

Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1898.

NO. 2.

TORNADO IN CANADA

Five Persons Killed and Many Buildings Damaged at Merriton.

THE DEADLY WORK OF A LIVE WIRE.

An M. K. & T. Train Jumps the Track—Killed by a Pitched Ball—Tornado in New York—Big Sawmill Burned—Kicked to Death.

St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 27.—A tornado struck Merriton, ten miles from this city, with terrible violence yesterday afternoon, killing five persons and injuring many. The Lincoln paper mill was unroofed and badly wrecked, as was the power house of the acetylene gas works. Other prominent buildings unroofed or partly wrecked were the Orange hall, the public school, St. James church and the Presbyterian church. There were 40 pupils in the public school when it collapsed. The children were covered with piles of debris and many were badly injured. Frank Moffatt, one of the pupils, was dead when taken from the ruins. Mrs. John Bickey was killed just as she was about to enter the front door of her house, a flying piece of lumber striking her on the head. In St. Catharines the army of the local militia force was practically demolished. Falling chimneys crashed through the roof of the Collegiate institute, narrowly missing a company of students who were drilling. McHugh's cigar factory lost its roof; Packard's electric works were badly shaken up and one storage warehouse demolished. Ratcliffe's large icehouse on the banks of the Welland canal has completely disappeared. The St. Catharines house was badly wrecked.

THE DEADLY WORK OF A LIVE WIRE.
Malone, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Gordon Williams, of Saranac Lake, was instantly killed in the basement of his father's store by coming into contact with a live wire. His brother, Roy Williams, went to his assistance, followed by Bert Mumm and Will Johnson. Each in turn undertook to pull the others from the wire, but all were transfixed in deadly grasp. The father, hearing their cries, rushed into the cellar and by almost superhuman efforts succeeded in pulling three of the men from the wire. The current was quickly turned off, but his son was already dead. Roy Williams is badly burned, but will recover.

KATY WRECK IN INDIAN TERRITORY.
Denison, Tex., Sept. 27.—The sleeping car attached to No. 1 southbound Missouri, Kansas & Texas train jumped the track and turned over yesterday while going down a hill at Colbert, L. T. The injured are: Mrs. Dr. Rhea, Denison; Clem Burgett, Richmond, Tex.; J. J. Clifford, Torreon, Mex. None will die.

KILLED BY A PITCHED BALL.
Stroudsburg, Pa., Sept. 27.—During a game of baseball at Goldsboro station, a short distance above here, yesterday a pitched ball hit Charles Long, of Sterling. He got up to play after being struck, fell to the ground and rolled over dead.

A TORNADO IN NEW YORK.
Tonawanda, N. Y., Sept. 27.—A tornado struck this place shortly after six o'clock yesterday afternoon. Many buildings were unroofed, barns blown to pieces and fences and outhouses were wrecked. Several people were injured, but none fatally.

A BIG SAWMILL BURNED.
Sheboygan, Mich., Sept. 27.—Thompson Smith's sawmill, the largest in northern Michigan, has burned. The plant was valued at \$150,000; insured for \$60,000. The mill was located at Duncan City, a suburb of Sheboygan.

KICKED TO DEATH BY HIS HORSES.
Guthrie, Ok., Sept. 27.—John Kiether, aged 74, a prominent farmer living south of here, was kicked to death by his horses while putting them in the stable on returning from church.

WELL-KNOWN ACTRESS DEAD.

Fanny Davenport Passes Away at Her Summer Home at Duxbury, Mass., Aged 48—Sketch of Her Career.

Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 27.—Fanny Davenport (Mrs. Melbourne McDowell) died at her summer home, Melbourne hall, at 10:30 o'clock last night of enlargement of the heart.

Fanny Davenport (Mrs. Melbourne McDowell) was born in London April 10, 1850. Her father was Edward Loomis Davenport, known as one of the most famous actors of his day. Her mother was Fanny Elizabeth Vining, an actress. Fanny Davenport was educated in the public schools of Boston and made her first appearance at the Howard Athenaeum as the child in "Metamora." She played in a number of plays, then prominent, and attracted the attention of August Daly, who introduced her in New York at his Fifth Avenue theater in 1869. There she played Lady Gay Spanker in "London Assurance," Rosalind in "As You Like It," Nancy Sykes in "Oliver Twist," and Mabel Renfrew in "Pique," a play in which she won great success. She has made starring tours throughout the United States, frequently adding new parts to those already played. Then she presented from time to time some of the modern dramas of Dumas, and in 1883 began a series of Sardou's plays, which made her famous. "Fédora" was brought out, and in this and later productions she displayed her wonderful skill as a stage manager. Miss Davenport was twice married. Her first husband was Edward Price, a young stock actor, whom she engaged as the leading juvenile man in her company in the season of 1877-78. Late in the season of 1888-89 she married her leading man, Melbourne McDowell, younger than herself and an actor of ability.

THE BOLDEST OF ALL.

Latest Train Robbery Near Kansas City Surpasses All Previous Efforts in That Direction—Suspects Arrested.

Kansas City, Kan., Sept. 26.—Friday night's robbery of a Missouri Pacific train was the most sensational of the dozen or more train robberies which, in the last few years, have gained for Kansas City a reputation not altogether enviable. There have been other robberies, with enough of that reckless daring which made Jesse James a hero in this part of Missouri, to satisfy the most ardent reader of yellow-back novels. But the affair of Friday night for coal recklessness and audacious bravado easily distanced all its predecessors.

Seven men, all masked, participated in the robbery. There was none of the shouting, cursing and shooting which are the usual adjuncts of a train robbery. The men proceeded coolly and without undue haste, and as if each man knew his part and had fully rehearsed it. Only one shot was fired, that at the train porter, who persisted in sticking his head out of the window to ascertain what was going on. That one shot satisfied his curiosity.

The train robbed was the Wichita-Little Rock express, westbound. It halted at Belt junction for a grade crossing, and the robbers took possession. Forcing the train crew to enter one of the cars, and taking with them the express messenger, they ran the engine and combination baggage and express car down the track a mile or so. They had taken the precaution to smash the Frisco operator's instruments and send him to the train a prisoner. Thus the alarm could not be sent to the city.

In one particular, and one only, did the robbers overreach themselves. They used too much dynamite. Seven sticks were placed on the big through safe and the small way safe placed on top of that. The way safe has not yet been found, nor even a fragment. The big safe was torn asunder, the express car reduced to matchwood, nothing being left but the trucks, and express matter and baggage was hurled in a jumbled mass in every direction. Fragments were found a quarter of a mile away, and the explosion was heard plainly ten miles. If there was any value in that safe it is not likely the robbers got any of it, as what has since been found is not recognizable.

Three Suspects Arrested.
St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 26.—The police arrested three men last night who are believed to have been implicated in the robbery of the Missouri Pacific passenger train at the Belt line crossing, near Kansas City, last Friday night. The men gave their names as James Morgan, John Ryan and James McAlear. Suspicion was first attracted to them by Morgan and Ryan going from place to place and getting silver money changed into paper. They had over \$400 in silver in their possession and their evident object was to change this unwieldy amount into bills, which would be more easily carried. The police feel confident that they have caught the right men, the scorched money being taken as strong evidence of their guilt, while the fact that they were changing the silver money into paper so that it could more easily be handled is also looked upon with suspicion by the officers.

RECOGNIZES ONLY AMERICA.

Gen. Garcia Ignores the So-Called Provisional Government in Cuba and Says American Rule Is Supreme.

Santiago, Sept. 26.—Just before Gen. Garcia's official reception at the Club San Carlos he granted an interview in which he discussed with much animation the present situation. First of all was asked what he had to say regarding his resignation from the Cuban army and the dispute with Gen. Shafter leading up to it? He said:

I should like to clearly set out that I had no personal quarrel with Gen. Shafter. He had given me a distinct promise that the American and Cuban troops should enter the town together. That promise he has denied, but, nevertheless, it was so. I felt keenly the indignity and neglect of the Cuban troops, and still more strongly the fact that the Spanish officials still retained office in Santiago. I could no longer obey instructions to co-operate with the American army, and as this feeling was antagonistic to the orders I had received from the commander-in-chief I resigned my command, writing a letter to Gen. Shafter, which has been published.

I deny the legality of the actions of the present so-called provisional Cuban government. According to the constitution the government should be composed of a president, vice president, four secretaries and four sub-secretaries. The government to-day is composed of only two persons. They cannot form a quorum. Their acts are not legal.

I do not recognize any government on this island save that of the United States. From the moment the American troops landed on this soil but one government is represented in Cuba. There was a Cuban revolutionary army in arms against Spain, acting under orders of Gen. Gomez. The so-called provisional government we do not recognize.

Emperor Thought to Be Dead.
London, Sept. 26.—The Daily Telegraph's Hong Kong correspondent says: Although there is no positive confirmation, all the evidence tends to the conviction that the emperor is dead. A private dispatch says he died on September 21, directly he issued the edict giving the dowager the regency.

TO GARRISON CUBA.

It Is Thought That 25,000 Men Will Be Enough for the Purpose.

ILLNESS AMONG IMMUNE REGIMENTS

The Movement for the Evacuation of the Island Likely to Begin Toward the Latter Part of October and Concluded Soon After New Year Commences.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Commander Eaton, of the Resolute, has been given additional duty in connection with the American military commission at Havana. The exact need for this is not known at the navy department, the order having been made at the request of the commission, but it is supposed that Admiral Sampson wishes the officer to make an examination of the Spanish naval properties scattered among the various Cuban ports outside of Havana. The naval authorities are deeply concerned as to the disposition of this property to be made by the commission and, owing to its peculiar status, being not captured yet actually subject to the disposal of the commission, it is not easy for them to foresee the outcome of the commission's deliberations on this point.

Nothing has been heard from the commission itself since the cablegram relative to the Comal. The authorities here feel that, by consenting to the entry of the vessel with relief supplies, the Spanish officials in a large measure ridded the question of evacuation of the urgency that attached to it. So long as the Cubans, starving and naked, were denied the relief that might come from the United States government and the Red Cross, this was a powerful reason for insisting upon the immediate evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish government officials, in order that, taking possession ourselves, we might succor the distressed Cubans. Now, however, that our government is free to do this under existing conditions, there is not the same necessity for haste, and the war department will not be obliged to force American troops in numbers into Cuba in the very worst part of the season, so far as health conditions are concerned.

The daily reports that come to the department from Santiago make it apparent that even in the immune regiments, made up, as some of them are, of negroes, supposed to be almost exempt from attacks of climatic fevers, much sickness prevails, and it is only a fair assumption that the ordinary troops would suffer more were they now sent to Cuba. Therefore, while the American and Spanish commissioners at Havana are still seeking to reach an agreement as to the time to be allowed for evacuating the island, it may be said that the president expects that the result will be a compromise between the details mentioned on each side, and that the movement will begin toward the latter part of October and be concluded soon after New Year. This will accord very well with the plans of the war department, as it will enable it to avoid sending to Cuba any considerable number of soldiers until the healthful season is well under way.

It is the present purpose to make the replacement of the Spanish forces in detail, not sending over any large expedition, but establishing a garrison at one point after another, beginning probably at the western end of the island. The authorities have reached the conclusion, in view of the spirit shown by the Cubans, as reported to it, that it will not be necessary to have nearly so large a force to garrison the island as was at first anticipated and it is thought now that no more than 25,000 men will be required.

WORD FROM GEN. BROOKE.

He Advises the War Department of the Sick in Porto Rico—Regarding the Dispatch of More Troops.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The following cable has been received at the war department from Gen. Brooke at Ponce, Porto Rico:

Cable regarding sickness and want of rations received. That there are sick is a fact. A small proportion are bad cases, but there has been no want of food. The last report gives total of sick 2,900. Four hundred typhoid and 495 malarial fever; 397 diarrhoea; other diseases 1,314. Percentage 21. Think return of regiments now here would not be advisable, as others coming would have to go through same acclimating conditions. Would advise that certain sick be sent home whose recovery would doubtless be quickened. If regiments are sent to take the place of those now here, special attention should be given to those under good discipline and having full quota of officers. By this means men may be controlled and sanitary precautions enforced in the small detachments which necessarily must be made.

Cruiser Buffalo Ordered West.

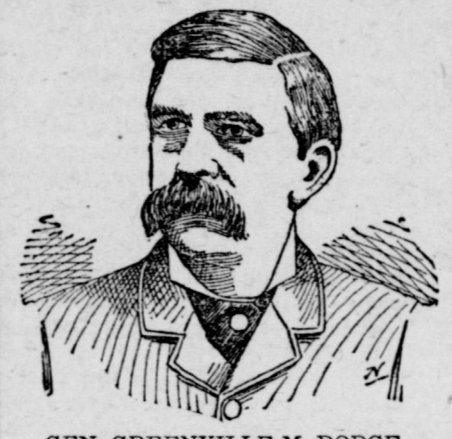
Washington, Sept. 27.—The navy department has decided to send the cruiser Buffalo, now at New York, to the Pacific station. She will probably go to Honolulu, and in the event that she is needed to reinforce Dewey's fleet, she can receive orders at that place by dispatch boat.

Decides for Revision of the Dreyfus Trial.
Paris, Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the cabinet this morning, all the ministers being present, a decision was taken in favor of a revision of the trial of former Capt. Dreyfus, and the documents in the case will be sent to the court of cassation.

WAR INQUIRY BEGUN.

Commission Appointed by the President Organized by Electing Gen. Dodge President—McKinley's Address.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the administration of the war department in relation to its conduct of the Hispano-American war will begin its labors formally to-day. The commission effected an organization Saturday by electing Gen. Granville M. Dodge, president; Mr. Richard Weightman, secretary, and Maj. Stephen C. Mills, of the regular army, recorder. The president is understood to be thoroughly pleased with the personnel of the commission. It was his effort



GEN. GREENVILLE M. DODGE.

To secure as members of the commission men of the highest character and standing, in whose opinions and judgment the country would have all confidence. He desired, also, to have represented on the board all phases of public and political feeling, every section of the country and all classes of business, professional, commercial and military. The men whom he has appointed are possessed of wide and varied experience, many of them having served with distinguished honor to themselves either in the union or confederate armies.

In addressing the commission, the president said, among other things: "Gentlemen: Before suggesting the matters which shall come before you for investigation, I desire to express my appreciation to each of you for your willingness to accept the patriotic service to which you have been invited. You are to perform one of the highest public duties that can fall to a citizen, and your unselfishness in undertaking it makes me profoundly grateful. There has been in many quarters severe criticism of the conduct of the war with Spain. Charges of criminal neglect of the soldiers in camp and field and hospital and in transports have been so persistent that, whether true or false, they have made a deep impression upon the country. It is my earnest desire that you shall thoroughly investigate these charges and make the fullest examination of the administration of the war department in all of its branches, with the view to establishing the truth or falsity of these accusations."

I put upon you no limit to the scope of your investigation. Of all departments connected with the army I invite the closest scrutiny and examination, and shall afford every facility for the most searching inquiry. The records of the war department and the assistance of its officers shall be subjected to your call. I cannot impress upon you too strongly my wish that your investigation shall be so thorough that you shall be able to point out the responsibility for any failure or fault by reason of neglect, incompetency or maladministration upon the officers and bureaus responsible therefor—if it be found that the evils complained of have existed. The people of the country are entitled to know whether or not the citizens who so promptly responded to the call of duty have been neglected or misused or maltreated by the government to which they so willingly sacrificed. If there have been wrongs committed, the wrongdoers must not escape conviction and punishment.

The names of the commissioners are: Maj. Gen. Granville M. Dodge, of Iowa; Col. J. A. Sexton, of Illinois; Capt. H. P. Howell, of Georgia; Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, chief of engineers of the United States army; Hon. Charles Denby, of Indiana, late minister to China; ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury, of Vermont; ex-Gov. James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania; Maj. Gen. H. McEl. McCook, of the army (retired), and Dr. Phineas S. Conner, of Cincinnati, who served as a surgeon in the United States army during the civil war.

OBJECT TO TAX LEVY.

The Filipino Congress Strikes a Serious Snag in Trying to Raise Money to Maintain the Government.

Manila, Sept. 26.—The Filipino congress is engaged in the consideration of the question of raising funds to defray expenses of the maintenance of the army, pending a decision by the Paris conference. Hitherto the army of the Filipinos has been chiefly supported by public subscription, but now the native government contemplates the imposition of various taxes. The inhabitants of the northern provinces, especially of Pampang and Ilocos, flatly refuse to pay land or poll taxes, because it was the popular impression that the revolutionists would abolish taxation entirely. The natives of Pampang and Pangasinan, the two richest agricultural provinces of the island, and those of Ilocos and Zambales, who are the sturdiest mountaineers, distrust the Tagals and insist upon the establishment of an American protectorate.

China's Destruction Predicted.

London, Sept. 25.—The British authorities fear the worst at Peking and are ready to admit that the advantage gained by the dismissal of Li Hung Chang is more than lost. The consensus of opinion is that the destruction of the Chinese empire is at hand. The news of the spread of the anti-dynastic revolution strengthens the belief that the collapse will be accompanied by violence. It is useless to speculate on what will become of the ruins.

ALGER AT JACKSONVILLE.

The War Secretary Visits Camp Cuba Libre Under Gen. Lee—Surgeon General Sternberg Makes a Statement.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 26.—Secretary Alger and party, consisting of Gen. Sternberg, surgeon general; Gen. Ludington, quartermaster general, and others, spent yesterday in Jacksonville visiting the camp of the Seventh army corps. The distinguished party was met at the station by Gen. Lee and a committee of citizens. Gen. Alger proceeded at once to the camp of the First division and during the day inspected the three division hospitals, going through every ward. He shook hands and spoke encouraging words to the sick men and in one instance a discharge was asked for by a sick man. His name was taken and the secretary said that it would be attended to. The regiments of the three divisions were reviewed, that of the Third division being after dark with the light of the moon hid behind a hazy sky. At the conclusion of his labors Secretary Alger said in response to a question: "I am highly delighted with all I have seen and am very agreeably surprised at the conditions that I find existing in Camp Cuba Libre." As Jacksonville has been considered to have the best and healthiest camp in the country, his statement means much.

Surgeon General Sternberg, in an interview, said that he did not think he should be held responsible for the mistakes of all the officers under him and yet he had been criticised for all that had happened. He said that every requisition that had come to his office and that he did not know of but one item that had been cut from a requisition and that was for chewing gum. His department had been ready to meet every demand, and if the supplies wanted had not been asked for, it was not his fault.

FOR A LAFAYETTE DAY.

Commissioner Peck Wants Governors of States to Set Aside October 19 in the Public Schools of the Land.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Dispatches to the governors of all the states in the union, asking them to make public proclamation setting aside October 19 as Lafayette day, were sent out from the Paris exposition office Saturday. The telegrams were alike and were repetitions of a cablegram received from Commissioner General Peck: The following is a copy of the request sent to each of the governors:

To the Governor:
United States Embassy, Paris, France, Sept. 23.—It being proposed to signalize the participation of the United States in the Paris exposition of 1900 by the erection in Paris, in the name of the youth of the United States, a monument to Gen. Lafayette, the same to be unveiled and dedicated July 4, United States day at the exposition; and it being proposed that the means necessary for the building of such a memorial shall be secured by popular contributions from the people of America, through the agency of the schools and colleges of the United States; and to the end that the benefits of this work may fall largely to our children and young people, in the attraction of their minds to a study of the great historic characters and events of the early days of our republic, I urgently request that you publicly designate, by official proclamation, if possible, October 19 as "Lafayette day" in the schools of your state—public and parochial—when a portion of the day be devoted to exercises appropriate to the occasion and the story of our struggle for liberty; told anew to our children. FRANKLIN W. PECK, Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition.

AGUINALDO AGAIN.

The Insurgent Leader, Through Consul Wildman, Sends a Special Message to President McKinley.

Hong Kong, Sept. 26.—Aguinaldo sends a special message to the American president, congress and people, which is the most significant public statement he has made. To Consul Wildman he addresses a note which breathes admiration and gratitude to America and says, among other things: "Please inform the president, congress and people that we are true friends to the Americans, and trust them to save us from Spanish misrule. The allegations of intended treachery towards the Americans are unfounded and unjust. We feared to allow Spain to retain control of the islands. The only reason for our slow evacuation of positions in Manila is because we were fearful Spain might yet occupy the same. The articles of capitulation say the Americans are to return the arms of the Spaniards when either force leaves, hence we must be prepared to fight 13,000 armed Spaniards, which soon could be reinforced. If Spain is allowed to remain we shall fight to the bitter end. Previous rebellions or war with Cuba are nothing in comparison. The Americans came, destroyed the Spanish power, and allowed me to return, for which I am duly grateful, as it enabled me to reorganize the revolution, until the revolt became general. They should not now desert us. They interfered in Cuba for humanity's sake. For the same reason they cannot return these islands to Spain. The Americans and the Filipinos have been and will be friends to the revolution. A perfect understanding with the government of the islands if Spain is allowed no voice."

WAR HEROES PROMOTED.

A Number of Regular Army Men Who Fought at Santiago and Porto Rico Made Brigadier Generals.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The president has appointed the following named officers:
To be brigadier generals of volunteers (for services in Santiago campaign): Lieut. Col. Charles D. Vile, first cavalry; Col. William M. Wherry, sixteenth infantry; Col. John H. Page, third infantry; Lieut. Col. G. S. Carpenter, seventh infantry; Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson, twenty-second infantry; Lieut. Col. A. S. Daggett, twenty-fifth infantry; Lieut. Col. C. F. Humphrey, quartermaster's department; Col. J. F. Weston, subsistence department. To be brigadier general of volunteers (for services in Porto Rico): Col. Willis G. Halliday, sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers.

THREE ISLANDS IN RUINS.

Early Stories of the Awful Destruction Wrought by West Indian Hurricanes Made More Dreadful by Later News.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 24.—Mail advices brought melancholy relief to the suspense regarding the full extent of the hurricane disaster at the islands of St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Barbados, showing that the first accounts were not exaggerated. At St. Vincent about 300 lives have been lost, not counting the loss of life suffered through the destruction of shipping. The coast is strewn with wrecks of vessels, many of which were from Barbados. At the capital, Kingston, fully 200 houses were demolished, while the suburbs, Coxheath and Monte Bello, were obliterated. Cloudbursts from the mountains swept much of the ruins into the sea, as well as several dead and injured persons. The following towns and villages were destroyed: Rose Placé, Grand Sable, Arnosvale, Mount Pleasant, Argyle, Wallilab, Parrorallo, Layan and Buccament, and the second city, Georgetown, was considerably damaged.

The hurricane struck the island of Barbados on the night of the 10th, completely wrecking that flat, exposed island, and sweeping away 10,000 houses, while damaging thousands more. It left three-quarters of the inhabitants homeless. Over 100 people were killed. The total estimated damage, besides the loss from the cane crop and provisions, is about \$1,500,000 at Barbados.

ANOTHER GERMAN "PLOT."

San Francisco Paper Prints a Story About the Kaiser's Intentions Regarding the Philippines.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The Post prints an article in which it makes known the plans of the Germans in regard to the disposition of the Philippines. The details of this plot on the part of the government are furnished by a gentleman high in the opinion of government officials of both this country and Germany. The same gentleman now states that the German emperor is endeavoring to embitter the followers of Aguinaldo against the Americans, and that he has officers in their ranks secretly drilling them. The gentleman in question says that this has been going on for years and prior to the interference of the United States in Philippine affairs, almost every German vessel that landed there carried one or more officers in disguise and stacks of arms and ammunition for the insurgents. The Post's informant has just received a letter from an authoritative source in Hamburg, giving the details of Germany's future plan in regard to these islands. The plan is as follows: Germany will send numerous trading vessels to the islands and will arm 150,000 Filipinos, beside furnishing Krupp guns and artillery for field use. The islanders are to be thoroughly drilled by German officers, and by February Senor Aguinaldo will be prepared to make an onslaught on the American forces.

FAVOR MORE PENSIONS.

Mexican War Veterans, in Session at Louisville, Indorse a Report Suggesting a More Liberal Policy.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 24.—The National Mexican War Veterans' association passed resolutions advising the retention of the Philippines, the establishment of a republican form of government in Cuba and the building of the Nicaragua canal by the government. The pension committee submitted a report stating that in view of the great extension of territory and untold added wealth derived by the United States as a result of the Mexican war, the veterans feel that it would be but common justice for the government to place every surviving soldier and his widow on the pension rolls at the rate of \$1 per day during the remainder of their life. The report was unanimously adopted.

NO FURTHER DELAY.

Washington Authorities Send a Peremptory Message to Cuba Ordering That Evacuation Must Begin at Once.

Washington, Sept. 24.—A very peremptory message of instruction has been sent to the Cuban military commission and by them made the basis of a note to the Spanish commissioners. The authorities in Washington will not make public the terms of the note, but its general tenor is that the United States will not be satisfied with any further delay in the evacuation of Cuba. It is to the effect that the terms of the protocol called for the immediate evacuation of Cuba and that Spanish sovereignty must be relinquished. The American commissioners have been informed that the evacuation of Cuba cannot be delayed.

Adj. Gen. Corbin on Cuban Plans.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Adj. Gen. Corbin said last night that, while definite plans for garrisoning Cuba had not yet been perfected, it is probable that both the Third corps, under command of Maj. Gen. Wade, and the Seventh corps, under command of Maj. Gen. Lee, will be ordered to the island. This will make Gen. Wade the commander of the forces in Cuba, he being the senior major general.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

FLAG OF DELIVERANCE.

To the hills in the sunrise track
Of a nation born to be free,
Where the looms of the Merrimac
Enrich the fleets of the sea.

THE WOMAN'S WORK

By IRVING BACHELLER.

MY LIFE had been full of work and
worry. On leaving college I had
planned to do many things that I
had never done. I was to travel, I was to
read and study, I was to wish and have

tom. The potatoes were also crumbling
on the verge of dissolution. I made
things move so quickly then that I
scalded my hand with hot steam. I
lost my temper for a moment and flung
the empty potato kettle into the air.

WORN-OUT MATERIAL.
Republicans Are Again Employing
Old Methods in This Year's
Campaign.

AN EQUITABLE RATIO.
Bimetallists Favor the Coinage of
More Money to Help Trade
and Industry.

Good Blood
Makes Health
And Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood.
That is why it cures so many diseases
and makes so many people feel better than
ever before.

Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla, including text and an illustration of a woman.

Comments of the Press.
Republican newspapers are figuring
what the republican majority
will be in the next senate.

Glut in the Treasury.
Three hundred millions of dollars
are now locked up in the treasury.

United Democracy.
The Party Still Stands by the
Declarations Made in the
Struggle of 1896.

Have the Doctors Failed?
Are you sick and discouraged?
Are you suffering from chronic
diseases?

Advertisement for Dr. Allen's Ulcerine Salve, including text and an illustration of a person.

Advertisement for Dr. Allen's Ulcerine Salve, including text and an illustration of a person.

'POSSUM TALKS

How Mrs. White's Ingenuity Got the Best of the Five Gordons.

By M. QUAD. Copyright, 1898.

As Zeb White, the 'possum hunter of Tennessee, sat smoking with me on the doorstep one summer evening, I asked him if he had ever been mixed up in a feud, and he smiled grimly and replied:

"Do yo' member that we met the Gordons over at the Co'ners last week when we went fur co'n-meal?"

"Yes."

"Thar' was five of 'em."

"Yes."

"And they was as friendly as brothers."

"They were."

"Well, they wasn't that way 'bout three years ago, and thar's a story in it. I'd knowed 'em fur a right smart while, but had never had any truck with 'em, when the old man come ridin' up yere one day on his mawl and says:

"Hello, Zeb White, but I want to go down to Bristol, and my mawl has dun gone lame. Mebbe yo'd lend me yo'rs."

"Of co'se I told him I would, and he hitted his critter to a tree and rode away on mine. When he come back he was powerful anxious fur a swap. His critter had ringbones and mine had spavins, and neither one of 'em was worth over \$15. The Gordons was put down fur a hot-headed, quarrelsome lot, and I was rather skeery of the old man. I hung off and hung off, but he said so much that I finally made a swap with him. I got his critter and three dollars in cash fur mine. I knowed all about the spavins, and I knowed all about the ringbones, but both of us was satisfied. He was as pleasant as could be when he rode away, and I was thinkin' folks had belied him, when my ole woman speaks up and says:

"Zeb White, thar's goin' to be trouble over this dicker as suah's yo' bo'n'."

"Fur why?"

"Kase ole man Gordon has got fo' boys, and they'll pint out them spavins

"As how?" says I.
"As to shootin' back. Just keep quiet and I'll give 'em a surprise party. If yo' go to shootin' they'll take cover behind the trees and won't come nigh the house, but if yo' keep still they'll come bustin' at the door bimeby. I want to let them cats have a whirl at 'em."

"It was powerful hard for me not to shoot back, sah," said Zeb, as his eyes glistened at the recollection of the battle, "but I held on to myself. Them Gordons figgered that I would open the doah and make a target of myself, and they was ready to fill me full o' lead. They kept yellin' and shootin' fur about ten minits, and then they changed the programme. They ain't no cowards, the Gordons. The old man come out from behind his tree and walked up to within ten feet of the doah, and as he stood thar, the fairest kind of a mark, he calls to me:

"Zeb White, yo' traded me off an ole mawl with spavins from his ears to his heels, and I've come fur satisfaction. The Gordons are all yere, but they ain't goin' to mix in. It's a furse between us two. Show yo'rself to be a man and come out and fight me. If yo' don't do it yo're the biggest coward on the Cumberland mountings."

"Dawg-gone me!" exclaimed the old man, as he rose up and moved about, "but I couldn't stand that and live. I was fur openin' the door and makin' a fair fout of it, but the old woman hung on to my legs and coaxed me to wait a minit longer. She wanted all them Gordons in a bunch, and she knowed the rest would soon come forward. So they did. If they had bin cowards they wouldn't hev done that. Why, even a child could hev shot 'em down. As they hadn't heard anything from me they was puzzled, and presently they got a log to bust the door in. Then the old woman whispers to me to fire over their heads and yell, and as I did so she works her plan. She had led a string from the henhouse doah threw the winder, and as she pulls on the string them wildcats flew out. Lawd save yo', sah, but yo' orter seen the row!"

"Did the cats go for the Gordons?" I asked.

"The red-hottest sort, sah. They was hungry and thirsty and mad, and they didn't hev to make but two jumps to

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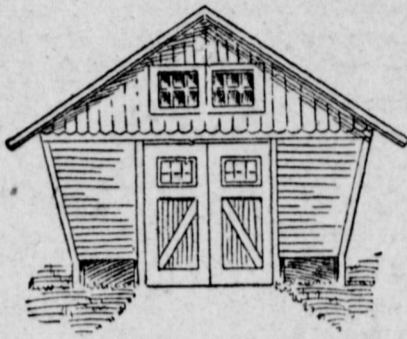


IMPROVED CORN HOUSE.

It Is Inaccessible to Rats and Mice Because There Is No Hiding Places Under It.

I notice that many farmers suffer a great waste from vermin in the corn-crib, and frequently it is very serious. Rats are especially a great enemy in this respect. Unless the cornhouse is so made that there are no hiding places, it is impossible to dislodge the rats from their retreat.

The cornhouse, shown in end view, is made so it is inaccessible to rats or mice, and there are no hiding places beneath it. It is elevated three feet above the ground on firmly set stone posts, neatly dressed. The cribs may be made from six to eight feet wide and of any desired length. For 4,000 bushels of corn in the ear, the building should be



AN IDEAL CORN HOUSE.

40 feet long with cribs eight feet wide and 12 feet high. In building this, one should use six by eight timber for sills and two by eight joist.

The floor is made of two by three, laid one-half inch apart so as to admit the free circulation of air among the corn. The studding should be two by six, set three feet on centers, with two by four girts notched into the studding. The ends of this building are sided with one-eighth-inch matched drop siding put on horizontally, except the gable, which is put on vertically with the ends notched as shown in cut. The sides are covered with one by three-inch strips set one-half inch apart, and are put on vertically. The space between the cribs is 12 feet wide, and is closed inside from the bottom of the cribs to the ground, forming an inside shed which is not accessible to any farm animals. This inner shed is closed by rolling doors at each end. The cribs are boarded up inside the shed with three-inch strips, placed horizontally, one-half inch apart, to admit air, and by opening the doors free circulation of air can be obtained in fine weather.

Above the shed it is floored over, forming an apartment 12 feet wide by 40 feet long for storage of corn. A trap-door may be made in this floor to hand up corn from below. The shed between the cribs will make a splendid storehouse for implements. As many doors may be made in the cribs as desired.—Charles H. Hickox, in Ohio Farmer.

BUILDING A CISTERN.

Why Cheap Methods of Construction Should in No Circumstances Be Employed.

When making a cistern the same rules as to doing the work in the best possible manner apply as when building a house. If expenditure cannot be afforded to make a large reservoir, without cheapening the work, make it small and perfect. There are, of course, some methods of construction cheaper than others, and the cheaper as good as the more expensive, so far as utility is concerned, the extra outlay being for surface appearance. There may be cases where they have stood well made in this way, but it is risky. Build up good brick walls, well cemented, and use a stone cap and then you have a certainty. When the size for the cistern has been determined upon, take a stick—a strip of board—and bore two holes through it as far apart as half the circumference of the place to be dug, then through these holes drive pins a few inches long, and use this as a sweep for marking the circle upon the surface. Dig down, making the sides as smooth and true as possible. If the cistern is to be dug shaped, begin to draw in when half the desired depth has been reached. A flat stone should be put in the bottom, if convenient to do so, with a basin dug out of the center; then the brick wall, commenced at the margin of the basin. Do not use soft bricks. Sooner or later they will sink down from moisture absorbed from the soil, and make the cement on the water surface insecure. Use arch brick, at least those that are made from good clay and well baked. One can readily tell by the looks or testing with a hammer whether fit for use in a cistern or not. After laying the bricks in good cement, the wall should be coated with plaster, made as follows: Clear, sharp sand, well screened, two parts, and water, cement, one part.—Western Plowman.

Dust for Poultry Houses.

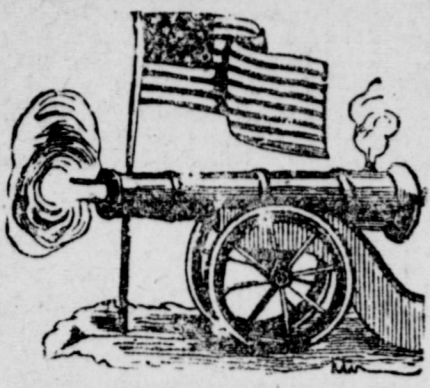
Now is the time to collect a few barrels of dry earth, road dust, fine, dry dirt from the cornfield or potato patch, or anywhere that is most convenient. This is handy to have in the fall and winter for sprinkling under roosts and on the floor of the poultry house. It absorbs ammonia, keeps down smells and keeps things in good shape generally. It will pay to attend to this now, when it can be done so easily. It costs nothing and is a real advantage to have for use in winter.—I. Graber, in Agricultural Epitome.

WINTERING THE BEES.

Unless It Is Done Successfully the Apiarist Cannot Make the Business Pay.

At an Indiana convention some years ago L. R. Jackson said: "I have made wintering of bees a special study, knowing that unless we can be more successful in wintering we can never make beekeeping a profitable business. Several things are essential to safe wintering, and preparations should begin early in the season. One of the most essential things is plenty of good honey as free from pollen as possible. Honey contains sugar in two forms, cane and grape sugar. Cane sugar is the most easily digested. Clover honey contains more cane sugar than the fall honey, and should be used for winter store. I always have frames in the upper story filled with clover honey for winter. These frames are set away until I pack my bees for winter. All preparations for winter should be made by the last of October. Bees should always be kept perfectly dry. Ice should never be found inside the hive. Bees should be kept from rearing broods in the winter. Much of the dysentery and nearly all the spring dwindling is caused by too early brood rearing. At least two old bees are lost for every young bee reared during the winter. I prefer wintering in a single wall hive on the summer stands. I know that a

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



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JOHN W. LEEDY.
 Lieutenant Governor,
A. M. HARVEY.
 Associate Justice,
A. N. ALLEN.
 Secretary of State,
W. E. BUSH.
 Auditor of State,
W. H. MORRIS.
 State Treasurer,
D. H. HEFFLEBOWER.
 Attorney General,
L. C. BOYLE.
 Superintendent Public Instruction,
WILLIAM STRYKER.
 Congressman at Large,
J. D. BOTKIN.
 For Congressman 4th District,
H. S. MARTIN.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative, 55th Dist.,
S. F. JONES.
 For County Attorney,
J. T. BUTLER.
 For District Court Clerk,
W. C. HARVEY.
 For Probate Judge,
MATT. McDONALD.
 For County Superintendent,
MRS. S. P. GRISHAM.
 For County Commissioner, 3rd Dist.,
C. F. LALOGE.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We, the Democrats of Kansas, in state convention assembled, pledge our allegiance to the principles of the renewed Democracy which found expression in the Democratic national platform of 1896. We stand today for every principle therein enunciated, and especially for the freedom of the people from the shackles of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations. We take special pleasure in recording our appreciation and endorsement of the splendid campaign waged in behalf of the people's rights by their intrepid champion, who stands in merit and esteem with the historic leaders of democracy, William J. Bryan.

Second.—We are against the McKinley and Dingley system of taxation for the expenses of the government. It is wrong in principle, being a tax on consumption instead of on property, and a breeder of trusts and monopolies, and it is disastrous in practice, as the present \$60,000,000 deficit illustrates, and we renew our protest against it and insist upon federal taxation being levied in such a manner as will reach the income and property of the rich and corporations, and thus to some degree exempt the necessities of the common people. We wage no war upon the rich, but insist that the rich and poor alike must stand in equal rights before the law, and that unjust privileges and the aggression of wealth upon the rights of man must cease. We therefore favor an amendment to the constitution of the United States if the same be necessary, such as will authorize congress to levy direct taxes upon incomes, corporations, estates and all forms of aggregate wealth.

Third.—We are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war with Spain, and see that not only the passing of Cuba from despotism to freedom, but for ourselves a more advanced place among the nations of the world and a broader commercial horizon. The American navy should be greatly enlarged, and in its wake our merchant marine and our tariff laws should open the world's markets to American buyers and sellers; and rights should be reserved in all our treaties during the war to facilitate and protect such extended commercial interests; but with no view to territorial aggrandizement, and the establishment of a colonial policy for this government. We congratulate our state that she was the first to respond to the president's call with her full quota of volunteers, and assure our Kansas soldiers that in this righteous battle for human rights they will be followed by the march, the bivouac and the battlefield by the hopes and prayers of their fellow citizens at home.

Fourth.—We are in favor of the re-establishment of the prohibition amendment to the state constitution to a vote of the electors of the state. When it was adopted it failed to receive the support of a majority of our voters, and since it has been in operation there has been no time when it commanded the respect or support of a majority of our people and today it is not enforced throughout the state, and we are in favor of its repeal and the substitution of a license system under local option and strict regulations, one-half the money derived therefrom to be expended on the public county roads; or in lieu of such prohibition of said amendment, we favor a constitutional convention.

Fifth.—We denounce the metropolitan police law as undemocratic and un-American, and contrary to the principles upon which our government is founded. We demand its repeal believing that home rule should prevail in local affairs.

Sixth.—We commend the course of Senator W. A. Harris in preventing the loss of millions of dollars to the people through the machinations of Wall Street operators interested in the purchase of the Union Pacific railroad; and we commend him and those Kansas congressmen who voted against the issuance of further interest-bearing bonds at this time, holding that such issue is only a device to cover up and tide over deficiencies in revenue produced by the Dingley law and to, in some degree, palliate the business prostration due to the gold standard, and to perpetuate the national banking system; and we protest against bonding this nation for such purposes.

Seventh.—We heartily endorse the present state administration, elected by democratic votes, in its successful efforts looking to substantial retrenchment and economy in the many meritorious laws the last legislature passed, and which have been faithfully and conscientiously enforced by our state officials, the effect of which has been the saving of thousands of dollars to our citizens and taxpayers. We would especially commend and endorse the stock yards legislation and its vigorous enforcement, which effects a direct saving to the people of Kansas of \$200,000 annually; also the annual saving to the people of not less than \$50,000 each year; also the vigorous enforcement of our insurance laws which has resulted in a large increase to the people of not less than \$50,000; also the vigorous enforcement of our insolvent and widest insurance companies and the prompt adjustment and payment of honest and just claims. These are only a few of the many measures and acts of the present state administration that can be pointed to and approved. We especially congratulate the state administration upon the total endorsement it received from the republican party in its state convention at Hutchinson on June 5, 1898, where it failed to see or find a single act of the administration to condemn or criticize.

The first portraits taken of Mary E. Wilkins which she had ever liked will be printed in the October Ladies' Home Journal. There will be nine of them, and they will show the famous New England story-teller at home and with her friends around her.

In summing up an editorial, a short time ago, the Iola Democrat says: "Who is Boyle fighting, the people or corporations? Who is Webb McNall fighting, the people or the insurance companies? Who is Stryker fighting, the people or the school book trusts? Who is Leedy standing by, the trusts and corporations or the gentlemen who are fighting them? These are nuts which our Republican friends are respectfully asked to crack."

McClure's Magazine for October will contain an account of "The Fight for Santiago," written by Stephen Bonsal. Mr. Bonsal was the special representative of McClure's in the field during the war, and was all through the fighting before Santiago. Moreover, he is a recognized authority on the Cubans and all Cuban affairs. His paper will be illustrated largely from photographs taken by himself and from drawings by W. J. Glackens, the special artist of McClure's with the army of invasion.

THE CORN CROP IN KANSAS.

Kansas has raised this year the smallest corn crop, with four exceptions, in seventeen years, and the average yield per acre is the smallest, with three exceptions, in twenty-one years. At the same time the reports of the State Board of Agriculture show that the number of cattle and hogs in the state is the largest on record. These two statements, taken together, indicate that the state will have practically no surplus corn to ship to market. Nearly every bushel raised will be needed at home to feed stock. There is a great abundance of rough feed in the state. Fodder is unusually plentiful and the fall pastures, as a result of recent heavy rains, will afford an unusual amount of sustenance to stock.

The farmers of Kansas have learned, in recent years, to economize in feeding, and to save all they produce that can be used for rough feeding, and in consequence of this a partial failure of the corn crop is not so much of a disaster as it used to be. The state will be able to take care of its immense live stock interests, notwithstanding the comparatively small corn crop, which in spite of the partial failure, is still larger than that of all the other states, excepting four. There are many localities in Kansas where the number of cattle on feed will have to be reduced on account of the scarcity of corn, but stock from such districts will be shifted over into counties which have produced good crops, and the live stock industry of the state as a whole will not suffer materially.

The increase in the number of cattle and hogs during the past year was greater than in any preceding year. The business of raising and fattening cattle and hogs has been making a marvelous growth, and it has returned such a great aggregate of profit to the farmers that every possible effort will be made this year to maintain its progress.

In every former year when there has been as serious a crop failure over a large area as has occurred this year, thousands of farmers have been compelled to sacrifice their stock. It has been thrown on the market in such numbers that prices have been forced down and serious losses have resulted. But there have been no such consequences attending this year's partial crop failure. Feeding and stock cattle are almost as high now as at any time. Though a good many farmers have found it necessary to curtail their feeding operations, the demand for good stock and feeding cattle has been sufficient to take all that were offered without any important decline in values.

The steadiness of the cattle market in the face of the poor corn crop is one of the many indications of the excellent financial

condition of the Kansas farmers, and it is evidence, also, of the progress they have made in saving and utilizing feeding stuffs which not very long ago, were little used. Thousands of farmers now raise alfalfa or Kaffir corn in addition to their regular crop of maize, and when the latter crop is a failure, they have something to fall back on to carry their stock through the year. On this account, and because they are more saving of all rough feed, a corn crop failure no longer makes the hard times for the Kansas farmer that it once did.

DINGLEY PROSPERITY.

Dingley is saying nothing in defence of his tariff bill just at present. Republicans are not boasting about the high price of wheat this year. They have no famine in India, no short crops abroad, no big corners in America to boom the great cereal.

But Mark Hanna's coal mine manager is talking very indiscreetly and will doubtless receive a hint from the boss to cease his ill-timed comments.

In discussing the outlook for mining this employe of the great advocate of "honest" money says: "In the early part of next year we will have one of the greatest coal strikes this country has ever seen. All indications are that the strike will last many months."

Of course, those coal miners who work for Hanna were cajoled and coerced into voting for McKinley in 1896. They were told the fairy story of "McKinley prosperity" and warned if they voted for Bryan their jobs would be forfeited.

Now there is a great strike in prospect.

West Virginia coal miners are working for the lowest wages ever paid them and the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania are on the verge of starvation.

In the state of Illinois negroes are imported to take the place of white men in the mines, with the result of degrading labor and reducing wages.

It looks as though the troubles of last year might break out again in a worse form, and then wage earners may expect the revival of the injunction and the crack of the Winchester.

In the meantime there is nearly \$300,000,000 in the United States treasury doing nobody any good and withheld from circulation. Truly the Dingley bill orators have little cause to boast these days.—Chicago Dispatch.

HOW TO SLEEP AND EAT HYGIENICALLY.

In connection with all physical culture work there are two vital points to be considered, the manner of sleeping and eating. Never sleep in any garment that has been worn in the day-time. To sleep well, undress completely and put on some garment that has been well aired since the previous night. Insist upon ventilation of some sort in the sleeping room. If susceptible to draughts place a screen between the bed and window. A room at a temperature of sixty-five degrees with a circulation of fresh air is a most healthful arrangement.

All meals should be taken regularly. If the dinner is preferred at noon, then always have it at noon, or else invariably at night. Irregularity at meal-times is bound to result in indigestion sooner or later. Avoid rich pastries, confectionery and all stimulants.—From "Physical Culture for Busy Women," in Demorest's Magazine for October.

THAT'S NOT ALL, EITHER.

Banks in Iowa have been accumulating deposits at the rate of over a million a month for the past year. This is an illustration of how the people of a state can manage to worry along even though deprived of the fostering stimulus of sixteen to one.—Syndicate item in Republican papers.

Yes, and if "prosperity" was such a howling reality these "millions per month for the past year" would not be lying idle in the banks but would go out seeking investment in the natural channels of trade. See?—Newton Journal.

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 Whalo Bay Districts of Alaska.

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NOW IS THE TIME!

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 Agents wanted everywhere to sell our stock.

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.

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McCLURE'S MAGAZINE FOR THE COMING YEAR

Some Notable Features

CHAS. A. DANA'S REMINISCENCES
 These reminiscences contain more unpublished war history than any other book except the Government publications. Mr. Dana was intimately associated with Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, Sherman, and the other great men of the Civil War. He had the confidence of the President and his great War Secretary, and he was sent on many private missions to make important investigations in the army. Lincoln called him "The Eyes of the Government at the Front." Everywhere through these memoirs are bits of Secret History and Fresh Recollections of Great Men. These Reminiscences will which now contains over 5000 negatives of almost priceless value.

RUDYARD KIPLING STORIES & POEMS
 "Bartley of Hottentot," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." In splendid invention, in characters, in dramatic situations, it is the noblest and most stirring novel that Anthony Hope has ever written.

ANTHONY HOPE'S NEW ZENDA NOVEL
 Rudyard Kipling, Robert Barr, William White, Ian Maclaren, Octave Thanet, Stephen Crane, and many others, the best story writers in the world, will contribute to McCLURE'S during the coming year.

EDISON'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT
 Edison's Wonderful Invention. The result of eight years' constant labor. Mountains ground to dust and the iron ore extracted by magnetism. The Fastest Ship. An article by the inventor and constructor of the "Turbine," a vessel that can make the speed of an express train. Making a Great Telescope, by the most competent authority living. Lord Kelvin, a character sketch and substance of a conversation with this eminent scientist on unsolved problems of science.

THE RAILROAD MAN'S LIFE
 Drawn from fifteen years' personal experience as brakeman, fireman and engineer, by Herbert H. Hamilton. It is a narrative of work, adventure, hazards, accidents and escapes, and is as vivid and dramatic as a piece of fiction.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE
 The account of this terrible fight written down by Hamlin Garland as it came from the lips of *The Moon*, an old Indian Chief who was a participant in it.

MARK TWAIN
 Mark Twain contributes an article in his old manner, describing his voyage from India to South Africa. The illustrations are by A. B. Frost and Peter Newell, and are as droll and humorous as the article itself.

ADVENTURE
 Andre's His Balloon and his Expedition, from materials furnished by the brother of Mr. Strinberg, Andre's companion. *Sven Hedin in Umanjland Asia*, a story of remarkable adventure and endurance. *Lander in Tibet*. His own story. He was captured, tortured and finally escaped to India. *Jackson in the Far North*. The famous explorer writes of the years he lived in regions far north of the boundaries of human habitation.

NANSEN
 The great Arctic explorer has written an article on the possibilities of reaching the North Pole; on the methods that the next expedition should adopt, and the important scientific knowledge to be gained by an expedition; concerning the climate, the ocean currents, depths and temperature of the water, etc. This knowledge will be of the greatest value to science.

ILLUSTRATIONS
 The best artists and illustrators are making pictures for McCLURE'S MAGAZINE. A. B. Frost, Peter Newell, C. D. Gibson, Howard Pyle, Kenyon Cox, C. K. Lincoln, W. D. Stevens, Alfred Brennan, and others.

FREE
 The November Number will be given free with new subscriptions. This number contains the opening chapters of Dana's Reminiscences, Mark Twain's Voyage from India to South Africa, the account of Edison's great invention, and a mass of interesting matter and illustrations.

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 - No. 4 Lake Trout, Butter Sauce, Cakes or Waffles and Coffee.....20
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BOOK for both sexes—96 pages, 24 pictures—plain wrapper for 6 cents in stamps. You should read this book for the information it contains.

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

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for routes (A., T. & S. F. R. R., O. K. & W. R. R.), stations, and times.

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative, Dr. F. T. Johnson; Treasurer, C. A. Cowley; Clerk, M. C. Newton...

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 50, meets first and third Friday evenings...

VOLUME XXV, NO. TWO. Last week, the COURANT passed in to its 25th Volume, and this issue, hence, is the 2d number of that volume.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS. Read our new ads., this week. Warm weather ever since Sunday. If we ever needed money, it is now.

A good second-hand set of harness for sale at J. P. Kuhl's harness shop. W. G. McCandless returned from Chicago, Tuesday, where he had been with stock.

E. Gorwin, of the new dry goods firm, has moved his family from Burrton to this city, and is located in the J. L. Cochran residence. There will be a mass convention of the Democratic party of Falls township held in the City Hall in Strong City, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, October 1, 1898.

TOWNSHIP CONVENTIONS. FALLS. There will be a mass convention of the Democratic party of Falls township held in the City Hall in Strong City, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, October 1, 1898.

MILLINERY OPENING! I will open the fall season at Elm-dale with a new and complete stock of millinery from October 3 to 8. I have an experienced trimmer from Kansas City to assist me for some weeks.

THE MAYOR OF FALAISE. It was dark in the streets of Falaise. The mayor issued a proclamation that every citizen should hang a lantern in front of his door. But still the streets were no lighter.

Wanted—An Idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your idea, then we will bring you wealth.

WAITING.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly,"
And yet
Should we our blessings wholly
Forget?



PART II. CHAPTER XII. COUNCIL OF WAR.

There was a great rush of feet across the deck. I could hear people tumbling up from the cabin and the fore-cabin; and slipping in an instant outside my barrel, I dived behind the foresail, made a double toward the stern, and came out upon the open deck in time to join Hunter and Dr. Livesey in the rush for the weather bow.

There all hands were already congregated. A belt of fog had lifted almost simultaneously with the appearance of the moon. Away to the southwest of us we saw two low hills, about a couple of miles apart, and rising behind one of them a third and higher hill, whose peak was still buried in the fog. All three seemed sharp and conical in figure.

So much I saw almost in a dream, for I had not yet recovered from my horrid fear of a minute or two before. And then I heard the voice of Capt. Smollett issuing orders. The "Hispaniola" was laid a couple of points nearer the wind, and now sailed a course that would just clear the island on the east.

"And now, men," said the captain, when all was sheeted home, "has any one of you ever seen that land ahead?" "I have, sir," said Silver. "I've waded there with a trader I was cooking."

"The anchorage is on the south, behind an islet, I fancy?" asked the captain. "Yes, sir; Skeleton island they call it. It was a main place for pirates once, and a hand we had on board knewed all their names for it. The hill to the north they call the Foremast hill; there are three hills in a row running southward—fore, main and mizzen, sir. But the main—that's the big 'un, with the cloud on it—they usually call the Spy-glass, by reason of a look-out they kept when they were in the anchorage cleaning; for it's there they cleaned their ships, sir, asking your pardon."

"I have a chart here," says Capt. Smollett. "See if that's the place."

Long John's eyes burned in his head as he took the chart; but, by the fresh look of the paper, I knew he was doomed to disappointment. This was not the map we found in Billy Bones' chest, but an accurate copy, complete in all things—names, and heights, and soundings—with the single exception of the red crosses and the written notes. Sharp as must have been his annoyance, Silver had the strength of mind to hide it.

"Yes, sir," said he, "this is the spot, to be sure; and very prettily drawn out. Who might have done that, I wonder? The pirates were too ignorant, I reckon. Ay, here it is: 'Capt. Kidd's anchorage'—just the name my shipmate called it. There's a strong current runs along the south, and then away north up the west coast. Right you was, sir," says he, "to haul your wind and keep the weather of the island. Leastways, if such was your intention as to enter and careen, and there ain't no better place for that in these waters."

"Thank you, my man," says Capt. Smollett. "I'll ask you, later on, to give us a help. You may go."

I was surprised at the coolness with which John avowed his knowledge of the island; and I own I was half frightened when I saw him drawing nearer to myself. He did not know, to be sure, that I had overheard his council from the apple barrel, and yet I had, by this time, taken such a horror of his cruelty, duplicity and power, that I could scarce conceal a shudder when he laid his hand upon my arm.

"Ah," says he, "this here is a sweet spot, this island—a sweet spot for a lad to get ashore on. You'll bathe, and you'll climb trees, and you'll hunt goats, you will; and you'll get aloft on them hills like a goat yourself. Why, it makes me young again. I was going to forget my timber leg, I was. It's a pleasant thing to be young and have ten toes, and you may lay so that. When you want to go a bit of exploring, you just ask old John, and he'll put up a snack for you to take along."

And clapping me in the friendliest way upon the shoulder, he hobbled off forward and went below.

Capt. Smollett, the squire and Dr. Livesey were talking together on the quarter-deck; and, anxious as I was to tell them my story, I durst not interrupt them openly. While I was still casting about in my thoughts to find some probable excuse, Dr. Livesey called me to his side. He had left his pipe below, and, being a slave to tobacco, had meant that I should fetch it;

but as soon as I was near enough to speak and not be overheard I broke out immediately: "Doctor, let me speak. Get the captain and squire down to the cabin and then make some pretense to send for me. I have terrible news."

The doctor changed countenance a little, but next moment he was master of himself. "Thank you, Jim," said he, quite loudly, "that was all I wanted to know," as if he had asked me a question.

And with that he turned on his heel and rejoined the other two. They spoke together for a little, and though none of them started, or raised his voice, or so much as whistled, it was plain enough that Dr. Livesey had communicated my request; for the next thing that I heard was the captain giving an order to Job Anderson, and all hands were piped on deck.

"My lads," said Capt. Smollett, "I've a word to say to you. This land that we have sighted is the place we have been sailing to. Mr. Trelawney, being a very open-handed gentleman, as we all know, has just asked me a word or two, and as I was able to tell him that every man on board had done his duty, a-lore and aloft, as I never ask to see it done better, why, he and I and the doctor are going below to the cabin to drink your health and luck, and you'll have grog served out for you to drink our health and luck. I'll tell you what I think of this: I think it handsome. And if you think as I do you'll give a good sea cheer for the gentleman that does it."

The cheer followed—that was a matter of course; but it rang out so full and hearty that I confess I could hardly believe these same men were plotting for our blood.

"One more cheer for Cap'n Smollett," cried Long John, when the first had subsided.

And this also was given with a will. On the top of that the three gentlemen went below, and not long after word was sent forward that Jim Hawkins was wanted in the cabin.

I found them all three seated round the table, a bottle of Spanish wine and some raisins before them, and the doctor smoking away, with his wig on his lap, and that, I knew, was a sign that he was agitated. The stern window was open, for it was a warm night, and you could see the moon shining behind on the ship's wake.

"Now, Hawkins," said the squire, "you have something to say. Speak up."

I did as I was bid, and, as short as I could make it, told the whole details of Silver's conversation. Nobody interrupted me till it was done, nor did any one of the three make so much as a movement, but they kept their eyes upon my face from first to last.

"Jim," said Dr. Livesey, "take a seat."

And they made me sit down at table beside them, poured me out a glass of wine, filled my hands with raisins, and all three, one after the other, and each with a bow, drank my good health, and their service to me, for my luck and courage.

"Now, captain," said the squire, "you were right and I was wrong. I own myself an ass, and I await your orders."

"No more an ass than I, sir," returned the captain. "I never heard of a crew that meant to mutiny but what showed signs before, for any man that had an eye in his head to see the mischief and take steps accordingly. But this crew," he added, "beats me."

"Captain," said the doctor, "with your permission, that's Silver. A very remarkable man."

"He'd look remarkably well from a yard-arm, sir," returned the captain. "But this is talk; this don't lead to anything. I see three or four points, and with Mr. Trelawney's permission I'll name them."

"You, sir, are the captain. It is for you to speak," said Mr. Trelawney, grandly.

"First point," began Mr. Smollett. "We must go on, because we can't turn back. If I give the word to turn about they would rise at once. Second point, we have time before us—at least until this treasure's found. Third point, there are faithful hands. Now, sir, it's got to come to blows, sooner or later; and what I propose is to take time by the forelock, as the saying is, and come to blows some fine day when they least expect it. We can count, I take it, on your own home servants, Mr. Trelawney?"

"As upon myself," declared the squire.

"Three," reckoned the captain; "ourselves make seven, counting Hawkins here. Now about the honest hands?"

"Most likely Trelawney's own men," said the doctor; "those he picked up for himself before he lit on Silver."

"Nay," replied the squire, "Hands was one of mine."

"I did think I could have trusted Hands," added the captain.

"And to think that they're all Englishmen!" broke out the squire. "Sir, I could find it in my heart to blow the ship up."

"Well, gentlemen," said the captain, "the best that I can say is not much. We must lay to, if you please, and keep a bright lookout. It's trying on a man, I know. It would be pleasant to come to blows. But there's no help for it till we know our men. Lay to, and whistle for a wind, that's my view."

"Jim here," said the doctor, "can help us more than anyone. The men are not shy with him, and Jim is a noticing lad."

"Hawkins, I put prodigious faith in you," added the squire. I began to feel pretty desperate at this, for I felt altogether helpless; and yet, by an odd train of circumstances, it was indeed through me that safety came. In the meantime, talk as we pleased, there were only seven out of the 26 on whom we knew we could rely; and out of these seven one was a boy, so that the grown men on our side were six to their 19.

PART III. MY SHORE ADVENTURE.

CHAPTER XIII. HOW I BEGAN MY SHORE ADVENTURE.

The appearance of the island when I came on deck next morning was altogether changed. Although the breeze had now utterly failed, we had made a great deal of way during the night, and were now lying becalmed about half a mile to the southeast of the low eastern coast. Gray-colored woods covered a large part of the surface. This even tint was indeed broken up by streaks of yellow sand-break in the lower lands, and by many tall trees of the pine family, out-topping the others—some singly, some in clumps; but the general coloring was uniform and sad. The hills ran up clear above the vegetation in spires of naked rock. All were strangely shaped, and the Spy-glass, which was by 300 or 400 feet the tallest on the island, was likewise the strangest in configuration, running up sheer from almost every side, and then suddenly cut off at the top like a pedestal to put a statue on.

The "Hispaniola" was rolling scuppers under in the ocean swell. The booms were tearing at the blocks, the rudder was banging to and fro, and the whole ship creaking, groaning, and jumping like a manufactory. I had to cling tight to the backstay, and the world turned giddily before my eyes; for though I was a good enough sailor when there was way on, this standing still and being rolled about like a bottle was a thing I never learned to stand without a qualm or so, above all in the morning, on an empty stomach.

Perhaps it was this—perhaps it was the look of the island, with its gray, melancholy woods, and wild stone spires, and the surf that we could both see and hear foaming and thundering on the steep beach—at least, although the sun shone bright and hot, and the shore birds were fishing and crying all around us, and you would have thought anyone would have been glad to get to land after being so long at sea, my heart sunk, as the saying is, into my boots; and from that first look onward, I hated the very thought of Treasure Island.

We had a dreary morning's work before us, for there was no sign of any wind, and the boats had to be got out and manned, and the ship warped three or four miles round the corner of the island, and up the narrow passage to the haven behind Skeleton island. I volunteered for one of the boats, where I had, of course, no business. The heat was sweltering, and the men grumbled fiercely over their work. Anderson was in command of my boat, and instead of keeping the crew in order, he grumbled as loud as the worst.

"Well," he said, with an oath, "it's not forever."

I thought this was a very bad sign; for, up to that day, the men had gone briskly and willingly about their business; but the very sight of the island had relaxed the cords of discipline.

All the way in, Long John stood by the steersman and coned the ship. He knew the passage like the palm of his hand; and though the man in the chains got everywhere more water than was down in the chart, John never hesitated once.

"There's a strong scour with the ebb," he said, "and this here passage has been dug out, in a manner of speaking, with a spade."

We brought up just where the anchor was in the chart, about a third of a mile from either shore, the mainland on one side, and Skeleton island on the other. The bottom was clean sand. The plunge of our anchor sent up clouds of birds wheeling and crying over the woods; but in less than a minute they were all down again, and all was once more silent.

The place was entirely land-locked, buried in woods, the trees coming right down to high water mark, the shores mostly flat, and the hill-tops standing round at a distance in a sort of amphitheater, one here, one there. Two little rivers, or, rather, two swamps, emptied out into this pond, as you might call it; and the foliage round that part of the shore had a kind of poisonous brightness. From the ship, we could see nothing of the house or stockade, for they were quite buried among trees; and if it had not been for the chart on the companion, we might have been the first that had ever anchored there since the island arose out of the seas.

There was not a breath of air moving, nor a sound but that of the surf booming half a mile away along the beaches and against the rocks outside. A peculiar stagnant smell hung over the anchorage—a smell of sodden leaves and rotten tree trunks. I observed the doctor sniffing, and sniffing, like some one tasting a bad egg.

"I don't know about treasure," he said, "but I'll stake my wig there's fever here."

If the conduct of the men had been alarming in the boat, it became truly threatening when they had come aboard. They lay about the deck growling together in talk. The slightest order was received with a black look, and grudgingly and carelessly obeyed. Even the honest hands must have caught the infection, for there was not one man aboard to mend another. Mutiny, it was plain, hung over us like a thunder-cloud.

And it was not only we of the cabin party who perceived the danger. Long John was hard at work going from group to group, spending himself in good advice, and as for example no man could have shown a better. He fairly outstripped himself in willingness and civility; he was all smiles to every one. If an order were given, John would be on his crutch in an instant, with the cheeriest "Ay, ay, sir!" in the world; and when there was nothing else to do, he kept up one song after another,

as if to conceal the discontent of the rest.

Of all the gloomy features of that gloomy afternoon, this obvious anxiety on the part of Long John appeared the worst.

We held a council in the cabin. "Sir," said the captain, "if I risk another order, the whole ship'll come about our ears by the run. You see, sir, here it is. I get a rough answer, do I not? Well, if I speak back, pikes will be going in two shakes; if I don't, Silver will see there's something under that, and the game's up. Now, we've only one man to rely on."

"And who is that?" asked the squire. "Silver, sir," returned the captain; "he's as anxious as you and I to smother things up. This is a tiff; he'd soon talk 'em out of it if he had the chance, and what I propose to do is to give him the chance. Let's allow the men an afternoon ashore. If they all go, why, we'll fight the ship. If they none of them go, well, then, we hold the cabin, and God defend the right. If some go, you mark my words, sir, Silver'll bring 'em aboard again as mild as lambs."

It was so decided; loaded pistols were served out to all the sure men; Hunter, Joyce and Redruth were taken into our confidence, and received the news under less surprise and a better spirit than we had looked for, and then the captain went on deck and addressed the crew.

"My lads," said he, "we've had a hot day, and are all tired and out of sorts. A turn ashore'll hurt nobody—the boats are still in the water; you can take the gigs, and as many as please can go ashore for the afternoon. I'll fire a gun half an hour before sundown."

I believe the silly fellows must have thought they would break their shins over the treasure as soon as they were landed; for they all came out of their sulks in a moment, and gave a cheer that started the echo in a far-away hill, and sent the birds once more flying and squalling round the anchorage.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DIED AT HIS POST.

A Reporter Who Was Faithful in His Work.

Mathieu Donzelot is still remembered in Paris as one of the most faithful and courageous men who ever served a paper as a reporter. His last assignment and what came of it is told by M. Trimm in the Petit Journal.

One day a riot was apprehended, and Donzelot was sent to the Pantheon to report the events in that quarter. Already the stones were flying, and the lawless mob had begun to tear up the streets and barricade them.

One of Donzelot's friends saw him as he was running by, and said to him: "What are you doing here? Run and save yourself!"

Donzelot made no reply, and again his friend urged him to leave so dangerous a spot.

"I am not going to move," he said; "but as you are going, kindly take this copy along with you to the paper; you will save me time."

An hour passed, and the disorder was at its height. The mob had already begun to clash seriously with the authorities. Suddenly the garde nationale fired a volley, and Donzelot fell, his breast pierced by a bullet. A surgeon rushed up to him.

"You are hurt?" he asked. "Yes," replied Donzelot, "seriously, I think; I cannot use my pencil."

"Never mind your pencil," returned the surgeon, sharply. "The question is to save your life."

"Don't be in a hurry," returned Donzelot, quietly. "To each man his own duty. Mine is to get the story, and you must help me. Here, write at the foot of this page this postscript: '3:20 p. m. At the fire of the troops three men fell wounded, and one was killed.'"

"Why, which one is killed?" asked the doctor. "I am," replied the reporter; and he fell back dead.—Youth's Companion.

An Amusing Malapropism.

The story goes that some ladies were collecting pennies from poor people toward the women's offering to the queen upon the occasion of her majesty's jubilee. One old democrat flatly declined to give a farthing or let his wife give. He said the queen had too many overfed, overpaid servants.

"There's the lord chamberlain," said he, "we do draw £5,000 a year, we do! And what do we do for it? Only makes the beds, empts a few slops and that sort of thing!"—Troy Times.

His Object.

"Don't eat that," cried an officer to a soldier who was trying to eat a persimmon one day during the "short ration campaign" that ended in the capture of Atlanta. "Don't eat that," he repeated, "it's not good for you."

"I'm not eating it," replied the man, "because it's good for me. I'm just trying to pucker up my stomach with it to the size of the rations I get. That's all, sir."—Military Gazette.

Judicial Definition of Love.

A certain learned judge in New York (all judges are learned) handed down this opinion the other day, along with some sage counsel to a poor man who had been contemplating the illegal act known as felo de se, or self-slaughter: "Don't get so melancholy and love-sick about a woman," said the judge, speaking as one having experience and authority. "There are others. Love doesn't amount to much when you sift it down."

An Excellent Authority.

Mr. Dolley—Miss Tenspot called me a puppy, doncher know.

Mr. Trivet—Well, Miss Tenspot is a good judge of dogs.—Up-to-Date.

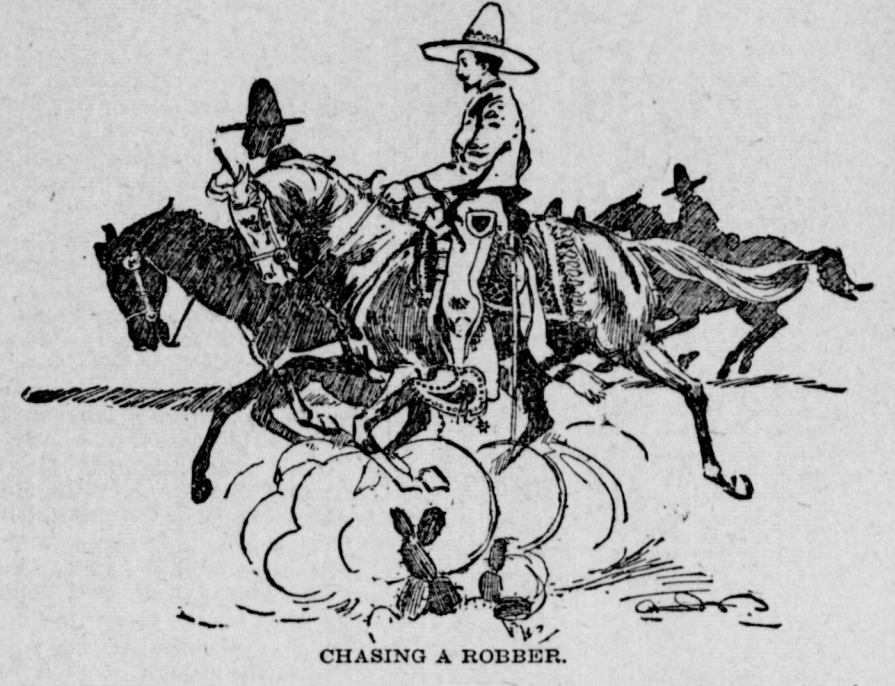
Talks Through His Hat.

Smith—I wear out six hats every year.

Jones—Why don't you use a telephone?—Chicago News.

SUGGESTED WAY TO POLICE CUBA. President Comonfort Solved the Problem in Mexico by Creating the Rural Guard Out of Outlaws and Stamping Out Brigandage. Copyright, 1898.

With the close of the American-Spanish war Puerto Rico and the Philippines have been left permanently in the possession of the United States, and there has devolved upon this country the responsibility for good government in Cuba. In the governing of these territories the imperative question first met is that of the maintaining of law and order—the protecting of public institutions and private citizens.



CHASING A ROBBER.

character of its people, it undoubtedly can be left to the care of its local police, backed by the power of such garrisons as the national government shall maintain there. In Cuba and the Philippines different conditions prevail. In both these territories there is a considerable element of population naturally lawless, and beyond this, there will be for years the tendency to brigandage that follows the close of a war. In Cuba there are the thousands who were insurgents, accustomed for many years now to a reckless, irregular life and the excitement of fighting.

In the Philippines, in the population, 8,000,000 in number, made up of various native races, the Malays, who are in the majority, are traditionally given to murderous impulse and piracy. In the policing of the Philippines the system of the British in India will probably be followed—the employment of native soldiers and police, under the command of white officers, with a certain proportion of native noncommissioned and subaltern officers. From the character of the native people this presents a new and difficult problem of military organization and discipline, and it is likely that years will pass and many changes be made before the best system is arrived at. In Cuba with its Spanish-American population the situation would probably best be met by the organization of battalions of Cubans on the system of the rurales or road guards of Mexico.

No traveler upon the railways of Mexico can fail to be impressed with the spectacle of the line of cavalrymen that he sees drawn up at every station where the train halts. In native Mexican costume of high-crowned, wide-brimmed sombreros, leather jackets and pantaloons, all heavy with silver trimmings; with their darendevil look and air of having been born in the saddle; with their fine horses showing careful care and grooming,

rales was formed, which ever since has rendered loyal service to the Mexican government and faithfully fulfilled its duty of guarding the roads of the country. The Mexican people of all classes are very proud of their rurales, and it is interesting to see the enthusiasm shown when a detachment of these soldiers pass along a street of a city. The best opportunity to observe this feeling occurs in the City of Mexico, when, on the 16th of September, the Mexican Independence day, all the national troops that conveniently can be gathered for the purpose parade the streets of the capital, passing in review before the president. The Mexicans love military display, and the people cheer and shout as the different cavalry and infantry battalions march in procession down the Calle de San Francisco toward the great plaza. But it is when the rurales come on that their great enthusiasm breaks forth. At such parades the rurales use bridles and saddles mounted with silver, and the stirrups of some are of solid silver. Their horses wear housings of tooled and embroidered leather. As these magnificent cavalymen, in their gold and silver trimmed leather ranchman's garb, ride along in platoons, every man looking as proud and free as the spirited horse beneath him, the people that crowd the streets and housetops go fairly wild. They cheer and throw their hats into the air, shouting: "Viva! These are Mexicans! They are our own soldiers, the soldiers of the people!"



GUARDING A TRAIN.

and their equipment of carbine, saber and revolver, these riders look equally picturesque and fit for business.

It was President Comonfort, one of Mexico's greatest rulers, who, back in the 'fifties," conceived and carried into effect the idea of organizing this remarkable corps of cavalry. When he came to the presidency bands of brigands, made up principally of the disbanded soldiers of the deposed Santa Anna, infested the road between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico and levied tribute on travelers and treasure trains. They were known as the Plateados—a name given on account of the rich fashion with which they adorned their trappings with silver—and they were popular with the common people who admired their dash and daring and saw no harm in their taking the spoils of the rich. Comonfort was quick to see the advantage of extirpating brigandage and of adding

What the Word "Grog" Came From. The word "grog" has a curious history. It comes in a roundabout way from the French gros-grain, of which our English "groggram" is a corruption, meaning a stuff of coarse and heavy texture. Bluff old Admiral Vernon, who commanded the English navy just before our war of Independence, wore breeches made of this material, and was nicknamed from that circumstance "Old Grog." He used to have his men mix water with the rum that was always served to English sailors as part of their rations, and hence any dram mixed with water came to be called "grog," and the place where such things are sold a "groggery."—Miss E. F. Andrews, in St. Nicholas.

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Hon. Whitelaw Reid Sees Some Incalculable Advantages Which We Have Gained.

The candid conclusions seem inevitable that, not as a matter of policy, but as a necessity of the position in which we find ourselves...

It has already brought north and south together as could nothing but a foreign war in which both offered their blood for the cause...

The war should abate the swaggering swashbuckler tendency of many of our public men, since it has shown our incredible unreadiness at the outset for meeting even a third-rate power...

HOBSON'S DETERMINATION.

The Courage Which Drove the Merriam Once Expended on a Bicycle.

With regard to determination and physical endurance, in fact, all-around ability to do or die in whatever he undertook, a friend tells this story of Hobson...

This, however, he endured until eight o'clock the next morning, when the doors were opened. The impetus caused by the crowd sent him upon a run into the store...

Upon reaching the outskirts of the crowd his clothing was nearly torn from him. Heedless of this, after having stood the entire night, and now without breakfast and generally a wreck...

The stereotyped and much maligned New England pie is beginning to cast aside its under crust, and now frequently appears in a deep dish with only the top crust...

Make Themselves Indians. The natives, both of Ruk and the neighboring group of the Mortlocks, in the Caroline islands...

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.

Demand in Other Countries for Fine American Machinery.

Delicate Scientific Instruments, and Nicely Adjusted Machines of All Kinds Eagerly Sought After the World Over.

No greater compliment to American manufacturers and American workmen can be imagined than that expressed in the increasing demand upon them by the world for high-grade instruments and machinery...

That the people of the world have confidence in American goods of this character and, therefore, in the people who make and sell them, is shown by the large orders which American manufacturers of fine and complicated machinery have received in the fiscal year just ended...

From the forests of Africa and the islands of Oceania, from Turkey, Persia, Siam, Corea, Aden, the Azores, Auckland, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Madagascar, Tripoli, German Africa, Spanish Oceania, British Australasia, the Dutch East Indies, French Guiana, Portuguese Africa, Asiatic Russia, and the countries of Central and South America, orders have come for those products of American factories...

QUEER PROJECT.

Two Frenchmen Traveling Around the World and Publishing a Paper in Every Country.

Two clever French journalists conceived the idea in June, 1895, of traveling around the world, starting from Paris, without money, and publishing a paper in every country visited...

M. Leroy, who started with M. Papillaud on this truly French undertaking, has reached New York. He has with him a portfolio of copies of his paper, En Route, printed in all the strange tongues of the universe...

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, CORN, RYE, WHEAT, BUTTER, LARD, EGGS, POTATOES, etc., with prices per unit.

A SMALL BOY'S WISDOM.

He Had an Idea About Eggs Which Promised a Splendid Result to His Mind.

A small boy who is not familiar with rural ways was taken by his fond mamma for a brief stay in the country. On a farm in a neighboring county he waxed fat and sunburnt, and picked up a wondrous store of astonishing experiences...

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.

From the Herald, Watertown, N. Y. John Young, of Le Roy, N. Y., is 72 years old, and is well known in that and neighboring towns...



Paralyzed by the Fall. He was cured with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He coaxed his granddaughter to get him a box of the pills in his pocket...

But he did not reply. He gasped for breath, and the hostess, appearing at that moment on the scene, deflected the line of conversation. "Spare my child! spare my child!" cries the mother when too late...

Dr. Moffett is daily receiving the thanks of parents whose children have been saved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The Spaniards try to avoid engagements, but the summer girl isn't built that way...

A great deal of ability is necessary to properly manage a \$10 bill. Apparently trifling incidents in women's daily life frequently produced displacements of the womb...

MANY FEMALE ILLS RESULT FROM NEGLIGENCE.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks May Produce Displacements That Threaten Women's Health.

Apparently trifling incidents in women's daily life frequently produced displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks, may result in displacement...

More than a million women have regained health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for her advice...

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman best Understands a Woman's Ills FROM FACTORY TO USER DIRECT. We make fine Surreys, Buggies, Phaetons and Road Wagons...



The Growth of Socialism.

It is argued by deep thinkers that the growth of socialism is due to the large standing armies of the world, in which men are made to enlist against their will...

When It's Really Solemn.

"It's a very solemn thing," she said, "when a woman intrusts a man with her affections."

PRACTICAL KINDNESS.

One Hundred Thousand Grateful Soldiers.

These war times have tried men's souls in many unexpected ways, but like a shaft of sunshine and good cheer out of the cloud of privation and endurance has been the work that The American Tobacco Co. has done among the U. S. Soldiers and Sailors...

Perhaps it will be only fair to remember when we hear the remark again that "corporations have no souls," that there is one American corporation whose soul Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do for dyspepsia...

Improved Mathematics. "What are you working on now?" was asked of the man who is always inventing but never invents.

Tickets. When a manufacturer has succeeded in making his name a guarantee of the excellence of his goods he has reached the highest point attainable in the commercial world...

A Word to Beldheads. Don't comb your hair over the bald spot on your head and then kick because your grocer puts the big potatoes on top of the measure...

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

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is taken Internally. Price 75c. A man's meaning is the same during courtship and after marriage, but it is expressed in different language...

Paradoxical. "How was your amateur opera performance?" "It was so poor that it was really rich." "Cincinnati Enquirer."

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is taken Internally. Price 75c. I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption. Mrs. Frank Mobbs, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

BREAD, POTATOES and MILK. He Lived on Lenten Fare. A Dyspeptic's daily diet.

Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent of diseases. Thousands of people suffer from it in a more or less aggravated form. Few diseases are more painful to the individual or more far reaching in their effects on human life and happiness...

Advertisement for Battle-Ax Plug. Satisfies that dry taste in the mouth. Remember the name when you buy again. Includes an illustration of the product.

Advertisement for Sapolio. "DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY Sapolio 'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

Advertisement for Cascarets. CANDY CATHARTIC. TRADE MARK REGISTERED. REGULATE THE LIVER.

Advertisement for Tower's Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. The Best Saddle Coat. Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms.

Advertisement for Red Clover Blossoms. PURE RED CLOVER. Cures Cancer, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism and all Blood Diseases.

Advertisement for Use Our Drills Well Drills. And make no failures. Write what you need. LOOMIS & CO. TIFFIN, OHIO.

Advertisement for Opium. The Best Book on War. Beautifully illustrated (price \$1.00). Two annual subscriptions at \$1.00 each. Monthly, SAN FRANCISCO. Sample Overland.

Advertisement for Top Snap Guns. FISH-TACKLE. Complete Double Breach \$2.00. Send money for catalogue.

Advertisement for PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Concordia will have a new \$100,000 Catholic convent. The A. M. E. conference at Lawrence decided to send missionaries into Cuba. The enrollment at the state university last week passed the 750 mark. The summer county high school at Wellington opened with over 250 pupils. A San Francisco telegram said Col. Funston and Lieut. Col. Little were at peace. At Atchison Luther Dickerson, aged 70, was married to a widow just half his age. Fred Wolf, a wealthy German farmer near Shawnee, committed suicide because of poor health. The Windsor hotel at Emporia was destroyed by fire started from the explosion of a coal oil lamp. It is very probable that a Kansas election will be held this year in the middle of the Pacific ocean. During the past 14 months the state grain inspection department officially inspected 122,856 car loads of grain. Capt. John Waller, of the Twenty-third (colored) Kansas regiment, writes from Santiago that Cuba is the only country for the negro. Gov. Leedy appointed J. D. Beel, of Grainfield, a member of the live stock sanitary board to succeed Frank Weinsbank, resigned. Beel is a democrat. Pretty 16-year-old Kate Yancy, of Grenovia, was missing from home and it was thought she had eloped with a traveling showman named Armstrong. The receipts of the state coal oil inspector's office for August were \$1,075.60, the salaries were \$379, leaving \$696 to be turned into the state treasury. The coal business in southeastern Kansas is booming and railroads traversing that section are hauling more of it than ever at this season of the year. A Topeka telegram said the attorneys for John Henry Collins, charged with murdering his father, would not ask for a change of venue from Shawnee county. Private Roberts, of the Twenty-second Kansas, died of fever in camp at Leavenworth. Instead of reporting at sick call he remained in his tent until nearly dead. Sheriffs of southwestern Kansas met at Wichita and organized to wage war on horse-thieves. They will go in with the anti-horse-thief association to exterminate the thieves. The charter of the Lawrence & Emporia railroad, a line 31 miles long from Lawrence to Carbon Hill, has been annulled. It has not been operated for nearly four years. Gov. Leedy appointed Sergeant Major Dodge lieutenant of the Twentieth Kansas, to succeed Lieut. Flanders, who resigned rather than undergo an investigation for incompetency. Ex-Gov. Leavelle and Dr. A. M. Pratt, prominent populists of Wichita, but members of opposite factions, engaged in a street fight over a remark that Pratt had made regarding the ex-governor. The trial of County Attorney Norris, of Saline county, for alleged illegal practices, resulted in his disbarment. The charges were instigated by H. N. Gaines, ex-superintendent of schools. Both men are populists. It took \$22,040.28 to run the several state charitable institutions during August, not counting the state insane asylum at Topeka. Of this sum, \$14,499.21 was for maintenance and \$7,540.07 for salaries of officers and attendants. The national university of the Friends' church, the school recently endowed at Wichita by J. M. Davis, of St. Louis, with \$200,000, has been formally opened. Edmund Stanley, ex-state school superintendent, is president of the faculty. The Kansas appellate court, sitting in session at Leavenworth, upheld the Sunday-closing law, the suit being brought by the labor unions of the city to close the barber shops on Sunday. The decision also affects Sunday baseball and theaters. The district and appellate courts at Leavenworth held that a wholesale house in Kansas City that was trying to collect a liquor bill from a Kansas joint had no legal standing in the courts, as the business of selling liquor in the state was prohibited by statute. There were on July 4 last 364 state and private banks in Kansas, a decrease since 1891 of 50, but the total deposits were \$23,304,556.31, an increase of 48.34 per cent. over 1891. There are 36 banks in the state whose surplus equals 50 per cent. of their capital stock. On June 30, 1898, there were 782 prisoners in the Kansas penitentiary, an increase of 39 over the preceding year. Of this number Wyandotte county furnished the greater number, Shawnee second, Sedgewick third and Montgomery fourth. The expenses of the institution the past year were \$148,572. Crime, criminals and the cost of punishment for crimes in Kansas is the subject of an investigation now being conducted by State Labor Commissioner Johnson. Under the head of cost he will seek answers to these questions: Cost to convict, cost to keep, cost of trial when there is no conviction and the value of labor by the convict. Floyd Salier, the ten-year-old son of an Atchison merchant, was hit on the head with a club by a vicious playmate and has become hopelessly insane. United States Senator Harris canceled all his campaign dates and started for Camp Wikoff, N. Y., where his son, a soldier recently back from Santiago, was very low with fever. The attorney general decided that police judges of Kansas cities cannot issue search and seizure warrants. A girl at Fort Scott who had an unsightly birthmark on her cheek had it cut out and skin from her limb was grafted in its place.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

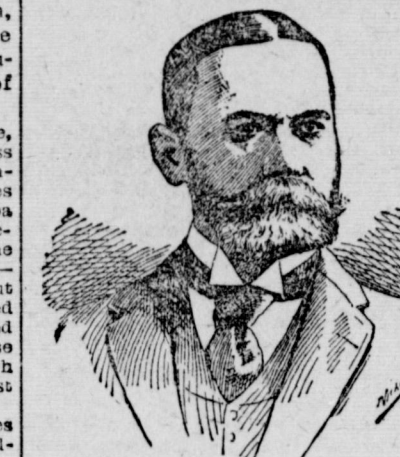
Statistics of Kansas Banks. Topeka, Kan., Sept. 25.—Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has made public a statement showing a summary of receipts and disbursements of 370 state and private banks in the state for the first year under the operation of the new banking law. The average capital invested during the year, according to the statement, was \$7,436,875.19. The gross earnings aggregated \$2,131,387.03, or 28.34 per cent. of the capital. The total dividends paid during the year were \$394,545.52, or 5.3 per cent. of the total capital. The banks paid \$122,302.11 in taxes, or 1.66 per cent. of the capital. The sum of \$44,703.29 was paid to officers for salaries, exclusive of clerk hire. This makes 6.71 per cent. of the total capital. Of the state banks, 146, with a capital of \$3,574,000, paid dividends. The average dividend of these 146 banks was 7.81 per cent. One hundred and twenty-nine state banks, with a capital of \$2,741,705.03, paid no dividends at all. Forty-eight private banks, with a capital of \$2,627,383, paid dividends averaging 14.14 per cent. of the capital. Forty-seven private banks, having a capital of \$702,981.97, paid no dividends. The showing is considered a most remarkable one. During the year a vast amount of bad paper was charged off by order of the bank commissioner, as authorized by the new law. With all of this thrown out, the banks, after paying 5.71 per cent. for salaries and 1.66 per cent. for taxes, still paid stockholders 5 1/2 per cent. dividends. The following will show the aggregated receipts and disbursements of the 370 banks for the year: RECEIPTS. Undivided profits January 1, 1897... \$ 521,416 82 Interest and discount... 1,722,013 65 Exchange... 14,429 82 Rents... 74,314 93 Commissions... 37,014 65 Profits on real estate sold... 4,134 12 Assessment on capital stock and contributed by owners... 37,322 67 Increase of capital... 11,400 03 Reduction of capital... 257,301 09 Surplus charged off... 103,411 11 All other sources... 48,267 73 Total... \$2,981,937 20 DISBURSEMENTS. Officers' salaries... \$ 430,708 19 Clerk hire... 98,441 84 Rent... 32,904 92 Insurance... 14,332 11 Taxes... 74,314 93 Interest on deposits... 183,632 87 Interest on borrowed money... 29,274 91 Dividends... 394,545 52 Carried to surplus... 157,039 71 Bad paper charged off... 2,716 21 Loss on real estate sold... 6,386 00 Depreciation in real estate... 102,132 12 Depreciation in furniture and fixtures... 41,589 04 All other purposes... 231,662 69 Balance undivided profits... 599,657 89 Total... \$2,981,937 20 Will Vote Wherever They Are. The Twentieth Kansas regiment, now stationed at San Francisco, and soon to start to Manila, will have a chance to vote for state officers and congressmen, Secretary of State Lusk having sent the ballots to Col. Funston at San Francisco. With the ballots in possession of Col. Funston, the soldiers may vote wherever they may be on election day. It is not improbable that the regiment may be detained at Honolulu or find itself on board steamers in the middle of the Pacific on election day, and with the ballots in their possession, they can vote there as well as on land. Would Not Condemn Tobacco. At the Kansas A. M. E. conference at Lawrence last week the temperance question caused a good deal of discussion. All the ministers agreed that they should not drink liquor, but a large majority protested forcibly against condemning the use of tobacco. Bishop Tanner settled the controversy by stating that no minister that drank would be given a license to preach, and the use of tobacco would be discouraged. Inscription to ex-Gov. Martin. The inscription on the John A. Martin monument, to be erected from the contributions of Kansas people in Mount Vernon cemetery at Atchison, will be as follows: In memory of a soldier and statesman: John A. Martin. Born in Brownsville, Pa., March 10, 1839. Died at Atchison, Kan., October 2, 1882. Colonel of the Eighth Kansas volunteers. Mayor of the Atchison Champion from 1853 to 1855. Governor of Kansas from 1858 to 1862. To commemorate his public and private virtues his friends have erected this monument. Funston May Have Additional Honors. A San Francisco dispatch said that Col. Fred Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, may soon be a brigadier general. Another general officer is needed for the Philippine expedition and Gen. Miller, who has received orders from Washington to command the expedition, will apply for the assignment of another brigadier to accompany him and favor the promotion of Funston. Rebuilding a Railroad. Dozens of car loads of new steel rails are being distributed along the Salina & Oakley branch, which will be used in replacing the old iron rails now in use. The road is badly in need of repair. Iron rails on the McPherson branch will also be replaced with steel rails. Sued for Sixty Thousand Dollars. The law firm of McGrew, Watson & Watson has brought suit to recover \$60,000 from Wyandotte county, which the firm claims the county owes it for defending the county against holders of \$540,000 in Buchanan road certificates. Twenty-First Kansas at Home. The Twenty-first Kansas regiment left Lexington, Ky., Monday and reached Fort Leavenworth Wednesday. The boys will camp there near the Twenty-second regiment until mustered out by the government. Socialists May Be on the Ballot. Caleb Lipscomb, the socialist candidate for governor of Kansas, received reports from those having the nominating petitions in the different counties and he announces that the 2,500 signers necessary have been obtained to nominate the socialist state ticket. Blinded by Ammonia. While William Andes was disconnecting an ammonia drum from the system pipes in the Hesson creamery a cloud of ammonia gas burst directly in his face. His eyes, mouth and neck were badly burned and it was feared he would lose his eyesight.

GEN. GARCIA HONORED.

At Santiago the Old Cuban Warrior Is the Guest of Gen. Lawton and Is Given a Great Ovation. Santiago, Sept. 24.—To the residents of Santiago yesterday was the most important day since the capitulation, being the occasion of the first visit of Gen. Calixto Garcia to Santiago since he left there in a bad temper on July 17. Gen. Wood, with a portion of Gen. Lawton's staff and several American officers, met Garcia outside the city limits and escorted him into the town. The streets through which the party passed were thronged with cheering people, and it was estimated that 10,000 persons filled the plaza in front of the palace, where Garcia dismounted. He was met at the door by Gen. Lawton, and an informal reception by the American officers was held in the audience room. In reply to a speech of welcome Gen. Garcia said: After 20 years of desperate, deadly struggle, the Cuban people to-day celebrate the success of their efforts. It is a day for the remembrance of the names and deeds of those heroes who fought and died for the freedom of Cuba from the years of 1895 to 1898, and for the remembrance of the heroes who fought in the war of 1898, which was called "the little war"—little only because of its short duration, but great on account of the principles defended and for the quality of the men who composed the army—and for the remembrance of those noble soldiers who fell in the struggle which began in 1895 over whose graves our latest tears have fallen. People of Cuba, we owe a debt to those heroes for their efforts in behalf of Cuban independence—efforts which would have been useless, no, not useless, for we have triumphed, but not so easily effective—if the American people with its famous fighters, great ships and dauntless army had not sent its own sons to shed their blood with ours. A grand nation it must be, when the sons of millionaires, who had nothing to gain in Cuba but a soldier's glory, should come here to die side by side with Cubans. To this great nation—to this noble country which has always fought for the rights of liberty—we owe the achievement of our independence and the consummation of our ideals. Our gratitude will long live for America.

HAY WILL BE VIGOROUS.

The New Secretary of State Has a Crow to Pick with Several Foreign Nations, Turkey in Particular. Washington, Sept. 23.—When Secretary of State John Hay assumes office there will be a new turn in American diplomacy. A vigorous foreign policy is to be inaugurated and for the next half year the state department will attract attention both at home and abroad from the virility and pugnacity of its moves upon the checker-board of foreign affairs. Three things especially have been mapped out for the executor of the new policy and he will begin at once to carry out the programme. It is this: First, to give several of the South American nations, notably Chili, Peru and the Argentine republic, a few object lessons of the strength of this country; second, to make a naval demonstration in force before the Golden Horn in the landable endeavor to frighten the sublime porte into paying American claims for destruction of life and property in Armenia; and third, to bristle up against Germany's encroachments in the Samoan protectorate and to checkmate its plans for getting a foothold in the Philippine archipelago. To vigorously inaugurate these three plans will be the first work of Secretary Hay. AUGUST'S VIEW OF IT. Says Montejó's Vessels at Manila Were Old Wooden Ships—The Town in Dewey's Power at Daybreak. Madrid, Sept. 23.—Gen. Augusti, the former captain general of the Philippine islands, who has just arrived at Victoria, Spain, from Manila, in an interview is quoted as discussing the Philippine question in an interesting manner. He is alleged to have said: Before I left Spain I knew the situation in the Philippines was grave. Senator Moret remarked to me that if war with the United States broke out there would be a terrible state of things. Admiral Montejó's fleet was composed of old wooden ships and they came to Manila practically pursued by Dewey. Our batteries fired at the Americans but our guns were mounted on false plates, and after the first shots they became useless. At daybreak we were in the power of the Americans and an hour afterwards the Spanish fleet had ceased to exist. Dewey summoned me to surrender. I refused and he threatened to raze the town. I replied: "Haze it, but so long as I live the Spanish flag will float on the ruins of Manila." Then began the terrible time of the siege and the anguish of the blockade. Famine stared us in the face. In the meantime hostilities were conducted throughout the provinces, but save in isolated cases, humanely. Dewey repeated his summons to surrender, and I again refused. Dewey then bombarded the town and Manila surrendered. The ministerial newspapers protest against the supposition that the United States will keep the Philippine islands. They maintain that Spain's rights to these islands are incontestable, and that she is "resolved to defend her rights with the greatest energy." The government papers also contend that the terms of the peace protocol confirm Spain's right to the island of Luzon and the rest of the Philippine islands, and they declare that if the United States bases its claim on humanity and civilization Spain will prove that there is no higher civilization in any of the Asiatic colonies than in the Spanish colonies in Asia. Wheeler Will Return to Cuba. Washington, Sept. 23.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler has been selected for a command in the army used in the occupation of Cuba. He will have command of a cavalry division, consisting of two brigades and composed of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth regular cavalry. The division will be made up of trained troopers and will include three regiments, the Second, Seventh and Tenth, which have already served in Cuba. Returned to His Old Party. Anacosta, Mont., Sept. 23.—In 1890 Robert R. Smith was elected governor as a populist. In the recent populist state convention he was a delegate. When the democratic state convention met yesterday, however, the governor appeared on the platform and renounced allegiance to the populists, was taken back into the democratic party. The populists and democrats failed to fuse on state officers, each nominating separate tickets. Honors for Dr. Martin. Washington, Sept. 23.—The state department has received from Minister Conger, at Peking, information that Dr. William A. P. Martin has been appointed to the important post of president of the imperial university of China, recently established by imperial decree. Dr. Martin is a citizen of the United States, but went to China as a missionary about 40 years ago and has passed most of his time since then in that country. Patchen Defeats Gentry. Readville, Mass., Sept. 23.—Barring Star Pointer, the fastest harness horse in the world, Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry, had a match race at the Readville track yesterday and Patchen won in two straight heats. Time, 2:05 1/2 and 2:04 1/2. Altgeld Will Speak in Missouri. Chicago, Sept. 23.—Ex-Gov. Altgeld will go to Missouri the second week of October to make two speeches for the democratic state ticket. In return for his services ex-Gov. Stone and Congressman Bland have promised to visit Illinois during the campaign.



COL. JOHN HAY, (The New Secretary of State.)

MORE ABOUT SANTIAGO.

Gen. Shafter, in a Speech at a Reunion in Michigan, Briefly Describes the Vicissitudes of the Campaign. Chicago, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch from Constantine, Mich., gives the following speech, made by Gen. Shafter at that place, where he went to attend the reunion of the Nineteenth Michigan regiment, of which he was colonel during the civil war. He said that when the fleet first left Tampa it was intended to land it 25 miles from Havana and march on that city. When, however, the fleet put back because of the reported proximity of a Spanish squadron, word was received from Admiral Sampson that Santiago could be taken in 24 hours and the army sailed for that point. Gen. Shafter then described in a characteristic manner the campaign at Santiago. After reaching the point in his story where the Spanish general offered to surrender, Gen. Shafter concluded as follows: I said Tola might march out, salute his flag before taking it down and fire guns and any other ceremonies he pleased and I would observe what forms I pleased. So they took down their flag, their guns and Santiago was surrendered. It was beautiful and dramatic. When we raised our flag the officers took off their hats and our guns saluted. A lot had been said about lack of supplies. Men who go to war expect to be short rationed some time. You old soldiers here have often had much less to eat than the soldiers ever did at Santiago. My command during the civil war often drew corn in the cob for a meal. It was not a question of having the supplies, when if we had had a thousand wagons the fearful roads would not have let me take them to the front. But the men had coffee, bread and meat. Sometimes they had to pound the coffee in the rag, but you all did that. Some of the men complained, but they are good soldiers in spite of that and fought like heroes when called on. A large number of men died, but it did not stop the war. The surrender of Tola's army did stop it. People say we should not have made that campaign in summer. What else could be done? We had to end the war and end it quickly. There was less loss of life by 50 per cent than any similar invasion. Napoleon returned from Egypt with only a remnant of his army. Of 23,000 men England sent to this country at the war of the revolution, 17,000 laid their bones down to bleed in the soil of the country against which they fought. Our campaign would have been frightfully disastrous if it had been long. THE FILIPINOS ARRIVE. Representatives of Aguinaldo Who Will Plead for Independence Reach San Francisco. San Francisco, Sept. 23.—The United States transport China arrived yesterday from Manila via Hong Kong. She brought with her as passengers several distinguished military and naval men, beside several noted journalists and two representatives of the provisional government of the Philippines, who are en route to Washington to plead with President McKinley for the independence of the islands, after which they will probably proceed to Paris to appear before the peace commission. The Filipinos are named Felipe Agoncillo and Jose Lopez, the former being Aguinaldo's chief emissary. In an interview with an Associated press correspondent he said the insurgents fully expected to be allowed to govern themselves, and even hinted that some sort of agreement had been made with United States Consul Wildman regarding the outcome of the war made by the insurgents against Spain, but what the terms were Agoncillo would not state. He said that he expected definite instructions from Aguinaldo by cable, but diplomatically refused to give the slightest hint of any he might have already received. The Filipinos are very shrewd and spoke English fluently. A passenger on the China disclosed some further information regarding the reported agreement between Wildman and the insurgents. He said: "Wildman promised Aguinaldo that the American forces would combine with the insurgents for the purpose of driving the Spaniards out of the Philippines. It was a joint war and I think the insurgents understood that the Americans were to aid them to gain their independence and cast off the yoke of Spain." Aguinaldo lived in the same residence with Consul Wildman for almost two years. It is very clear that there is some complication in the matter of Consul Wildman's promises, which were probably misunderstood by the insurgent leaders. It is also obvious that the native general's commissioners are bent on a mission to argue independence for the group. MUST BE SEPARATE. When Uncle Sam Gets Hold of His New Possessions Church and State Will Be Divorced. Chicago, Sept. 23.—Archbishop Ireland gave the first definite information yesterday regarding the policy of the Roman Catholic church in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. It includes approval of the administration plan of leaving the church question out of the peace discussions and announces that the church in the islands will conform to new conditions. When the dominion of the United States is fully established the church will come under the same laws that will govern this country and be separated from the state the same as it now is in America. Poisoned by Butter Milk. Versailles, Ky., Sept. 23.—Seven persons in the families of Breckinridge B. Smith, a prominent druggist, and John S. Smith, were taken dangerously ill last night from poison in butter milk they drank for supper. Several are in critical condition. Druggists Want Retailer. Chicago, Sept. 23.—Retail druggists of this city have issued calls to the retail drug trade all over the country for the organization of a national organization at Washington to cast off the burden of the war tax imposed upon retailers by the manufacturers.

NOT "THE SICK MAN."

Ex-Minister Ansell Returns from Turkey and Talks Entertainingly of the Sultan—Our Claims Against the Porte. New York, Sept. 23.—President J. B. Ansell, of the University of Michigan, who for more than a year has been the United States minister to Turkey, was among the passengers on the Teutonic yesterday. Mr. Ansell was unsuccessful in securing the payment of the American claims upon the Turkish government. It is well known that it is the desire of the president that the claims against the porte shall be settled as promptly as possible and the information which Mr. Ansell will be able to impart to the government will be extremely valuable in the effort to compel the sultan to make good the damages inflicted upon the Americans living in Turkey. While in Turkey Mr. Ansell frequently saw the sultan. Of him he said: The sultan is a man of decided ability, possesses great shrewdness and plays his policy well of pitting the jealousy of one nation against another. Everyone concedes that he is an able man. He is the governor of his people and the most absolute despot in the world. It is he who rules, not his cabinet. Since the Greek war his power over his subjects has increased tremendously. He is considered by his people to be the religious head of the nation as well as the head of the army. The soldiers are all Mohammedans, and no one of any other religion can enter the army of Turkey excepting foreign officers, especially chosen by the sultan. There will be no religious war in Turkey while the powers are watching. The sultan has too much cunning to precipitate trouble. Turkey can scarcely be called under "the sick man of Europe" after the impetus given to the country by the Greek war. It is now possessed of a powerful army, fully 300,000 well equipped men. They have been drilled to modern tactics by German officers and their weapons are of the most improved and modern make. The sultan watched the war between Spain and the United States very closely and the impression made by our navy won his respect and admiration. He often spoke to me about our cannon and ships and he may, in the near future, order some ships built here. The claims for which damages are wanted by Americans are for the burning of mission property at Harport two years ago. The American college was destroyed with a loss of \$60,000 and considerable other mission property was ruined. BRYAN SEES M'KINLEY. Colonel of the Third Nebraska Only Awaits That Certain Men of Regiment Be Mustered Out of the Service. Washington, Sept. 23.—Col. William J. Bryan, of the Third Nebraska volunteers, was at the war department yesterday and occasioned as much interest among the employes as a returned Santiago hero. Col. Bryan was accompanied by Gov. Holcomb and Representative Stark, of Nebraska. They went first to the adjutant general's office where Col. Bryan registered. The call was formal and brief. The party was then introduced to Acting Secretary Meikeljohn, but remained there only a few minutes, returning to the adjutant general's office. After leaving the war department Col. Bryan and his party went to the white house, where they were immediately ushered into the president's room. The party were cordially received by President McKinley and remained in conference with him for more than an hour. They did not prefer a request for the mustering out of the regiment as a whole, but only for the discharge of such of its members as are disabled by disease or such as have pecuniary calls upon them. They represented that there were about 20 per cent. of the members of the regiment ill and they urged that these should be relieved and sent to their homes, which they argued in all probability most of them would speedily recover because of the difference in the climate of Nebraska and that of Florida. The president gave careful attention to all that was said and talked sympathetically with his callers concerning the condition of these men, but he made no positive promise as to the course he would pursue in the matter. When the party left the white house Col. Bryan said: "I have not resigned my commission in the volunteer army. I shall go back to Jacksonville, probably Friday, if I do not go west for a short time." DUE TO THE HOUSE FLY. Investigating Commission Blames the Pest for the Prevalence of Typhoid Fever in Camps. Washington, Sept. 23.—Surgeon General Sternberg recently appointed a commission of army surgeons to investigate the camps with a view of ascertaining the cause of typhoid fever in the camps, the reasons why it spread and the best manner of dealing with the fever in the future. The commission consisted of Maj. Lee, Dr. Vernon C. Vaughn and Dr. Shakespear, of Philadelphia. The commission has made its report to the war department on the result of its inspection of the camps in the south, and has laid all the blame for the presence and prevalence of typhoid fever in these camps on the common house fly. The surgeons bring forward almost indisputable evidence of the correctness of their conclusions in thus laying the blame on the fly, and the report is considered of the greatest importance, not only to the war department, but to science, which will be able to draw valuable information from the result of this investigation. Only One Impediment. Manila, Sept. 23.—The only impediment in the way of restoring absolute confidence is Aguinaldo, who has informed Gov. Gen. Merritt that in the event of the United States holding the Philippines permanently, or at least formally declaring a protectorate over it, his followers would lay down their arms, but until that time it would not be safe for him to do so. The French wheat crop is estimated at 123,000,000 hectoliters, the largest since 1874, when the yield was 136,000,000. This will render France independent of foreign importations of wheat.

ENTOMBED IN A MINE.

Seventy Men Barred in the Empire Shaft Near Brownsville, Pa., and Eight of the Victims Are Taken Out Dead. Brownsville, Pa., Sept. 24.—Seventy men were entombed yesterday in the Empire mine of Snowden, Gould & Co., one-fourth of a mile below town, as the result of an explosion of gas, followed by another explosion of fire-damp. Of the number entombed all escaped or were taken out by rescuing parties uninjured except eight, who were killed outright, and three more or less hurt. The explosion is said to have been caused by the loosening of a large block of coal which opened a pocket of gas. Immediately following the explosion of gas, there was a second explosion of fire-damp. There were 70 men at work in the mine at the time of the disaster, and at first it seemed an impossibility for any of the 54 men in mines Nos. 9 and 10, where the explosion occurred to escape. Four men who were near the entrance, and the others, with the exception of those caught by the falling coal, escaped by traversing a mile and a half of underground passages, coming out at the entrance near Lynn station. This point is four miles from the opening of the mine, on the Monongahela river.

ONLY AS INDIVIDUALS.

The President Will Not Receive the Delegates from Aguinaldo as Representing an Independent Government. Washington, Sept. 24.—It is probable that when Agoncillo and Lopez, the two representatives of Aguinaldo who arrived Thursday at San Francisco, call at the white house on their way through Washington to Paris, they will be admitted to see President McKinley, but only as individuals and not as representatives of any government. The president doubtless would be glad to hear any views these Filipinos might care to set forth, being thoroughly acquainted with the wishes of the insurgents, but it would be plainly impolitic and inconsistent for the president, at this date and pending the conclusion of the peace conference at Paris, to allow it to be understood, by according a formal reception to the delegates, that he had thereby recognized the Philippine government as an independent nationality.

Omaha Officials Ousted.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 24.—The supreme court rendered an opinion declaring Mayor Frank Moores, of Omaha, ineligible to hold office. The court sustains the report of Referee Clements, who declared Mayor Moores a defaulter at the time of his election, and therefore ineligible. The court also denied the petition of Gov. Holcomb, board of fire and police commissioners for Omaha, in which they sought to prevent the issuance of a writ ousting them from office. The sheriff of Douglas county is empowered to oust the four commissioners.

Funeral of Miss Winnie Davis.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 24.—The funeral train bearing the remains of Miss Winnie Davis arrived here yesterday and was met at the depot by Lee camp, confederate veterans. There was a large crowd at the depot. The remains were escorted to St. Paul's church by the camp, where the funeral took place in the afternoon. There were many distinguished visitors in the city to attend the funeral.

Minister Woodford Resigns.

Washington, Sept. 24.—It is announced that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will not return to Spain as the minister of the United States. The cause of his resignation cannot be stated with definiteness. The president has not yet accepted the resignation of Gen. Woodford.

Yellow Fever in Havana.

New York, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: Of 5,000 patients in Havana hospitals, 43 are suffering from yellow fever of the most dangerous type, the deaths averaging three a day in the hospitals.