lawrence girl, was mysteriously missing.

Mrs. Adam Harris, of Paola, is the mother of 14 children, the oldest of whom is but 15.

A state militia company of 46 members was organized in Yates Center with F. W. Butler captain.

On the last day of 1893 the Baptists at Peabody held special services and burned the mortgage on their church.

It was officially announced that Henry J. Allen, of the Ottawa Herald, had been selected as private secretary to Gov.-elect Stanley.

Raymond Carr, aged 13, of Sedan, was drowned while skating on Caney river. He went through into four feet of water and slid under the ice.

Jay Simpson, a traveling soap fake artist, and Mrs. Spence, who eloped from Eureka, were captured at Moline by officers and taken back to Eureka.

An unknown disease was raging among Weir City children. A half dozen deaths resulted, none of the children being sick more than four hours.

The departure of Mrs. Grant Gillett from Woodbine to join her husband in Old Mexico caused the running of several attachments on her property in Dickinson county.

W. B. Yates, the young business man who disappeared from Larned two weeks ago under a cloud, was found in a hospital at Oakland, Cal., suffering from brain trouble.

Norman Palmer and wife, who were married in McGrawville, N. Y., January 5, 1834, celebrated their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary at Nortonville on January 5, 1899.

Galena is now the center of the greatest zinc ore-producing district in the world. Her output in 1893 was valued at \$2,247,000, surpassing the Joplin district about one-half.

Gov. and Mrs. Stanley were given a reception in the First Methodist church at Wichita on the eve of their departure for the state capital. Two thousand people shook the governor's hand.

In his last call for a statement of the conditions of Kansas banks, Bank Commissioner Briedenthal requires each bank to return a statement of the amount and character of cattle paper on hand.

Chancellor Snow's bulletin on 1893 weather in Kansas says: During the 31 years' record only two have had more snow than 1893, only three have had more rain and no other year has had so low a run of wind.

David Munday, defeated republican candidate for the legislature from the Eighth representative district, Leavenworth county, will contest the election of Matt Edmunds, fusionist, whose majority was 12.

Minnie Grisham, aged 14, of Galena, was burned to a crisp from her ankles to her neck. She was cooking doughnuts, when the grease caught fire and the flames ignited her clothes. Her physician said she could not recover.

Mrs. Nora Finnegan, aged 10 1/2 years, died the other day at her home in Good Intent, Atchison county. She was left a widow in Ireland 50 years ago and soon after sailed for America with her children. It was always Mrs. Finnegan's boast that she never had to call a physician.

Many of the ex-county officers in the 21 counties in Kansas, whose special fees and salaries laws are said to have never been voted upon by the legislature, though they have been in effect since 1895, are arranging to bring suit to recover the amount of the reduction effected in their respective salaries.

Rev. J. P. Aelmoe, a Swedish pastor at Hutchinson, upon his return home from an out-of-town visit, found several sticks of dynamite in his heating stove, which he claims were placed there by enemies. Rev. Aelmoe is a bachelor and recently wrestled in court with a breach of promise suit.

Mrs. Fred Binigor, of Galena, while slightly demented, strolled away from home, and when found was clinging to the rotten cribbing in an abandoned mine. She had fallen into the shaft, a distance of 100 feet, and received no injuries whatever save a shock which restored her lost memory.

A Topeka telegram said: The Kansas butter-makers will go before the legislature and demand protection against the manufacturers of oleomargarine, who are placing their product on the Kansas market. Though the creamery industry has grown nearly 100 per cent. in Kansas since the last legislature met, it has met increased competition from the makers of oleomargarine, who are succeeding in getting a footing in all the smaller towns as well as the larger ones.

The discriminating insurance tax bill, passed at the extra legislative session and approved by the governor, provides for a tax of two per cent. on all insurance, guarantee and accident companies organized in the United States. On foreign companies the tax is four per cent. on the gross premiums. The new law makes it obligatory on the superintendent of insurance to revoke the license of any company failing to pay the tax promptly. The measure will bring about \$80,000 revenue to the state annually.

The receiver of the defunct First national bank at Humboldt sold over \$75,000 of the bank's assets at public auction and they brought less than \$1,000. Notwithstanding the tremendous shrinkage, the bank will pay depositors 90 cents on the \$1.

Edward Gates, of Wichita, who committed suicide at La Crosse the other day, left a note saying he would rather be dead than be tormented longer by aspersions on his character.

The Kansas G. A. R. encampment will be held at Hutchinson in April. The Sons of Veterans and all the women's societies of the G. A. R. will meet there at the same time.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Laws Passed at the Special Session.
The special session of the Kansas legislature ended Monday. It assembled on the afternoon of December 21, and after 16 working days it quit with a record of having passed 33 bills. Following are the more important bills passed and signed by the governor:

To authorize treasurers of cities of the third class to compromise delinquent road taxes.

Creating the court of visitation for the control of railroads.

Providing for the election of insurance and fraternal beneficiary societies under control of the state insurance department.

Repealing the metropolitan police law.

Creating a court of common pleas for Crawford and Cherokee counties, subject to a vote of the people.

Requiring a state society of labor and industry, whose secretary shall be the state labor commissioner.

Creating the State Association of Miners, whose secretary shall be the state mining inspector.

Authorizing mutual companies to insure against loss by visitation.

Providing for the organization and regulation of fraternal beneficiary societies.

Amending the stock yards law in relation to charges.

Reducing telegraph tolls and placing telegraph companies under the control of the court of visitation.

Amending the schoolbook law.

Providing for the election of city attorney and city assessor of cities of the second class.

Repealing the old railroad commissioner law.

To determine ties in the election of officers in cities of the second class.

Placing express companies under the control of the court of visitation.

Reducing the fees of state printer.

Creating the board of fire and police commissioners of cities of over 40,000 inhabitants.

For the creation of private corporations. This requires, among other things, that corporations shall pay a fee of one-tenth of one per cent. of their capital stock to obtain a charter.

Providing for the election of state superintendent of insurance in 1900.

For the correction of errors of the Australian election law. The bill provides that only one local ticket may be placed under the same papulation.

Following are some of the bills introduced that failed to pass:

To abolish the live stock commission.

To abolish the board of pardons.

To prohibit the sale of cigarettes to minors.

To reduce the legal rate of interest.

To repeal the garnishment laws.

To prohibit the sale of prison coal on the market.

To permit the school fund commissioners to lease unoccupied school lands.

To prohibit railroad companies from bonding their roads for more than the actual cost.

IN SPECIAL SESSION.

Kansas Legislature Convenes at the Call of Gov. Leedy to Act on the Railroad Question.

The house on the 3d passed a supplemental railroad bill, providing compulsory prepayment of freight and giving the court of visitation power to sit as a court of arbitration. It required a call of the house, lasting all afternoon, to rally enough votes to pass it. The resolution favoring resubmission and the one favoring a constitutional convention were defeated in the house. The house passed the bill placing fraternal beneficiary societies under control of the state insurance department and to prohibit the sale of prison coal on the open market. Gov. Leedy transmitted a message to the legislature conveying his approval of the railroad bill and the bill to tax insurance companies. The senate recommended that the Titus bill reducing telegraph tolls and placing telegraph lines under the control of the new court of visitation. Senator Stone's bill prohibiting the removal of all appointive officers except after conviction, was also killed, as was also the referendum bill. The senate, by a vote of 22 to 9, endorsed Gen. Lonsstreet's scheme for a government railroad from Kansas City to the Pacific coast.

The senate on the 4th adopted a resolution fixing eight o'clock in the afternoon as the time for ending all legislative business except the reception of messages from the governor. Two insurance bills were passed—one placing fraternal societies under supervision of the state insurance superintendent and the other providing for insurance of school property by the state. Briedenthal's banking bill passed the senate. Among the other measures passed by the senate were: Reducing telegraph charges 40 per cent., placing express companies under control of the court of visitation; compelling all corporations hereafter organized in Kansas to pay a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on each dollar of stock; reducing the profits of state printers 25 per cent.; repealing the law creating the present state board of railroad commissioners; providing for the election by the people of the state superintendent of insurance; providing for the election of officers under control of the civil service. The house killed the bill requiring compulsory capital punishment, also the measure providing for the surrender of chattel mortgage notes without express company. These two resolutions passed were: Reducing telegraph charges 40 per cent. and placing express companies under control of the court of visitation; perpetuating the present school text-book law and extending its scope so as to cover patchwork supplies. Amending the stock yards law so that the Kansas City Stock Yards company cannot legally charge more than 100 per cent. over wholesale market price for feed; creating a state society of labor and industry, whose state mine inspector shall be selected by the society.

The supplemental railroad bill was defeated in the senate on the 5th by a vote of 18 to 18. By a vote of 19 to 18 the senate refused to affirm the nomination of Carl Vrooman as secretary of the state agricultural college. Monday, January 21, was set for hearing the McKay-Gillett and Fallon-Stewart judicial contests. The house, by a vote of 18 to 18, defeated Briedenthal's banking bill after spending most of the day in debating and amending the measure. Other measures that passed the house were: Senate bill creating a state society of labor and industry; creating the state board of agriculture, the society to elect a state mine inspector; making the offices of city attorney and city assessor of cities of the second class elective; creating the state board of labor and industry; providing for the election of state labor commissioner by labor unions. The house defeated the bill creating a state fire insurance department. A message was received from Gov. Leedy saying he had signed the following bills: To repeal the metropolitan police law; creating a court of common pleas in Cherokee and Crawford counties.

Gov. Leedy sent a message to the house on the 6th demanding an investigation of the charges made by Brown, of Cowley, that members of the executive office were booting. Representative Outcalt introduced a resolution to expel Brown for his utterances. After considerable wrangling a true vote was taken, Mr. Brown agreeing to apologize to the house and say that he acted hastily and said more than the facts warranted. The senate bill reducing the fees of state printer was passed and sent to the governor. Another effort was made to pass the guarantee fund bill, but only 53 votes could be mustered for it. The senate went into executive session and confirmed the appointment of Carl Vrooman as secretary of the state agricultural college, and reversing its action of the day previous. The bill authorizing any number of persons, not less than 50, to mutually insure each other against loss by hail, passed, as did also the bill repealing the state law creating a charter board and increasing the fee for charters. The senate passed the express bill, giving the court of visitation similar jurisdiction and powers over the express companies as the court of visitation has over the railroads. A message was received from Gov. Leedy informing the senate that he had approved the bill creating a state society of labor and industry and providing for the election of labor commissioner, as secretary of the society, by delegates; also the bill providing for mutual hall insurance among grain growers.

Another attempt was made in the senate on the 7th to pass the supplemental railroad bill, but the votes for the bill were two short of the required majority. The bill providing that in all shipments of live stock railway companies, in the event of failure to furnish transportation, the shipping company shall be guilty of negligence in an action for damages, passed. The bill providing that only one local ticket may be placed on the official ballot under the same party appellation was passed. Gov. Leedy sent a message to the house on the 8th, but the votes for the bill were two short of the required majority. The bill providing that in all shipments of live stock railway companies, in the event of failure to furnish transportation, the shipping company shall be guilty of negligence in an action for damages, passed. The bill providing that only one local ticket may be placed on the official ballot under the same party appellation was passed. Gov. Leedy sent a message to the house on the 8th, but the votes for the bill were two short of the required majority. The bill providing that in all shipments of live stock railway companies, in the event of failure to furnish transportation, the shipping company shall be guilty of negligence in an action for damages, passed. The bill providing that only one local ticket may be placed on the official ballot under the same party appellation was passed.

The Russian Grip at Decatur.
Decatur, Ill., Jan. 6.—Physicians report an epidemic of a mild form of the Russian grip in Decatur, more general than ever known before in so short a time. It is estimated that fully 25 per cent. of the population is affected with the disease, which attacks old and young alike. One doctor found five of the six members of one family down with the disease. Physicians say deaths will follow in other diseases like consumption, pneumonia, or from any disease the name of which ends with "itis."

Change in Kansas Ballot Law.
Topeka, Kan., Jan. 9.—Senator Zimmerman's bill amending the Australian ballot law passed the senate Saturday. It provides that only one local ticket may be placed on the official ballot under one party appellation.

Election Contest in Kansas.
Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 6.—David Munday, the republican candidate for the legislature in the Eighth district, will contest the election of Matthew Edmunds, fusionist, whose majority was 12 votes. Munday asserts that 77 votes cast in Lansing, the state penitentiary precinct, were illegal.

Gov. Leedy Signs Two Bills.
Topeka, Kan., Jan. 6.—Gov. Leedy yesterday signed the Fairchild bill repealing the metropolitan police law and the Wellep bill establishing a court of common pleas at Galena and Pittsburg.