Chase County Courant.

W.E.TIMMONS, Elitor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898.

NO. 12.

The Fifty-Fifth Congress Reassembles at Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ.

Speaker Reed Receives a Warm Welcome-Cordial Meeting Between the Floor Leaders-Mr. Bailey Honored -The Bills Introduced.

Washington, Dec. 6.-When the senate convened yesterday to begin the closing session of the Fifty-fifth congress the chamber presented a notable and beautiful appearance. On the floor of the senate the display of flowers was unusually beautiful, even for the opening day of a session of congress. The reading of the president's message, which occupied two hours and 18 minutes, was received with every careful attention for an hour, but after that the senators drifted to the cloak rooms or to the committee rooms, where they could peruse the message at their leisure in the printed copies with which they had been furnished.

In the house the greetings of the anembers were most cordial and there was no outcropping of partisan rancor to mar the occasion. One of the most striking incidents was the cordial meeting between the floor leaders of the respective sides, Messrs. Dingley and Bailey. In view of the gossip about the possibility of Mr. Bailey being deposed as the minority leader, it is significant that the speaker named Mr. Bailey as the minority member of the committee to wait upon the president, an honor always bestowed upon the recognized leader of the minority.

Speaker Reed received a warm welcome from both sides of the house when he ascended the rostrum to call the house to order, but perhaps the greatest personal ovation to any member was that given Maj. Gen. Wheeler, of Alabama, who has not been seen by many of his old colleagues since he went to the front at the head of the cavalry division of Gen. Shafter's army. Mr. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania; Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, and Mr. Sayers, of Texas, who have been elected governors of their respective states since congress adjourned, were also overwhelmed with congratula-

The floral tributes were unusually numerous and made the hall a veritable bower of beautiful flowers. The proceedings themselves were dull, all interest centering in the reading of the president's message. For over two hours the clerk droned through the Mong document, but the interest of members and spectators never flagged. With rapt attention they followed the recital of the war and listened eagerly to every suggestion or recommendation the had to offer. No expressions of approval or disapproval interrupted the

WORK FOR THE HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 6 .- An early debate on war questions is expected in the house, in connection with the deficiency appropriation bill, which is devoted exclusively to items for the army and navy. The bill was practically completed yesterday and will be finally passed on in committee to-day, and then presented to the house.

Representative Cousins, of Iowa, has the honor of introducing the first bill in the house at this session of congress. It is entitled a bill "declaring the standard of value in the United States," and provides that the standard of value in the United States is hereby declared to be, and is, the standard gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, 900 fine.

Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, introduced a bill appropriating \$12,-*000,000 for the construction of a wide, deep channel from deepwater of the Mississippi river to deepwater of the gulf of Mexico, via Southwest pass. The channel, by the terms of the bill, is to be 300 feet wide and 35 feet deep. and conforms, so Mr. Meyer says, to the recommendations of the board anspointed last winter by the war department under a resolution of congress.

Representative Dingley has called a meeting of the ways and means committee for to-day for the purpose of distributing to the various committees the subjects treated in the president's message, at which time a programme for the session's work probably will be outlined.

Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the house yesterday were the following:

By Mr. W. P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, to provide for the redemption of any coupon of an interest-bearing bond of the United States, which coupon is accidentally destroyed after

having been detached. By Mr. Sulzer, of New York, to reestablish the American merchant ma rine and to regulate internal trade and transportation.

By Mr. Brewer, of Alabama, to repeal the act providing ways and means to meet war expenditures, approved

June 13, 1898. By Mr. Bromwell, of Ohio, a resolution requesting the secretary of state to supply information concerning the alleged outrages committed upon the person of Bishop Earl Cranston and other American citizens at Pekin, China, and what steps have been taken

to secure redress.

CHAIRMAN HULL CONFIDENT. HISTORY OF THE WAR

Army Reorganization Bill, He Says, Will Pass Both Houses-Bailey Will Lead the Opposition.

Washington, Dec. 5.-Representative Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, said that his committee had about completed the bill for the reorganization of the army and the increase of the number of men to 100,000. He expects to be able to report the bill to the house Tuesday, and, while he thinks that there will be a good deal of opposition to any increase whatever in the permanent military establishment, he expresses confidence in the ultimate ability of the committee to put the bill through the house and to secure the support of the senate. Mr. Hull says that he believes that eventually some 25,-000 and perhaps more Porto Ricans and Filipinos may be said the policy of President Diaz, of Mexico, will form an excellent precedent upon which the United States the United States. Diaz, he said, the most turbulent elements of Mexico into his army and paying them regularly and feeding them well he solved the problems which had been a serious one for his predecessors ever since the republic was formed. This policy inaugurated in the Philippine islands and in Porto Rico will, in his judgment, go a long way towards settling any questions relating to the maintenance of order in thes islands in the future.

The opposition to the increase of the army will be led by Representative Bailey, of Texas, it is believed, but he will not have the support of the entire democratic party by any means, and, notwithstanding the fact that the populists during the last session were opposed to an increased military establishment, events which have arisen since the hostilities between the United States and Spain have led most of the members to believe that a large increase in the army is necessary.

A MILLION LOST IN FLAMES.

Supposedly Fire-Proof Bulldings in Greate New York Burn Just Like Others-Fine Structures Included.

New York, Dec. 5.-In a blinding rainstorm last night the massive block of buildings on Broadway, Nos. 253 to 259, and included between Murray and by fire. Within three hours more than \$1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The fire began in the fivestory brick building occupied by the men's furnishing firm of Rogers, Peet & Co., on the southwest corner of Broadway and Warren streets. Adjoining the Rogers-Peet building, and south of it, was the magnificent white building of the Home Life Insurance company, and next to this was the brown-stone building of the Postal Telegraph company, erected at a cost of millions only a few years ago.

The Home Life Insurance building was occupied by that company and by a large number of prominent men in various lines of business. Every effort was made to save the valuable papers stored in some of the offices, but many of there were lost.

The offices of the Rapid Transit commission were on the ninth floor of this building, and it is believed that all the plans and schemes of work with which the commission have been working these many years have been destroyed.

The fire started from three explosions. What caused the explosions no one knows. The firemen could not find out. They thought gas had escaped in some manner in the basement and so resulted in explosion and fire. The Postal Telegraph officials say that all their wires had been burned out and that they had no con-

nections from their building. The Home Life Insurance company's building was one of the handsomest on Broadway and was supposed to be absolutely fire-proof. Its summit was 280 feet above the sidewalk. Leading architects of the country submitted plans for its construction.

CHOATE FOR AMBASSADOR.

The Noted New York Lawyer Will Succee John Hay as America's Representative to Great Britain.

Washington, Dec. 5. - Senator Thomas C. Platt was the first visitor at the white house to-day. His interview with the president did not last long, but it was long enough for him to learn that Mr. Choate will be the next ambassador to the court of St. James. Senator Platt was informed the selection of Mr. Choate was the only one that could be made from New York satisfactory to all the factions of the republican party in that state. He was also told that harmony must from this time on be wooed most assiduously.

Prototype of "Jim Bindsoe" Dead. St. Louis, Dec. 5.-Capt. William Lamothe died suddenly at Alton, Ill., \$62,534,784, and the estimates for the aged 81 years. He was one of the best- next fiscal year beginning July 1, 1899, known captains on the Mississippi. In are \$195,250,377. Of this great estimate 1842 he built the Luella. This boat the sum of \$55,430,909 is charged to pay was burned between Alton and St. of the army. The estimate of extra-Louis and from the incident John ordinary appropriations required for Hay, now secretary of state, found | the six months ending June 30, 1899, material for the poem, 'Jim Blud- are \$60,177,539, and the estimates for sce." It is said that Capt. Lamothe | that period, combined with those for was in reality the prototype of the the next fiscal year, reach a total of

MAY WAIT UNTIL MARCH.

Secretary Alger's Report Makes a Complete Record of Events.

It Is Largely Made Up of Official Dispatches and Deals Little in Criticism-Denies That There Were Not Enough Surgeons at Santiago.

Washington, Dec. 3. -The annual report of Secretary Alger is a practically complete official history of the Spanish-American war. The secretary has given to the public not only all ratify the treaty. With congress the official dispatches that passed di-ready to begin the short session on the official dispatches that passed directly between his own office and commanding officers in the field and camp, but has supplemented these with short explanatory notes, setting forth the reasons for various movements, and then, to complete the record of events, formed into a provisional army. He he has included in the body of his report the report of Gen. Miles, of all the generals who participated in the campaign in Cuba, Porto Rico or the can base its action in the treatment of | Philippines, and finally, the reports of the insurgent forces which may exist | all the bureau officers of the war dein the newly-acquired territory of partment. Nowhere is there shown a disposition to criticise, the official disdiscovered that by incorporating patches being allowed to tell their own story, and generally the secretary finds much to praise and cause for sincere congratulation in the results obtained.

The report proper begins with what may be described as a chronological history of the war, consisting of a number of short paragraphs beginning with the declaration of war on April 21, and setting forth the date upon which any event of importance occurred, but making no comment whatever upon the facts. The only exception to this rule is in a reference to the casualties at Santiago. Some criticism having been made that there was a lack of surgeons present, the report states that there were 140 surgeons in attendance, and that of 1,431 wounded only 13 died of their wounds.

Touching upon the surrender at Santiago, the report shows that Shafter demanded the surrender on the 3d and renewed this demand on the 4th. On the morning of the 11th another demand was made. On the evening of that day Gen. Miles arrived and on the 11th and 14th of July he, with Gen. Shafter, met the Spanish commander under the flag of truce, to discuss the surrender. On the afternoon of the 14th Gen. Miles left Gen. Shafter's headquarters and went aboard ship. headquarters and went aboard ship never again to be parted. preparatory to sailing for Porto Rico. July 17 Toral surrendered 23,000 men upon our terms and the American flag was hoisted by Gen. Shafter.

The secretary, coming down in his history to the middle of August, when an order was issued and is now in execution, to muster out 100,000 volun-

teers, says: Thus an army of about 250,000 volunteers and recruits for the regulars was called into existence from civil life, and, including the regular army, the total force was 274,717 men. It was organized, armed and equipped (no supplies being on hand other than those for the regulars, save Springfield muskets), and 50,000 men of this force were transported by land and sea to battlefields in the tropics 10,000 miles apart, where they won their victories without a single defeat, and all within the period of 113 days from the declaration of war to the signing of

The deaths in the army from May 1 to October 1, including killed, died of wounds and disease, were 2,010, the smallest death rate recorded in any army in history, a remarkable fact when it is considered that over 50,000 of our troops, born and reared in the temperate zone, were campaigning in tropical climates, subject to rain and heat almost unprecedented.

The secretary says of the volunteers that to furlough them in winter would be a hardship, so he recommends that in lieu of the furlough the officers and men be given two months' pay at the time of their discharge, thus admitting of their prompt discharge in their present camps in the south.

Under the head of increase in the permanent establishment, the secretary says: In view of the needs of a military force in

the islands occupied by the United States, it is in that state. The governor of the earnestly recommended that the regular army state of Chihuahua is declared to be be permanently increased to 100,000 men and the requisite officers; that a portion of this army be recruited from the inhabitants of those islands, to be mustered into the service of the United States, commanded by officers of our president to make appointments of officers from the force so recru

Secretary Alger thinks that the government will be greatly taxed to supply food to the destitute, especially in Cuba. The effort should be made, he thinks, to give the people work instead of allowing them to dwell in

idleness, living upon charity. He says: Would it not be wise economy for the government of the United States to construct a sub stantial railroad, practically the whole length of the island of Cuba, with branch roads to the leading cities on the coast? Such a road would, of course, cost a large sum. perhaps \$20,000,000, but it would give employment to the people of Cuba, teach them habits of industry, be an inducement for them to cultivate their farms and thus furnish supplies for the laborers and for market when the road is constructed. The road would be a good property. and when it has served its purpose for the government could be sold for its cost. If such an improvement is not made the government will, no doubt, expend fully that much in

charity. The statement of expenditures and estimates presents some formidable figures. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30 last were \$265,427,917.

The President May Not Submit Peacs Treaty Until New Republican Senators Are Sworn In.

Washington, Dec. 5 .- The administration is turning its attention from Paris to capitol hill. There is no longer any question about the negotiation of the treaty of peace. The only question is as to whether that treaty will be ratified in Washington and Madrid. The Spanish commissioners are ready to sign the treaty by instruction from Madrid, and that is evidence that the Madrid government will Monday and the treaty certain to be signed before Christmas, the administration is considering whether to submit it to the senate for ratification at once or to wait until after March 4 and then call an extra session of the senate, which will have a clear republican majority of almost two-thirds.
The danger of defeating the treaty is not so great as is the danger of having a few anti-expansionists monopolize the session with long speeches in the executive sittings, to delay all other business before the senate.

DEWEY'S GREAT HUMANITY.

Hero of Manila Writes a Most Pathetic Letter to the Widow of a Pennsylvania Soldier.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 5.-The widow of Jesse Noss, the member of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment who was killed in the battle of Malate July 31, received a letter from Admiral Dewey yesterday. 'A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Noss while the father was in Manila. She was named for Admiral Dewey. The child died in August. In his letter Admiral Dewey says:

I wish to express to you my deepest sympathy. It must lessen your sorrow somewhat to know that your young husband fell fighting bravely for his country, the noblest death a man can know. From the Olympia I watched the fight that fearful night and wondered how demanded the surrender on the 3d and the martyrdom suffered by our brave men, and

NEW CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

One-Cabinet Officials Say It Is Not So Extensive as Expected.

Washington, Dec. 5. - The civil service order of President McKinley is ready for promulgation. It is expected to remove from the classified service nearly 1,000 deputy collectors of internal revenue and customs, a large number of storekeepers, gaugers and others in the international revenue service. It is thought that about 600 examining surgeons of the pension bureau will be exempt from the classified service as well as a number of confidential clerks in the various departments. It is said by cabinet members that the order will not be as extensive as has been expected and that the total number of places removed from the classified service will be between 2,000 and 3,000. The larger number of these will be away from Washington.

AS TO GRANT GILLETT.

Statement That the Governor of Chihua hua, Mex., Will Prevent the Ex-Cattle King's Extradition to America.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 5 .- A prominent Kansas City cattleman who is in a position to know declared that Grant Gillett went to Chihuahua, Mex., because he was assured of protection an old personal friend of Plunger Gillett. For instance, Mr. Gillett is arrested in the state of Chihuahua. His attorney claims that he cannot be taken out of the state on any such charge. The governor is the man who is to say whether Gillett shall be taken out of the state or not. If the governor is a personal friend of Gillett he is in a potion to give him just the protection Le seeks and by interposing his powers prevent the officers from getting him back to this country for trial.

A CUBAN SUPREME COURT.

Gen. Wood Inaugurated It at Santiago-United States Tribunal Recognized as the Highest Power.

Santiago, Cuba, Dec. 5. -Gen. Wood pened the Cuban supreme court Friday morning, delivering the court in the name of the United States to Chief Justice Echeverria and his associates and demanding from the public obedience to the courts decisions. The chief justice in accepting the trust formally recognized the commission. the United States as the supreme power. The judges wore their robes of office, long silk gowns, trimmed with white lace, and they were accompanied by the attorney practicing in the court who were simiarly dressed. The proceedings were mpressive and are considered in Santiago of much moment to the future of the island. It is the first session of a purely Cuban court with recognized

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Comptroller Dawes Makes His Annual Report-Elasticity in Bank Note Issues Touched Upon. Washington, Dec. 5.-The annual report of Charles G. Dawes, comptroller

of the currency, for the year ended

October 31, 1898, has been sent to con-

gress. With respect to the condition of national banks during the year, as shown by the five reports required from the banks, the comptroller says: Notwithstanding that the number of banks in operation on September 20, 1898, is less than at any date of report since December 19, 1890, the amount of individual deposits, loans and discounts and total resources is greater than at any time during the existence of the any time during the existence of the national banking system. On September 20, for the first time, the aggregate resources reached and exceeded the four billion dollar mark, the increase since Outober 5, 1897, being i298,377,-337.16. A comparison of the last returns with those of Ootober 5, 1897, indicates an increase during the year of \$304,952,189.74 in loans and discounts: \$79,194,380 in government securities on deposit with the treasurer of the United States to secure circulating notes and public deposits and the amount held by the banks: \$57,304.827.34 in specie and legal tenders. The reduction of 125,465,000 in the amount of United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders results in a net increase of lawful money of \$31,839,827.84 On October 5, 1837, the deposits aggregated \$1,833,349,128.50, and on September 20, 1838, 42,031,454,54),29, the increase being \$178,105,411.79. The balance due other banks

and bankers shows an increase of \$52,627,388.09 and United States deposits of \$59,023,019.27. The comptroller discusses the question of the elasticity needed in bank currency, commenting upon the great elasticity of the check and draft circulation of the country. In this connection, and as embodying his recommendations on this branch of his re-

port, he says: The general principles and regulations under which such elacticity might be obtained are not in any way inconsistent with the principles and arguments we have endeavored to set forth. As covering these general principles, and as a conclusion from the views hereinbe-fore expressed, the comptroller would make the following recommendations in regard to the present laws governing the issue of national bank notes:

1. The existing bank note system, based upon deposit of government bonds as security, should

not now be abandoned.

2. For the purpose of allowing elasticity to bank note issues to protect the banks and the community in time of panic, a small amount of uncovered notes, in addition to the secured notes, should be authorized by law under the following limitations: They should be subjected to so heavy a tax that they could not be issued in normal times for the purpose of profit, but would be available in times of emergency.
The tax should be so large upon the solvent issuing banks as to provide a fund which, in connection with the prorata share of the assets of an insolvent bank, would be sufficient to redeem the notes in full without necessitating any preference of note holders over depositors of any insolvent issuing bank. The tax should be so large as to force this currency into retire-

ment as soon as the emergency passes.

The comptroller, while recom ing that domestic branch banking should be legalized in communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants, many of which are now unable to support independent banks, opposes the granting of any more liberal privileges of branch banking than these on

grounds of public policy. The comptroller states "that up to and including October \$1, 1898, there have been organized 5,151 national banks, 23 per cent. of which have been placed in voluntary liquidation and less than seven per cent. in the charge of receivers. At the close of the year there were in active operation 3,598 associations, with authorized capital stock of \$624,552,195. The outstanding circulating notes of the banks on that date amounted to \$239,546,281, of which \$210,045,456 were secured by bonds, and the remainder-\$29,500,825-by lawful money on deposit with the treasurer of the United States for the account of liquidating and insolvent banks and those reducing circulation. The circulating notes outstanding are \$9,582,771 in excess of the amount on

October 31, 1897. During the year there were organized 56 banks, with a total capital stock of \$9,965,000. The number of banks leaving the system during the year by voluntary liquidation was 69, one of which was subsequently placed in the charge of a receiver. The capital of the 68 banks which liquidated amounted to \$12,509,000 and the circulation to \$2,184,598.

More Trouble for Prof. Andrews. Chicago, Dec. 5.-The fight which has been made upon E. Benjamin Andrews ever since he resigned from Brown university and came here last spring as superintendent of schools, culminated yesterday when he laid his resignation on the desk of Secretary Graham. He has been constantly overridden by a faction of the board of education which includes the very men who brought him here to succeed Superintendent Lane.

Investigators to Go to Cuba. Washington, Dec. 5 .- A member of the war investigating commission said that the commission had about decided to go to Cuba and continue its inquiry there. Army officers whose testimony is desired are now in Cuba and others who are also expected to testify concerning the conduct of the war are under waiting orders and will in all probability be ordered to the island before they can be called before

New Squadron for Europe. Washington, Dec. 5 .- Secretary Long has decided to assign the Chicago to duty as flagship of the European squadron, which is now in process of selection. The squadron probably will include about five ships of different classes. While there will be some armored vessels among them, it is not likely that the battleship type will be represented, owing to the fact that these vessels are not designed for long cruises.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

At present there are 238 children in the state orphan's home at Atchison. There are now about 120 inmates in the industrial school for girls at Be-

At Hiawatha the town marshal has orders to arrest all et ildren found out

of school during school hours The four-year-old daughter of E. L. Wilson, of Coffeyville, was burned to death while playing with matches.

Olathe's new high school building, a handsome two-story brick, with accommodations for 600 papils, was dedicated recently.

The safe of the United States Express company at Almena, Norton county, was blown open and robbed of over \$3,000 in gold.

Gov.-elect Stanley and the Wichitas Commercial club are pushing for an exhibit of corn and its cooked products at the Paris exposition.

Ex-Sheriff J. L. Brower, of Kingman, has been appointed a government land inspector. His headquarters will be at Springfield, Mo.

Thomas Moody, a postal clerk whosebome is in Leavenworth county, and J. L. Bliss, of Ottawa, have been appointed post office inspectors.

The Kansas State Temperance union s laying plans to defeat any attempt to secure a resubmission resolution at

the coming legislative session. Ex-Senator Et M. Hewins, a former stockman of Chautauqua county, died recently in Douglas, Wyo. His wife is. a sister of ex-United States Senator

Edmund G. Ross. George E. Cole, state auditor-elect, says the present assessment and taxation laws are wholly inadequate and he is preparing an entirely new law

covering the subject. Privates in the Twentieth Kansas at Manila and in the Twenty-third (negro) regiment at Santiago are writing home that they are weary of army

life and want to come back. Edward Roe, a stockman of Woodward, was "seeing the sights" in Kansas City the other night when two women who were with him robbed

him of a gold watch and \$10 in cash. A Topeka dispatch said Chairman Riddle, of the populist state committee, would call a state conference of populists at Topeka in January, when the talk of party reorganization will be discussed.

The probate judge of Wyandotte county performed a juvenile marriage recently, the contracting parties being Willie McShane and Lizzie Uptmore, each 17 years of age. Their consented to the marriage.

The news that the two first battalions of the Twentieth Kansas regiment had reached Manila on the 1st without a single death and with very little sickness, was received with great satisfaction throughout Kansas.

The charity bazar at Wichita closed with the auction sale at which Gov .elect Stanley served as auctioneer. Among the things sold was a Cuban machete, found on the Santiago battlefield and sent to the ladies by Gen.

Shafter. Receiver Mitchell, of the State bank at Fort Scott, which was wrecked two years ago by a steal of \$52,000 by Cashier Colean, has called upon the solvent stockholders to make up \$19,-000 to pay the balance due depositors and other creditors.

Representative Campbell, of Fort Scott, is being urged by a constituent to introduce a bill in the next legislature which will exempt the parent of ten children from taxation of every character, with a view of rewarding the parentage of numerous progeny. Lewis Rhoades, a former employe of

the Rock Island railroad at Phillipsburg, has sued the company for \$10,000 damages because he is no longer able to masticate. Rhoades alleges that last April his head was crushed by a locomotive in such a way as to deform While returning home from Troy

the other night Harry Ellis, a schoolteacher, was held up 11/2 miles north of Troy by two highwaymen and robbed of \$70. Ellis was tied and gagged in his buggy and his horses. tied to a fence, where he was found next morning almost frozen. The Kansas school fund has received

\$1,000,000 from borrowers in the past two years. Most of the borrowers were country school districts where the taxes for buildings fall heavily. In some instances the bonds had not matured, but the school fund commis. sion accepted the money because they could easily lend it again.

A member from Atchison county will introduce a bill in the next legislature making it a criminal offense for any person to knowingly garnishee wages known to be exempt. The present law provides that wages earned by the head of a family, which are necessary to the support of that family, shall be exempt, but there is a class of lawyers who embarrass debtors with garnishment suits until they lose ther positions.

The cost of running the various state charitable institutions during October was as follows: Winfield imbecile asylum, \$6,120; industrial school for girls at Beloit, \$1,413.23; Osawatomie insane asylum, \$13,110.95; Topeka insane asylum, \$15.627.79; school for blind at Kansas City, \$1,731.50; state reform school at Topeka, \$2,459,23; Olathe deaf and dumb asylum, \$3,-657.01; soldiers' orphans' home at Atchison, \$2,704.71

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

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

SEVEN BEINGS IN ONE.

There are seven beings that live in my skin. They war and they war, to my woe; But each in his turn doth the mastery win, And chain all the others below. One is a woman—so tender and fine, Credulous, patient and true, Could she forever express what is mine,

I should have nothing to rue. One is a man, with a far-seeing eye.

Merciless, resolute, garne! Boldly aggressive, and ready to die Rather than fail in his aim. Wide through the world his adventures have sped.

Laboring, he never spares me. Oh, if the man kept his hold on my head, Think of the force I might be!

But there's a jackass, with dolorous ears, Constantly rising to rule; Stubborn as fate when my fortunes he steers, Nothing can turn him, the fool!

Him you may load with the cares of the world: Him you may kick-while he brays! When the poor jackass' ears are unfurled

Those are my terrible days! Blessed be God, I am sometimes a tree, Rooted and windswept, and glad; Waiting through winter, by faith kept in

The rise of the sap I have had. Then am I brother to all growing plants; Then am I held in my place. When the calm nymph of a tree has chance, Those are my moments of grace.

Next comes the student, to stand on these selves.

Cross out the word with two strokes! Life is a library, bounded by shelves; Authors in print are its folks.

Best is the artist. I hide him with care. Deep are the secrets he knows. What may an artist not suffer and dare?

Working with fire while it glows! Last is an infant that never gets old; Easily tickled with toys; Never distrusting a thing he is told; Or outliving the thrill of a noise! There are seven beings who dwell in

skin. Which of the seven am I? Which of the seven will finally win And embody my soul when I die! -Chicago Evening Post.

The Dressmaker's Visitor &

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ME." GRIGSBY, ladies' fashionable dressmaker, had thrown herself wearily into the easiest chair in her parlors. It had been a trying day for her, and Miss Walcot, her efficient corps of assistants, had risen from her sewing machine in a state of indignation tempered with tears and had gone home declaring before she went that Mme. Grigsby would have to look out for another corps—that "put up with such treatment she would not." This was simply because the modiste, having failed to interpret the conception of a basque according to the idea of her best customer, and having been severely criticised therefor by the aforesaid customer, had in her turn carped at the bolero waist decoration which Miss Walcot was creating as a criminal dispoilation of good insertion and satin ribbon.

"These girls are absolutely worthless," said Mme. Grigsby to herself. "You have to take all their impertinence as a matter of course, and if you so much as look crosswise at them, they flare up and talk of leaving. I'm sick of the whole business.'

She looked around the room despondently, thinking of the litter of cloth and paper scraps that Miss Walcot had left for her to clear up and one of the unfinished bolero decorations lying under the presser-foot of the machine, and, as she afterward said, she felt kind of numb. She is uncertain, too, how long she was sitting before she noticed that she had a visitor.

"Forty-six bust: 12 waist," was Mme. Grigsby's mental calculation as she Tose from her seat and bowed. "A more perfect figure I never saw. Coat, brown covert; two rows of stitching and stitched pockets; sleeves cut full; fovelty waist. Brown felt hat, velvet piping and tips.'

Apart from this technical summary, the visitor was apparently a young woman with a face of an exact oval and eyes that were slightly too large for her face. Her nose could not have been straighter, however, nor her mouth a more perfect Cupid's bow. What expression she had was amiable; still, there was a rigid and inflexible appearance about her.

"Won't you sit down?" asked the Cressmaker, politely.

"I would if I could," said the visitor, "but you see for yourself that it is quite impossible.'

She had a peculiar way of speaking. Her voice was not loud, neither was it how; in fact, it could hardly be termed There it is again. I can't have eyes even a voice at all. The person whom she addressed simply became aware that she had said something.

"I see," observed madam; "but you might lean against something, might you not?"

"Not unless you happen to have an Italian marble balustrade about the place," replied the visitor. "That is the only thing I am ever permitted to lean against. There must be a vista with a peacock on beyond, and a terrace," she added, pathetically.

"I'm dreadfully sorry," said the dressmaker, "but the reantelpiece is the only marble I have, and I'm afraid that wouldn't do."

"I'm afraid not," sig.hed the visitor. "Excuse me, madam," said the dressmaker, "but I would like to ask your name. Your face seems strangely familiar-'

"It ought to," remarked the visitor. "I'm Fig. No. 10 B. I have changed a little in some unimportant respects since I was Fig. No. 8 C and other Figs. that you will doubtless recall, but my left his false teeth to the Congrega position is the same and I can't get rid | tional church, which accepted the leg-

brella in the hollow of my arm this way for over ten years, and I have to keep my forefinger extended in a line with

"It seems to me that I recollect you when you held it behind your back," said the dressmaker, reflectively. "Let me see; that was when you were Fall and Winter 1893-4, wasn't it? I don't like to be critical, but I don't think that black skirt goes very well with the brown jacket.'

"That's true," assented Fig. No. 10 B, "but you see they are only very slightly connected. To go back to the umbrella-which isn't an umbrella at all-"

"No?" interrogated madam.

"Certainly not," said Fig. No. 10 B, with some asperity. "It is just the stick with a specially manufactured case. What do you suppose would happen if they gave me a real umbrella? I said I had held it for ten years this way. didn't I? Well, that's true, but, of course, I've held it other ways, too."

As the visitor spoke Mme. Grisby noticed without any particular surprise, that her jacket had become a braided basque and that the ostensible umbrella was held at an angle of 45 degrees with both hands.

"This style takes seven and a half ards 22 inches wide for the skirt for a lady of medium size and four and a half for the basque. I'm Fig 21 B now," said the visitor.

"You were never popular with my clientele," remarked madam, "and you're out of style now."

Madame used the word "clientele" when she wished to be impressive. There was a superior patrician air about her visitor that irritated her and she felt like snubbing her.

"I'm never out of style; that's the worst of it," complained the protean lady. "Look at me now. Yes, I'm a little boy. It's rather hard on me because I can't prattle. Still, nobody expects that of me. I'm not that kind of a boy. Sometimes I'm like this and then I'm scared to death for fear somebody will sneeze and blow me over." She was now attired in a sailor suit and had short hair. "Now-Oh, how foolish of me! I forgot myself then.

"Wasn't that dreadfully embarrassing?" she asked, with a giggle, when she reappeared in her original pattern. "Rather," admitted the dressmaker, 'but not as much so as it would have been if you had manifested yourself and

forgotten your costume." "That would have been absolutely im-

possible," declared the visitor. "I should imagine that you have not looked at the advertising pages of the magazines lately," remarked the dressmaker. "But I wish you would come to the point and tell me what it is you want.'

"I want to be natural," the visitor broke out with sudden energy. "I want to fold my arms and lop around and



"WHEN I WAS FIGURE NO. 8."

umbrella. Other girls have pimples and No. 5 shoes and things and can twiddle their thumbs if they want to. Why can't I? Why should I have to put on infant's slips and Fauntleroy suits and misses' confirmation gowns, as if I were a general-utility person in a cheap theatrical troupe? Can you tell me why I am compelled to squeeze my waist to the exclusion of my lungs and wear sleeves that look as if they were eted authority to enslave the people. elephants' trunks asking for peanuts?"

"That sleeve is clear out of style, my dear," said the dressmaker, soothingly. "You don't have to wear that any more. You mustn't get excited or foolish. You're an ideal, and ideals must expect to have to submit to inconveniences and unpleasantnesses. There, don't cry."

ideal. "I can't raise my hands. You see your handkerchief isn't big enough.

like anybody else." As she spoke she became in bewildergaiters, an equestrienne with a high hat and tightly buttoned habit, a debutante, tagonistic to the theory of protection. a nurse, a belle of the beach, and larger and their lashes longer and longer, until, blinking, they entangled Mme. Grigsby and utterly absorbed her mind to tax "the poor man's breakfast table" and body.

When the dressmaker recovered consciousness the nurse was still there, but hereyes were normal and she had creases in her gown. Miss Walcot was there, too, and seemed glad for some reason

to see her. "You don't need to worry one bit about the work," said the girl, bending over the bed. "I'm getting along with that nicely. All you've got to do now is to rest."

Church Accepts Legacy of Teeth. George A. Ward, of Abingdon, Il.of this umbrella. I've held this um acy and sold the set for \$27.

GOLDITE LEGISLATION.

The Republicans in Congress Are Divided on the Money Question.

The result of the recent elections is a very radical reduction in the republican majority in congress. This will, probably, block all further gold standard currency reform legislation, unless the dominant party resorts to expulsion of democrats and seating of republicans to strengthen its majority. The republicans in the present congress have been widely apart upon the money issne, and the leaders were afraid to force their banking and currency schemes to the front with the apparent division upon them. With the greatly reduced majority-reduced because of the popular opposition to those banking, goldstandard schemes-there is less danger of a successful attempt to withdraw the greenbacks and confer on banks the issue and control of the currency. This is precisely what we have been hoping and laboring for. A full, large, republican majority in the next congress would have almost certainly resulted in the passage of such monetary legislation as would have conferred unprecedented power upon the money interests, identified with Wall street and banking corporations, as would sooner or later have resulted in great wrongs and disaster to the people. This promized legislation has been interfered with by the people in the defeat of enough opposition members to prevent it is believed, the passage of such legislation. The greenbacks will not be retired. The silver dollars will not be made redeemable in gold, and the national banks will not be allowed to issue bank notes to use as money and lend to the people in the place of the greenbacks, treasury notes, silver certficates and dollars. If this is the case the people will have two years in which to examine the money question to determine who shall issue and control their money, the government or the banking corporations, and to that extent they have, by their votes at the recent election, secured the adoption of the "initiative and referendum." In the campaign of 1900 the issue will not be about the tariff; it will be about money, and it will be discussed in the meantime, so that when the next congressional election comes around there will not be candidates for congress stupid and ignorant enough to go around talking about the American dollar, established by law, and made by the fiat of the government a full legal tender dollar, being a "50-cent dollar." The man who speaks disrespectful of that dollar is as far from being a patriot as the man who speaks disrespectfully of the American flag, and deserves precisely the same treatment at the hands of the American people. It is the money lender, the officeholder, the man with fixed income, the fellows who buy property at sheriff sales or tax sales. and the mercenary banker who seeks the high, sovereign right to "coin money" with little cost on which to speculate, all of whom want "dear money" and cheap products of human toil, who talk disrespectfully of the American silver doffar, and the American greenback or treasury note dollar With these destroyed or withdrawn as "final payment money," and all the final payment work done by these and the gold, all to be done with gold alone, they know the price of gold would go still higher and the price of property. labor and product would go still lower. and their dollars would go still farther than they now do. The people are beginning to understand these things better every day, and have now two years in which to fully prepare to meet the speculative, gambling, selfish money power inthe great contest in 1900 for the full restoration of bimetallism, and assertion of the exclusive right of the government of all the people to coin, issue and control the money of all the people. It will be a great contest, but we believe the people will win. Since the above was written it has been announced from Washington that the president has assured Mr. M. H. Hanna of the bankers' monetary commission. that an extra session of the new congress will be called in March next to put through, if possible, the "currency reform" measures proposed by the great banking syndicate. If so, then every influence possible must be brought to bear to prevent members

of congress from voting to imperialize

The Dingley Failure. Mr. Hanna says the "Dingley tariff" is a failure as a revenue getter, and must be amended. He favors revenue producing duties on tea and coffee. Isn't this a very remarkable departure from the time honored policy of the republican party?" Hasn't it been a favorite "Wipe my eyes, please," sobbed the theory of the party and of the "high priest of protection" now at its head that "taxes should be levied upon imported products that come in competiton with the things that we can and do produce, and the things we must have ing succession a French bonne with cap and cannot produce should be imported and apron, a bieyele girl in tapering free of duty?" Is the adoption of the gold standard theory, thoroughly andriving the party into the free trade through it all her eyes grew larger and channels? It looks very much that way, judging from the war tax measure recently adopted and this proposition

the banking power and give it the cov-

for ordinary revenue. -The theoretical effect of a protective tariff, therefore, is to increase the quantity of such commodities as are produced at home and to reduce the quantity imported. As the imports diminish, the revenue of the government must decrease, and when the time arrives when home industries can produce all that is needed of any article, imports must cease entirely, and consequently an import duty on such articles can yield no revenue to the government and can have no other effect an artificial profit on it. Kansas City

NOT THE MONEY ISSUE.

Recent Contest Was Decided Upon the War Question and That Alone.

The gold standard press are again en gaged in singing requiems over the grave of bimetallism. They have killed and buried it and wrote its epitaph so often that it is a wonder they do not either get tired of doing so or discover that continuing to kill a dead thing is a very ridiculous business. In the recent contest great care was taken to evade all discussion of the monetary esues, and when any reference was made to them it was only in the vaguest and most indefinite terms. The whole hurden of their songs, and there was an unprecedented similarity in all their efforts, differing only in the flowers of rhetoric and the variety of eulogistic and euphonious expressions, was an ap peal to the sympathy of their hearers urging them to stand by and endorse the administration in its war policy, and an attempt to throw suspicion upon the patriotism of all the people who would not cordially do so. Not one word as to whether the gold standard was to be more permanently fastened upon the country; whether the greenbacks were to be retired; silver dollars made redeemable in gold, and the power to issue and control the paper money of the country conferred upon the banks, all of which are continuing issues until finally passed upon by the people. The result of the election, at most, if an endorsement at all, was in relation to the war policy only, because that alone was in issue, and if there is attempt to pirate through the money laws which they feared to ask the people to pass upon, there will be such a demurrer filed by the people as will alarm and deter even the paid attorneys of the money power, and if, in defiance of that demurrer, they procced, the reaction against them in the campaign of 1900 will be overwhelming In the meantime the friends of bimetallism, the money system of the country up to 1873 must not be idle. The power that has profited immensely by the gold standard legislation as foreshadowed in the report of the self-appointed monetary commission, that represents no interest, no class, no purpose but those of the banking class, is a formidable power, representing the corporate interests and corporate wealth of the countryinsignificant in numbers, but mighty in political energy, in these degenerate times when men sell their manhood and their patriotism for so much cash. If the masses hope and expect to avoid the money slavery prepared for them, and into which they have been steadily drifting for years, they must wake up. They must organize and cooperate; educate and arouse the people, and prepare at once for the mighty conflict that will take place in 1900 between the money power and the people. Between money, slavery and manly independence; between impending despotism and a broader and brighter republicanism.

TRUSTS ARE ACTIVE.

lies Are Thriving tiplying Under Republican Rule.

That the republican party is the fosterer and promoter of trusts needs no further proof than the fact that at the present moment the capital invested in the great combines of the United States amounts to \$2,717,768,000.

Nearly three thousand millions of dollars have been pooled for the purpose of destroying competition and reduc-

ing wages. Over 100 great trusts are now in active operation in this country and new combinations are forming daily. One of the latest of these is the tinplate trust. It has a capitalization of \$51,-000,000, and as it is already protected by the Dingley tariff and can therefore defy all competition from abroad, the householders of the United States may expect a prompt rise in the price of tin-

McKinley has made the tinplate manufacturers his especial pets, and they have good reason to feel that, in spite of the supreme court decision against

trusts, they will not be disturbed. As a matter of fact, so long as the republicans remain in power none of the trusts will be made to succumb to the

Attorney-General Griggs has placed himself on record as the friend of the trusts. He has assured them in every way that they need fear no action on his part to enforce the Sherman antitrust law, and consequently there is a great activity in trust making, which will continue until the democrats get control of this government.-Chicago

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

-There is no authority in the con stitution for a colonial policy such as is understood to be favored by the administration, in order to get around the tariff question.-Illinois State Reg-

----Republican editors are not dis cussing the results of the Vermont and Maine elections very much. Few persons care to pause to look into an undertaker's window. It is too grave an undertaking .- Tammany Times.

-Already they are estimating that 22,000 pension claims growing out of the Spanish war will be filed in this country, 20,000 of which will be due to disabilities and deaths contracted in the camps. It will be a long time before we shall get through paying for the luxury of Algerism .- Louisville

Courier-Journal. -Thomas B. Reed is too valuable to the trusts for any other man in the republican party to turn him down, Hanna is a disbursing agent, but Reed is preeminently the trust lawmaker, and by his methods, rulings and influence he has done as much as any living than to enable manufacturers to make man to help pile up their billions of unearned and ill-gotten wealth,-Louis ville Dispatch.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

The following lines were recently found written in the visitors' book of the cottage at Alloway, where Robert Burns was born:

"Through Persia on a Sidesaddle" is new book by Ella C. Sykes, the only white woman who has ever visited Kerman and Beluchistan.

A prominent publisher says that there are more copies of Ik Marvel's "Reveries of the Bachelor" sold in American than of any other book, except the Bible.

Mark Twain was asked by a young girl, at an evening party in London, for a remedy for writer's cramp, and he gravely assured her that beefsteak, 'broiled and taken internally," cured the kind of cramp he had.

Col. Van B. Wisker, now a resident of Sedalia. Mo., was during 1857-58 English instructor to Alphonso XII., father of the present king of Spain. The Order of Christina was conferred on him by the queen in recognition of his services. Creation primal stands God's greatest feat. His next when He His Son sent to this earth,

His next when He, man's genius to com-Ordained that Burns should in this cot

have birth. Frank E. Kirby, who, during the

Spanish war, rendered such valuable service by examining and reporting upon the qualifications of vessels offered to the government, was the man who introduced metal ships upon the great lakes.

The duke of Argyll is passionately fond of soup, which he regards as the panacea for most of the ills of humaniy. Whenever he is about to make an important speech, a can of soup specialy prepared at home is sent down to the house and warmed up for the occasion.

NUTMEG BIRD STORIES.

Partridges Brought Down with a Bell and Quails Accidentally Caught with a Whip.

Up in New Hartford, on Town hill, here stands a lonely church of the traditional New England type, white, with green blinds, and a box-shaped open steeple. The church was long ago abandoned in consequence of the desertion of the countryside for the city by the later generations of New Hartford people. A heavy bell hangs in the steeple. It is never rung now except on the rare occasion of an interment in the little churchyard near by Hence, the neighbors were surprised one day recently to hear a muffled peal. There was no sign of life about the church, and beyond speculating as to what caused the ringing of the bell nothing was done. On the following day a second sounding of the bell occurred, precisely like the first, and it was determined to ascertain the cause Ladders were procured, and a party of boys made their way to the creaking floor of the breezy old belfry. There under the bell, lay the bodies of two fat partridges, both of which had been crushed out of shape by the force with which the birds had flown against the bell.

A tower on Mount Tom, below Litch field, which was erected some years ago by the Columbia college summer school of engineering, had brought low more than a dozen well-fed partridges lately, which plumped into it after the manner of the Town hill birds.

William Clark, a North Madison farm er, was an unintentional violator of the game law lately. While driving his two-horse team over Straddle hill, in that town, two flocks of quails came together in their flight directly above his head. The antics of the birds frightened his horses, so that he lost control of them, and, in his efforts to reign the animals in he plied his lash vigorously. In sawing his whip through the air he brought down five of the birds with the lash. After subduing the horses he stopped and picked up the quails, and on the following day his bill of fare had something on it resembling quail pie, despite the fact that the game statue provides a fine for any person having dead quails in his possession before the law is off.

Over in Groton Capt. John Spicer, who is one of the last of New London's successful whalemen, has been raising a brood of fine chickens, of which he has taken great care. One day he heard a hubbub about his hennery, and, going out, found one chicken gone. The marauder was not in sight, and he took it for granted that a henhawk had made away with the chicken. The next morning another racket in the coop, and, rushing to the spot, the veteran whale hunter was surprised to find the mother hen in the act of pecking the life out of what he supposed was a hawk. The hen was on top and the feathers were flying in great shape. The captain darted into the coop and was still further surprised to find that instead of a hawk it was a fine partridge that the hen had killed. He bore off the stray bird in triumph. He is still at a loss to say whether the partridge was attempting to steal his chickens or not .- N. Y. Sun.

"Welakahoa."

Only the native Kanaka speaks Hawaiian, and, from the little I heard of it, it is remarkably sweet, but there is no doubt that it will add one word to our slang vocabulary. Every soldier who leaves the port carries it away. and somehow it sticks to one's mind. It is "welakahoa" pronounced willy-kahow-a). It means, in Hawaiian, "Strike while the iron is hot." It took the ncy of the people who came to Honolulu long ago to grow up with the country, and is now a regular term, meaning "That's all right," or, in speaking of some work being accomplished, "That's done."-Chicago Tribune.

A Puzzling Situation.

A young married man we know is likely to go to the asylum through studying over the problem of why it is that putting a ring on a woman's third finger places him under her thumb .--

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done for others. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price \$1. Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic.

He Didn't Sit It Out.

He was a fragile youth and didn't dance the dances.
"Let's sit it out," he said to his pretty part-

ner. "Where?" she asked.

"Where?" she asked.
"On the stairs."
So they went up a little way and sat down.
"Wh-why, what's the matter, Mr. Stackpole?" cried the fair young girl. For the
young man had hastily risen and was gasping for breath. He could not reply. His face
was livid, his eyes were rolled up, and with
one shaking hand he clawed feebly at the
skirts of his Tuyedo. skirts of his Tuxedo.

"What kind of an attack is it?" she gasped. At this question his voice came back to

At this question his voice came back to him.

"What difference does that make?" he harshly growled. Then, without a word of apology he dashed up the stairs and flung himself into the gentlemen's coatroom.

And how was she to know that it was an ordinary carpet tack that the man who canvassed the stairs had carelessly left standing on its head?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is a man in this town so stingy that he won't talk any more than he has to, on account of wearing out his teeth.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

We somehow hate little sinners more than we do big ones. A man with enough moral strength to be nearly right should be altogether so.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

If a woman has a dollar every man thinks he is entitled to a share of it, and a lawyer will take it all.—Judge.



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

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JOSEPH F. DUNN, St. Joseph, Mo.

NEVER GIVE UP.

In the world that lies before you There is much for you to win;
iBut beforehand you must conquer
Foes without and foes within. And M your tasks can rout you, Then, when life's real battles call, Will you, in their heat and struggle, Victor stand, or vanquished fall?

Can you hope for bright successes If you're always failing now? Do you think defeats will help to Weave the laurel round your brow? Just as little straws can tell us From which side the breezes blow, So the way you work at trifles Will your perseverance show.

Never say that fate's against you, That you cannot conquer luck; There is no such thing as either-All depends on work and pluck. Just you be resolved to conquer, Never mind how tough the fray; Put your hands and brain in motion,
And, my friends, you'll gain the day.

-Kate Clyde, in Golden Days.

HONEST GINGLY.

MANAMAN MANAMA

By OPIE READ.

INGLY had lost his job, and had I begun to feel anxious. He had come from the country and for a time had been successful, that is, as an accountant he had found work; but times tightened. He accepted regular employment at a small salary and was enabled to live, going back to the country once in awhile to dazzle the eyes of his former associates. He was sometimes called "Honest Gingly," not because he had ever done anything to stamp him as honest, but because he had failed to make a success of himself. which went far toward proving that he must be honest. He remarked one day to his employer in the city that in the village he was known as "Honest Gingly," and after that he was viewed with suspicion; and when the time came for cutting down, he was told to go. He argued that it would be better not to return to the village. Our home "folks" have a great contempt for the failure of one of their set. They have a "I told you so" on the ends of their wise tongues; and village wisdom rips like a saw. So Gingly decided not to return until he could go with the appearance -of success. He remembered that some philosopher had said that to keep up appearances was a part of success, so he left his cheap boarding house and went to a hotel, having money enough to keep him there nearly three weeks. He sat about the office, talking about big financial deals, the prospect of a rise in wheat, and the honors that had fallen upon the great flag of his coun-

try.
"Are you on the board?" a man asked one night.

"Well, no, not at present." And then remembered that he was once called "Honest Gingly." and reflecting that it was well to be truthful along with his honesty, he added: "I say not at present, but the fact is, I never was on the board."

"Then let me give you a piece of advice, young fellow," said the man. "Don't talk so big of great deals." "Why not?"

"Well, it might stand in your way in the event you wanted to get a situation. Men would take you for a gambler."

Gingly thought over this and agreed that the man had given him good advice. And now, instead of talking finance he talked labor. Money that was not worked for had no value. The great middle class was the backbone of a nation. Spain had no backbone because she had no middle class.

"By the way," said a man one evening. "you are a laborer, I take it." "No, not exactly that," Gingly replied, "but I work whenever I have anything to do."

"Well, if I were you I'd stop talking labor."

"Why so?"

"Well, in case you were looking for employment it would go against you. Men don't want to employ labor agi-

Gingly believed that the man told the truth, but he felt resentment, and turning upon him demanded petulant-Iv: "But what the deuce can a fellow talk about?"

"Well, I don't know exactlywouldn't like to lay down rules, but it strikes me that to do less talking would be better for you."

This was another truth that could not be denied. So Gingly sat about the office, saying not a word. And one night he overheard a man talking to the

"Who is that fellow that sits about and never says a word?" "Oh, that fellow? His name is Ging-

1y."
"Has he got any sense?" "Smart enough for his purpose,

guess." "But what is his purpose?"

"Well, you'll have to ask him."

When the young fellow went up to bed he thought over all his ups and downs, of all that had been said to him and about him, and was not long in reaching the conclusion that he was a fool. But he was still honest. That was some consolation. The principal merchant in his village had called him honest, and that man's word was as good as commercial paper. Still he could not take it down to the clerk and settle for board with it. He grew restless and could not sleep. He thought of a girl in his native village, a sweet creature who had an all-abiding faith in him. And she had expressed her willingness to live in a flat, and she was to come to the city to select the furniture. He groaned as he thought of this. He saw the light from the front door gleaming in her hair as she leaned upon the gate to catch his last sweet word. Now he must tell her that there was

had come around and shaken hands with him, winking at one another. The joke had stamped the editor as a great humorist, and Gingly knew that he would be stimulated to repeat the mischief. Indeed, it takes three hints in a village paper to complete the joke. It was all very funny, but the poor, trusting girl, what would she think? She might think he was a scoundrel. He couldn't live under such an imputation. He thought of suicide, to save his name. But he thought of it in a poetical way, He had no intention of killing himself. He had received a letter from her that morning, perfumed purple, sweet quirks of a maiden's galloping pen-"She loved him better than life." How strong and original. "He was her kind." How rapturously new. "There had never been such another love. She felt it, she knew it. Other women had thought they loved, but"-a smile of scorn crept between the lines-"how could they have loved." And now he must tell that love to wait. It would kill her; there was no doubt of it. In another put off there was the bite of a viper. He did not know that the viper -not his viper-had bitten her before. He knew that Nick Patten had waited on her, had taken her to parties; but he did not know that Nick had clapped a piece of ice to her heart when he married Liza Moore. He knew, also, that Mark Bailey had "trained" with her, but he had heard her speak of him with contempt, but he did not know that she had written to him in contempt, for asking her to return his presents and his ring. Ignorancewithout it the fountain of love would cease to play. It takes many a kiss to wear the nap from the velvet lip.

One more postponement. That was to have been all. And now-Just at that moment there came a terrific explosion. The hotel was shaken. The windows in Gingly's 100m were broken. Something fell with a thump upon the floor. There came loud cries from below. He sprang out of bed and lighted the lamp; and the first thing he saw was a great package of money lying on the floor. It had come through the window. He seized it, trembling. He heard footsteps in the hall. He heard a man say that the bank just across the alley had been blown up by robbers. It was all clear. The vault had been blown up and this great wad of money had been sent flying into his room. His heart beat with a strange delight and then a pang shot through it-"Honest Gingly." The money did not belong to him. It flew in at his window. But was it not Providence that sent it? No, it was the explosion. But why did it fly straight into his room? Why couldn't it have struck the wall? It could have done so, but didn't. Fate must have intended it for him. He had been honest all his life and a reward was due. He lay all night in a sweat. He was afraid to show too much interest, so he remained in bed till eight o'clock, then locked his money in his trunk and went downstairs. In the office the men who had given him advice were discussing the robbery. One robber had been killed, but the one who seized the money had escaped with \$100,000. Gingly was worth, then, that amount of money. He went in to

looked at him in surprise. "Got a job?" he asked.

"No, but I want to smoke." He sat about all day musing. At night he looked at his money. It was the shield to protect the girl's breast from the bite of the viper. But "Honest Gingly" kept singing in his ears. It was not his money. He was a thief. He was a disgrace unto his name. He tossed all night. But before daylight came he had made up his mind. The act of buying the eigar proved to him that he could not or a lunatic!" hide his guilt. He had felt himself blush under the quick eye and the question of the clerk. He would take the money to the president of the bank. Already they had resumed business. He would tell him frankly how sorely tempted he had been to keep

it. And the banker would reward him Nine o'clock was a long time coming. But it came. With the money under his coat he walked into the bank. Policemen were on guard. Gingly asked to see the president. He was busy. "I must see him," said Gingly. "It is of the most vital importance -news of the robbery." He was well-

appearing and was admitted. "Well?" said the president. Gingly told him his story. He drew

he money out from under his coat. The president smiled. "It is fortunate that you didn't try to spend any of it," said he. "It does not represent our loss. What you have here is a collection of counterfeit notes." He tossed the bundle under the table. "We have quite a collection of them, but nearly all are crude. Yes, fortunate that you didn't try to pass them. And thus, you see, honesty is rewarded. Good morn-

Gingly is living in the village, head ralesman for the man who called him honest. His cottage is furnished in peacock-blue-and the viper did not bite the girl.-Carter's Magazine, Chicago.

A Large Family. A single young man heard the banns called in church one day. Perhaps he had not always been very attentive to the service, or perhaps marriages were more frequent than usual that season, for the ordinary announcement seemed to make an impression on him. At dinner that day he observed thoughtfully, as if communicating with himself: "They must be a large family!" "Who?" asked the company, for the speaker was a silent man, and one whose remarks were few and far between. "Why, those Spinsters!" he answered, gravely. "There was another to be no flat yet awhile. And the village of them called in church to-day." He paper had hinted that he was soon to | thought it was a proper name. But he come after her. It was a great joke, was right. The Spinsters are a large this hint of the village paper. The boys | family .- Tit-Bits.



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NO ONE TO BLUFF.

And the Bluffer from Blufferville Had to Put Away His Money.

There were a dozen or more men in the passenger coach-some reading, some half asleep, but all minding their own business-when the man at the rear end, who had been looking out of the window for the last half hour, rose up with a big roll of bills in his hand and said to the man on the seat ahead:

"Look here, now, but I'm a bluffer from Blufferville, and I want to wake this crowd up. I've had it poked at me that the world was round. I don't believe it. I believe it's as flat as a pancake, and here's money to bet on it. It's even up for \$250 that the world is flat."

"I couldn't bet with you," quietly reolied the man addressed.

"Oh, you back down, do you?" "No, sir! I don't, but I happen to beieve with you that the world is flatter than flat. Of course it is. I'll also bet \$250 that it is."

The bluffer looked hard at him for a minute and then passed on to the next man and said:

"It's generally believed that the Bible s an inspired book. I don't believe it. however, and I'll bet you \$300 to \$150 you can't prove that it is." "My friend," said the passenger as

he looked up, "I'll give better odds than you offer. I'll bet five to one that it Jim Strong and His Pack Train Run isn't inspired."

"You don't believe it, then?" "Of course not."

The bluffer seemed disappointed, but passing on to the next, who was half asleep, he patted him on the shoulder and said: "Does the sun move around the earth

or the earth around the sun?" "What do you ask me for?" sleepily queried.

"Because I'll bet you \$200 even up the sun moves around the earth. Everybody but me believes the other way, but here's my money to back my opin-

"Put it up, my friend-put it away! Any man who says the sun, doesn't move around the earth is a blasted fool! I've seen it on the move have been back four days ago." myself, and have money to bet on it!"

out, but there was a passenger on his breakfast, and when he came out left who seemed to be a humble and re- hardware, guns and stationery, and "No doubt, sir, you believe in hell, as replied:

millions of others do, but I'm one of \$100 that all talk about such a place yet. I may have the crystals to-moris the veriest nonsense. Put down your row.' stuff!"

"I couldn't-not on that side," replied the man.

"Oh! you have an excuse, ch?" "Yes, sir. I don't believe in hell any more than you do. In fact I'm on my way to see a man who does, and to bet him ten to one that he's either a fool

The bluffer from Blufferville looked up and down the car and saw that everybody was smiling at him, and thrusting the roll into his pocket he shook his head and ruefully said:

"I never got into such a cussed crowd before! If I'd offer to bet two to one that Christopher Columbus was alive every blamed one of you would claim to have shaken hands with him this morning!"

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

No. 274 Received Some Information About the Girl He Had Called to See.

He entered the store, satchel in hand and with an embarrassed air, and after looking around him for a minute he said to the proprietor:

"I hope you will excuse me, sir, but want to ask you a question.' "Oh, of course," was the reply. "Your

name is-what?" "Does it make any difference about

my name?" "Not particularly, but I'll just put you down as No. 274.'

"I-I don't understand." "Why, it's dead easy," said the smiling man behind the counter. "For the last two years I have had a handsome feel like holding a Fourth of July celeyoung woman in the place. She was generally to be seen at that window. think he's a little more than common, When business was a little dull she flirted with passers-by. She probably smiled at you some time or other."

"Yes, sir, she did. She smiled at me on three different occasions, but-"But you were in a hurry and did not come in? I see how it was-same with

the other 273. You ought to have come "She-she is not here now?" queried

"Not right here-no. No. she is not here. Good-looking girl, wasn't she?" "She was. I always imagined she had a beautiful name, too."

"So she has, sir-so she has. Her name is Lauraine. I think it romantic and sweet."

"And she was a-a good girl, sir?" "None better. I have known her from nicest girls in the world. You telt sorry my wheel. It's one I borrowed,"

for her that she had to work for four dollars per week, didn't you?"

"I did," replied the caller. "So did the other 273, and they are not done coming yet. In fact, I felt sorry myself. You felt so sorry that you would have married her, perhaps?" "Well, perhaps. I wanted to talk with her, you know."

"Yes, I know. The other 273 also wanted to talk with her. Ever see more beautiful hair and eyes?" "Never."

"And little hands and feet and a perfect form? She's what I call a daisy. So you are one of the 10,000 men she flirted with? Ah! but she was a masher!'

"Then she is no longer here?" asked the caller.

"Not right here-no." "But she is not dead?"

"Oh, no. She was eating breakfast n our room upstairs half an hour ago. Her health is good-very good. I will put you down as No. 274 and say you called. Don't be cast down, my friend. There are others, you know. It seemed to be such a good thing that I married her a month ago, but I shall have another daisy in here next week to take her place. Please walk past the store several times a day and witness her smile. Going? Well, good day and don't be discouraged, No. 274-next!"

THE MAN WHO DOMINATED.

the Little Town of Eagle City.

When I reached the little town of Eagle City I went to the post office after mail, but the postmaster shook his head and kindly replied:

"No use, stranger. Jim Strong brings the mail over from Davisburg, and he hasn't showed up in a week.

I wanted some quinine, and was directed to a man who had a shoe shop, a drug store, a shooting gallery and a saloon, all mixed up.
"Sorry, stranger, but I'm out of qui-

nine," he replied. "Will you have some to-day?"

"Can't tell. Jim Strong brings all my stuff from Davisburg, and he ought to I had broken the crystal of my watch,

The bluffer looked surprised and put and the druggist told me where to go to et a new one. The jeweler a bought a 25-cent cigar. The clerk ligious man, and he tackled him with: when I told him what was wanted he

"I sent an order to Davisburg a week the few who don't. I'll bet you \$300 to ago by Jim Strong, and he isn't back

At the hotel there was no coffee because Jim Strong hadn't shown up. There were only three or four cigars left in the bar for the same reason. When I came to go to bed the landlord gave me about an inch of candle, and explained that he was expecting five gallons of kerosene by Jim Strong. musted, and the geese would not eat There was no fresh meat for breakfast, and a dozen different men called for drinks, to be told that the whisky was all out. After hearing about Jim Strong up no more dough than the geese will for the fortieth time I said to the landlerd:

"This man Strong appears to have burg?"

"Yes, sir; he runs three pack mules

over the mountain trail." own convenience?"

"He does, sir. He may be in to-day or not for a week. Jim Strong is a have an opportunity to keep clean and mighty independent sort of a feller." have pure food they die rapidly." "And is there no other pack train?"

"No. sir." "I should think you people would put

on one and run him off. "Yes, sir, it always looks that way to

a stranger; but you see you don't know Jim Strong. "Is he anything more than common?"

"Well, we sort o' argue that he is. We've put on five different pack trains at different times, and he's captured the mules and shot or run the men off. When he's here nobody dares sass him, and when he's over at Davisburg he runs the town. He owns the only running mule and fighting dog, controls three silver mines, cuts his own trail over the mountains, and if he don't bration we don't have one. Yes, we and if he don't show up purty soon all you'll get for dinner will be soup and overfed. A steady development is best.

Robbie's Lame Argument.

Robbie is a Washington boy, and many degrees removed from an angel. public. Not long ago his father bought him a bicycle, on a solemn promise that he would be good for at least a year. One week later he was detected in some parthe wheel. "Robbie," said he, more in scrrow than in anger, "didn't I tell you not to ride your bicycle for a week?" "Yes, sir," said Robbie, cheerfully, "and

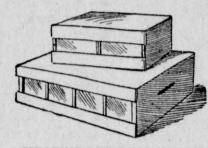


NEAT SHIPPING CASES.

If You Put Up Your Honey in Attrac tive Packages It Can Be Sold Readily.

In selling honey much depends on appearance. Extracted honey put up in a neat package is more likely to meet with ready sale than if put up in any sort of style without any label. Especially does the matter of looks make difference in the sale of comb honey Remember that a good part of the difference in price between comb honey and extracted is paid for the nicer looks of the former, and if you pack your comb honey in any sort of a box that happens to be at hand it may make a difference of two, three or four cents a pound.

Shipping cases for honey are made that are especially adapted to the purpose. Not only are they convenient in shape and size for packing and shipping, but they show off the honey to good advantage when placed on the



SHIPPING CASES FOR HONEY.

counter of the grocer by means of the glass on one side that allows the snowwhite comb to be seen without allow ing the flies to light upon it, or the fingers of meddlesome urchins to be punched into it.

Two kinds of shipping cases are shown in the illustration. The upper one holds 12 of the so-called one-pound sections, two sections being seen through the glass. The lower case contains 24 sections, four of them being in sight. Cases for 48 sections have also been made, but these are little used. The tendency seems to be rather toward the 12-section case. A 12-section case that is a compromise in appearance between the two cases in the picture is very popular. In it three sections are in sight, there being four rows of three sections each. This last style of case will cost you somewhere from eight to ten cents each, depending on the number bought. At this price you get material ready to nail together, everything complete, including nails and glass .- National Stockman.

GEESE ARE CLEANLY.

If They Have Plenty of Water They Are Never Seen Except When Fit for Dress Parade.

"A goose is the cleanest fowl alive." says Sol Renaker, owner of a farm in Kentucky on which he keeps more than 18,000 geese. "I have been in the poultry business since 1881, have handled all kinds of domestic fowl, and have studied their habits closely and have never seen anything which equals the goose in cleanliness. They are constantly at work keeping their feathers clean, and if they have plenty of water they are never seen except when fit for dress prade. They are equally careful regarding their food. On one occasion we bought a lot of corn which had dough made from it, nor will they eat dough after it has soured. On this account we have to be very careful to mix eat up in a day. Another peculiar thing about geese is that they eat a great deal more some days than they do on others. pack train on the road to Davis- For instance, it frequently requires 50 or 40 buckets of dough a day to a given pen of geese. Then for a few days they will not eat more than a dozen buckets. "And he runs the business to suit his When they have plenty of water and wholesome food geese fatten rapidly and have no disease, but unless they have pure food they die rapidly."

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Keep down all surplus stock; market all that is not needed.

Feed wheat to chickens as soon as they are able to eat it. Removing to warm, dry quarters will

prevent the biggest half of any dis-From this time on through the winter early feeding will give the best re-

sults. Lime water is a cure for bowel diseases and is also a remedy for softshelled eggs.

Boiling the milk that is fed to fowls will increase its value and lessen the risk of its producing disease.

Chickens intended for breeding stock should not be pushed too fast or be

Too few roosters or old, inferior stock on the male side, want of moisture during incubation are well-known causes of infertility of eggs .- St. Louis Re-

A German Farmers' Guild.

We accidentally come across the statement that one agricultural organticularly flagrant act, and his father to ization in Germany possesses a memrunish him forbade him to ride his bi- bership of 2,000,000 people. When the cycle for a whole week. Robbie prom- difficulty of getting American farmers ised, but as his father neared home next together is taken into consideration, the day he saw his son whirling along on magnitude of the work accomplished by the Germans in thus combining seems marvelous. No class of men on earth seem to be as difficult to handle in enlistment under a single banner as childhood, almost. Yes, sir, one of the I'm not going to disobey you. This isn't farmers, and yet no people would derive greater benefits from such unity of action.-National Stockman.

CHARM OF FARM LIFE.

The Rural Habitation Is the Place Where Home Ties Are Strongest and Purest.

No one pretends that farmers are making money rapidly; they have their vexations and discouragements as do others, but they have several things to be very thankful for. They have good homes in nearly every case, plenty of wholesome food and decent clothes. They are not under the eye of the taskmaster, nor working under great nervous strain, with every minute lost from work counted against them when payday comes. They need not, in the language of the shops, "be afraid of their jobs;" they are working for themselves and are sure of their pay even if it is not as large as they might wish it to be.

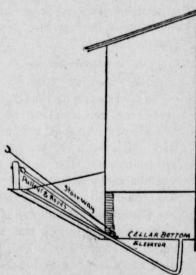
The man who looks upon his farm as a machine from which dollars only are to be made, and does not value any others of the numberless blessings it gives him, will never cease to talk about hard times. It is not alone for the money it will produce that the farm should be prized. It should be valued because it brings men and women near to nature's heart and their children grow up strong and stalwart, ready to meet the trials of life with bodies strong enough to perform every task. The farm is preeminently the stronghold of the home; it is the place where home ties are strongest and where life is at its

best. The average farmer and his family live better in every way, have better food, better clothes and better social surroundings than does the family of the man who lives in a city on a salary of \$1,000 a year. The progressive farmer of to-day lives in a style that is not equaled by the city man who earns \$2,-000 a year. The farmer of to-day has frequent mails, an abundance of literathre, good facilities for travel, and is able to enjoy more of the comforts of life than the man in any other calling in life. If he looks at his farm from this point of view he will value his farm at its true worth, and be contented, and contentment is better than great riches. If farmers would remember that they see but the outside show and glitter of city life and could see the darker side, very few of them would be willing to exchange with the city man. The educated farmer of to-day is the social peef of any man, while money is almost the sole criterion of social worth in the city. As between the two the farmer folds every vantage point.-Farmers'

CELLAR ELEVATOR.

With Its Aid Heavy Barrels and Boxes Can Be Moved with Ease and Rapidity.

The object of this kind of elevator is that it requires no extra opening, as a vertical elevator would, it being placed in the outdoor cellarway. It is made to roll up the two by four's which are used for rails, on wheels such as old straw carrier wheels which have a flange. A pit is dug in the cellar bottom deep



CELLAR ELEVATOR. enough so that the top of elevator will be on a level with the floor. The elevator is made similar to a car on a mountain railway, higher at one end than at the other in order to keep a level floor on a steep grade. To raise this eletator, two pulleys are used and a rope. With this heavy barrels or boxes can be moved with ease. It can be made any size, but should be wide enough to run on rails placed on the side of steps .--

CUPOLAS ON BARNS.

Willis W. Shear, in Farm and Home.

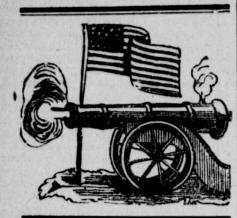
They Are a Standing Invitation to Lightning and Therefore Exceedingly Dangerous.

It may seem strange that anyone should place an invitation to lightning upon his barn, yet such a thing is frequently done, merely for looks and ventilation. A barn has no more need of a cupola than it has for a chimney. The lightning rod was much in use a quarter of a century ago, but no new ones have been put up of late years. The object of the rod was to steal away the fluid from the clouds and transfer it to the earth without precipitating an explosion. We do not know that buildings were ever damaged by lightning when thus protected, but for some reason the rods have gone nearly out of use. Certainly these projecting points are made out of material that will attract lightning better than the rest of the building, and if the rod is sufficient to carry the current the building would be much protected by them. The cupola. presents sometimes several points considerably higher than the rest of the building, but the material is of wood, and if the bolt once reaches it the wood is not a good enough conductor to carry the current without rending it. Besides, there is no direct communication with the ground. If cupolas are to be erected, let them be protected by hightning rods of sufficient size to transmit the electricity to the earth without following the timbers of the bern -Trop (N. Y.) Times.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of City & County.



Governor-elect Stanley says "the school book law, the stock ture must be presented to the peoyards law, and several other laws ple at the next general election besassed during the Populist rule are fore it becomes operative .- Topeka the Almanac for 1899 now ready. It good." Mr. Stanley ought to have Journal. been good enough to admit this before election. We hope, how ever, he will continue in that When the different silver forces belief during his term in office as should be organized into one pogovernor, and use his influence to litical force. Under the above sustain such laws, and not turn the heading, the Kansas City Times of state over to the school book trust, last Sunday printed letters from and the insurance trust, and the several prominent Populists and stock yards corporation.—Barton Democrats, giving their views on County Democrat.

The fellow who commits a crime and is sentenced to prison is not necessarily a meaner being than the jurors who found him guilty. The bee that has used its stinger is no worse than the one that will sting to-morrow. So many people flatter themselves on their goodness because they do not violate any of the statutory laws. Whife they do not violate civil law. they may be the meanest wretches on earth. If their souls are shriveled with hate, it their hearts are filled with malice, jealousy and spite, and if their mental faculties are used to injure their fellows, they are no better than the convict who drags the ball and chain. When the being in human form does not have a little humaity, a few noble impulses, and a heart that warms with the touch of others, he is a mi erable wretch, although he may never have broken a State or Federal law.-Ex.

When Stephen Crane wrote .. The Red Badge of Courage" he had never been in a field of battle and knew nothing of military affairs. His work excited great admiration. But later on he went to Cubs and was in the front at San Juan Hill, and in the Decem. any party name. They seek reber Cosmopolitan we have another sults."-L. D. Lewelling. story, this time from a real field of battle, entitled "The Woof of Thin Red Threads." It will be interesting for those who are familiar with his previous work to com. pare the two-the imaginary and the real. Apropos of the name Cosmopolitan it is rather curious to note that the December issue of that magazine contains one article having to do with Spain, another in all appointive offices, the wiping with India, another with Japan, another with Cuba, another with ties and scramble for effice."-Wm Jamaica. another with England, Stryker. another with Rome and still another with France. This is a pretty wide range.

"There is not a plank in the national Democratic platform that I or under any other name than as do not approve of, and I shall a part of the Democratic national associate myself with the Democratic members during the remaining days that I am in congress in an effort to carry out its declarations. The only difference between the Populist and Democrats in my state is their names, and fusion nal-one dollar a year. It is adwas simply an invention of the mittedly the leader of the agriculdevil to keep the other fellows in tural and live stock papers of the power. I was nominated and United States. It covers the enelected by both the Democrats and tire field of agriculture, dairying, Populists in the Second district, live stock breeding and live stock and during the time that I have feeding. It is edited for western been in congress I have tried to farmers and stockmen who carry satisfy both these parties, and in on diversified work; in fact, it is complaint from the other. There ular subscription price is one dolwho know what they are voting or send it to us. for."-Mason S. Peters, congress-Second district.

The initiative and referendum mendment to the constitution of South Dakota adopted at the recent election was a measure of the populists, and the amendment was passed at the legislative session of 1897, which was strongly populist. So passed it provides that at any time when 5 per cent. of the yoters of the State shall sign a bill and the same be presented to the legislature that body shall enact the bill as presented into a law.

Then it is to be submitted to the specially ministers and literary people, will follow the Shake-specially ministers and literary people, will follow the Shake-special special s people at the following regular est, while those who would know of Handel, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Haydn, election. The passage of any act so presented is made mandatory on the legislature, and the governor is prohibited from exercising the veto power upon such a law. It further provides that on petition it. It is an education for nothing. of 5 per cent. of the voters of the state any law passed by the legisla-

THE TIME HAS COME

Democrats, giving their views on reorganization and the uniting of all of the silver forces of Kansas, under one name. Our space will only permit us to print extracts, which are as follows:

Works 18 \$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. which are as follows:

"The time has come when the different silver forces should be consolidated and organized into one political force."-P. P. Elder.

"Men who are near enough together to act together and vote together in three state and two national elections inside of six years are near enough together to have their energies directed by one organization."-David Overmyer.

"Let the Democratic party rise again to its old level and the fusion Populist of Kansas will make his home with it."-William A.

"Any man in Kansas who is not opportunity. an out and out Republican, who an out and out Republican, who does not believe in the theories, practices and precepts of Republicanism and is willing to stand up for the rights of the people, the masses against trusts and combines, and who is in favor of the financial economic principles set forth in the Ohicago platform, be he Populist, silver-Republican or disgruntled Republican can rest contented in the folds of the Democratic party. the folds of the Democratic party." -Henry C. Solomon.

"The voters who constitute the "The voters who constitute the Statement of amount on hand in the Treasury of Chase county, Kansas, for the quarter ending, Monday, October 24th, 1898.

"In my judgment there has never been a time since I was a voter when Democrats had more patriotic work before them and so fair an opportunity of achieving lasting success as now."-B. J. Sheridan.

"The platform for 1900 must contain all of the one of 1898 and in addition demands for civil service out of useless boards, of less poli-

"These forces must be united under the name . Democrat' or Pop. ulist.' F r the reasons I have given this organization cannot be accomplished in any other manner organization."-Tully Scott.

A GREAT LIVE STOCK JOUR-

NAL. The Prairie Farmer-a weekly Agricultural and Live Stock Jourworking for one I have heard no the farmer's newspaper. The regis a good chance of our success in lar a year; but in order that every 1900 in Kansas it we cooperate one of our readers may get it next with the Democrats, but otherwise year, we will send it a full year our defeat would be certain. It is with our own paper for only \$1.75. simply a question of principle, and This low price may be withdrawn I do not think the matter of a anytime; we request our readers to name will cut any figure with men act promptly. Hand in your order

> Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

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Send your name to the Editor Home Study Circle, Kansas City Times, and he will send you for a month free. The Twice a-week Times and an illustrated booklet. This Home Study Circle is really one of the best, and very best, schools ever conducted. The young man or women who follows the Night School Course—there is a Night School Course in the Circle—can gain an education befitting them for honor-Schubert, Beethoven and all the old Master will delight to read the Musical Course. But send a postal card to the Editor Home Study Circle. Kansas City Times, Kansas City, Mo., and have him send you his Booklet, which will tell all about

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 is a splendidly printed and illustrated book of 116 pages and the storm fore-casts and diagrams and astronomical and scientific matter are superior to anything that has ever been seen before in a 25 cent book. His month-ly 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. scription price of the Word and Works is \$1.00 per year and a copy of

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON Subscriptions to the Ledger Monthly are just rolling in by thousands. It will pay any of our readers to drop in at the office and look at a sample copy of the Ledger Monthly, and then take advantage of our c'ubbing rates. We will send our paper, the Cou-RANT, and the Ledger Monthly for \$1.90. This is a very small price to get an excellent local newspaper and America's Great Family Magazine. Just think of it-thipaper and a beautiful magazine for only \$1.90. Do not miss such an

Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

	OVER.	ON
	PAID	HAND
State fund		\$ 1124 85
Redemption fund		7999 06 200 00
Cottonwood Falls, City		40 12
		71 06
Normal institute fund	\$13 95	11 00
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County school unapportioned		111 44
County school unapportioned State school apportioned		824 05
School land interest		336 68
School land principal		144 00
Railroad bond interest		1095 51
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Bazaar township general		62 80
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...... 104 36 6 13

ALL ABOARD!

Or. You Will Get Left.

THE MAYOR OF FALAISE. It was dark in the streets of Falaise. The mayor issued a proclamation

But still the streets were no lighter. Then the mayor swore an oath, and

Then the mayor swore a greater oath, and issued a proclamation that the citizens should light the candles.

He secured a good store. He secured good goods.

light of newspaper advertising and let people know he was in business and why. He kept them in the dark no longer.
Then he made money.—Chas. Austin Bates.

iness without clerks as without advertising. John Wanamaker.

vertising that business. A. T. STEWART.

A POINTER.

Manager Hartz, of the Euclid Avenue opera house, Cleveland O., believes he has demonstrated the superiority of newspaper advertising over of bill board posters or window hangers and to depend upon newsand the house was sold out, it is said, posters.



that every citizen should hang a lantern in front of his door,

issued a proclamation that the citizens should put candles in the lanterns.

And still the streets were no light-

Then the streets were lighter. A man once wished to make money.

He secured good clerks. He made no money. Then he turned on his store the

I would as soon think of doing bus-

He who invests one dollar in business should invest oue dollar in ad-

all other forms. That week he decided to abandon all advertising by means papers entirely. The only posters shown were those at the entrance to the theater. The result of the experiment was gratifying. That night Julia Marlowe began a week's engagement before the performance began. Mr. Hartz has decided to put up no more

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!! We have secured valuable claims in the

Famous Gold Fields of Alaska.

Hon. Chas. D. Rogers, of Juneau, Clerk of the U.S. District Court of Alaska, has staked out claims for this Company in the Sheep Creek Basin and Whale Bay

North-American Mining & Developing Co-Capital, \$5000,000. Shares, \$1 each.

PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE, This Company Gives the Poor Man a Chance

as well as the Rich.

NOW IS THE TIME!

Districts of Alaska.

To invest your money. \$1.00 will buy one share of stock invest row besore our stock ad ances in price. Not less than five shares will be sold. We have the best known men in America as Directors in this Company. Therefore your money is as safe with us as with your bank. Send money by Post-Office order, orr egistered mail, and you will receive stock by return

North-American Mining and developing Company, Juneau, A'aska, Write for prospectus to the

Mining North--American And Developing Company

23 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Agents wanted everywhere to sell our stock.

8 45

Total

.\$16441 43

50 YEARDE 38 general. 62 55 174 11 52 85 46 general
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MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

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

Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

PHOS. H. GISSA'4. J. T. BUTLER

CRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno. Rice and Barton eb22-ti

F. P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Feder al courts

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, vill ouy of

sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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

OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway Residence, first house north of the Widow

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

MAKE MONEY

By securing a county agency for our Reversible Wall Map of the United States and the World. The largest one-sheet map published; six feet long; eleven beautiful colors. It is so attractive that it almost sells itself.

....IT IS....

One side shows a colored map of our great country, with railroads, counties, rivers, towns, etc. The other side shows an equally elegant Map of the World, locating all countries at a plance by help of a marginal index. It also shows ocean currents, routes of discoverors, an accurately locates the scenes of all current events, such as boundary disputes, Cuba battles, Armonian massacres, poter expedients, etc.

polar expedions, etc.
On receipt of \$1,25 we will send a sample copy by prepaid express, and will inform you how to obtain a trial agency. Our men clean from \$15.00 to \$35.00 weekly after a month's work.

RAND MC'NALLY & CO.; 160-174 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

We also need agents for our fine line of subscription Books, Atlases, Encyclo-pedias, etc.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, ST. LOUIS.

EUROPEAN PLAN. Rates: 75c. and \$100 per Day RESTAURANT POPULAR PRICES

SPECIAL 25c. DINNER. Special Breakfast and Supper.

No. 1 Beef Steak, or Mutton Chops, Potatoes, Cakes or Waffles, or Tea and Fruit.....30

No. 2 Ham, Two Eggs, Potatoes, Cakes or Waffles and Coffee ... 25

No. 3 Pork Chops with Potatoes and Cakes or Waffles and Coffee or

No. 4 Lake Trout, Butter Sauce, Cakes or Wafiles and Coffee, or Tea, Milk or Butter Milk ...
No. 5 Oat Meal and Cream, or Bouillion, Hot Roils, Butter and Coffee or

No. 6 Two Eggs, Butter, Toast and Cof-Take Market St. Cars direct to Hotel. Try European Plan Cheapest and best, only pay for what you get. THOS. P. MILLER. PRES.



Or. Henderson

101 and 103 W. 9th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Oldest in Age and Longest Located, A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 28 Years' Special Practice.

Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent c. O. D., only by agreement. Charges low. Over 40,000 cases cured. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility. Ites and excesses—causing losses by dreams or with the urine, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, impotence, etc., cured for life. I can stop night losses, restore sexual power, restore nerva and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts, and make you fit for marriage.

Stricture Radically cured with a new and and Gleet struments, no pain, no detention from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed.

VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, PHIMOSIS and all kinds of Private Diseases or money refunded. BOOK for both sexes—96 pages, 24 pictures above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6 cents in stamps. You should read this book for the information is

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

THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1898. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

'Mo fear shall . 7 ' ' favor sway; Hew to the line, ast as chips fall where the! may."

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 case in advance; at ter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.05 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



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

EAST. A	LX.	ch x.	ch x	KC.X.	KC.P	
	m	pm	p m	a m	a m	p m
Cedar Grove. 1	40	3 46	1 10	12 15	10 13	5 44
Clements 1	48	3 58		12 27	10 23	5 51
Eimdale 2	02	4 04		12 44	10 36	6 01
Lvaus 2	05	4 08			10 40	6 04
	12		1 37		10 48	6 11
Elinor 2	20	4 22		1 20	10 57	6 19
Saffordville, 2	26	4 27	1 50	1 27	11 08	6 27
WEST. Ca	1, X	.cai.l.	col.x		MC.X.	T.X.
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Saffordville. 3		1 10	2 28	3 19	6 27	1 50
Elinor 3		1 15	2 35		6 33	2 00
Strong City. 3	52	1 21	2 45		6 40	2 13
Evans 3	57	1 27	2 53	8 58	6 46	2 23
Eimdale 4	00	1 30	2 57	4 05	6 00	2 28
Clements 4		1 40	3 10	4 30	7 02	2 41
Cedar Grove. 4	17	2 47	3 18	4 45	7 10	2 50

The accommodation, going east, arrives, daily, except Monday, at Evans, at 12:40 a m, at Strong City, 12:50; going west, at Strong City, at 4:00 a m at Evans 4:19. MIXED

Mixed 4 20pm 4 50

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative Dr. F. T. Johnson
Treasurer C. A. Cowley
Clerk Of Court J. E. Perry
County Attorney J. T Butler
Sheriff John McCailum
Surveyor J. R Jeffrey Surveyor. J. R. Jeffrey Probate Judge. O. H. Drinkwater Sup't. of Public Instruction Mrs. Sadie P.

Coroner Commissioners...... John Kelly W.J. Dougheaty W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80, -- Meets first and third F iday evenings of each month. C. L. Conaway, W. M; M.C. Newton, Secy R. ot P., No. 60, -- Meets every Wednesday evening. J. P. Ruhl, C. C.; L. M. Swepe, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F. No. 58. -- Meets every Saturday, H. A. McDaniels, N. G.; J. M. Warren Secrets.

Secretsry,
K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—
Meets second and fourth Monday of each
month. Geo. George, President; Wm

Norton, C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, ModernWoodmen
of America,—Meets second and last Tuesnights of each month, in Drinkwater's
hall L. M. Gillett. V. C.; L.W. Heck Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

OLast Sunday was a very beautiful

J. V. Sanders is slowly improving from his broken limb. John Lawless, of Strong City, is out and about with a cane.

Frank Johnson, of Welda, was here, last week. on a visit. A camp of Royal Neighbors will soon be chartered in this city.

Ed. Rockwood, of Pawnee, I. T., is visiting his parents, in this city. Frank P. Strail was sick abed, last week, but he is at work, this week. O. S. Wiley, of this city, was at scription and, if possible, a year in home, last week, visiting his family. advance; and this will make you feel T. C. Raymer left, last Thursday, or the Soldiers' Home, at Ft. Dodge.

T. E. Dewey, of Abilene, was in town, one day last week, on business. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week. County Commissioner elect Laloge, of Cedar Point, was in town, one day

Richard Martin, of Emporia, visited his old home at Strong City, a few

days, last veek. The will of Mrs. Rebeks A. Haw-

kins, of Clements, was admitted to Probate, yesterday. If you went corn chop, flour, bran or

shorts, go and shake hands with H L, Hunt before you buy. Hermon Baker and Elvis Chappe! of Council Grove, visited at Strong

City, a few days, last week. A fire and burglar proof safe and set of postoffice fixtures for sale.

Apply at the COURANT office. Henry Brandley made final settle ment, yesterday, with the Probate Court, in the C. W. Rogler estate.

A large stock of Xmas presents and Holiday goods will be on display at Hilton's Pharmacy December 3,

Robert Smith will leave to morrow, for a visit to his children, in different parts of the State and in Oklahoma, Born, on Friday, November 25th, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Makin, of

her old home in Florida, for the winter, accompanied by her son,

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace. Cottonwood

hanging. Mo., who had been visiting Mrs. Wm. Beanblossom of Strong City, for the past year, left, last Friday night, for her home.

J: P. Klous. and son. Otto. Enterprise, arrived here, Sunday morning, on a visit to his brother, T.

returned home. Harmon Cook, who had charge of the Santa Fe pump at Strong City, since November 3d, last, returned to Newton, last week,

Married, on Wednesday, November 30, 1898; by the Rev, N. C. Hoskins, at Bazaar, Mr. Samuel Bruce and Miss Eliza Hulett.

George George is lying quite ill. with pneumonia, at his home, and W. H. Spencer is delivering for him during his sickness.

T. D. Harvey, of Matfield Green, is at Emporia, with his wife who is dan-

for medical treatment.

ferent times during the day. The Modern Woodmen of city are going to give a Grand Ball Tuesday evening. December 27, at Music Hall, Emporia music.

Henry Bonewell went to Emporia, last Saturday evening, and remained there till Sunday afternoon; visiting his wife and daughter, Mss. Joe Roach.

Mrs. Susan Sauble, guardian of the minor heirs of David Sauble, deceas-ed, made her first annual settlement with the Probate Court, November meal, flour, etc., from Kansas and de-28th, ultimo.

Rev. J. D. Matthews will preach in the Baptist church. Strong City. Saturday. December 17, at 7:30, p. m.. and Sunday, the 18th, at 11, a, m., and 7 p. m. All are invited.

Mrs. Kate McCallum, of London. Ont., who was visiting relatives and friends in this city and Strong City. has gone home, accompanied by her nephew. Hugh McCallum.

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.

Jesse Z Mann, an old soldier, who "Christmas in the Church" lived a few miles south of this city, "Christmas in the Sunday School," and who was an old and for many "Christmas Dainties on the Chafingyears a highly respected citizen of Dish" is the theme of Mrs.S.T Rorer's Chase county, died, yesterday, article on cooking. "Brightest and Wednesday, December 7; 1898, at the Best of the Sons of the Morning," Kansas City Hospital, where he the Journal's prize Christmas anthem, went, a short time ago, for treatment is the musical feature of the Decemfor some kind of stomache trouble,

If you wish this editor and his household to have "A Merry Christmas" and "A Happy New Year." the best way to do it, and you will not copy. thereby be out of pocket in the least, is to pay up arrearages on your sub more happy yourselves. You can pay up at the rate of \$1,50 per year, and up at the rate of \$1,50 per year, and receive the heartfelt thanks of the editor, however much or little you do week, and disposed of the following

Two boys, named Fosdick and east of Strong, met with quite a serious accident about midnight on last of Court. last week.

Judge and Mrs. Matt McDonald, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, last Friday.

In their bedding on fire; and in their efforts to get the hot thing out both of them got their hands badly burned, Jhn Bell, accounting; judgement for them got their hands badly burned, defendant John Bell, for \$58.46; for the strong City with a live stove in it, which set decree for plantiff.

Nettie E. King vs. John Frew and Jhn Bell, accounting; judgement for defendant John Bell, for \$58.46; for the strong City with a live stove in it, which set decree for plantiff. night, going to sleep in their wagon enough so to lay them up several defendant John Bell, for \$58 46; for weeks. The wagon and contents Frew, for costs, and against plaintiff, were all destroyed, except part of the S. A. S. Maulton vs. Harmon Kel-

> Association to be held in this city, Samuel Hazlett, of Pennsylvania, the December 28-31, 1898 under Masonic assignees were ordered to sell certain Temple, are now out. Last year's lands in this county. exibition was a very successful one, and this year's gives promise of being far better, in that there will be more to make the show a grand success.

calendar is very similar in design and and 4 o'clock, p. m. W. W. SANDERS, Cashier. it has more artistic covers and is more profusely illustrated. Any person Rural a daughter; weight, 11 pounds. may obtain copy by applying to the Jos Mundy, of Strong City, had nearest Columbia dealer or sending his shoulder knocked out of place, a five 2 cent stamps to the Calendar at Cotto few days ago, by a horse falling on Department, Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, 6th 1898

Department, 1 Cps lifts, Co., Hartord, Con.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter has gone to her old home in Florida, for the winter, accompanied by her son. Harry.

If you want a good job of plastering lone call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Salls. Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.

Miss Lou Martin, of Montrose, Mo., who had been visiting Mrs. Wm., Beanblossom of Strong City, for the past year, left, last Friday night, for her home.

Department, 1 Cps lifts, Co., Hartord, Con.

Con.

ACPIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERY-WHERE for "The Story of the Philip-planes" 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 Henolulu, in Hong Kong, in the Americans trenches at Manila, in the insurance and surface the Olymphia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila, stonanged by the Olymphia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila, stonanged by the Olymphia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila, stonanged by the Olymphia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila, stonanged by the Olymphia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila, stonanged by "advertised."

W. H. Holsinger, P. M.

Cansel S. B. Vaile (2), Foster Berry, C. C. Massey, Leo Valle (2), Elmer Benduction to the Philip with Grands and the holymphia with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Henolulu, in the insurance surface of the Olymphia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila, stonanged by "advertised."

W. H. Holsinger, P. M.

Caused Berry, C. C.
Massey, Leo Valle (2), Foster Berry, C. C.
Massey Leo Valle (2), Foster Berry, C. C.
Massey, Leo Valle (2), Foster

Farmers, look out for lightning rod agents and if you don't want to pay out a lot of money on a note that you S. Klous.

Mrs. Hildinger epjoyed a visit, a few days ago, from her sister, Mrs. A. P. Helm, and Mrs. Greenway, both of Dodge City

Mrs. John Hendley, of Perry, Okla., who was visiting friends and relatives in this city and at Strong City, has returned home. only ones that you should give the goby. Whenever a slick person makes

by. Whenever a slick person makes his appearance beware. He is not a philanthropist, nor is he traveling for his health. If you are wise you will have a property man at his not attempt to beat any man at his own game. Texas papers are beginning to see some good in Kansas and acknow-ledge it. The Angleton Times says: "Is it any wonder that Texas farmers are hard up, when Kansas and Iowa

eggs are being received in Houston and Galveston by the cor loads? Not only this but Kansas eggs are quoted five cents higher than home grown gerously ill, and whom he took there eggs, and they are worth the difference. Texas can produce just as good A slight snow fell, last night, and Saturday a cold north wind prevailed all day, and it snowed a little at difhence the eggs are not so large. A cotton farmer may think that eggs are too small to justify his attention, but the annual production from the hen is far greater than from cotton. great trouble with Texas is that she imports almost everything she consumes, and exports only cotton and cattle. It is a steadily loosing business, and were it not for immigration coming in the State would soon be bankrupt. Eyen many of the farmers pend on cotton alone for their rev-

DECEMBER LADIES' HOME

The Christmas Ladies' Home Journal surpasses all expectation in the variety of its literary contents, in the interest and excellence of its pictorial features, and in the wide range of articles aimed to solve the Mrs. May Lundgren of Deadwood, S. Dak., who was here attending the funeral of her mother. Mrs. Robert Smith, left Monday, for her home, accompanied by her niece, Miss Hattie Redford.

J. E. Duchanois returned, last Thursday, from his visit to his was a Girl," and gives some delightful glimpses of her girlhood, her problems incidental to the holidays. J. E. Duchanois returned, has been delighted to his mother, at Meadville, Pa. He was accompanied by his niece, Miss Maude Duchanois, of Youngtown, Ohio, who Duchanois, of Youngtown, Ohio, who Duchanois, of Youngtown, Ohio, who Cinderella," will afford the Journal's Cinderella," will afford the Journal's will visit here awhile.

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.

E. F. Bauerle is agent for American

Cinderella, will afford the Journal's readers great pleasure. It is much in the same vein as, but infinitely sweeten than, "Colonel Carter of Carters-ville." Other fiction features are "Old Pegs" and the continuation of "The Girls in Camp Arcady," "The Minister of Carthage" and "The Lawscope in the Country." Jamesons in the Country. usual Edward Bok's editorial page is

brance of those who are alone at Christmas. W. L. Tavlor's illustration. "Minne Married, on November 24. 1898, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Sharp's creek, by 'Squire John C. McCabe, of Bazaar, Mr. Wm. P. Howe and Miss Mamie Burnside, both of Chase county. They have gone to housekeeping on the farm of Robert Kelly, south of Matfield Green,

W. L. Tavlor's illustration. "Minne haha and Hiawatha"—the first of a series of "The People of Longfellow"—worthily occupies the opening page. Other pictorial pages show "Mary Anderson in her English Home," "Where Christmas Means so Much," "The Creator of Ben Hur' at Home," "In Some Pretty Rooms of Girls," "In Some Pretty Rooms of Girls," "Charachem of Roberts and Roberts an ber Journal, which is excellent from every point of view. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per

filled with seasonable suggestions.and

makes a special plea for the remem-

DISTRICT COURT.

W. A. RANDOLPH, JUDGE.

cases, as follows: Two boys, named Fosdick and State vs. Harry Brandley, murder; Chamberlain, on the railroad grade defendant admitted to bail in the sum

of \$10 000, to appear at March term Nettie E. King vs. John Frew, to

running gears.

The "Preminms Lists" of the Second Annual Exhibition of the Chase County Poultry and Pet Stock

The the matter of the estate of Second Annual Exhibition of the Chase County Poultry and Pet Stock

The the matter of the estate of Second Manual Exhibition of the Chase County Poultry and Pet Stock

The the matter of the estate of Second Manual Exhibition of the county Poultry and Pet Stock

The trunning gears.

So A. S. Shautton vs. Harmon Refuge the county Poultry and Pet Stock

The trunning gears and the second stock of the county Poultry and Pet Stock

The trunning gears are the second stock of the secon

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is herebody given to the birds and many more varieties on stackholders of the Chase County exhibition than there were last year National Bank, that the annual meet-The Association are spairing nothing ing of the stockholders of said Bank, for the election of eleven Directors, The Pope Mfg. Co., of Hartford, to serve for the ensuing year, and for Conn., has issued the Columbia Desk- the transaction of any business that pad Calendar for 1899. This handy may come before them, will be held poultry and egg market each month reminder has been for years one of at the banking house of said Bank, from all the leading trade center of the most pleasing of special advertis on Tuesday, January 3rd, 1899, being features. We note that the new tweet the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m.,

Nov, 29 1898.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Dec.

S. B. Vaile (2), Foster Berry, C. C. Massey, Leo Valle (2), Elmer Bennett, E. L. Hudson, Mrs. Ruchamie Hays, Irvin S. Hubbard.

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE

10с. а сору \$1.00 a year

FOR 1899

Among the special features are

A NEW SERIAL BY RUDYARD KIPLING

THE LATER LIFE OF LINCOLN.

BY MISS IDA M, TARBELL

THE NAVAL SIDE OF THE WAR, BY CAPT. MAHAN A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S LIFE-REAL EXPERIENCES AND ADVENTURES

Contributions by the highest authorities on new developments in SCIENCE, INVENTION, EXPLORATION

Embracing articles descriptive of

A Plunge in a Diving Torpedo | Unsolved Problems of Astron-Boat Life in the Deepest Mines Submarine Navigation What Peary is Doing in the The Kite in Modern Warfare Telegraphing without Wire The Telectroscope - Pictures

by Telegraph SPLENDID SHORT STORIES

They will come from such writers as

Rudyard Kipling Robert Barr Sarah Orne Jewett William Allen White John A. Hill Octave Thanet Hamlin Garland Cutcliffe Hyne Sarah Barnwell Elliot Stkphen Crane Morgan Robertson E. Nesbit Shan F. Bullock Clinton Ross Ellen Glasgow

We shall publish a number of very striking stories by new writers, and also a number of those short, crisp, dramatic episodes from real life which our readers have come to know as a special feature of McClure's.

THE S. S. McCLURE COMPANY

200 East 25th Street

NEW YORK CITY

The Marvels of the Sea

NEW YORK

NEXT TO A DAILY THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL

For the Farmers of Kansas.

The war with Spain has emphasized that a weekly newspaper, for general news, is too slow for the up-to-date, progressive farmer. Thousands who could not take a daily have secured in

The Semi-Weekly Capital

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL

THE CHASE COUNTY COURANT

For One Year For the very low price of \$2.00. Address The Courant.



New Time: "Let me take those loads from your backs"

A FRANK, FEARLESS FORCEFUL UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF PLUTOCRACY

Editors :: B. O. Flower Frederick Upham Adams

Monthly, 100 large pages, illustrated,—not a dull fine in it. It is fighting your fight;— it deserves your support.
One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; sample number mailed for six cents.

THE NEW TIME, 56 Fifth Ave., CHICACO

********************************** Sub-criptions to The New Time will be received and forwarded by The Courant. We offer a year's subscription for The New Time and The COURANT for \$2.15.

TO OUR FARMER READERS.

The American Bird, published the feature is its Market Department, which gives the latest report of the which gives the latest report of the the country. As an advertising me-dium for breeders of pure-bred poultry and dealers in poultry supplies, and more especially breeders in plete, I would esteem it a great favor the American class, it is absolutely if all of those knowing themselves to unsurpassed by any Journal in American be indebted to me, in the least, would ica. Send for sample copy to The call and settle, or pay a part of the Ameridan Bird, Sidney, Iowa, and whole, as I shall need it in order to mention the COURANT.

BISHOP VINCENT COMING.

The High School has succeeded in securing Bishop Vincent for a lecture on Monday evening, December 19. This will be a rare treat, as Dr. Vincent is acknowledged to be the best

ecturer in the west. price charged for his lectures, 50 cents for reserved seats, 35 cents second Tuesday in December (13th.) 1898 W. A. WADDELL, Secy,

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

BEAUTIFUL SEA SHELLS.

Every one admires them. Since first of every month at Sidney, Iowa, coming to Florida I have received is the leading Poultry Journal of the numerous inquiries for sea shells, and country today and is still making now I am prepared to answer yes I enormous strides to the front. It is can send you shells, for I have made the only Poultry Journal devoted exclusively to the great American class and at the small subscription price asked, 25 cents, ought to be in the hands of every poultry reject in the dezen or more different kinds. hands of every poultry raiser in the a dozen or more different kinds, no

Jacksonville, Fla.

NOTICE.

Having lost all my office fixtures. books, library, instruments, etc., comset up again. Though badly disfigured I am still in the ring.

Respectfully. F. T. JOHNSON M. D.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Casse County Agricultural Association will be held in the The admission will be the usual Sheriffs office in the court house at

> Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

"American Through and Through."

Continental Fire Insurane Company,

OF NEW YORK.

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Western Department, 718 Rialto Building, Chicago, Illinois.

The "Old Continental" undergoes an examination by the Kansas Insurance Department and makes a splendid showing. Read the following extract from the report to Hon. Webb McNail, Superintendent of Insurance:

McNall, Superintendent of Insurance:

"The cash, the real e-tate, mortgages, stocks and bonds, and other investments were carefully examined and found correct, and to be exceptionally fine investments, the market quotations at date of examination being much higher than prices listed in the statement. The re-insurance reserve, losses unpaid, and other liabilities, were carefully investigated and found correct; and the manner of adjusting losses by this Company was found to be thorough and complete, it seeming to be the policy of the management to settle such claims in a just, equivable and satisfactory manner, and to avoid litigation with claimants when possible. The Company was found to be in a sound financial condition, and doing a safe and conservative business, showing a thorough economic business management."

The Continental is especially "A Kansas

The Continental is especially "A KANSAS COMPANY," In the early days it insured the pioneers; now, with age, experience and over EIGHT MILLIONS OF AS>ETS, it is still in Kansas protecting their sons against loss by fire, lightning and cyclones.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, 88
CHASE COUNTY.
In the Probate Court in and for said county. In the Matter of the Estate of Leapold Holz Deceased. Credito's and all other persons interested in the aforesaid Estate are hereby notified that we shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said County, sitting at the Court House, in Cottonwood. Fails, County of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 19th day of December. 1898, for a full and final settlement of said Estate.

FREDRIEKA HOLZ.

ALMA HOLZ BALDWIN,
Administratrixes of the estate of Leopold Holz, deceased.

Nov. 23d, A. D. 1898

MANNAMAN MA SILVER THE ISSUE IN 1900.

Money the Pricing Instrument.

Civilization and Progress Have Kept Step With Money Supply in All Ages.

The Money Question discussed in the

light of experience and history.

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Notice of Pardon.

To Whom It May Concern:—You will take notice that an application for pardon from the Reformatory of the State of Kansas, will be made to the Board of Pardons, of the State of Kansas, on the 15th day of December, A.D. 1898, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at the State House in the city of Topeka: that the defendant. Earl Sample, was convicted of the crime of carnaiconnection with a female under the age of 18 years of age; that said conviction was had at the regular March term of the District Court of Chase county, Kansa, on the first day of March, 1898.

J. E. SAMPLE.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

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LIFE'S SPRINGTIME.

- I fell to thinking the world was old, And joy had flown away; That the precious idols I dreamed were
- gold
 Were, after all, but ctay.

 For it seemed so far to the happy times
 When we met at the orchard bars,
 And breathed our vews in the old, sweet
- rhymes— We two, and the happy stars.
- Last night as I came through the leafy Where long ago we strayed, I hearkt to a happy lover tell
 His vows to a fair young maid.
- I heard the song of the whippoorwill
 And the twilight coo of dove,
 And lip met lip with a blissful thrill
 In the first sweet kiss of love.
- I heard my daughter's daughter's voice-(A voice from the days gone by)— And it made my yearning soul rejoice And my heart beat warm and high.
- For I know while youth and beauty meet,
 And men and maidens woo,
 Life's wine shall still be good and sweet, And the old world glad and new.

 Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.



PART VI. CAPTAIN SILVER.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

The red glare of the torch, lighting up the interior of the block-house, showed me the worst of my apprehensions realized. The pirates were in possession of the house and stores; there was a cask of cognac, there were the pork and bread, as before; and, what tenfold increased my horror, not a sign of any prisoner. I could only judge that all had perished, and my heart smote me sorely that I had not been there to perish with them.

There were six of the buccaneers, all told: not another man was left alive. Five of them were on their feet, flushed and swollen, suddenly called out of the first sleep of drunkenness. The sixth had only risen upon his elbow; he was deadly pale, and the blood-stained bandage round his head told that he had recently been wounded, and still more recently dressed. I remembered the man who had been shot and had run back among the woods in the great attack, and doubted not that this was he.

The parrot sat, preening her plumage, on Long John's shoulder. He himself, I thought, looked somewhat paler and more stern than I was used to. He still wore his fine broadcloth suit in which he had fulfilled his mission, but it was bitterly the worse for wear, daubed with clay and torn with the sharp briars of the wood.

"So," said he, "here's Jim Hawkins, shiver my timbers! dropped in, like, eh? Well, come, I take that friendly.' And thereupon he sat down across the brandy-cask, and began to fill a

"Give me the loan of a link, Dick," said he; and then, when he had a good light, "that'll do, lad," he added, "stick the glim in the wood heap; and you, I took it." gentlemen, bring yourselves to!-you needn't stand up for Hawkins; he'll so, Jim"-stopping the tobacco-"here you are, and quite a pleasant surprise for poor old John. I see you were smart when first I set my eyes on you; but this here gets away from me clean, it

To all this, as may be well supposed, I made no answer. They had set me with my back against the wall; and I stood there, looking Silver in the face, pluckily enough, I hope, to all outward appearance, but with black despair in my heart.

Silver took a whiff or two of his pipe with great composure, and then ran on again.

"Now, you see, Jim, so be as you are here," says he, "I'll give you a piece of my mind. I've always liked you, I have, for a lad of spirit, and the picter of my own self when I was young and handsome. I always wanted you to jine and take your share, and die a gentleman, and now, my cock, you've got to. Cap'n Smollett's a fine seaman, as I'll own up to any day, but stiff on discipline. Dooty is dooty,' says he, and right he is. Just you keep clear of the cap'n. The doctor himself is gone dead again you-'ungrateful scamp' was what he said; and the short and the long of the whole story is about here; you can't go back to your own lot, for they won't have you; and, without you start a third ship's company all by yourself, which might be lonely, you'll have to jine with Cap'n Silver."

So far so good. My friends, then, were still alive, and though I partly believed the truth of Silver's statement, that the cabin party were incensed at me for my desertion, I was more relieved than distressed by what I heard.

"I don't say nothing as to your being in our hands," continued Silver, "though there you are, and you may lay to it. I'm all for argyment; I never seen good come out o' threatening. If you like the service, well, you'll jine; and if you don't, Jim, you're free to answer no-free and welcome, shipmate; and if fairer can be said by mortal seaman, shiver my sides!"

"Am I to answer, then?" I asked, with a very tremulous voice. Through . all this sneering talk, I was made to feel the threat of death that overhung me. and my cheeks burned and my heart beat painfully in my breast.

"Lad," said Silver, "no one's a-pressing of you. Take your bearings. None of us won't hurry you, mate; time goes so pleasant in your company, you see." 'Well," says I, growing a bit bolder, "if I'm to choose, I declare I have a right to know what's what, and why you're here, and where my friends are.'

"Wot's wot?" repeated one of the buccaneers, in a deep growl. "Ah, he'd be

a lucky one as knowed that!" "You'll perhaps batten down your and what I say is this: Let me see him dark.

cried Silver, truculently, to this speaker. "Yesterday morning, Mr. Hawkins," said he, "in the dog-watch, down came Dr. Livesey with a flag of truce. Says he: 'Cap'n Silver, you're sold out. Ship's gone!' Well, maybe we'd been round. I won't say no. Leastways out, and, by thunder! the old ship was gone. I never seen a pack o' fools look fishier; and you may lay to that, if I tells you that I looked the fishiest. 'Well,' says the doctor, 'let's bargain.' We bargained, him and I, and here we are; stores, brandy, block-house, the fire-wood you was thoughtful enough to cut, and, in a manner of speaking, the whole blessed boat, from cross-trees to keelson. As for them, they've tramped; I don't know where's they

He drew again quietly at his pipe. "And lest you should take it into that head of yours," he went on, "that lay to." you was included in the treaty, here's the last words that was said: 'How many are you?' says I, 'to leave?' 'Four,' says he-'four and one of us wounded. As for the fooy, I don't know where he is, confound him,' says he, 'nor I him.' These was his words."

"Is that all?" I asked. "Well, it's all you're to hear, my son," returned Silver.

"And now I am to choose?" "And now you are to choose, and you

may lay to that," said Silver.
"Well," said I, "I am not such a fool out I know pretty well what I have to look for. Let the worst come to the worst, it's little I care. I've seen too many die since I fell in with you. But there's a thing or two I have to tell you,' I said, and by this time I was quite excited; "and the first is this: Here you are in the bad way; ship lost, treasure lost, men lost; your whole business gone to wreck; and if you want to know who did it-it was I! I was in the apple barrel the night you sighted land, and I heard you, John, and you, Dick Johnson, and Hands, who is now at the bottom of the sea, and told every word you said before the hour was out. And as for the schooner, it was I who cut her cable, and it was I who killed the men you had aboard of her, and it was I who brought her where you'll never see her more, not one of you. The laugh's on my side; I've had the top of this business from the first; I no more fear you than I fear a fly. Kill me, if you please, or spare me. But one thing I'll say, and no more; if you spare me, by-gones are by-gones, and, when you fellows are in

the gallows." I stopped, for, I tell you, I was out of breath, and, to my wonder, not a man of them moved, but all sat staring at me like as many sheep. And while they were still staring, I broke out

court for piracy, I'll save you all I can.

It is for you to choose. Kill another

and do yourself no good, or spare me

and keep a witness to save you from

again: "And now, Mr. Silver," I said, "I believe you're the best man here, and if things go to the worst, I'll take it kind of you to let the doctor know the way

"I'll bear it in mind," said Silver, with an accent so curious that I could not. excuse you, you may lay to that. And for the life of me, decide whether he were laughing at my request or had been favorably affected by my cour-

"I'll put one to that," cried the old mahogany-faced seaman-Morgan by name-whom I had seen in Long John's public house upon the quays of Bristol. 'It was him that knowed Black Dog."

"Well, and see here," added the seacook. "I'll put another again to that, by thunder! For it was the same boy that faked the chart from Billy Bones. First and last we've split upon Jim Hawkins!"

"Then here goes!" said Morgan, with

And he sprang up, drawing his knife as if he had been twenty. "Avast, there!" cried Silver. "Who are you, Tom Morgan? Maybe you thought you were captain here, perhaps. By the powers, I'll teach you better! Cross me, and you'll go where many a good man's gone before you first and last, these 30 year back-some to the yard-arm, shiver my sides! and some by the board, and all to feed the fishes. There's never a man looked me between the eyes and seen a good day a'terward, Tom Morgan, you may lay

to that." Morgan paused; but a hoarse murmur rose from the others. "Tom's right," said one.

"I stood hazing long enough from one," added another. "I'll be hanged if I'll be hazed by you, John Silver."

"Did any of you gentlemen want to have it out with me?" roared Silver, bending far forward from his position on the keg, with his pipe still glowing in his right hand. "Put a name on what you're at; you ain't dumb, I reckon. Him that wants shall get it. Have I lived this many years, and a son of a rum puncheon cock his hat athwart my hawse at the latter end of it? You know the way; you're all gentlemen of fortune, by your account. Well, I'm ready. Take a cutlass him that dares, and I'll see the color of his inside, crutch and all, be-

fore that pipe's empty." Not a man stirred; not a man an swered.

"That's your sort, is it?" he added, returning his pipe to his mouth. "Well, you're a gay lot to look at, anyway. Not much worth to fight, you ain't. P'r'aps you can understand King George's English. I'm cap'n here by 'lection. I'm cap'n here because I'm the best man by a long sea-mile. You won't fight, as gentlemen o' fortune should; then, by thunder, you'll obey, tion of the same salute, which had in and you may lay to it! I like that boy, now; and I never seen a better boy than that. He's more of a man than any briefly agreed; and this emissary repair of rats of you in this here house, tired again, leaving us together in the

hatches till you're spoke, my friend," as'll lay a hand on him-that's what I say, and you may lay to it."

There was a long pause after this. I stood straight up against the wall, my heart still going like a sledge-hamzaer, but with a ray of hope now shining in my bosom. Silver leaned back taking a glass, and a song to help it against the wall, his arms crossed, his pipe in the corner of his mouth, as calm none of us had looked out. We looked as though he had been in church; yet his eye kept wandering furtively, and he kept the tail of it on his unruly followers. They on their part drew gradually together toward the far end of the block-house, and the low hiss of their whispering sounded in my ears continuously, like a stream. One after another they would look up, the red light of the torch would fall for a second on their nervous faces; but it was not toward me, it was toward Silver they turned their eyes. "You seem to have a lot to say," re-

marked Silver, spitting far into the air. "Pipe up and let me hear it, or

"Ax your pardon, sir," said one of the men, "you're pretty free with some of the rules; maybe you'll kindly keep an eye upon the rest. This crew's dissatisfied; this crew don't vally bullying a marlinspike; this crew has its don't much care. We're about sick of rights like other crews, I'll make so free as that; and by your own rules, I take it we can talk together. I ax your pardon, sir, acknowledging you for to be capting at this present; but I claim my right, and steps outside for a coun-

And with an elaborate sea-salute, this fellow, a long, ill-looking, yellow-eyed man of five-and-thirty, stepped coolly toward the door and disappeared out of the house. One after another the rest followed his example; each making a salute as he passed; each adding some apology. "According to the rules," said one. "Fo'k's'le council," said Morgan. And so, with one remark or another, al! marched out, and left Silver and me alone with the torch.

The sea-cook instantly removed his

"Now, look here, Jim Hawkins," he said, in a steady whisper, that was no more than audible, "you're within half a plank of death, and what's a long sight worse, of torture. They're going to throw me off. But you mark, I stand by you through thick and thin. I didn't mean to; no, not till you spoke up. I was about desperate to lose that much blunt, and be hanged into the bargain. But I see you was the right sort. I says to myself: You stand by Hawkins, John, and Hawkins'll stand by you. You're his last card, and by the living thunder, John, he's yours! Back to back, says I. You save your witness, and he'll save your neck!" I began dimly to understand.

"You mean all is lost?" I asked. "Ay, by gum, I do!" he answered. Ship gone, neck gone—that's the size



of it. Once I looked into that bay, Jim Hawkins, and seen no schooner-well, I'm tough, but gave out. As for that lot and their council, mark me, they're outright fools and cowards. I'll save your life-if so be as I can-from them. But see here, Jim-tit for tat-you save Long John from swinging."

I was bewildered; it seemed a thing so hopeless he was asking-he, the old buccaneer, the ringleader throughout.

"What I can do, that I'll do," I said. "It's a bargain!" cried Long John. 'You speak up plucky, and, by thunder!

I've a chance. He hobbled to the torch, where it stood propped among the firewood, and took a fresh light to his pipe.

"Understand me, Jim," he said, re turning. "I've a head on my shoulders, I have. I'm on squire's side, now. 1 know you've got that ship safe somewheres. How you done it, I don't know, but safe it is. I guess Hands and O'Brien turned soft. I never much believed in neither of them. Now you mark me. I ask no questions, nor I won't let others. I know when a game's up, I do; and I know a lad that's stanch. Ah, you that's young-you and me might have done a power of good together!"

He drew some cognac from the cask

into a tin canikin. "Will you taste, messmate?" he asked; and when I had refused: "Well, I'll take a drain myself, Jim," said he. 'I need a caulker, for there's trouble on hand. And, talking o' trouble, why did that doctor give me the chart, Jim?"

My face expressed a wonder so unaffected that he saw the needlessness

of further questions. "Ah, well, he did, though," said he. 'And there's something under that, no doubt-something, surely, under that, Jim-bad or good.

And he took another swallow of the brandy, shaking his great fair head like a man who looks forward to the worst.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE BLACK SPOT AGAIN. The council of the buccaneers had lasted some time, when one of them reentered the house, and with a repetimy eyes an ironical air, begged for a moment's loan of the torch. Silver

"There's a breeze coming, Jim," said Silver, who had by this time adopted quite a friendly and familiar tone. I turned to the loop-hole nearest me

and looked out. The embers of the great fire had so far burned themselves out and now glowed so low and dusky that I understood why these conspirators desired a torch. About half way down the slope to the stockade they were collected in a group; one held the light; another was on his knees in their midst, and I saw the blade of an open knife shine in his hand with varying colors in the moon and torchlight. The rest were all somewhat stooping, as though watching the maneuvers of this last. I could just make out that he had a book as well as a knife in his hand, and was still wondering how anything so incongruous had come in their possession, when the kneeling figure rose once more to his feet and the whole party began to move together toward the house.

"Here they come," said I, and I returned to my former position, for it seemed beneath my dignity that they should find me watching them.

"Well, let 'em come, lad-let 'em come," said Silver, cheerily. "I've still a shot in my locker."

The door opened and the five men, standing huddled together just inside, pushed one of their number forward. In any other circumstances it would have been comical to see his slow advances, hesitating as he set down each foot, but holding his closed right hand in front of him.

"Step up, lad," cried Silver. "I won't eat you. Hand it over, lubber. I know the rules, I do; I won't hurt a depytation.'

Thus encouraged the buccaneer stepped forth more briskly and, having passed something to Silver, from hand to hand, slipped yet more smartly back again to his companions.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A GOOD SUBSTITUTE.

The Prince of Wales Told to Send His Mother.

Amidst all the formality which necessarily surrounds royalty, it must be quite refreshing to meet with a little genuine naturalness. Such a refreshment was at one time afforded the prince of Wales by a good magistrate of one of the pottery towns.

The duke of Sutherland had sented a park to the town to which the worthy man belonged, and it was felt that the opening was an event of sufficient importance to warrant the inviting of the prince of Wales to perform the ceremony. A deputation accordingly waited upon him, and a wealthy magistrate was chosen as spokesman. Honest John knew little of court etiquette. and the proper behavior for the occasion. His claims to the position he assumed lay in the fact that he was large-hearted, rough and ready, and "real Staffordshire."

The prince expressed regret that another engagement would prevent him from officiating at the opening of the park. "I should have been most happy to have come," he said, "had I known sooner."

"Canna tha spare half a day just to show thy face?" said the worthy spokesman. "We shall look fules when we get back."

But even the showing of the prince's face was an impossibility, and the deputation was at a loss to know how to proceed. Then a brilliant idea struck the leader, and his eyes brightened as he turned once more to the prince and said:

"Well, if the canna come, send thy mother."-Youth's Companion.

A Bachelor's Sayings.

The main trouble with most women is that their husbands don't neglect them enough.

Probably the ass had the idea that Balaam was taking her for a present

to some woman. When a man refers to Honolulu you may be pretty certain he isn't sure how to pronounce Hawaii.

A philosopher is a man who can admire a woman after he has found out that she doesn't admire him.

A woman will quarrel with her husband for wearing his old coat around the house the same day she puts off combing her hair till after breakfast.

A man never knows whether he is really in love with a woman till he has tried to imagine how she would look with three of her front teeth out .- N.

The Wood Pulp Industry. It is estimated that 3,000 to 4,000 cords of pulp wood a day enter into the manufacture of paper in the United States. At the minimum, 3,000 cords, the total for a year would be the enormous amount of 900,000 cords. It is safe to call it 1,000,000. If this wood were piled in one continuous string it would make a wall four feet wide and four feet high a little over 1,515 miles in length. It wood pulp industry is, and at what a mainly spruce. Yet all this wood is converted into paper, which, after being used, vanishes from sight in a few days and goes back to dust, out of which element the trees grow.

The Family Skeleton.

Conan Doyle tells the story of friend of his, who had been often told that there is a skeleton in the cupboard of every household, and he determined to put that opinion to a practical test. Selecting for the subject of his experiment a respectable merchant in high standing, against whom the most censorious critic had never breathed a office and dispatched this telegram to the merchant: "All is discovered! Fly at once!" The merchant disappeared that very day, and has never been heard of since.-Golden Dadys.

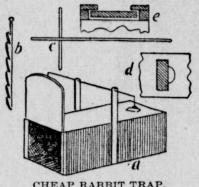
Long Journeys on Skates. Laplanders think nothing of covering 150 miles a day on their skates.



CHEAP RABBIT TRAP.

If Placed in the Orchard in Cold Weather It Is Sure to Make a Good Catch.

Select four pieces of ordinary sixinch fencing board 20 to 24 inches long. Nail them together so as to form a box, closing one end. The top piece should be an inch shorter than the others. Nail the bottom and top boards to the side boards, thus making the opening six inches perpendicularly and four inches horizontally. A sliding door is then made to fit neatly into the open end and two pieces of lath nailed against the ends of the perpendicular boards, propecting one-half inch inside. The door then slides down between the shorter



CHEAP RABBIT TRAP

a, trap set ready for rabbit; b, trigger; d, hole for trigger with piece of hoop iron for catch; e, top view of door and door slides; f, lath support for door when trap

of the lath. To support the door a piece of lath is nailed on each side of the door and notched at the upper end. The simple cross shown at e supports the door. One end is tied to the door by means of a string and one end is fastened to the trigger, which is the small notched stick shown at b. This passes through the hole shown in d and when the trap is set supports the door.

These traps are placed in orchards during cold weather. The rabbit in running about the orchard finds the trap and seeing that it is a hole which will afford him protection, backs into it, pushes against the trigger, causing the notch to slip off the catch and drop the door. No bait is necessary, The trap must be made of old weather-beaten boards, for the strong odor of new pine will keep rabbits away. The traps should be placed near the rabbit runs where they come into the orchard. It is more successful on cold, quiet, clear nights. An orchardist in central Illinois caught more than 1,000 rabbits in these traps during one winter .- Orange Judd Farmer.

MARKETING WHEAT.

lowa Alliance Advises Western Farmers to Hold Their Crops for an Advance in Price.

The Farmers' alliance of Wapello unty. Ia., has issued the followi vice to farmers of the state as to holding wheat for higher prices: Within a short time a steady advance up to the 75-cent mark at northwestern shipping points is certain as death; and the farmers have the game in their own hands if they play with a little caution. The reason upon which we base our faith in the better price for wheat is that when the crop of 1898 was harvested the world's supply from former years was practically exhausted, and the breadeating world is now drawing its supplies from the crop of the present year. In other years, and for many years, the old stocks amounted to hundreds of millions of bushels when the crop of any given year was harvested, and in reckoning on the world's supply the gamblers counted the old wheat as well as the new. This year there is no old wheat on which they can reckon. The low price of wheat during ten years preceding 1897 was due not to a surplus in any given year, but to the accumulations of preceding years. The chief cause has now temporarily disappeared. Again, the acute distress which for three or four years afflicted many farmers in the northwest is no longer in sight. Farmers generally are in better shape to protect themselves against the vulgar wiles of bulls and bears; and those animals are perfectly aware of

the situation. Neglect Means Great Loss. A thoughtful farmer soon learns that there is no money in neglect or in suffering. If a cow goes hungry or gets a drubbing from the cross hired man, she records her woes in the milk pail. If the horse has sore teeth or a nail in his foot or is fed poor hay, his endurance, condition and constitution show the efcan be seen what a prodigious thing the feets. Even a sitting hen if badly treated and illfed while breaking will tremendous rate it is devouring trees. show her feelings by her slowness in getting back into laying condition. There is a money value in comfort which becomes more and more apparent as we study into it. Nine out of ten farm animals will do the best they know how; they will work like machines for the skilled operator who keeps the bearings oiled with comfort. -Dakota Field and Farm.

The Hens Need Variety. Instead of feeding wheat every day

the grain may be varied by simply allowing one kind of grain each day. Oats may be given the first day, corn the next and wheat the next. The cost word, he went to the nearest telegraph of food will be about the same as if but one kind is given, but the fowls will enjoy the changes of grain and keep in better health. If meat, milk and bulky food are also added to the ration the hens should lay, provided they have warm quarters and are not overfed. Variety should always be the rule, for sitien.-Dakota Field and Farm.

CATTLE FOR FEEDING.

Bureau of Animal Industry Explains How to Select the Most Promising Animals.

Practical and experienced feeders, who breed and purchase steers for fattening, observe striking differences in the aptitude of animals of varying types and make-up to lay on flesh readily and in such form and quality as to command the highest price on the market. It requires a well-trained eye to detect in all cases the possible variation of results in the store or stock steer; but there are some distinctions that are easily detected. There are certain types of cattle, for instance, that never feed profitably under any conditions, and it is quite as important to discriminate against these in the feed lot as to be able to recognize the excellence in other

The characteristics that make the profitable feeder are naturally more difficult to detect in animals in stock condition than when fattened, but notwithstanding this there are a number of indications that are fairly reliable. upper board and the projecting edges Though the young steer may be comparatively thin in flesh and temporarily lacking the thick, even covering of the back and ribs so essential in the finished carcass, he must nevertheless present that blocky frame and stoutness of build, accompanied by short, straight legs, wide back and loin, well-sprung ribs, fullness back of shoulders and in flanks, prominent brisket, full neck vein, wide chest, and well-rounded barrel, together with a good, soft, mellow handling skin and fine, silky hair, giving what is termed the thick, mossy coat, without coarseness, and with it all a good, strong, vigorous head, clear, full eye and quiet temperament. The importance of an even covering of flesh and good handling quality can hardly be overestimated. The bone should be moderately fine and clean. Coarseness either in the bone or about the head and horns is particularly objectionable, as it indicates coarseness of texture throughout and a greater percentage of offal and cheap meat, as well as a tendency to sluggish circulation. The head should present a certain refinement, finish, and vigor that in a measure indicate general quality and superior excellence of finished product, though this refinement must not be accompanied by delicacy .- Prof. C. F. Curtiss, in Fourteenth Annual Report of Bureau of Animal Industry.

TRAVELING PIG PEN.

t Can Be Shifted from Place to Place Each Day with Comparatively Little Exertion.

While among farmers in Wisconsin we ran across a novel device-a movable pig pen, which many of our readers who keep in a pen pigs which they want to put out to grass will find very

The illustration will show how it is made. A pair of old wheels of any



TRAVELING PIG PEN

kind will answer. One corner is roofed over and floored for a sleeping pen or shelter during a storm. A trough is also permanently attached to the opposite corner.

The pen can be readily shifted from place to place each day, thus giving the pigs a fresh place and new grass coninually.-Western Rural.

HINTS FOR STOCKMEN.

Keep no stale stock on your pastures, but let them be less in quantity and of a better quality, and will see better results.

If at the end of six or seven weeks the

piggies are growing nicely and look well, we may think of weaning, but it should not be determined by their age, but how they are eating and crowing, and their ability to take care of themselves. Another important point if success-

ful fattening, and the sole end of hog breeding is to obtain a large quantity of meat, of a good quality, in as short a space of time as possible. A cheap and quick fattening depends upon the health and age of hogs, as well as the season and condition of the food.

If our progressive milk and beef producers have learned by dear experience that they cannot afford to waste their corn fodder, how much less can they afford to treat with indifference even the threshed out straw, which contains 65 pounds more of digestible food material per ton than does the former.

Peas sown early in spring as possible make good feed for hogs. This crop is not appreciated by our farmers as it should be, and they probably will be in the near future. They are ready for use just when the pasture begins to fail and before any other farm crop is available.-Western Plowman.

Small Hog Houses Best.

It has been proven conclusively by old breeders that the small hog house is the best for the raising of pigs. A house eight by ten feet with a lot to itself is better than a large house where six to ten sows with their pigs are kept. The fences inclosing the different lots need not be over 30 inches in height, just high enough that you can easily step over same without opening any gates. Pursuing such a course will give you even the grains differ in their compo- better lot of pigs .- Dakota Field and

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 2 .- The crop bulletin of the state board of agriculture for the present year, showing final returns of the state's crop acreages, their yields and home values, together with the numbers and values of live stock for 1898, was issued yesterday. The figures on yields of wheat, corn and oats do not vary essentially from those given out earlier in the season, except that the yield of corn in some of the northern counties which ordinarily have the great areas and yields but were supposed to have only a very small output this year, makes a much



SECRETARY F. D. COBURN. (Kansas State Board of Agriculture.)

better showing than was anticipated before husking. Wheats fall slightly

below the earlier estimates. The winter wheat crop is 59,674,105 bushels, worth \$32,431,772; spring wheat, 1,116,556 bushels, worth \$505,-269; corn, 126,999,132 bushels, worth \$30,298,098; oats, 21,702,537 bushels, worth \$4,268,861. The combined home values of the wheat, corn and oats amount to \$67,504,001, or \$735,211 more than in 1897. The following table shows yields of winter wheat, corn

and oats by coun		r wneat,	corn
	Winter		
County.	wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Allen	83,648	1,991,625 1,979,932	185,490 92,340
Atchison	280,436	927,318	272,656
Barber	245,728	618, 408	28,479
Barton3 Bourbon	45,192	325, 350 2,240, 980	57.360 269,648
Brown	678,495	2,658,980	495,501
Butler	220,008	3,515,204	567,792
Chase Chautauqua	92,595 222,792	952,864 1,803,270	49,134 158,125
Cherokee	339,020	1,903,825	477,565
Cheyenne	79,840	389,646	35,772
Clark	21, (9) 469, 455	29,520 916,628	6,785
Cloud	605,761	1,270,912	440,298
Coffey	186,214	3,163,356	198,911
Comanche1	36,157	129, 400 2, 784, 240	1,950 466,055
Crawford	297,200	1,631,780	832,508
Decatur1	515, 130	2,226,796 1,530,288	91,292 7 3 0,652
Doniphan	602,625	1,598,136	257, 202
Douglas	402,215	1,119,500	200,613
Edwards	130, 4:8	243,711 1,880,808	130,240 30,452
Ellis1	.483,572	80,216	50,390
Ellsworth1	,773,938 15,684	345,992	15,840
Ford	268,695	7,65) 139,300	2,088 123,250
Franklin	105,768	2, 205, 835	137, 196
Gove	221, 952 154, 119	742,500 118,524	125,741 24,300
Graham	314,650	667,200	23, 105
Grant	141	2,916	2,736
GrayGreeley	51,103 26,993	9,108 7,160	14,768 450
Greenwood	46,427	2,745,240	40,593
Hamilton1	6,342	1,768	1,494 309,035
Harvey1		1,183,608	440,304
Haskell	32,705	6,08)	2,592
Jackson	179,574 22,689	34,573 2,26),507	28,140 171,180
Jefferson	122,430	2,140,000	203,450
Jewell	500,820 255,651	2,744,709 1,719,873	480,350 325,680
Kearney	19,648	3,820	2,451
Kingman1		913,242	103,938
Labette	164, 255 442, 698	184,940	10,580 666,539
Lane	200,910	14,016	10,566
Leavenworth1	346,766	1,522,675 328,896	255, 332 21, 195
Linn	103, 233	2,513,316	166,608
Lyon	314,215 107,328	67,925 2,655,488	35,144 60,200
Marion	988,053	2,003,760	877,224
Marshall	615,842	3,301,275 1,566,193	753,669
Meade	46,440	19,838	552,838 6,495
Miami	105,780	2,209,053	311,151
Mitchell1 Montgomery	738,848	965,978 1,534,676	182,156 432,014
Morris	19,292	1,422,594	129,865
Morton Nemaha	5,600	2,150	1.104
Neosho	185,318 321,179	3,748,263 1,791,216	419,112 459,198
Ness	519,778	60,304	33,980
Norten Osage	410,828 54,992	2,637,364 2,961,596	171,744
Osborne1	, 210, 395	578,256	34,789
Ottawa1 Pawnee1		661,872	84,892
Phillips	329,088	2,429,940	125,039 185,600
Pottawatomie	95,712	2,814,273	178,176
Pratt1 Rawlins	,214,835 587,352	953,700 435,050	113,040 44,990
Reno	905,049	3,574,152	442,589
Republic	191,898 63,180	2,201,175 1,214,480	640,845 419,552
Rooks	609,430	262,032	78,440
Rush		65,946	81,810
Russell! Saline		176,785 616,564	43,920 111,980
Scott	129,596	11,583	22,660
Sedgwick	1,803,578 9,002	2,972,898 4,774	978,956 1,080
Shawnee	50, 349	2,177,218	88, 283
Sheridan	451,083	249,336	78,407
Sherman	163,669 611,298	332,877 1,961,210	49,864 306,540
Stafford1	,630,605	1,319,778	51,376
Stanton	1,290 2,275	550 3,700	1,070
Sumner	,208,834	1,977,380	750,310
Trego	694,818 350,325	385,322 62,622	103,608 25,245
Wabaunsee	75,230	1,967,400	54,872

Wyandotte..... 170,900 424,032 49,728 Good Wheat Prospects.
Growing winter wheat: The area of winter wheat reported as probably sown is 4,640,000 acres, which is an increase of about three per cent. from last year's sowing. An increase ranging from one to 20 per cent. is shown in 88 counties, and ten counties estimate no change in their acreage. As a rule the conditions since seeding are stated to have been exceedingly favorable and a most promising stand and growth is at this date beneath a beneacent

 Washington
 357,240
 3,301,230
 1,019,736

 Wichita
 225,813
 35,076
 13,635

 Wilson
 206,416
 1,579,608
 105,908

 Woodson
 67,140
 1,155,640
 93,765

son..... 67,140 1,156,640

Wabaunsee...... 75,230 1,967,400 Wallace 21,322 29,128

54,872 5,024

105,908 93,765

blanket of moist snow.

Corn is being contracted to feeders in the sorn territory at an average of 25 cents per

THE YEAR'S RECORD.

bushel and nearly half of the crop is probable to be so marketed by January. The number of fattening cattle is less by at least five per cent than one year ago. Swine of all ages show a decrease of two to three per cent. All crops and products. The yields and values of the year's crops and products are as follows:

see less a croba mun bronn	cro mro mo	OHO Wa.
	Bushels.	Value
Winter and spring wheat.	6),795,661	\$32,937,042
Corn	126,999,132	30,298,091
Oats	21,702,537	4,268,861
Rye	2,153,050	761,960
Barley	2,771,514	620,872
Buckwheat	7,217	4,330
Irish and sweet potatoes	6,383,68)	2,763,017
Castor beans	68,679	55,798
Cotton	50,750	2,538
Flax	1,598,539	1,278,831
Hemp	54,000	2,700
Tobacco	32,300	8,230
Broom corn	13,411,600	99,638
Millet and Hungarian	735, 238*	2,074,820

Millet and Hungarian 735,238*	2,074,820
	Value.
Sorghum for syrup, 1,550,822 gallons. \$ Sorghum, Kaffir corn, milo maize	501,754
and Jerusalem corn for forage	7,795,753
Fame hay, 847,935 tons	8, 179,756
Prairie hay. 1.248,140 tons	3, 432, 385
Wool clip, 654,708 pounds	98,203
Cheese, butter and milk	6,049,552
Poultry and eggs sold	4, 145, 733
Animals slaughtered or sold for	
slaughter	49,123,517
Horticultural and garden products	
and wine	2,010.690
Honey and beeswax, 626,352 pounds	94.135
Wood marketed	114,501

Wood marketed		. 114,501
Total value		\$151,922,723
Live Stoc	k.	
	Number.	Value.
Horses	777,828	\$ 25,668,324
Mules and asses	84,223	3,200.474
Milch cows	603,925	19,389,600
Other cattle	1,998,140	51,951,640
Sheep		570,575
Swine		12,447.320
Total value		.\$113,227,933
Grand total value		\$265, 150, 656

Why Kansans Are Prosperous The net increase in value of this year's agricultural productions over that of 1897 is \$15,-587,459, and of live stock \$19,153,048, a total net increase for the year of \$34,740,507, or slightly more than 15 per cent. In two years the increase of value of Kansas agricultural productions has been \$35,652,706, and of live stock \$39,662,032, or a total increase during the biennial period of \$75,294,738.

NELSON HEADS THE LIST.

He Secures Larger Plurality Than Any Other Kansas Republican Nominee for State Office-Other Votes.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 2. - The total vote on state, congressional and judicial nominees as officially returned to the republican state committee and tabulated by its clerks is as follows:

For associate justice—Smith, rep., 147,545; Allen, pop., 13),674; Carnahan, socialist, 657; Smith's plurality, 16,871. For lieutenant governor—Richter, rep., 147,-376; Harvey, pop., 131,242; Black, pro., 3,750; Arnold, socialist, 663; Richter's plurality, 16,-

134. For secretary of state—Clark, rep., 148,162; For secretary of state—Clark, rep., 148, 162; Bush, pop., 130, 641; Garton, pro., 3,628; O'Donnell, so., 618. Clark's plurality, 17,521.

For auditor of state—Cole, rep., 147,632; Morris, pop., 130,773; Hurley, pro., 2,572; Cain, so. 625. Cole's plurality, 16,914.

For state treasurer—Grimes, rep., 147,253; Heflebower, pop., 130,533; Biddison, pro., 2,543; Wright. so., 622. Grimes' plurality, 16,720.

For attorney general—Godard, rep., 144,863; Boyle, pop., 135,413; Rose, so., 624. Godard's plurality, 9,450.

For superintendent of public instruction—

For superintendent of public instruction— Nelson, rep., 147.997; Stryker, pop., 129.651; Buckner, pro., 2,175; Semple, so.,694 Nelson's Buckner, pro., 2,175; Semple, so., 694 Nelson's plurality, 18,246 Congressman-at-large—Bailey, rep., 147,379; Botkin, pop., 130,634; Williams, pro., 1,915; Miller, so., 604 Bailey's plurality, 16,745. Congressman, First district—Curtis, rep. 23,809; Price, fusion, 16,183. Curtis' majority,

Congressman, Second district—Bowersock, rep., 20,995; Peters, fusion, 18,933. Bowersock's majority, 2,062.

majority, 823. Congressman, Fourth district-Miller, rep. 20,382; Martin, fusion, 17,335; Miller's majority,

Congressman, Fifth district - Calderhead, rep., 18,972: Vincent, fusion, 16,501; Calder-head's majority, 2,471. Congressman, Sixth district—Reeder, rep., 16,731; McCormick, pop., 14,726; Hoeffer, dem., 2,333; Reeder's plurality, 2,005.

Congressman, Seventh district-Long, rep., 26,557: Simpson, fusion, 24,793; Long's ma-

Eleventh judicial district (composed of Cherokee, Labette and Montgomery counties)— Skidmore, rep. received 9,295 votes and San-Freetved 1,255 votes and Sanford, tosion, 8,091; Skidmore's majority, 1,204.

Twenty-second judicial district (composed of Brown, Doniphan and Nemaha counties)—
Stuart, rep. received 6,519 votes and Falloon, fusion, 5,766; Stuart's majority, 753.

Twenty-third judicial district (compos Russell, Ellis, Trega, Gove, Logan and Wallace counties)—Monroe, rep., received 3,135 votes, and Gilkeson, fusion, 1,712; Monroe's majority, 1,423. Twenty-fourth judicial district (composed of

Twenty-fourth judicial district (composed of Barber, Harper, Kingman and Pratt)—Gillett, rep., received 3,365 votes, and McKay, fusion, 3,230; Gillett's majority, 135.

In the Seventeenth senatorial district, Shawnee county, the republicans elected T. J. Anderson by 2,896 majority.

In the Thirty-second senatorial district, composed of Cloud and Republic counties, the republicans elected R. B. Ward by 695 majority. In the house of representatives the republic.

In the house of representatives the republicans have 9) members, the fusionists 32 and one independent, and two ties, F. B. Dawes and Fitzwilliams, in the Seventh district, and A. E. Scott and Dr. Marks, in the Fifth district.

Kansas Schools Paying Debts

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 2.—The Kansas school fund has received \$1,000,000 from borrowers in the past two years. Most of the borrowers were country school districts where the taxes for buildings fall heavily. In some instances the bonds had not matured, but the school fund commission accepted the money because they could easily lend it again. More debts of municipalities and school districts were paid in the last two years than in any previous two years.

"No Scholard." At an inquest held by Dr. Wynn Westcott, coroner, at the Shoreditch coroner's court, on the body of a woman who had died suddenly, one of the

suppose you mean varicose and car-bolic?

The witness-Very likely; I am no scholard.-London Telegraph.

"You will observe," said the pro-fessor, "that the higher the altitude attained the colder the temperature becomes." "But isn't it warmer up in the mountains?" asked the youth at the foot of the class, whose father was in the hardware line. "Certainly not," replied the professor. "Why do you think it would be warmer there?" "I thought the atmosphere was heated by the mountain ranges," answered the youngster.—Household Words. THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

With Only Stanton County Missing, Kanss Gave W. E. Stanley a Plurality of 15,-014-Large Stay-at-Home Vote.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 1.-Official returns from every county in Kansas except Stanton, and the soldier vote lacking, give the following details for

Stanley (republican), 148,262. Leedy (fusion), 133,248. Peffer (prohibition), 5,738. Lipscombe (socialist labor), 600. Total vote, 287,843. Stanley's plurality, 15,014. Stanley's majority, 8,676.

The most astonishing feature of the statement is the total vote cast, only 287,848, compared with 332,378 two years ago. Allowing for a natural increase of 10,000 in two years, a most conservative estimate, this shows a total stay-at-home vote of 54,530, which

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ı		ita	e		Stanl	ee
ł		1	0		E.	dy
ł		ey			ey	
١			1			:
١	Allen	1 010		Linn	1,909	1 00
ı	Allen Anderson	1,812		Linn Logan	277	15
ı	Atchison	2,259	2 177	Lyon	2,567	2.19
ı	Barber	654	612	Marion	2,072	1,23
ı	Barton	1,248	1,433	Marshall	2,871	2,3
3		2,538	2,200	McPherson	2,333	
i	Brown	2,557	2,001	Meade	198	
١	Butler Chase	2,352 863	2,275	Miami	2,270 1,382	
ı	Chautauqua.		1,070	Montgomery.	2,688	
ì	Cherokee			Morris	1,425	
ı	Cheyenne	284	299	Morton	40	
1	Clark	181	187	Nemaha	2,316	2,14
J	Clay	1,620	1.613 1.843	Neosho	2,040	2,00
1	Cloud	1,824	1.843	Ness	413	45
	Coffey		1.733	Norton	1,059	96
1	Comanche	187	144	Osage	2,579	
			2.8 5	Osborne		1 12
ı	Decatur	3,113	8)1	Pawnee	554	
1	Dickinson		1,990	Phillips	1,471	
1	Doniphan	2,304	1,132	Phillips Pot'watomi'.	2,245	1,90
	Douglas		2,117	Pratt	607	64
	Edwards	384		Rawlins	470	52
1	Elk	1,384	1,335	Reno	2,993	
9	Ellis	541		Republic	2,142	1,00
	Ellsworth Finney	1,035	744 290	Rice	1 798	1 19
	Ford	552	538	Rooks	1,728 841	82
	Franklin	2.360	2.219	Rush	609	56
	Geary	941	871	Russell	960	68
d	Gove	320		Saline	1,808	1,90
ĺ	Graham	405		Scott	121	13
1	Grant	52		Sedgwick	4,203	
ı	Gray		112	Seward	5,937	9 90
ı	Greeley Greenwood	1,721	1,689	Shawnee	363	36
ı	Hamilton	198	156	Sherman	333	33
1	Harper		1,080	Smith	1,524	
1	Harvey		1,261	Stafford	808	96
d	Haskell	72	38	Stanton		
	Hodgeman	278	209	Stevens	48	7
d	Jackson	2,041	1,450		2,801	2,42
ı		2,10° 2,07°2	1 914	Thomas	376 294	30
ı	Jewell Johnson	2,021	1,949	Trego Wabaunsee	1,464	1 12
ı	Kearny	177	111	Wallace	163	
	Kearny Kingman	1.110	1.015	Washington.	2,565	1.9
ı	Kiowa	266	214	Wichita	211	11
ı	Labette	3,027	2,979	Wilson	1,769	1,59
ı	Lane Leavenw'th			Woodson	1,209	1,07
ı	Leavenw'th	3,120	3,380	Wyandotte	4,286	3,96
ı	Lincoln	845	990			
ı		-				

THE GILLETT FAILURE.

Thousands of Cattle Have Been Taker from the Ranch Near Woodbine-Stories of Cattle Dying Not Exaggerated.

Woodbine, Kan., Dec. 1.-The frantic efforts of the creditors of Grant G. Gillett to seize all the property of ma'am.—London Tit-Bits. the ex-cattle king are now complete as far as Woodbine is concerned. Thousands of head of cattle have been taken away since Gillett threw up the rep., 20,240; Ridgely, fusion, 21,063; Ridgely's sponge, and what property that the sheriff of Dickinson county has not hold Gillett's notes. Not more than 300 cattle remain on the ranch which drew buyers from all seized has been taken by the men who parts of the west and which in its day has supported 25,000 head. The stories told of cattle dying here of exposure and hunger are not in the least exaggerated. The banks of Lyons creek, along which the 11 corrals are located, are strewn with dead stock worth

from \$20 to \$50 per head. The animals have not been fed regularly since last Friday, and, being confined by heavy barb-wire fences, have died in the cold like sheep with the murrain. Cows are so weak that the drovers knock them down with the lash of the whip, and the poor brutes are so far gone that they never rise again.

Decree of Foreclosure Topeka, Kan., Dec. 1.-United States Judge Williams yesterday entered a decree of foreclosure in the case of the Union Trust company against the Wichita & Western railway. The fore- Oil cures it promptly, surely. closure sale of the road will take place at Kingman, the county seat of Kingman county, but the date has not yet been set. The mortgage of the Wichiita & Western road amounts to \$791,-000, and that of the Kingman, Pratt & Western road, which was consolidated with the Wichita & Western, amounts to \$956,000. The bonds of the road are principally held by the Santa Fe and it will undoubtedly be bought in by that company.

Alleged Selections by Mr. Stanley. Wichita, Kan., Dec. 1.-It is an nounced that Gov.-elect Stanley has selected for the republican members of the board of railroad commissioners Lit Crum, of Oswego, and John K. Wright, of Junction City. For war den of the penitentiary, O. W. Skinner, of Winfield. For superintendent of insurance, D. W. Eastman, of Emporia

The Cotton Industry in Kanss The cotton industry in Kansas.

Independence, Kan., Dec. L.—Ground was broken for the Independence cotthe woman suffered a great deal from "haricot veins" and she had to use "tarbolic lotion."

The coroner—I've heard of haricot beans, but never of "haricot veins." I suppose you mean varicose and car
The cotton industry in Kansas.

Independence, Kan., Dec. L.—Ground was broken for the Independence cotton mill to be built of Independence brick. Cotton is being raised extensively in southern Kansas, but this is the first cotton mill to be suppose you mean varicose and car
Texans.

300 @ 4 15

HOGS—Heavy.

325 @ 4 00

FLOUR—Choice.

340 @ 350.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.

71 @ 71½

CORN—No. 2 mixed.

370 @ 4 15

HOGS—Heavy.

325 @ 4 00

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 350.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.

371 @ 71½

CORN—No. 2 mixed.

372 @ 374

RYE—No. 2.

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 45

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.

371 @ 71½

CORN—No. 2 mixed.

372 @ 374

RYE—No. 2.

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.

371 @ 71½

CORN—No. 2 mixed.

372 @ 374

RYE—No. 2.

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.

371 @ 71½

CORN—No. 2 mixed.

372 @ 374

RYE—No. 2.

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.

372 @ 374

CORN—No. 2 mixed.

373 @ 6 4 15

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.

374 @ 374

RYE—No. 2.

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.

375 @ 400

CORN—No. 2 mixed.

376 @ 575

RYE—No. 2.

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.

377 @ 775

RYE—No. 2.

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.

374 @ 774

RYE—No. 2.

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.

375 @ 400

CORN—No. 2 mixed.

377 @ 775

RYE—No. 2.

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.

378 @ 775

RYE—No. 2.

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.

379 @ 775

RYE—No. 2.

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

SHEEP—Fair to choice.

340 @ 3 50.

SHEEP—

Effective Method to Atone for Sins Atchison, Kan., Dec. 1.-Mrs. Cora Wells private asylum. She was from Junction City, Kan., where she was adjudged insane last August and placed in the asylum here. She took the poison, she claimed, to atone for LARD. sins

Crude Oil to Protect Streets. Independence, Kan., Dec. i.—Two of the muddiest streets of Independence SHEEP—Common to choice.... 3 50 @ 4 25

A Race Against Fire.

A Race Against Fire.

After a ten days' fight to avoid death, the crew of a steamer from Spain recently arrived in Baltimore. In mid ocean it was discovered that flames were raging in the vessel's hold. For ten long days the crew bravely fought the flames. If men would fight as persistently against disorders of the stomach and digestive organs, there would be fewer premature deaths. The best weapon for such a fight is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the greatest of tonics, and the best of remedies for kidney, liver, bladder and blood disorders.

Chance to Get Even.

A Kentucky man recently married the granddaughter of a woman who once refused him.

"Gracious; what a vengeance he will be able to wreak."

"I don't see where the vengeance is to come in."

"Why, he will be able to address the woman who had once refused him as 'grandmother.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

we will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

One Objection.

"Would that I had a hundred lives to give for your sake," he exclaimed.
"Don'tyou think," she asked, coldly, "that that would rather overwork the foolkiller?"
He left without even stopping to brush the dust from the knees of his trousers.—Chicago Post.

Give the Children a Drink called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee out is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about \(\frac{1}{2}\) as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

"Faw gwacious sake, deah boy, who was that common fellaw you let shake youah hand?"

"Deah boy, he may have a common look, but he has a great soul. He is the fellaw who designs the new collaws."—Indianapolis

For California Tourists. The Burlington Route has Weekly Tourist Sleeper Excursions, personally conducted (by a Burlington Route Agent) every Thursday from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Los Angeles and San Francisco. The route is via Denver, Scenic Colorado, Salt Lake City with 98 per cent. sunshine throughout the year. Ask Ticket Agent or write for descriptive folder to L. W. Wakeley, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

And He Meant It. Nervous Old Lady (for the seventh time) -Oh, captain, is there any danger-shall I be drowned?

More Than His Match. Algernon-In what month were you-aw-

Miss Keene-No matter. The a stone is the diamond .- Jeweler's Weekly.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

Had there never been a yowling feline we never should have known the priceless worth of a catless night.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

A cold—sore and stiff. All right again St. Jacobs Oil did it—cured.

Life is what we make it, but there are people who do not even make their own living.—Ram's Horn.

Cold quickens rheumatism, but quickly, Surely, St. Jacobs Oil cures it.

Nothing emits a worse odor than a tainted reputation.—Chicago Daily News.

A peculiarity of the sea of life is that gold buoys a person up in it.—Detroit Journal. Limp and lame-lame back. St. Jacobs

Most barbers have to "rake and scrape' to get along.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, MO, Dec	. 2
CATTLE-Best beeves 3 50 @ 5	00
Stockers 2 50 @ 4	05
Native cows 1 50 @ 3	85
HOGS-Choice to heavy 200 @ 3	4214
SHEEP-Fair to choice 1 75 @ 3	60
WHEAT-No. 2 red 68 @	67
No. 2 hard 62 @	6314
CORN-No. 2 mixed 31 @	3114
OATS-No. 2 mixed 274@	27%
RYE-No. 2 47%0	48
FLOUR-Patent, per barrel 8 65 @ 8	75
Fancy 3 15 @ 3	25
HAY-Choice timothy 6 50 @ 7	00
	00
BRAN (sacked) 50%20	5114
BUTTER-Choice creamery 18 @	20
CHEESE-Full cream 9 @	914
EGGS-Choice 18 @	20
POTATOES 30 @	32
ST LOUIS.	
CATTLE-Native and shipping 84 00 @ 4	75
Texans 300 @ 4	15

PORK..... CHICAGO. CATTLE-Common to prime. 3 90 @ 5 60 WHEAT-No. 2 red..... 4 97%@ PORK

SOLVING THE FUTURE WEL-FARE OF THE CONTINENT.

This Is What Is Now Being Done on the Fertile Prairies of Western Canada.

The rapid progress that is being made in the settlement of the fertile prairies of western Canada is leading to the investigation of its resources by those interested in having provision made for those living in the crowded east, for those who have been struggling for years on impoverished farms, for the renter who is unable any longer to bear up under the strain imposed by the landlord, and for the farmer who unable to purchase farms for his sons in his own neighborhood has to look around for lower priced lands. The investigation shows that it is impossible to meet these conditions successfully outside of western Canada. Already millions of bushels of wheat are being grown there each year, while as many as 50,000 head of cattle were shipped out this year. A representative of the Germania, Milwaukee, one of the leading German papers in the United States, recently made a trip through Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, where lie the free government lands of western Canada, and in a future issue will appear extracts from flattering letters contributed to the Germania and other papers by their special correspondents.

As an inducement for immigrants to make their homes in Canada, the Canadian government offers 160 acres of land free of cost to each settler, and information can be had of agents of the government.

The Usual Way.

"Time is precious," remarked the minister.
"It is, indeed," replied the man of business, "and I've wasted lots of it."
"By indulging in foolish pleasures, I sup-

pose?" said the good man?
"No, not exactly," replied the other; "I lost it by being punctual in keeping my appointments with others."—Chicago Evening News. To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

As soon as a baby has learned to talk it becomes necessary to teach it to keep quiet. Puck.

A cruel pain—sciatica. Its cure is sure Use St. Jacobs Oil.

It is harder to do wrong than right, if we but knew it.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

A dull, racking pain—neuralgia. Its sure Cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

prompt reply.

atch Cold

Are you frequently hoarse?

Do you have that annoying

tickling in your throat? Would

you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your

cough annoy you at night, and

do you raise more mucus in the morning?

on hand a bottle of

Then you should always keep

If you have a weak

throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin

treatment too early. Each

cold makes you more liable

to another, and the last

one is always harder to

cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ager's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Help at Hand.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best

medical advice you can pos-

sibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a

Address, DR. J. C. AYER

protects the lungs from colds.

ULCERINE SALVE

Where a woman coaxes a man threatens.

—Chicago Daily News.

Burning, itching frost-bite. Use St. Jacobs Oil—cures promptly. Cools the fever.

Burning, itching frost-bite. Use St. Jacobs Oil—cures promptly. Cools the fever.

St. Jacobs Oil—cures promptly. Cools the fever.

Is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never falls. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Abscesses, Piles, Burns, Cuta, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small, steple leave.

Co., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

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AN AFFAIR ME NATION

It has been said of Americans that they are "a nation of dyspeptics" and it is true that rew are entirely tree from disorders of the digestive tract, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel trouble, or Constipation.

The treatment of these diseases with cathartic medicines too often ag. gravates the trouble.

THE LOGICAL TREATMENT

is the use of a remedy that will build up the system, thereby enabling the various organs to act as Nature intended they should. Such a remedy is found in Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People Here is the proof.

In Detroit there are few soldiers more popular and efficient than Max R. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B. His home is at 416 Third Avenue. For four years he was a bookkeeper with the wholesale drug house of Farrand, Williams & Clark, and he says: "I have charged up many thousand orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but never knew their worth until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspensia. For two years I suffered and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be

helped temporarily.
"I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I would be starving. Those distressed pains would force me to quit work. I have tried many treatments and remedies but they would help only for a time. A friend induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and after taking a few doses I found much relief and after using several boxes I was cured. I know these pills will cure dyspepsia of its worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."-Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

The genuine package always bears the full name. At all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 504 per box, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

YOU WILL REALIZE THAT "THEY LIVE WELL WHO LIVE CLEANLY," IF YOU USE

SAPOLIO

CORNER STONE PLUG SLEDGE PLUG SCALPING KNIFE PLUG

L. & M. NATURAL LEAF PLUG Not Made by a TRUST or SLEDGE MIXTURE SMOKING/COMBINE!

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMP'Y, Manufacturer: Christmas CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY!

cwith regular occupation. Even children can between school hours. Something entirely original. No canvassing, and no capital re-A \$3 outfit will be sent on receipt of 2-cent Postoffice box \$2407, NEW YORK, N.Y.

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 1738

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

The President Sends a Communication to Congress.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

The Declaration of War with Spain and the Military Movements of the United States-Overtures for Peace-Our Forden Relations-Treasury betters-Affairs of the Army and Navy,

Washington, Dec. 5 .- President Mc-Kinley sent the following message to the Fifty-fifth congress after he had been informed by committees that the senate and house awaited any communication he wished to make to them:

Etc., Etc.

To the Senate and House of Representatives Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people rejoice in very satisfactory and steadily increasing de-gree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Every manufacture has been productive, agricultural pur-suits have yielded abundant returns, labor in the fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authorities, the finances of the government have been successfully administrated and its credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been intained at the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country. A review of the relation of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms and involving far-reaching consequences which will require the earnest attention of the congress.

The Cuban Insurrection.

eration was given to the question of the duty

In my last annual message very full consid-

of the government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection as being by far the most important problem with which we were then called upon to deal. The considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation. Setting aside, as logically unfounded or practically in-admissible, the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favoraof one or the other party and forcible annexation of the island, I concluded it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had become irrevocably committed. Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans, which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remedy the evil so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country as well as se of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal sentiment of humanity. The ensuing month brought little sign of real progress toward the pacification of Cuba. The autonomous administration set up in the capital and some of the principal cities, appeared not to gain the favor of the inhabitants nor to be able to extend their influence to large extent of territory held by the insurgents while the military arm, obviously unable to cope with the still active rebellion, continued many of the most objectionable and offensive policie of the government that hal preceded it. No tangible relief was afforded the vast numbers of unhappy reconcentrados despite the reiterated professions made in that regard and the The proffered expedient of zones of cultivation proved illusory; indeed, no less practical no delusive promises of succor could well have been tendered to the ex-hausted and destitute people, stripped of all that made life and home dear and herded in a strange region among unsympathetic strangers hardly less necessitous than them-By the end of December the mortality among them had frightfully increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish sources placed the deaths among these distress d people at over 40 per cent from the time Gen. Weyler's decree of reconcentration was en-With the acquiescence of the Spanish authorities a scheme was adopted for relief by charitable contributions raised in this cour try and distributed under the direction of the consul general and the several consuls, by noble and earnest individual effort through the organized agencies of the American Red Cross. Thousands of lives were thus saved, but many thousan's more were inaccessible to such forms of aid. The war continued on the old footing without comprehensive plan, developing only the same spasmodic encounters barren of strategic result that had marked the course of the earlier ten years' rebellion as well as the present insurrection from its start. No alternative save physical exhaustion of either combatant, and therewithal but how far distant no one could venture to

The Destruction of the Battleship Maine At this juncture, on the 15th of February Tast, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine, while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will—a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that this shocking blow. falling upon a generous people, already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed by whomsoever wrought Yet, the instinct of justice prevailed and nation anxiously awaited the suit of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explo sion was external by a submarine mine and only halted through lack of positive testimony those things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba were at hand. So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps specially proba-ble emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost unique spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses on the 9th of March appropriating (5),000,000 "for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the president.' That this act of provision came none too soon

was disclosed when the application of the funds was undertaken. Our forts were prac-tically undefended. Our navy needed large provision for increased ammunition, supplies, and oven numbers, to cope with any sudden attack from the navy of Spain, which comprised mod-ern vessels of the highest type of continental perfection. Our army also required enlargement of men and munitions. The details of the hurried preparation for the dreaded contingency is told in the reports of the secre taries of war and of the navy and need not be repeated here. It is sufficient to say that the outbreak of war, when it did come, foun lour nation not unprepared to meet the conflict.

Grieved and disappointed at this barren outcome of my sincere endeavors to reach a practicable solution. I felt it my duty to remit the Dem and on Spain About Cuba.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE | most unanimous sentiment of your loog and developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the prepared action with a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba as -a proposition which failed of adoption—the congress, after conference, on the 19th of April, by a vote of 4: to 35 in the senate, and 311 to 6 in the house of representatives, passed the memorable joint resolution, declaring:
"First, that the people of the island of Cuba,

are, and by right, ought to be free and inde-"Second, that it is the duty of the United States and the government of the United States hereby demands that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces

from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third, that the president of the United States be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions

"Fourth, that the United States hereby dis aims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accom plished to leave the government and control of

the island to its people. The demand, although, as above shown, offi-cially made known to the Spanish envoy here, was not delivered at Madrid. After the instrucof April 21, but before he could present it, the Spanish minister of state notified him that upon the president's approval of the joint resoiution the Madrid government, regarding the act as 'equivalent to an evident declaration of war," had ordered its minister in Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries, and ceasing all official communication between their respective representatives. Gen. Woodford thereupon demanded his passport and quitted Madrid the same day.

Declaration of War. Spain, having thus denied the demand of the United States and initiated that complete form of rupture of relations which affords a state of war, the executive powers authorized by the resolution were at once used by me to meet the enlarged contingency of actual war between Spain and the United States. On April 22 1 proclaimed a blockade of the northern coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba: and on the 23d I called for volunteers to execute the purpose of the resolution. By my message of April 25, the congress was informed of the sitation and 1 recommended formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. The congress ac-cordingly voted on the same day the act approved April 25, 1893, declaring the existence of such war, from and including the 21st day of April, and re-enacted the provision of the reso ution of April 20, directing the president to use all the armed forces of the nation to carry that

act into effect. Dewey's Remarkable Victory.

It is not within the province of this mes suge to narrate the history of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a brief recital of its more salient eatures is appropriate. The first encounter of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnoissance in force at Matanzas, shelled the harbor forts and demolished sev

eral new works in construction. The next engagement was destined to mark memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey. ad lain for some weeks at Hon? Kong. the colonial proclamation of neutrality being issued and the customary 24 hours' notice being given, it repaired to Mira bay, near Hong Kong. whence it proceeded to the Philip-pine islands under telegraphed orders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila. At daybreak on the 1st of May the American force entered Manile pay and after a few hours' engagement effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of ten warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite thus annihilating the Spanish naval power in the Pacific ocean and completely controlling the bay of Manila with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on our ships. vessel was materially injured. For this gallant achievement the congress, upon my recommendation, fitly bestowed upon the actor preferment and substantial reward.

The Military Movements in Cuba Not until Admiral Cervera took refuge in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, about May 9, was it practicable to plan a systematic military at-tack upon the Antillean possessions of Spain Several demonstrations occurred on the coas of Cuba and Porto Rico in preparation for the larger event. On May 13 the North Atlantic squadron shelled San Juan de Porto Rico. May 30 Commodore Schley's squadron bombard. d forts guarding the mouth of Santiago harbo Neither attack had any material results It was evident that well ordered land operations were indispensable to achieve a decided advantage. The next act in the war thrilled not alone the hearts of our countrymen, but the world, by its exceptional here On the night of June 3, Lieut Hobson aided by seven devoted volunteers, blocked the narrow outlet from Santiago harbor by sink ing the collier Merrimac in the channel, under a fierce fire from the shore batteries, escaping with their lives as by a miracle, but falling into the hands of the Spaniards.

The Destruction of Cervera's Fleet. On June 22 the advance of the invading arm; under Maj. Gen. Shafter landed at Balquiri bout 15 miles east of Santiago. This was complished under great difficulties, but with narvelous dispatch. On June 23 the move ment against Santiago was begun. On the 24th the first serious engagement took place in which the First and Tenth cavalry and the First Volunteer cavalry. Gen. Young's brigade of Gen. Wheeler's division, participated, losing heavily. By nightfall, however, ground within was steadily increased. On July 1 a severe bat tle took place, our forces gaining the outer works of Santiago, and El Caney and San Juan were taken after a desperate charge and the investment of the city was completed. The navy co-operated by shelling the town and the coast forts. On the day following this brilliant achievement of our land orces, July 3, occurred the decisive naval com bat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to escape from the harbor, was met by the American squadron under command of Comme dore Sampson. In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed, the two tor-pedo boats sunk and the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Christobal Color driven ashore. The Spanish admiral and over 1,300 men were taken prisoners, while the enemy's loss of life was deplorably large, some 00 perishing. On our side but one man was killed and one seriously wounded.

With the castastrophe of Santiago, Spain's effort upon the ocean virtually ceased. A spasmodic effort toward the end of June to send her Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Camara to relieve Manila was abandoned, the expedition being recalled after it had passed through the Suez canal. The capitulation of Santiago

With the fall of Santiago, the occupation Porto Rico became the next strategic necessity. Gen. Miles had previously been assigned to organiz; an expedition for that purpose. On July 27 he entered Ponce, one of the most im-portant ports in the island, from which he directed the operations of the capture of the island. The last scene of the war was enisland. The last scene of the war was en-acted at Manil), its starting place. On August free of duty amounted to 1291,414,175, a de-land forces, in which the sounders. land forces, in which the squadron assisted, the capital surrendered unconditionally. Spanis : Overtures for Peace.

The annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet, followed by the capitulation of Santiago, having brought to the Spanish government a realizing sense of the hopelessness of continuing a struggle now becoming wholly unequal, it made overtures of peace through the French ambassador. Accordingly, on the afternoon of August 12, M. Cambon, as the plenipotentiary of Spain, and the secretary of state, as the plenipotentiary of the United States, signed a

The response of the corgress, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the al-

suspending hostilities on the part of the United tates. The necessary orders to that end were at once given by telegraph. The blockade of the ports of Cuba and San Juan de Porto Rico was in like manner raised. On August 18, the muster out of 100,000 volunteers, or as near that number as was found to be practicable, was ordered. The military committees to superintend the evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the adjacent islands were forthwith appointed.

The Peace Commission. Pursuant to the fifth article of the protocol I appointed William R. Day, lately secretary of state; Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Grav, senators of the United States and Whitelaw Reid, to be the peace commis sioners on the part of the United States. eeding in due season to Paris they there met on the 1st of October five commissioner similarly appointed on the part of Spain. The negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to tay a definite treaty of peace before the senate. with a review of the steps leading to its signature.

Military Governments for a Time. I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us the result of war with Spain. Such a discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime and until congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our supation and give its people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission The Nicaragua canal commission, championship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker appointed July 24, 1897, act of June 4 of that year, has nearly completed its labors, and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility, and the cost of construction of an inter-oceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route will be laid before you. In the performance of its task the commission received all possible courtesy and assistance from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. which thus testified their appreciation of the mportance of giving a speedy and practical outcome to the great project that has for so many years engrossed the attention of the respective countries

The Paris Exposition.

There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1930 will be on a scale commensurate with the advanced posi-tion held by our products and industries in the world's chief marts. By a provision in the sundry civil appropriation act of July 1, 1893, a sum not to exceed \$65,000 was allotted for the organization of a commission to care for the proper preparation and installation of American exhibits and for the display of suitable exhibits by the several executive departments, particularly by the department of agriculture, the fish commission and the Smithsonian institution, in the representation of the government of the United States. Pursuant to that enactment I appointed Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, commissioner general, with an assistant commissioner general and

Relations with Great Britain.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation.

It will give me special satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this gov-ernment to remove all sources of discord and irritation in relations with the neighboring dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing and it is important to both countries that all it sonable facilities should be granted for its development. the Annexation of the Hawaitan Islands

Pending the consideration by the senate of

the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the republic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the union, was adopted by the congress and approved July 7, 1898 I thereupon directed the United States steamer Philadelphia to convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honolulu and entrusted to his hands this important legislative act to be delivered to the pi sidesident of Hawaii with whom the admiral and the United States minister were authorized make appropriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the islands to the United States. This wa simply but impressively accomplished on the 12th day of August last, by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolution to President Dole, who thereupon yielded up to the representatives of the government of the United States the sovereignty and public property of sentatives of the government

the Hawaiian islands. Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution and in exercise of authority thereby conferred upon men, I directed that the civil, judicial and military powers theretofore exercised by the officers of the government of the republic of Hawaii should continue to be exercised by government for the incorporated territory sub-ject to my power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies.

The Czar's Disarmament Proposal.

The proposal of the czar for a general redu tion of the vast military establishment that weigh so heavily upon many peoples in time of peace, was communicated to this government with earnest invitation to be represented in the conference which it is contemplated to assemble with a view to discussing the means of accomplishing so desirable a result. His majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy of this government with the principal involved in his exaltal proposal and of the eadiness of the United States to take part in the conference.

Claims Against Turkey. The newly accredited envoy of the United States to the Ottoman port carries instructions looking to the disposal of matters in con-troversy with Turkey for a number of years He is especially charged to press for a just set of the destruction of property of American nissionaries resident in that country during the Armenian troubles of 1895 as well as for the recognition of older claims of equal just-

Information to Benefit Industries During the past year the important work of collecting information of practical benefit to American industries and trade through the agency of the diplomatic and consular officers has been steadily advanced and in order to lay such date before the public with the least delay the practice begun January, 1898, of issuing the nercial reports from day to day as they are received by the department of state. It is believed that for promptitude, as well as fullness of information, the service thus supplied to our merchants and manufacturers will be found to liberal support of congress.

Matters Concerning the Treasury. The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, in-cluding 84,751,223 received from sale of Pacific railroads, amounted to \$405,321,335 and its expenditures to \$443,368,582. There was obtained from customs \$149,575,962 and from internal revenue \$170,900,641. Our autiable imports amounted to \$324,735,479, a decrease of \$58,156,the preceding year by \$24,212,088.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$92.546,999, on manufactured tobacco \(^36,23\),522, and on fermented liquors \(^39,515\),421. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$1,231,482,330, an increase of \$180,483,774 from the preceding year.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the govern-ment for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be \$577.874,807, and its expenditures \$689,874,617, resulting in a deficiency of \$112,000,000.
On the 1st of December, 18:8, there was held

silver bullion amounting to \$93,359,250 and other forms of money amounting to \$43,362,250 and other forms of money amounting to \$451,963,981. On the same date the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in treasury holdings, was \$1,836,8:9.5:4, an increase for the year of \$165,794,988. Estimating our population at 75,104,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was \$25.69. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion

amounting to \$138,502,545. The provisions for strengthening the sources of the treasury in connection with the war has given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the government to maintain the present standard and has established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad.

I renew so much of my recommendation of

December, 1897, as follows: "That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. It the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government, he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an issuebearing debt to provide gold for the redemp-tion of United States notes—a non-interest-bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them, another interesting-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest bearing debt This recommendation was made in the belief that such provisions of law would insure to a greater degree the safety of the present stand-ard and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from a dis-

the country.

In my judgment the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediate enact-ment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold. It is not to be inferred that other legislation

turbance in the general business conditions of

elating to our currency is not required. the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it. The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard related as our money standard now and to that of our commercial rivals is generally

ognized. The companion proposition that our domes tic paper currency shall be kept safe and yet be so related to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs is a proposition scarce ly less important. The subject, in all its parts. congress.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relation of the United States to Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philippines resulting from the war, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished to its colonies; at an annual ost of about \$2,000,000, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets as well as with trade centers of the home government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities under national control for their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal.

part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service, furnishng both pickets and the second line of defedse, is a national necessity and should be encouraged in every constitutional way.

Details and methods for the accomplishment of this purpose are discussed in the report of the secretary of the treasury to which the at-

tention of congress is respectfully invited. Investigation of Yellow Fever. In my last annual message I recommended that congress authorize the appointment of a commission for the purpose of making systematic investigations with reference to the cause and provocation of yellow fever. This matter has acquired an increased importance as a result of the military occupation of the island of Cuba and the commercial intercourse between this island and the United States h we have every reason to expect sanitary problems connected with our new retion of Porto Rico are no less important than hose relating to finance, commerce and administration. It is my earnest desire that these problems may be con-sidered by competent experts and that everything may be done which the most recent advances in sanitary science can offer for the protection of the health of our soldiers in those slands and of our citizens who are exposed to the dangers of infection from the importation of yellow fever. I therefore renew my recom mendation that the authority of congress may be given and a suitable appropriation made to provide for a commission of experts to be appointed for the purpose indicated.

Increase of the Army. Under the act of congress approved April 26, 1898, authorizing the president in his discretion. upon a declaration of war by congress, or a declaration by congress that war exists. I directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of 62,000, authorized in said act. There are now in the regular army 57.862 officers and men In said act it was provided "that at the end of any war in which the United States may become involved the army shall be reduced to a peace basis by the transfer in the same arm of the service or absorption by promo tion or honorable discharge under such regula tions as the secretary of war may establish of su-pernumerary commissioned officers and the honorable discharge or transfer of supernumerar enlisted men, and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as authorizing the permanent increase of the command or enlisted force of the regular army beyond that now provided by the law in force prior to the passage of this act except as to the increase of 25 majors provided for in section 1 hereof."

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is therefore mani-fest, and the recommendation of the secretary of war for that purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question that at this time and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. At all events whether that number shall be required permanently or not, the power should be given to the president to enlist that force if, in his discretion, it should be necessary; and the further discretion should be given him to recruit withislands with the government of which we are

It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the congress shall pro-vide for the increase of the regular establishnent. This will be only an act of justice and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency.

Pacific Railroads. In my last annual message I stated: "The Union Pacific railway, main line, was sold under the decree of the United States court for the district of Nebraska the 1st and 2d of No vember of this year. The amount due the government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$27,236,512 and the accrued interest thereon, \$31,211,511.07, making the total indebtedness · 58.448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the government, principal and interest."

This left the Kansas Pacific case unconcluded. By a decree of the court in that case an upset price for the property was fixed at a sum which would yield to the government only 2,500,000 upon its lien. The sale at the instance of the government was poseponed first to December 15, 1897, and later, upon the application of the United States was postponed to

February 16, 1898, Having satisfied myself that the interests of the government required that an effort should be made to obtain a larger sum. I directed the secretary of treasury, under the act passed March 3, 1887, to pay out of the treasury to the amounts due upon all prior mortgages upon the middle and eastern divisions of said railroad out of any money in the treasury not oth-

Whereupon, the attorney general prepared a petition to be presented to the court offering to redeem said prior liens in such manner as the court might direct and praying that there-upon the United States might be held to be subrogated to all the rights of said prior lien olders and that a receiver might be appointed to take possession of the mortgaged premises and maintain and operate the same until the court or congress otherwise directed. Thereupon the reorganizaupon the agreed th tion committee that if petition was withdrawn and the sale allowed to proceed on February 16, they would bid a sum at the sale which would realize to the government the entire principal of its debt, \$6,303, 000. Believing that no better price could be obtained and appreciating the difficulties under which the government would labor if it should become the purchaser of the road at the sale, in the absence of any authority by congress to take charge of and operate the road, I directed that upon the guaranty of a minimum bid which should give the government the principal of its debt, the sale should proceed. By this transaction government secured an advance of \$3,803.00 over and above the sum which the court had fixed as the upset price and which the reorganization committee had declared was the maximum which they would pay for the prop-

It is a gratifying fact that the result of thes proceedings against the Union Pacific system and the Kansas Pacific line is that the govern ment has received on account of its subsidy claim the sum of \$64,751,223.75, an increase of 18,997,163.75 over the sum which the reorgan ization committee originally agreed to bid for the joint property, the government receiving its whole claim, principal and interest, in Union Pacific and the principal of its debt on the Kansas Pacific railroad.

Steps had been taken to foreclose the government's lien upon the Central Pacific Railroad company, but before action was commence congress passed an act approved July 7, 189 creating a commission consisting of the secre tary of the treasury, the attorney general an the secretary of the interior and their success sors in office with full power to settle th indebtedness to the government growing out o the issue of bonds in aid of construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific railroads subject to the approval of the president. No report has yet been made to me by the commission thus created. Whatever action is held looking to a settlement of the indebtedness in accordance with the act referred to will be duly submitted to congress.

Department of Justice Building.

I deem it my duty to call to the attention of congress the condition of the present building occupied by the department of justice. The business of that department has increased greatly since it was established in its present quarters. The building now occupied by it is neither large enough nor of suitable arrangement for the proper accommodation of the business of the department. The pervising architect has pronounced unsafe and unsuited for the to which it is put. The attor us to which it is put. The attorney general in his report states that the library of the department is on the fourth floor and that all the space allotted to it is so crowded with books as to dangerously overload the structure. The first floor is occupied by the court of claims. The building is of an old and delapi dated appearance, unsuited to the dignity which should attach to this important department. A proper regard for the safety, comfort and con venience of the officers and employes would justify the expenditure of a liberal sum of money in the erection of a new building of commodious proportions and handsome appearance upon the very advantageous sites already secured for that purpose, including the ground occu-pied by the present structure and adjoining vacant to that, comprising in all a frontage o 201 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and a depth o 130 feet. In this connection I may likewis refer to the inadequate accommodations pro-vided for the supreme court in the capitol and suggest the wisdom of making provision for the erection of a separate building for the court and its officers and library upon available ground near the capitol.

The Postal Service. The postal service of the country advances with extraordinary growth. Within 20 years both the revenues and the expenditures of the post office department have multiplied three fold. In the last ten years they have nearly doubled. Our postal business grows much more rapidly than our population. It now involves an expenditure of \$100,000,000 a year, numbers 73,000 post offices and enrolls 200,00) employes This remarkable extension of a service which is an accurate index of the public conditions presents gratifying evidence of the advance ment of education, of the increase of commu nication and business activity and of the im provement of mail facilities, leading to their onstantly-augmenting use.

The war with Spain laid new and exceptions labors in the post office department. The mustering of the military and naval forces of United States required special mail arrangements for every camp and every campaign The communication between home and camp was naturally eager and expectant. In some of the larger places of rendezvous as many as 50,000 letters a day required handling This necessity was met by the promp detail of sxperienced men from the force and by directing all instrumentalities of the railway mail and post office service so far as necessary to this ne need. Congress passed an act empowering the postmaster general to establish offices or branches at every military camp or station, and under this authority the nostal machinery was speedily put into effective operation. Under the same authority when our force moved upon Cuba, Porto Rico and the

pines, they were attended and followed by the postal service. Though the act of congres authorized the appointment of postmaster where necessary, it was early determined that the public interests would be best subserved not by new designations but by the detail of expe rienced men familiar with every branch of th service and this policy was steadily followed When the territory which was the theater o conflict came into our possession it becam ecessary to re-establish mail facilities for the resident population as well as to pro vide them for our forces of occupation and the former requirement was mo through the extension and application of the latter obligation. I gave the requisite authority and the same general principles was applied to this as to other branches of civil administration under military occupation. The letails are more particularly given in the re port of the postmaster general

It is pleasing to be able to say that the serv ice in the territory which has come under our control is already materially improved. Venezuela Dispute with Great Britain.

The arbitral tribunal appointed under the treaty of February, 1897, between Great Brit-ain and Venezuela to determine the boundary ine between the latter and the colony of Brit ish Guiana is to convene at Paris dur-ing the present month. It is a source of much gratification to this government to see the friendly resort of arbitration applied to the settlement of this controversy, ot alone because of the earnest part we have had in bringing about the result, but also be cause the two members named on behalf of Venezuela, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Brewer, chosen from our highe appropriately testify the continuing interest feel in the definitive adjustment of the question according to the strictest rule of ins

Naval Secretary's Recommendations Urged. The following recommendations of the secretary of the navy relative to the increase of the navy have my earnest approval:

1. Three sea-going, sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,5.0 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, ex-clusive of armor and armament, 3,500,000 each. 2. Three sheated and coppered armored cruis ers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius

of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$4,000,000 each. 3. Three sheatel and coppered protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons trial displacement; to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action and to carry the most power-ful ordnance suitable for vessels of their class.

Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and at ment, 42,150,000 each
4 Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,500 tons trial displacement; to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armament, \$1,141,8.0 each.

I join with the secretary of the navy in rec-ommending that the grades of admiral and vice-admiral be temporarily revived, to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain.

The Census. I earnestly urge upon congress the importance of early legislation providing for the taking of the twelfth census. This is necessary in view of the large amount of work which must be performed in the preparation of the schedule preparatory to the enumeration of the permation

The Pension Rolls. There were on the pension rolls on June 30, 1893, 993,714 names, an increase of nearly 18,000 over the number on the roll on the same day of the preceding year. The amount appropriated by the act of December 22, 1896, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1893 was \$140,000,000. Eight million, seventy thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-six cents was appropriated by the act of March 31, 1898, to cover deficiencies in army pensions and repayments in the sum of \$12,020.33, making a total of \$148.082,592.70 available for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year 1898. The amount disbursed from that sum was \$144,651,-879.80, leaving a balance of \$3,431,012.99 unexpended on the 31th of June. 1838, which was covered into the treasury. There were 389 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the second session of the Fifty-fifth congress, making a total of 6,186 pensioners by congressional enactment since

The Patent Office. The total rectipts of the patent office during the past year were \$1,253,948 41. The expendiwere \$1,081,633.79, leaving a surplus of \$172,314.65.

Public Lands. The public lands disposed of by the government during the year reached 8,433,834,92 acres, an increase of 614,780.25 acres over the previous year. The total receipts from public lands during the fiscal year amounted to \$2,277,995.18, an increase of \$100,053.9) over the preceding year. The lands embraced in the 11 forest reservations which were suspended by the act of June 4, 1897, again became subject to the operations of the procla-mations of February 22, 1807, creating them, which added an estimated amount of 19,981,36) acres to the area embraced in the re-serves previously created. In addition thereto two new reserves were created during the year—the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake reserves in California, embracing 1,641,591 acres, and the Prescott reserve in Arizona, embracing 10.21) acres, while the Pecos river in New Mexico has en changed and enlarged to include 120,000

additional acres. At the close of the year 30 forestry reservations, not including those of the Afognac forest and fish culture reserve in Alaska, had been created by executive proclamation under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, embracing an stimated area of 49,719.474 acres. The department of the interior has inaugurated a forest system, made possible by the act of July, 1393, for a graded force of officers in control of the reserves. This system has only been in full operation since August, but good results have already been secured in many sections. The reports received indicate that the system of patrol has not only prevented destructive fires from gaining headway but has diminished the number of fires.

The Indians.

The special attention of the congress is called to that part of the report of the secretary of the interior in relation to the five civilized tribes. It is noteworthy that the general condition of the Indians shows marked progress. But one outbreak of a serious character oc-curred during the year and that among the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, who happily have been suppressed. While it has not yet been practicable to enforce all the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898, 'for the protection of the people of the Indian territory and for other purposes," it is having a salutary effect upon the nations composing the five The Dawes commission reports that the most gratifying results and greater advance toward the attainment of the objects of the governin any previous year. I cannot too strongly indorse the recommendation of the commission and of the secretary of the interior for the neces ity of providing for the education of the 30,000 white children resident in the Indian territory.

The Department of Agriculture The department of agriculture has been active in the past year. Explorers sent to many of the countries of the eastern and western hemispheres for seeds and plants that may be useful to the United States and with the further view of opening up markets for our surplus products. The forestry division of the department is giving special attention to the treeless regions of our country and is introducing species specially adapted to semi-arid regions. Forest fires which seriously interfere with production especially in irrigated regions are being studied that the losses from this cause may be avoided. The department is inquiring into the use and abuse of water in many states of the west and collating information regarding the laws of the states, the decisions of the courts and the customs of the people in this regard so that uniformity be secured. Experiment s to become more effective year. The annual appropriation of \$7.0,000

by congress is supplemented by \$400,000 from the states. Nation-wide experiments have been conducted to ascertain the suitableness as to soil and climate and states for growing sugar beets. The number of sugar factories has been doubled in the past two years and the ability of the United States to produce its own sugar from this source has been clearly demon-Anniversary of Founding of Washington.

In the year 1930 will occur the centennial an-niversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent capital of the govern-ment of the United States by authority of an act of congress approved July 16, 1790. In May, 1800, the archives and general offices of the federal government were removed to this place. On the 17th of November, 1800, the national congress met here for the first time and assumed exclusive control of the federal district and city. This interesting event assumes all the more significance when we recall the circumstances attending the choosing of the site, the naming of the capitol in honor of the of his country and the interest taken by him in the adoption of plans for its future derelopment on a magnificent scale. These original plans have been wrought out with a constant progress and a signal success even be-yord anything their framers could have foreseen. The people of the country are justly proud of the distinctive beauty and governnent of the capital and of the rare instr of science and education which here find their natural home.

A movement lately inaugurated by the citizens to have the anniversary celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including perhaps the establishment of a handsome permanent memorial to mark so historical an occasion and to give it more than local recognition, has met with general favor on the part of the public.

I recommend to congress the granting of an appropriation for this purpose and the ap-pointment of a committee from its respective bodies. It might also be advisable to authorize the president to appoint a committee from the country at large, which, acting with the congressional and District of Columbia committee, can complete the plans for an appropriate national celebration.

The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment. A measure pro-viding better protection for seamen is proposed: the rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration are suggested for con-sideration and I commend these subjects to the carefull attention of congress

The several departmental Reports.

The several departmental reports will be laid before you. They give in great detail the conduct of the affairs of the government during the past year and discuss many questions upon which the congress may be called upon to auxistized.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, December 5, 1898.