

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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## THE SPANISH REPLY.

Spain's Response to the Peace Conditions Received by M. Cambon.

### NOT AN UNQUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE.

All the Vital Points Believed, However, to Be Conceded—The Reply Will Probably Be Delivered to the Government To-Day.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The reply of the Spanish government to the peace conditions laid down by the United States was received by the French ambassador, M. Cambon, shortly before three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The reply came in sections, the dispatch first received giving only opening passages of the Spanish reply. A few minutes after, another dispatch brought a second section, and these kept coming uninterruptedly by a procession of messengers, until seven sections of the Spanish reply had been received at 3:50, when the last part was still to arrive. In the meantime, the cipher experts were at work and by 4:30 they were abreast of all that portion of the reply received up to that time, and there was a lull of some time, pending the arrival of the concluding portions. It was thought a terrific rainstorm which swept over Washington about four o'clock might have occasioned delay of the remainder.

The concluding portion of the reply was received during the evening, but it was not until a late hour that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the ambassador. No effort was made to communicate it to the United States government last night beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document had been received, but not disclosing its contents. It is probable that the reply will be delivered to the president before the cabinet meeting to-day, although no hour has been fixed.

There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply, but there is reason to believe it is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms, but is framed on the theory of accepting the essentials and trusting to a hoped-for conciliatory spirit on the part of this government to moderate to some extent features which the Spanish government seems to regard as unessential. It is felt that the evident length of the reply means that Spain has not given a simple and direct affirmative to the American conditions. It is evident that, if the reply is an acceptance, it is accompanied by extended discussion and probably by conditions. This caused considerable apprehension in official circles here, for, while it was felt last week that Spain would surely yield in every particular, it began to be felt that possibly there might be another period of discussion and possibly an indirect attempt to open up a diplomatic exchange on the nature of the terms.

The prevailing view, however, is that the reply is on its face an acceptance, although not such a one as precludes all possibility of further discussion. All the vital points are believed to be conceded—the abandonment of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Ladrones and the establishment of a commission to pass upon questions relating to the Philippines. In the carrying out of this programme it is believed that Spain has sought to secure an understanding on many incidental points involved, some of them of considerable importance. For instance, some doubt is raised as to whether Spain's acceptance will be operative until referred to and ratified by the Spanish cortes, and it is understood that the reply might call attention to this condition. The same condition, it is pointed out, exists as to the United States, for a peace treaty requires the ratification of the senate to become operative. In case Spain's answer discusses these incidental points there promises to be wide latitude for controversy and delays unless the president and cabinet decline to enter the field of discussion.

Late in the afternoon the president received an indirect intimation that the Spanish reply had come to the French embassy. A cabinet officer who was with him at this time said on leaving:

The information that has come from Madrid about the action of the Spanish cabinet indicates the Spanish have accepted our terms in a general way, but have left several questions open that we did not include in the terms submitted. The communication offering those terms was explicit, specifically stating such points as would be left open for further negotiations. We will stand on these terms.

The administration has not yet given serious consideration to the personnel of the peace commission, but it can be stated that no one not in accord with the president's present views as to the disposition of the Philippines will be appointed, and Mr. McKinley favors keeping at least Manila harbor and bay and sufficient territory around it for its support and protection, if not the whole of Luzon island.

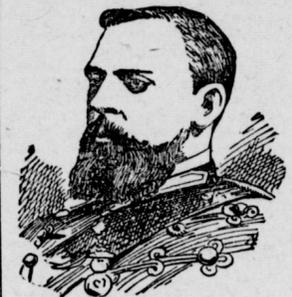
Turkey Will Not Pay Us. Constantinople, Aug. 9.—The porte has replied to the American demands for compensation for losses sustained by American subjects during the Armenian massacres. The reply is the same as that given the other powers, repudiating all responsibility for the losses.

## A REVOLUTION WILL FOLLOW.

Don Carlos' American Representative Says the Spanish Pretender Will Lead a Great Army into Madrid.

New York, Aug. 8.—In an interview here, Senor Diaz de Cortina, Don Carlos' American representative, said:

Economically, Spain is in a state of ruin today, and the absolute power of government which has been in force for the last 50 years is the only cause of blame. No nation in the world could stand what Spain has stood for all these years and still have her people remain loyal. All over the country factories are closing up and workmen being sent home to starve. It is terrible. The country is ripe for revolution. A republic is impossible; republicans there are divided into hundreds of factions and are altogether theorists. Spain had a republic for



DON CARLOS, SPANISH PRETENDER.

(Who May Soon Start a Revolution.)

1 1/2 years, and during that time had four presidents—nearly five, in fact. The last one was nominated, but never elected, as the Spanish people grew tired of the republic business. They realized that it was not the government Spain required.

Don Carlos is ten times stronger than ever before. The hopes placed in him are general among all classes throughout the country at the present day, while some time ago, during the last Carlist uprising, the feeling was confined only to the north and east, where for four years Don Carlos reigned absolutely. I could name at least a dozen generals who sympathize with the Carlist hopes who, at a moment's notice, would raise an army of 100,000 volunteers between them.

However, Don Carlos will do nothing while Spain is in trouble with this country. This he has asserted and he is a prince who keeps his word. He will declare himself when Sagasta, or whoever may be then in power, makes peace and the soldiers are beginning to return to Spain defeated. The revolution which will result in putting Don Carlos on the throne will not be of long duration. The Carlist army will advance directly from the northern frontier to Madrid. One of the reasons of failure during the last uprising was the lack of money. Of this there is plenty now. I have said that Don Carlos will establish a constitutional monarchy very much like that of Prussia, for instance, and will, therefore, introduce free class franchise, intellectual, moral and material. Under the first are the universities, scientists, etc.; relation with the second, material riches, industry and arts with the third. All municipal authorities would be elected by the people, who recognize, however, the fact that a stronger hand is needed to lead the nation.

The church will not be allowed to dominate in politics as has hitherto been the case. Contrary to general opinion, I may say that the pope does not want to see Don Carlos king. Don Carlos believes in liberty in spiritual as well as in material affairs, and believes also (as he has told me so) that the church and the state should be kept apart in government.

## GOV. STEPHENS UPHELD.

War Department Officials Hold He Had Authority to Refuse a Commission to Capt. Charles O'Brien.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., Aug. 8.—Lieut. Col. Morgan, of the Fifth Missouri, returned from Washington, where he went in an effort to have the Fifth ordered to Porto Rico with the 15,000 reinforcements. His mission failed because the Fourth Missouri had been selected for the work some time before his arrival at the capital. However, he said he was given the president's personal assurance that the Fifth should be the next Missouri regiment called on for service in the field. As to Capt. Charles F. O'Brien's case, the commander of company A, who was recently superseded by Gov. Stephens on the ground that, never having been commissioned, he had only a de facto standing, Col. Morgan says he was told by the war department that the governor was right, that officers without commissions could be displaced by their state executives at any time. Efforts were at once set on foot to get the secretary of war to overrule this decision.

## FOR GEN. SHAFTER'S MEN.

Work of Getting the Camp at Montauk Ready Being Rushed—Will Have Many Modern Conveniences.

New York, Aug. 8.—The work of getting the camp at Montauk point ready for Gen. Shafter's army is being rushed. It is expected that much of the camp will be completed when the first cavalry arrives from Santiago on Wednesday or Thursday next. An army of carpenters are now at work on the storage buildings and the work will be carried on day and night as long as necessary. The camp will have an exclusive electric light plant and there will be also telegraphic and telephone connections. A corps of postal clerks will arrive in a day or two to open a post office for the accommodation of the army. Train loads of tents, stores, medicines and provisions are on their way to Montauk.

## Preferred to Die at Home.

Sedalia, Mo., Aug. 8.—Michael Henly, of company I, Second Missouri volunteers, who deserted his regiment at Camp Thomas, was arrested here last night. Henly said he was satisfied he would die if he remained in camp at Chickamauga, and he preferred to be shot for desertion than to continue to face typhoid and malarial fever.

## TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

Surgeon General Sternberg Calls Attention to the Matter.

### A RECEPTION TO SHAFTER'S MEN.

Meeting at New York to Arrange for a Welcome to the Troops—Water May Be Scarce at Montauk Point—Shafter's Sanitary Report.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The epidemic of typhoid fever which prevails in so many of the army camps is giving the war department a great deal of concern, and steps are being taken to check the fever and prevent further spread of the disease. Surgeon General Sternberg yesterday issued a circular calling attention to a former circular issued by the medical department April 25. The former circular was devoted to recommendations for the health of the troops, and minutely pointed out what to avoid and how camps should be conducted from a sanitary point of view, together with suggestions as to food and clothing of the soldiers. It is the opinion of the surgeon general that these conditions have not been carried out, and in his circular he says:

The extent of prevalence of typhoid fever in camps of instruction indicates that the sanitary recommendations made in this circular have not been carried out. If medical officers have failed to make the proper recommendations as indicated, the responsibility rests with them. If the recommendations have been made and not acted upon by those having authority in the various camps, the responsibility is not with the medical department, but these recommendations should be repeated and commanding officers be urged to move their camps at frequent intervals and to maintain a strict sanitary police.

### A RECEPTION TO SHAFTER'S MEN.

New York, Aug. 9.—To take the first steps in arranging for the reception to be tendered in New York to the soldiers on their return home from the front, a committee of citizens met yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. All were veteran soldiers of the civil war. Col. Homer introduced a resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee to consist of Maj. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Daniel Butterfield and Gen. C. F. H. Collis, chairman of this meeting, be appointed to confer with the president, the governor of the state and the mayor of the city, with a view to arranging for a fitting welcome to the troops returning to their homes to take place after they have been rested at Montauk point.

Gen. Collis said every military organization, both north and south, should be asked to co-operate. "I think it would be a good idea," said Gen. Collis, after the meeting, "to have the reception on Labor day."

### WATER MAY BE SCARCE.

New York, Aug. 9.—A dozen ambulances from the Red Cross society have arrived at Montauk point and Col. Forward is going on with his preparations to provide for the care of the sick soldiers who are to arrive from Santiago de Cuba. There may be trouble in obtaining an ample supply of water. The work of driving the wells is progressing slowly. At present it looks as if the water works will be the main drawback to the camp. When the works are completed, however, it is generally expected that there will be a supply of water for 30,000 troops as well as thousands of horses and mules.

### SHAFTER'S SANITARY REPORT.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Gen. Shafter's sanitary report for August is as follows: Total number of sick, 3,445; total number of fever cases, 2,498; total number of new cases, 413; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 406; deaths, 11.

### ABOUT THE ROUND ROBIN.

Gen. Shafter Explains the Situation of His Sick Troops at Santiago to the President.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Gen. Shafter has telegraphed the president regarding the publication of the "round robin," signed by the general officers of his command, as follows:

I can very readily see what intense excitement the publication must have occasioned; a great deal more than the situation warranted. The situation is greatly aggravated from the fact that before any of the men were taken ill they were thoroughly exhausted. At least 75 per cent of the command had been down with malarial fever, from which they recover very slowly and in no condition to stand an attack of yellow fever or dysentery. Placed here now in the condition in which they were when they came here, I do not believe they would be in any particular danger. The regiment of immunes that recently arrived is not suffering at all and I do not believe they will. They can keep out of the sun, are well clothed and well fed. What put my command in its present condition was the 30 days of the campaign when they had nothing but meat, bread and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever and during the period twice as stormy as it has been since the surrender. Fresh troops reaching here in the middle of August with good camps, good water, abundance of tentage which they will find here—need not apprehend serious danger. I thank you for the high regard in which you hold my command and the value of the service they have rendered. It pays for all the suffering we have endured. I have read this to Gen. Wheeler, Lawton, Bates and Kent, who concur with me in the view expressed above.

### Largest Wheat Crop Ever Known.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—According to reports received by railway companies and business men, the largest wheat crop in the history of the United States will be harvested within a fortnight. The winter wheat yield, which aggregates from 375,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels, will be increased to the extent of nearly 350,000,000 bushels from the spring wheat region.

## THE ROOSEVELT LETTERS.

Everybody Talking About the Matter and More on the Subject Will Probably Be Heard.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The Roosevelt round robin and his letter to Secretary Alger criticizing the volunteers created as much consternation in the war department as a discharge of shrapnel. The letters were the subject on everybody's tongue. The matter was also discussed at the cabinet meeting. The president was displeased at the publication of the document, representing the conditions at Santiago among the American troops. Secretary Alger was highly incensed. While deploring the publication, the president, however, sided with the officers at the front and gave orders that preparations for the removal of the entire army north should be facilitated in every possible way. At the war department the publication of the round robin was generally condemned as subversive of discipline and calculated to give encouragement to the enemy. The full text of the letter written by Col. Roosevelt would, it is said, make it perfectly clear that the sole comparison which Col. Roosevelt intended to make between the volunteers and the rough riders was that the rough riders were better armed, and for this reason alone could do better service. Col. Roosevelt's friends say that he will take up the gauntlet thrown down by Secretary Alger, and that, as soon as he is notified of the facts, he will make charges of mismanagement and inefficiency in the Santiago campaign and then demand a court-martial. This will enable him, it is claimed, to prove many things which otherwise would be glossed over, and give him a chance to show up the alleged mistakes made by the secretary of war.

### ROUGH RIDERS EMBARK.

All but Five, and These Were Sick, Sailed from Santiago Sunday on the Transports Miami and Mattewan.

Santiago, Aug. 8.—The First regular cavalry and the First volunteer cavalry, rough riders, sailed yesterday on the transports Miami and Mattewan. Of the rough riders five remain here sick, and they probably will leave in ten days. The rough riders came to town by rail from their camp at one o'clock. At the station they fell into line. Col. Roosevelt riding at the head of the regiment as it marched down the Alameda. All the men looked fit but worn out. All expressed regret at leaving their five companions behind, but were wild with joy at the prospect of so soon returning home. They take no tents or baggage with them. The work of embarkation was very easy and was quickly performed. The men are ready and eager to return for the Havana campaign in the fall.

### THEY GLADLY SURRENDERED.

American Troops Capture Guayama, Porto Rico, One of the Cleanest and Most Picturesque Cities on the Island.

Ponce, Aug. 8.—Guayama has been captured by the American forces. The Fourth Ohio, supported by the Third Illinois, Haines' brigade, advanced upon Guayama yesterday. They were attacked by the Spanish outposts and the whole mountain was soon ablaze with the splintering fire. The volunteers behaved well and drove the Spaniards back. They then proceeded to occupy the town, which is the cleanest and most picturesque in this most interesting island. The inhabitants of the place went wild with joy when the Americans took possession and the welcome extended the invaders was as warm as has been the case elsewhere. The people gladly surrendered.

### GEN. MACIAS INSTRUCTED.

The Spanish Commander in Porto Rico Told to Obtain Terms Similar to Gen. Toral's.

New York, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Madrid says: The government has given orders that the minister of war shall not force resistance in Porto Rico to the utmost. This is at the instigation of Premier Sagasta, who deplores any unnecessary loss of life, knowing that Porto Rico will inevitably fall into the hands of the Americans. Capt. Gen. Macias has been instructed to obtain terms like those obtained by Gen. Toral, or better, so as to save Spanish honor as much as possible.

### About Gen. Toral's Army.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The war department officials are entirely satisfied with the progress so far made toward the shipment to Spain of Gen. Toral's army, surrendered at Santiago. The vessels which are to be used for this purpose are now on the way to Santiago and, barring accidents, they are expected to arrive there about the 13th inst., when the troops will be embarked as rapidly as possible and prepared at once to Spain.

### The Eastern Squadron Ready to Move.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Rear Admiral Sampson will command the eastern squadron if it be sent abroad by the president. It was learned yesterday on high authority that he has received orders to take command and Commodore Watson has been designated as second to the rear admiral in the fleet. The squadron is now in prime condition to proceed on its mission.

## AGUINALDO IS MILDER.

He Makes Two Friendly Propositions to Gen. Merritt, Indicating a More Conciliatory Attitude.

New York, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the New York World from Manila by way of Hong Kong says: Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, has made two propositions to Gen. Merritt. They may solve the insurgent problem in a manner highly advantageous to the United States. In the first place he asks the commander-in-chief of the American land forces to permit the rebel troops to march through the streets of Manila when the city surrenders. Gen. Merritt appears inclined to consent to this. It would gratify the vanity of the natives to let them indulge in what will seem to them a triumphal march as victors through the capital of the enemy they have been successfully combating and besieging since the wiping out of Montojo's fleet. At the same time the native troops, thus arrayed in line and under direct orders, may be more easily controlled and prevented from excesses. In the second place, Aguinaldo suggests the formation of Philippine regiments with American officers. This is considered a highly important proposition, a possible key to the whole situation on the island. The native troops would thus be constantly under the eyes and direct orders of our men. It is believed that they would be obedient and easily controlled under tactful commanders. The American troops now occupy the trenches in front of Malate, a suburb of Manila, which were constructed by Aguinaldo. The rebels withdrew to let our men take the places close to the Spanish lines.

### TRADE REVIEW.

Beneficial Rains Save the Corn Crop—Advances in Many Cereals—Business Failures at a Minimum.

New York, Aug. 6.—Bradstreet's commercial report to-day says: The stimulating influences of the apparently near approach of peace, coupled with the generally expected beneficial effects, it is hoped, will flow from the opening up of new markets in the lands added to the national domain, seem to increase as the summer wanes. So far as the crop situation is concerned the past week furnishes not the least notable contribution of the year in reports coming from the great surplus corn-producing states of beneficial rains checking a deterioration which threatened material damage to this most widely-grown and intrinsically valuable of the country's cereals. While the tendency generally is to concede some diminution in the corn yield as a result of the recent drought, the steadiness of the price of that cereal bears witness to the willingness of the trade to believe that some falling off in this year's yield can be safely permitted in view of the bumper crops of recent years. Advances in many cereals, except wheat and flour, live hives and hogs, a number of provisions, dairy products and groceries, most raw textiles except cotton, petroleum, rubber, alcohol, opium and quinine are features of the month's operations. Important decreases, aside from that in wheat, are found in some few makes of iron and steel, some other metals and in building lumber.

Business failures in the United States are at a minimum, numbering 189, identical in number with those of last week, but compared with 214 in this week a year ago, 169 in 1897, 209 in 1895 and 197 in 1894.

### Capt. Gen. Macias May Resist.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Aug. 6.—Capt. Gen. Macias has issued a proclamation, in the course of which he says: "Spain has not sued for peace and I can drive off the American boats now as I did Sampson's attempt before." The daughter of the captain general is helping to drill the gunners in the forts. Altogether there are 9,500 Spanish regulars in the city. The troops of the enemy, who are retreating from Ponce and the other townships on the south coast occupied by the Americans, have not yet arrived.

### Toral Advises Gen. Shafter.

Santiago, Aug. 6.—Gen. Toral, commander of the Spanish troops, sent a letter to Gen. Shafter advising the latter that the camp of the surrendered Spanish troops is in an unhealthy condition. The Spanish officer also reported that there were several hundred sick in the hospitals and that there was an average of 13 deaths daily. The transports expected here to carry the Spanish troops back to Spain have not yet been heard from.

### Passenger Rate War Is On.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—A passenger rate war that will affect directly every fare in the west and indirectly half the tariff of eastern and southern lines has been declared. Next Monday the rate between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis will be \$8, and between Chicago and Omaha \$9.25. Tickets now may be purchased between Chicago and Kansas City for \$10.50. It is expected that this rate will go down to \$9.25 within a few days.

### McKisson Defeats Young Garfield.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 6.—The nomination yesterday of Judge F. O. Phillips to be the republican candidate for congress in the Twentieth Ohio district is a victory for Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland. McKisson's heart was set on beating James R. Garfield and this he did. McKisson wanted to down Garfield because he was backed by the Hanna faction.

### Young Douglas Joins the Democracy.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Stephen A. Douglas, son of the statesman who was Lincoln's opponent for the presidency in 1860, and since boyhood one of the fighting members of the republican party, became a democrat yesterday. Formally and officially he joined the ranks of the democratic party of Cook county and pledged himself to do whatever work for the party that he is called upon to do.

## THEY BREATHE EASIER.

War Department Officials Deprecate the Publicity Given Reports from Santiago—Might Have Prevented Peace.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Army officials are greatly relieved to know, from the Santiago dispatches, that what appears to have been a great danger to the American arms has been safely passed by. The reports of the American commanders at Santiago, including all the major generals, division and brigade commanders, which were made public in the news dispatches Thursday, gave for the first time to the public news of the terribly demoralized condition of the American army. If this state of affairs had been known a week ago, the most serious results must have followed. The Spanish government must have been excited to refrain from making peace overtures and to prolong their resistance. The publicity given to these rumors was most strongly deprecated by almost every official of the administration, but the American army at Santiago is being loaded upon transports as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped that, within a few days, the bulk of the army will be at sea, bound for Montauk point, L. I.

In the place of these weary and battle-worn troops will be five regiments of immunes, now due at Santiago, supposed to be proof against yellow fever, and at any rate gifted with a fresh store of energy and health to draw upon. Gen. Miles has with him in Porto Rico a force probably equal to the actual demands of the campaign there, so that the heavy reinforcements now on their way to that island, or about to be dispatched, can be safely diverted to Santiago or any other Cuban point at short notice, if occasion should make it necessary.

In proof of the allegation that the war department had bestirred itself to succor the unfortunate army at Santiago, the following is given out by the secretary of war regarding the shipment of troops north from Santiago:

Until quite recently it was supposed that yellow fever was epidemic in Santiago and it was not believed that it would be safe to send shiploads north of men largely infected with yellow fever. The disease, it was believed, would spread rapidly on shipboard and result in the death and burial of many at sea. On the 25th ultimo the secretary of war telegraphed to Gen. Shafter that as soon as the fever subsided the men of his command would be moved north to a camp that had been selected for them on Montauk point. On the 29th of July Gen. Shafter telegraphed: "Made known secretary of war's telegram that troops would be moved north as soon as fever subsided, and it had a very good effect on the men." When, however, the true condition was made known, an order was issued to Gen. Shafter to move his command north as rapidly as possible, and all ships in quartermaster's service, possible to get to Santiago, were sent there, and the great liners, St. Paul and St. Louis, were also ordered there. All this was done before the communication signed by Gen. Shafter and his generals was received, as well as before Col. Roosevelt's letter was published. Over 150 surgeons are at Santiago and 175 immune nurses have been sent there, besides the usual hospital corps that always attends such an army. There have been few deaths in Santiago by yellow fever than by typhoid fever in any camp of the same size in the United States.

### MILES CHANGES HIS PLANS.

To Avoid Alleged Mines He Will Not Proceed Along the Military Road to San Juan.

Ponce, Aug. 6.—Gen. Miles, having received information that the fine military road from Ponce to San Juan has been mined by the Spaniards, has formed practically a new plan for the Porto Rican campaign. In accordance with this new plan, Gen. Stone, with some Wisconsin troops, is pressing rapidly toward Arecibo on the northern coast of the island, and Gen. Brooke, who has arrived, with Gen. Harris and 1,300 men, will advance toward San Juan from Arroyo. Gen. Miles will thus avoid risking the lives of the American troops through the explosion of mines along the military road and the use of explosives which the Spaniards have hidden in the bushes along the way.

Miles is proceeding without regard to peace negotiations. Col. Hullings has captured 5,000 pounds of rice. Thus far the enemy has not molested him. Maj. Gen. Brooke's landing at Arroyo was successful. The troops from the Roumanian, four batteries from Indiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Illinois, are disembarking there. The Morgan troop of the Fifth cavalry and the Mississippi commissaries have arrived here. Gen. Roy Stone is repairing the road to Arecibo, but a movement there is improbable.

### MESSAGE TO WILDMAN.

Philippine Insurgent Chief Wants to Know What He Is Fighting for, Protection, Annexation or Independence?

Hong Kong, Aug. 6.—The following message has been received by United States Consul General Wildman from Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief in the Philippine islands:

I have read that I am getting the "big head" and not behaving as I promised you. In reply I ask you should America expect me to outline my policy, present and future, and fight blindly for her interests when America will not be frank with me? Tell me this, am I fighting for annexation, protection or independence? It is for America to say, not me. I can take Manila, as I have defeated the Spaniards everywhere, but what would be the use? If America takes Manila I can save my men and arms for what the future has in store for me. Now, good friend, believe me, I am not both fool and rogue. The interests of my people are sacred to me as are the interests of your people to you.

THE DOOLEY BOY

By FRANCES WILSON.

"Dear me," said the minister, looking out of the study window with a frown. "There is that Dooley boy in the garden again. Go away, boy! What are you doing in that strawberry bed?"

"Please, sorr, my ball come over the fence," explained the Dooley boy, with his mouth full of strawberries. "It was really remarkable how often the Dooley boy's ball 'came over the fence' into the minister's garden, since the strawberries had begun to ripen. At the present moment it was lying in the path beside the strawberry bed, in plain sight; and the Dooley boy, with an air of having just discovered it, picked it up and was about to make his exit from the garden in the same way that he and the ball had entered—over the fence. But the minister called, in a tone of vexation:

"Go out through the gate. You are breaking that fence down, climbing over it as you do, nearly every day. If you do not stop it, I shall have a bill of expense for repairs."

"Yes, sorr," said the Dooley boy, calmly; and he walked around to the front of the house, and went out by the gate.

He left the gate open behind him. But the minister did not notice that, and was working on his sermon with great fervor, when his ears were assailed by a startling din in the garden.

He rushed again to the window, and beheld the Dooleys' cow—which commonly grazed on the highway, contrary to law and order—crashing and stamping around among the vegetables and flower beds, pursued by Mrs. Hathaway with a broom, Aunt Maria with a feather duster, and Bridget with a mop, each loudly lifting her voice against the invading cow.

Just then Ernest Hathaway, the minister's son, coming home from school, arrived upon the scene.

"Hi! hi! I'll head her off!" he shouted. And he vaulted over the fence, in imitation of the Dooley boy. Unluckily, the palings of the fence were already loosened. They gave way, and precipitated Master Ernest into the strawberry bed, with a long rent in his new jacket and a painful bump on his knee.

Nearly a week elapsed before the Dooley boy ventured again. Then he sauntered past the parsonage, and cast a longing glance at the strawberry bed.

It chanced that little Rose came toddling at that moment down the garden path, and called out to him, in her pretty, cooing lisp:

"'Ullo, Timmy! Where ith 'oo doo-in'?"

"'Hullo, Rosie! Come and see me!" said the Dooley boy, stooping down and holding out his hands to her between the palings of the fence, while a broad grin of genuine delight spread over his freckled face.

Picking two or three big red strawberries, Rose squeezed them tightly in her chubby little fist, put the streaming, crimson mass into the Dooley boy's hand, lispng, with a seraphic smile:

"'Chawberwies—dood! Timmy eat 'um chawberwies!"

This temptation was more than the Dooley boy's flesh and blood could stand. He swallowed the crushed but enticing fruit, and held out his hand for more.

Rosie, with a gurgle of pleasure, stooped down to clutch another berry, and the Dooley boy's mouth watered with eagerness. Just then a wrathful voice from the direction of the kitchen door exclaimed:

"'What are ye doin' there, ye young raskill! Get away with your mischief!"

And Bridget came down the garden path like a whirlwind, picked up the struggling Rosie, and poured out the vials of her scorn.

"You're the worst good-for-nothin' boy in this neighborhood! Ain't you ashamed to be makin' the little innocent help you steal strawberries?"

"I didn't!" said the Dooley boy, reddening under his freckles. "She give 'em to me herself. I never asked her for 'em."

But Bridget bore away the baby, kicking and protesting loudly.

"No, no! Timmy not bad! Timmy dood boy! Rosie gived him chawberwies—her did."

Bridget's view of the case, however, was accepted; and Rosie was told that she must have no more to do with the Dooley boy.

"Although," said gentle Mrs. Hathaway, "I should not wish my little girl to suppose there was anything wrong in giving him a few strawberries. You should have asked mamma's permission, Rosie dear."

Ernest, however, continued to watch for the Dooley boy, and walk with him to school, and forgathered with him, in common with his mates. His parents did not feel like setting an interdiction on his friendly intercourse with a schoolmate, except for flagrant cause.

Such cause appeared to have arisen, when Ernest came home, one Saturday afternoon, in a state that made his mother and aunt look volumes of dismay. He was soaking wet from head to foot, and smeared to the waist with black mud and green slime. One shoe was missing. His white straw

hat was stained with mud and water, and his face was dirty.

"Why, Ernest Hathaway!" cried Aunt Maria. "What have you been into now?"

"I've been into the pond hole down in Cedar swamp, Aunt Maria," said Ernest, looking half ashamed and half triumphant. "Tim Dooley was telling what a lot of white pond lilies he found there, and he brought some to Miss Clark yesterday morning. She was ever so pleased. So I thought I'd try to get some for mother and you, auntie, and Tim said he'd help me. We went out on some old logs, and got a whole armful. I put them in a pail of water out in the woodshed. Come and look, mother."

"Yes, dear, presently; but you must get on some dry clothes at once," said Mrs. Hathaway, with a smile and a sigh. "It was nice to think of getting us lilies; but how did you get so wet?"

"Oh, a log turned over and pitched me in," said Ernest. "The water's pretty deep there, and it's all black mud and stuff at the bottom; and I lost my shoe."

"But you should see Tim Dooley's clothes. His school suit, too. And he hasn't any other," said Ernest, with a sober face. "My clothes are good stuff and they can be cleaned, but his are spoiled for sure."

"Then you both fell into the water? What careless boys!" said Mrs. Hathaway.

"No, mother, Tim didn't fall in. He came in after me. You see, I floundered into the deep water, and my feet sunk in the mud, and—and—I don't believe I could have got out if it hadn't been for Tim. He floated out a big branch of a tree to hang on to and helped me out of the mud; and, between us, we managed to get ashore. Tim was all over mud; he looked enough worse than I do."

There was a new trolley line through the village, and it was Rose's delight to stand at the front gate and watch the cars going past. The butcher's boy had carelessly left the gate open. Rosie was consumed with curiosity to discover where the bright sparks were hidden which flew off the rails when the cars went by, and presently she was crouching on the forbidden track, picking at the rails with a stick.

Soon there was a humming sound, which gave warning that a car was coming. Aunt Maria looked out of the window to see it pass, and saw a sight that curdled the blood in her veins.

She saw Rosie sitting on the track, too much absorbed to heed the approaching car. The motorman was



TOMMY DOOLEY TO THE RESCUE.

looking at a freckled and dirty-faced boy, lounging down the street, with both hands in his pockets, and he had not discovered the child.

Aunt Maria ran out, uttering a scream that brought the minister from his study. At the same moment the freckled boy gave a yell that made the motorman turn pale, and put on the brakes with all his might.

It was too late to stop the car. Another moment, and it would have been too late to save the child. But the boy made one spring—a flying leap—and snatched her out of danger.

Rosie was crying loudly, but quite unharmed. She was crying not so much from fright as from tender pity for the Dooley boy; for she looked up into his face, down which a stream of blood was trickling, and piteously sobbed:

"Timmy hurt! Timmy face all budgy! Poor Timmy!"

"You dear boy!" cried Aunt Maria. And she, too, began to cry.

Mrs. Hathaway, clasping Rosie, took the Dooley boy into the same embrace, much to his surprise.

He was taken into the house, and the blood washed from his face, the cut, which was pretty serious, dressed with courtplaster, the dirt also washed away, and the shock of curly brown hair pushed back from the well-shaped forehead; and, behold! the Dooley boy was a really good looking boy!

"A brave boy!" said the minister, with emotion. "We shall never forget what you have done for us, Timothy." "It's you that's good to me, sorr. I've done a lot of things to plague you, but I— I didn't mean to. I'm sorry I left the gate open, so the cow got into your garden. And I'm sorry I broke the fence climbing over, and I'm sorry I picked the strawberries. And I'm sorry—"

"Yes, yes, my boy, I am sure you are sorry, and so am I," said Mr. Hathaway, seriously. "I am sorry that I have not known you well enough to discover the brave, good spirit in you. But I am glad I know it now. We will do better after this."

"Yes, sorr!" said the Dooley boy, drawing the sleeve of his ragged jacket across his eyes.

Recognition and encouragement brought out the good that was in him, and it was not long before people began to say there was not a better behaved boy in town than the Dooley boy.—Christian Register.

OUR NATIONAL CREDIT.

Some Significant Facts Brought Out by the So-Called Popular Loan.

"The government is borrowing \$200,000,000 with which to prosecute the war. This means an interest-bearing debt of only \$500,000 a year—a mere bagatelle to a nation so rich as this republic is. All this money is offered to the government five times over. The people offer practically all of it in small subscriptions of \$500 or less. Banks offer it on any terms that the government may make, and one New York bank has offered to take it and distribute it among the people without any fee or reward of any kind. There never was a more splendid national credit than this. And when we ask why, the answer is ready. At the end of the civil war the nation owed nearly \$2,000,000,000, and had a terribly depreciated currency. It has since enormously reduced taxation, and yet it has made its currency sound and has so rapidly paid its obligations that its bonded debt on November 1, 1897, was only \$87,355,560. Once in all those years was there a thought of increasing the bonded indebtedness without a war necessity, yet even with that increase of \$22,000,000 during Cleveland's time, the interest-bearing debt of the country has been reduced to one-third of what it was. It is the man who pays his debts that enjoys abundant credit. It is precisely the same with the nations.—N. Y. World.

The foregoing sounds well and tickles the vanity of the thoughtless, but it will not stand a careful analysis. The fact that the people are almost breaking their necks in a mad scramble to secure government bonds at three per cent. is very far from being a circumstance of congratulation. It proves conclusively one of two things: Either general business must be extremely bad, affording poor opportunities for the profitable investment of money, or there must be some peculiar or emotional advantages in a government bond as an investment. No man will loan to the government at three per cent. if he can do better and feel perfectly safe. Persons who are timid—who are afraid to assume any risks whatever in business, may content themselves with what they consider a sure thing at three per cent. Now then we find a person whose fear of losing is such that he will not invest his money at all, but will simply hide it away. These, however, are exceptional cases. When there is a grand rush to secure investments at rates so low, it should lead people to pause and inquire into the reason of it. A generally low rate of interest does not indicate either general prosperity, or an abundance of money. On the contrary, it shows that business is dull, that demand for money is slack, it cannot be profitably invested in productive enterprises, and consequently has become superabundant in certain places. In short, that money is plentiful in the hands of the lenders, but scarce everywhere else. This is one of the simplest principles in monetary science, and it is yet the most difficult for anyone to comprehend. Unquestionably the credit of the government is good. Why should it not be? The government is backed up and controls the entire wealth of the nation. A government bond is as safe as anything in human affairs can be. But that is not the only reason for the low rate, nor is it the chief one. The fact stated by the World that since the civil war two-thirds of our bonded debt has been paid is not the reason why the government can borrow money at three per cent. The English government can do the same and even better, although it makes no pretense of paying the principal of its debt. Investors in bonds do not want the government to pay them, and the fact is well understood that bonds which have a long time to run are worth more than the same class of bonds which are payable sooner. A 30-year bond is worth more than a ten-year bond. At the present time four per cent. United States bonds maturing in 1925 are worth about 125, while the same sort of bonds coming due in 1907 are only worth 111. There are two reasons why the government can so easily float its three per cent. bonds, neither of which is touched upon or referred to by the World. First, under the gold standard, three per cent. is just about the same to the bondholder as six per cent. was 25 years ago, before the ancient standard of value was tampered with. That is to say, it will buy about twice as much on an average of the necessities of life. For the same reason the people who produce these necessities and have to sell them for half price find it as difficult now to pay three per cent. interest as they formerly did six per cent. Nay, more, for in many cases the fall of prices has entirely destroyed their profits and left them unable to pay anything. The second is that, besides being exempt from taxes, the bonds can be used as a basis for the issuance of bank notes, which notes can also be loaned and bring the lender anywhere from six to twelve per cent. interest. This talk about "poor people" all rushing for bonds is bosh. Those who are attempting to justify the bond issue by pointing to the large number of small bids of \$500 or less assume that every person who takes a small bond is necessarily a person of small means. That is absurd. There is nothing to prevent a man worth \$1,000,000 from buying a \$500 bond. There is nothing to prevent him from getting numerous friends to buy bonds for him. That a very considerable number of the small bids recently made have been put in by wealthy men can admit of no reasonable doubt. As stated in another article, it is certain that no matter who buys them in the first instance the banks will ultimately own nearly all of them. Every person not densely ignorant must know that it is not the poor people who are constantly demanding bond issues. Who ever heard of an agricultural convention or a labor organization asking for an issue of bonds bearing interest? It is the great bankers and financiers who have special interests to subserve, with a few special pleaders and now and then a "small fry" chap who thinks that it makes him look big to echo the cries of the "great financiers." It is well un-

derstood that the class of men who are most anxious to have \$500,000,000 in bonds issued for the retirement of greenbacks, were also the loudest shouters for "war bonds" to the same amount, not only before they were necessary but before there was anything in the situation to indicate that such a necessity would arise. But this is not all. These bonds are a permanent investment, calling for a certain number of dollars. During the last quarter of a century "dollars" have doubled their value, i.e., purchasing power. They will buy twice as much. Should the same process continue for the next 25 years, as under the gold standard it is quite likely to, a \$500 bond will become in effect a \$1,000 bond, and will require as much of the product of human labor to pay it as a \$1,000 does now. Likely all other defenders of the gold standard is dazzled and their judgment blinded by the spectacle of the government borrowing money at low rates. Very naturally men will accept a low rate of interest if they are given advantages in other ways which more than compensate them. The interest rate is not the only thing to be considered, whether dealing with the mere loaning of money, or with the general business conditions. Suppose a man borrow \$500 and agree to pay back \$1,000 at the end of 25 years. Is the fact that he only pays three per cent. proof that he has made an advantageous contract? Certainly, according to the World, because it sees nothing but the interest rate. The creditor classes everywhere are in favor of the gold standard. Does anyone suppose that they argue for gold because it forces them to take a low rate of interest? Preposterous! It is because they see, or think they see, an advantage in some other way. This can only come through a rise in the value of the money in which they are repaid. The World ought to have told its readers that the \$847,000,000 of bonded debt remaining, of which it speaks, represents about the same quantity of the staple products of the country, as the whole debt when it was created. It should have been stated that the rebellion war debt was mostly contracted under the "depreciated currency," which then existed, and that every consideration of national honor would have been satisfied by its payment in the same kind of money that the government received. It should have also stated that the depreciation of the currency to which it refers, manifested itself simply in a higher range of prices—something which every producer in the country is now longing for and praying for. Finally, it should have informed us that the period to which it refers, when we were carrying that enormous debt, and were cursed by a depreciated currency, was the most prosperous that the American people every knew, that the tramp was an unknown quality in American social and industrial life, and that the people scarcely knew the meaning of the expression "hard times."

H. F. BARTINE.

DEMOCRATS WANTED WAR.

The Republicans Are Trying to Make Political Capital Out of the War.

With magnificent inconsistency, the republican party asserts that the war against Spain is a republican war, occasionally an administration organ admits that the democrats forced McKinley to fight, but on the whole the republicans have decided to make political capital out of the war. With this fact in view, the people should read with care, and remember after reading the following plank in the democratic platform adopted by the state convention at Springfield: "We pronounce the present war with Spain justified by every consideration of justice and sound national policy; congratulate the democratic minority in congress for their firm stand in demanding the vindication of national honor, indorse the declaration of war on Spain and demand its vigorous prosecution in the cause of humanity." There is much history condensed in the paragraph quoted. Much that the republicans would like to ignore, much that Mark Hanna has already attacked; much that Grosvenor has attempted to falsify. But the statements are true in every respect, and will be accepted as true by men who know what they are talking about, and who are not prompted to lie in the interest of the republican politicians. Democrats favor the war with Spain. The democratic minority voted for war measures. Democratic generals and naval commanders are aiding to conquer Spain. Hence, the attempts of the administration to make this affair a "republican war" will fail entirely to win political success for the republican party.

PARAGRAPH POINTERS.

—The wrangle between Hon. John R. Tanner and Hon. Russell A. Alger is another of those cases in which the public will look on with perfect impartiality, confident that no matter how hard the combatants welt each other neither will get more than he deserves.—Chicago Chronicle.

—The exact status of our new possessions under the Dingley law is, of course, a question for the future, but evidently if they are to fully serve the purpose of new markets the channels of trade to and from their ports must be as unobstructed as it is between the states.—Philadelphia Record.

—The three per cent. bonds recently issued by the government are now quoted at 104. Investors are willing to give up more than a year's interest to get them. The bond transaction is a constant reminder of the scandalous disposition of the government credit in the Cleveland administration. Bonds were sold then to rich syndicates far below the market price for similar bonds already out, and the syndicates got the profit.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WOMEN AND SANITATION.

Every Housekeeper Should Acquire a Thorough Knowledge of Sanitary Science.

Because a knowledge of it does not "come by nature," any more than a knowledge of arithmetic or sewing, and because its intelligent practice lies at the very foundation of that wholesomeness, or health, on which the happiness of a household and the capacity of its members for usefulness depend. It is woman's divinely-appointed mission to watch over all the processes that go to the building up of a healthy body—processes far more under human control than the unreflecting imagine; and though we are not accustomed to think of moral qualities as the outcome of physical conditions, when one has seen an amiable and mild-mannered man transformed into an irascible churl under the pain of an ache in the face or a jumping toothache, one perceives the connection.

What is sanitation? It is the practical application of sanitary science and the laws of hygiene to the preservation of health.

Another definition might be, defending the body from any influence that can injure it or obstruct its functions—and this, under the comprehensive title of "Preventive Medicine," has become one of the commonest of the current phrases of the day.

Seventeen years ago the late Dr. B. W. Richardson, then president of the British Medical association, said: "I want strongly to enforce that it is on the women on whom full sanitary light requires to fall. Health in the home is health everywhere; elsewhere it has no abiding place. I have been brought by experience to the conclusion that the whole future of the sanitary movement rests for permanent and executive support on the women of the country. The men of the house come and go, know little of the ins and outs of anything domestic, are guided by what they are told, and are practically of no assistance whatever. The women are conversant with every nook of the dwelling, from basement to roof, and on their knowledge, wisdom and skill the physician rests his hopes when called to a case of contagious disease. How important, then, how vital, that they should learn as part of their earliest duties the choicest sanitary code!"—Mrs. H. M. Plunkett, in Harper's Bazar.

DETAILS OF DRESS.

Attractive Novelties in Cuts and Trimmings—A New Sleeve for Cloth Dresses.

Anyone who closely observes the little details of dress cannot fail to note how many and wide-spreading the gatherings are in the rear of the newest skirts, what a number of novel shapes are given to the waists of evening dresses, where they are cut out over the shoulders, and that ropes of beads are worn about white necks at dances. A striking throat garniture, and one of the most costly a woman can now display, is a double row of opal beads strung on a silver wire and with discs of crystal between the beads. Emeralds, topaz, amethyst and the dozen and one varieties of semi-precious stones now so greatly in demand are all cut to resemble small beads and flexibly wired for the neck. Nothing in the way of a jeweled neck ornament is worn high and close; from the base of the throat and circling out broadly on the chest all decoration is fastened. All signs point to a continued use of excessively high trimmings about the necks of daylight costumes. Long-necked women pass broad ribbons about their throats twice, and then tying a flaring bow under the chin, pin the loops and ends so that they stick out like a double pair of wings under the ears. Another attractive method is to gather great rosettes of the crispiest black or white tulle in the side of the collar so that the ears are almost concealed in the downy clouds that puff out right before them. A new sleeve for cloth dresses is designed to accentuate the length of the wearer's arm, for a slim, long arm is as highly prized these days as a long slender waist. Some of these cloth, cotton and silk sleeves do not permit of the arm being thrust through them, except half way to the elbow. A line of the fine little hooks and eyes runs along under the sleeve from a space six inches from the armpit clear to the wrist. By this means an apparently seamless casing of material fits the arm as close as the wearer's skin, and the sleeve is curiously cut on the bias to help out this effect and to get the correct, extended fit well out on the hand. Just a fold or a flat epaulet tops the shoulder.—N. Y. Sun.

A Simple Polish.

One of the best homemade floor and furniture polishes come to us from the Japanese. It consists of one pint each of linseed oil and cold strong tea, the whites of two eggs and two ounces of spirits of salt. Shake well before using. Put a few drops on a pad of soft silk and rub hard, then polish with an old piece of silk. The work is tedious and fatiguing, but the effect is almost equal to new.—N. Y. World.

Angel Pudding.

Beat up two ounces of butter with two ounces of powdered sugar, stir in two ounces of flour, then the yolks of two eggs, half a pint of new milk, and lastly the whisked whites of the eggs. Pour the mixture into small buttered puff pans, and bake in a quick oven for a quarter of an hour. Sprinkle sifted sugar over and serve with slices of lemon.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Beet Salad.

Bed, on torn lettuce, using the pale inner leaves, red beets cut in cubes. Over this put a spoonful of mayonnaise, and on top a small square of cottage cheese. Serve with wafers.—Detroit Free Press.

When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

She Scored That Time.

"What's that?" said the old gentleman as he entered while the eldest daughter was saying things confidentially to her mother. "Bess was just telling me that the young man that visited the Broketons last summer has written her, and that he sent love and kisses."

"He did, did he? The impudent puppy. Write him and squelch him at once, or you're no daughter of mine. Let him know so there is no possible chance of misunderstanding that you have the utmost resentment for such conduct, and if he ever comes here again I'll kick him out of the house."

"Well, did you attend to that matter, Bess?" asked the old gentleman at breakfast next morning.

"Yes."

"Good. What did you say?"

"I told him distinctly that if he didn't know any better than to send such things in a letter, instead of bringing them in person, I would have to forego the pleasure of his acquaintance."

For the next five minutes the family were terror-stricken under a conviction that the head of the household had burst a blood vessel.—Stray Stories.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (80 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. La Crosse, Wis.

Fishing for the Cash.

Landlady—If you give me a check, Mr. Lagger, it will require a stamp and all that bother. Can't you arrange another method? Mr. Lagger (inspired)—Let me see. Oh, yes; I'll give you a four months' note.—N. Y. Journal.

Bishop J. S. Key of the Southern M. E. Church, writes: "We gave Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA (Teething Powders) to our little Grandchild with the happiest results. The effects were almost magical and certainly more satisfactory than from anything we ever used." TEETHINA Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething easy.

One is always surprised if a workman who is always bragging about his work is found to be doing it well.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Bacon—"Are the flies bad up your way?" Egbert—"I think not. A great many of them seem to go to church Sundays."—Yonkers Statesman.

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

Everybody likes to tell sensational news, whether it is good or bad.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

TO MRS. PINKHAM

From Mrs. Walter E. Budd, of Patchoque, New York.

Mrs. Budd, in the following letter, tells a familiar story of weakness and suffering, and thanks Mrs. Pinkham for complete relief.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I think it is my duty to write to you and tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I feel like another woman. I had such dreadful headaches through my temples and on top of my head, that I nearly went crazy; was also troubled with chills, was very weak; my left side from my shoulders to my waist pained me terribly. I could not sleep for the pain. Plasters would help for a while, but as soon as taken off, the pain would be just as bad as ever. Doctors prescribed medicine, but it gave me no relief.

"Now I feel so well and strong, have no more headaches, and no pain in side, and it is all owing to your Compound. I cannot praise it enough. It is a wonderful medicine. I recommend it to every woman I know."



Remember the name when you buy again

Battle-Ax PLUG

One of the best homemade floor and furniture polishes come to us from the Japanese. It consists of one pint each of linseed oil and cold strong tea, the whites of two eggs and two ounces of spirits of salt. Shake well before using. Put a few drops on a pad of soft silk and rub hard, then polish with an old piece of silk. The work is tedious and fatiguing, but the effect is almost equal to new.—N. Y. World.

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CANCER, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, PILES and all Blood Diseases Cured by Fluid and solid extracts of Red Clover Blossoms. Post Blood Purifier known, and a first-class medicine but FREE SEND FOR TRIAL. Our preparations have a world-wide reputation. Send for Circular. E. H. HARRIS, 1000 Broadway, New York.

## A BEAUTIFUL ISLAND.

Puerto Rico is indeed the Gem of the West Indies.

It has Thirteen Hundred Streams, a Veritable Wealth of Vegetation, Highly Cultivable Soil and Vast Mineral Deposits.

Mr. Frederick A. Ober, late commissioner in Puerto Rico of the Columbian exposition, contributes to the Century an illustrated article on "The Island of Puerto Rico." Mr. Ober says:

In the extreme northeast rises the highest peak of the central cordillera, in the Luquillo Sierra, known as "El Yunque," or "the Anvil," variously estimated at from 3,600 to 4,500 feet in



A SCENE IN PUERTO RICO. (A Comely Country Girl and Calabash Tree.)

height. The hills are of lesser elevation toward the west and southwest, but the whole north-central country is rugged and uneven. Between the spurs from the main range lie innumerable secluded valleys, where the soil is of great fertility. The impressive features of the landscape are the rounded summits of the multitudinous hills, which leave the coast in constantly rising billows that finally break against the cordillera vertebra; yet all are cultivable, and cultivated to their very crests, though the higher mountain peaks are forest-clad.

The higher hills are clothed in the exuberant and diversified vegetation of the tropical forest, where tree-ferns flourish, and great gum-trees and mountain palms tower aloft; at lower levels are the cedar and mahogany, walnut and laurel, with many others noted for their useful woods. Throughout the island are found those trees and shrubs valuable for their gums, as the mamey, guaiacum and copal, while the list of medicinal plants includes most of those, invaluable to our pharmacopoeias, which tropical America has given to the world. These are the silvestres, nature's wild children: but of cultivated plants there is no species peculiar to the tropics that does not flourish here. In the littoral levels, between the mountains and the sea, grows the sugarcane, which may be cultivated up to an altitude of 3,000 feet. It was introduced here from Santo Domingo, having been brought to America either from Spain or the Canaries. The annual yield of sugar is estimated at about 70,000 tons.

In these fertile lowlands, also, tobacco does exceedingly well, and the annual production is said to be quite 7,000,000 pounds. It may be cultivated on the hills, but the true mountain-lover is the coffee, which does not do well below 600 feet, and is at its best 1,000 feet above the sea. It was first brought here from Martinique in 1722, and now yields to the extent of 17,000 tons annually. Maize, the true Indian crop is indigenous, as is the yucca, the aboriginal "staff of life," and both grow everywhere, as well as the pineapple, which is more reliable and more universal than the peach of our north temperate zone. Cotton and rice are found at nearly all elevations, the latter, which is the chief food of many laborers, being what is known as the mountain variety.

Bananas and plantains are wonderfully prolific, bearing fruit in ten months from planting. The plants virtually last 60 years, being equally long-lived with the cocopalim, which produces nuts in six or seven years, and thereafter during the space of an ordinary life, its yield being reckoned at 100 nuts a year. The annual product of bananas is given as 200,000,000, and of cocopalim 3,000,000. The entire range of tropical fruits is represented here, such as the guava, lime, orange, agave, sapodilla and avocado pear; while all sub-tropic vegetables may be raised, including those of the south temperate zone, such, for instance, as are grown in Florida.

The mineral kingdom has not been so exhaustively exploited as the vegetable, but more than traces have been found of copper, coal and iron, as well as vast deposits of salt. The rivers at one time ran to the sea over beds of golden sand, and from the streams to-day (as in the neighboring island of Santo Domingo, where the first American gold was discovered) the natives wash out nuggets, by the crude processes of that distant day when Agueybanos went prospecting with his false friend Ponce de Leon.

There are no native quadrupeds here larger than the agouti and the armadillo, but birds are relatively numerous, with a few of fine song, and some of brilliant plumage. All domestic fowl do well here, and the great pastures of the northeast and southeast support vast herds of cattle and horses, which suffice not only for the needs of the island, but are exported to all parts of the West Indies, being held in high esteem.

## FAIR PLAY IN THE THEATER.

How a Little Woman Silenced a Voluble Neighbor Who Tried to Annoy Her.

It was only a by-play at the theater the other evening, but it was entertaining to a limited portion of the audience, says the Detroit Free Press. Behind the little lady with a diminutive hat that had its chief beauty in its daintiness, sat a member of the sex with Amazonian proportions and voluble tongue. In a brief intermission of chattering to those about her she happened to look down and spy the pretty headgear which was a clear foot below her range of vision with the stage. But it was a tempting opportunity.

"Will you kindly remove your hat?" asked the one in the rear, as she

## ORIGIN OF KALAMAZOO.

This is the Pretty Legend That is Responsible for the Michigan Town's Name.

The name of Kalamazoo, like Oshkosh and one or two others, has come to be foreigners a synonym of American absurdity. It is often chosen, for some occult reason, to illustrate that form of vernacular English known as "United States."

But all thought of ridicule vanishes when its romantic origin is considered, for it is the echo still lingering about the memory of two dusky lovers, who, in that long-gone time when Michigan was the home mainly of Indian tribes, lived and loved on the banks of the river which now bears their names.

Kahla, the young warrior, was straight of limb and eagle-eyed, while

GEN. LEONARD WOOD, U. S. A.



This officer, who now is acting military governor of Santiago de Cuba, was with Theodore Roosevelt, the organizer of the famous regiment of rough riders, now known as the First United States volunteer cavalry. Gen. Wood was colonel of the regiment, and was only recently raised to the rank of brigadier general. He is a personal friend of President McKinley, and was Mrs. McKinley's physician before he volunteered to lead the rough riders in battle.

leaned forward and spoke in a noisy whisper.

"Certainly," answered the one in front, as she made rather a vicious plunge for the anchoring pin. "I will 'kindly' take off my hat. Will you kindly stop your talking and permit us to hear this play?"

For full five minutes there was unbroken silence. But it was a greater self-restraint than the large woman could endure and her annoying whisperings again began. Suddenly the one in front stuck the little hat upon the very summit of her head and pinned it there. It seemed to have grown taller and of greater circumference and looked just like a defiant challenge worked into artistic millinery.

The large woman was too mad to talk and there was suppressed tittering while those around beamed on the little woman and were sore tempted to give her a hand by way of applause.

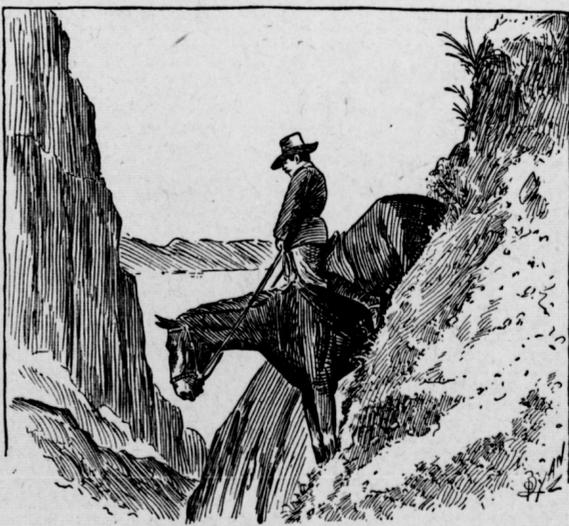
Science Effects Wonders. According to Natural Science, Dr. Olsen, of Norway, has learned by

Mahzoo had been given by the Great Spirit the many graces and virtues for which Indian maidens have become noted in song and legend. Life to these two possessed all the charms which true affection has ever granted to lovers, and the days, as they came and went, brought only abounding joy.

Each summer evening, as the twilight deepened and the time drew near for her lover's return from the chase, the maiden watched from her bower in the swaying branches of a giant elm overhanging the river's edge for the first sign of his coming. As the bow of his canoe shot round the curve away in the distance her clear musical voice called to him: Kahla! Kahla! and from the young warrior came in loving tones the response: "Mahzoo!"

An Exodus of Rats. The North China Herald says that a curious phenomenon was witnessed recently at daybreak upon the opening of the Ch'angmen gate of Soochow. Some 4,000 or more rats of all sizes were seen to file out of the gates, show-

## A FEAT THAT MADE THE AMERICAN ARMY WONDER.



At the only precipitous point thus far touched by the United States army in Cuba, near the San Juan hill at Santiago, Private Clarke, of Roosevelt's rough riders, rode down the side of the mound in a manner to excite the wonder of the thousands of soldiers who looked on in admiration and genuine astonishment. The picture of the descent given herewith is copied from a photograph taken expressly for the New York Illustrated American.

studying habits of microbes, to make cheese backward. He keeps a stock of the microbes of various cheeses, and out of a bowl of milk makes Gorgonzola, Stilton or Camembert, as required. This threatens a serious blow to the British farmer, for it is obvious that Dr. Olsen has only to follow the tracks of his microbes a little further back to produce the milk that makes the cheese and the cow that makes the milk. Then the British farmer will sit idly on a gate watching Dr. Olsen with a cage full of microbes turning a field of grass into choice Shorthorns and Alderneys.

Names of Army Officers. A correspondent of the London Spectator calls attention to the fact that out of a random list of 81 officers in the American army and navy there are three German names, one Italian, one French and one Dutch. All the rest are unquestionably British.

ing no fear of the country people who were flocking to sell their market produce in the city. There is much excitement, amounting almost to a panic, therefore, in Soochow, and a dire fate is prophesied to the city, it being remembered that a similar exodus happened in the '50s, just prior to the fall of the city into the hands of the Taiping rebels.

A Princess in Jail. Princess Eleonora of Saxe-Wittgenstein, one of the mediatized semiroyal German families, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment in jail and 300 marks fine for spreading slanderous rumors about her brother-in-law, Count Konigsmark, which brought about his divorce. The sentence has been affirmed on appeal.

Forests of Cuba. The forests of Cuba occupy about 13,000,000 acres, and many of them are so dense as to be almost impenetrable.

## TOLD BY M. QUAD

The Humorist Tells Two Funny Stories—Joe Had Got Too Peart.

Copyright, 1898.

At the little railroad station of Bell River there was a young man lying on the platform with a broken leg and a dislocated shoulder and as we inquired what sort of an accident he had met with, an old man who was supplying the victim with water to drink, explained:

"It's my son, Joe, and it was the bull-gine on that other train what laid him out. Jest picked him right up and histed him 30 feet away, and he won't git over it fur moths."

"He got in the way of the engine, did he?" was asked.

"Yes, sah, and he got thar' on his own account. I told you not to do it, didn't I, Joe?"

"Yes," was the faint reply. "He reckoned no bull-gine could buck him off the track, but he didn't stand no show. If it had been an elephant he might have got hold of his trunk, or if it had been a bull he might hev got hold of his horns, but thar' wasn't nuthin' to ketch on to. Joe was too rampageous. I knowed he was goin' to be, and I says to him:

"Joe, don't go to makin' a fule o' yourself. That bull-gine is machinery, and no man can't tackle machinery. You'll git histed, fur suah. I said them words to you, didn't I, Joe?"

"You did," replied Joe.

"But you thought you was earthquakes and whirlwinds rolled together, and you jest throwed down your hat and whooped and dared that bull-gine to come on. Joe was too peart, gentlemen—a heap sight too peart."

"And he's badly injured, is he?" asked one of the passengers.

"I reckon he is," replied the father.

"You'd call it badly injured, wouldn't you, Joe?"

"Yes."

"That leg is broken, shoulder all out o' shape, and he seems busted up all around. I knowed he would be, but I couldn't hold him. When a young man gits too peart the sense all goes out o' his head. He'd tackled bars and bulls and men, and he thought nuthin' on aith could stand agin him. That's what you thought, didn't you, Joe?"

"Reckon I did," replied the victim, as he opened and closed his eyes.

"Yes, that's what you thought, and you was knocked 30 feet high and all busted to squash as a consequence."

"If he gets well he'll probably know more," said the conductor, as we were ready to proceed.

"That's what I'm thinkin'," replied the father, as he sprinkled on more water. "He's a rip-roarin' young man, Joe is, but he was gittin' altogether too peart. He'd got to that pass whar' nuthin' had too many claws and teeth fur him to tackle. I'm thinkin' it was the doin's of the Lawd to bring him to his senses. Do you feel that it was good fur you, Joe?"

"I reckon."

"Yes, I reckon so, too. If you'd whopped that bull-gine you'd hev turned on your father, and your own father would hev driv you out o' sight into the aith and bin a murderer. Yes, it's all happened fur the best, and if any of you folks kin leave me a chaw of terbacker and a leetle whisky, I'll git him home and see that he don't tackle nuthin' bigger'n a landslide arter he gits well."

Two Kinds of Statistics.

"I suppose," said the man who was going east to promote a Cripple Creek gold mine, as he looked at the St. Louis drummer on the opposite seat, "I suppose you have been traveling for a number of years?"

"About 15, sir," was the reply.

"And during that time you have carried a knotted rope in your grip to lower yourself from a hotel window in case of fire?"

"Yes, sir, I have."

"In 15 years," said the promoter after a little figuring, "there are 5,475 days and nights. We'll say that for 5,000 nights you have taken that rope from your grip and placed it on a chair where you could grab it in case of alarm."

"You are certainly correct," replied the drummer.

"Now, then, turn it about. In 15 years you have stopped at perhaps 3,000 different hotels. Would you say the number was about 3,000?"

"Fully that."

"But not one of them ever caught fire while you were a guest?"

"No, sir."

"Then, sir, you have lugged around an old rope for 15 years—you have taken it out of your grip 5,000 times—you have taken a needless precaution more times than you have got hairs in your head, and what has it all amounted to?"

"My friend," said the drummer after a moment's thought, "you are a man about 50 years old?"

"Yes, sir—just 50."

"You have probably traveled 50,000 miles by rail."

"Fully that."

"And have encountered perhaps 1,000,000 different people."

"At least 1,000,000, sir."

"Did any one of them ever call you an ass?"

"Never, sir—never!"

"Then, sir, you have lived half a century, traveled 50,000 miles, talked with 1,000,000 people, been selected to promote a Colorado gold mine, and what has it all amounted to?"

The promoter looked out of the window for three or four minutes without winking, and then he pulled a flask from his pocket and asked the drummer if he wouldn't take something to keep the cotton from growing in his throat.

## FUELING WARSHIPS.

How Commodore Bradford Keeps the Bunkers of Our Great Ocean Fighters Full of Coal.

One of the greatest triumphs of the war which has been hidden from public observation has been the work of the several bureaus of the navy department in furnishing supplies and equipments for the troops, says a Washington dispatch in the Chicago Record. As Secretary Long remarked in a recent interview, their duties have been quite as valuable as those of the fleet in Cuban waters or the harbor of Manila. But for their foresight and executive ability the ships might have been helpless for the lack of fuel, ammunition and food. The superiority of our naval organization and the ability of our bureau chiefs has been demonstrated in a striking manner. One of the most remarkable has been fur-

## BRAVE ACTS.

Quickness in Time of Danger Has Often Saved the Lives of Many Persons.

On jubilee day, which commemorated the discovery of gold in California in 1849, a squad of battery I, of the regular army, was firing a salute at Lime Point fort, near San Francisco, says the Youth's Companion. One load—the charge was 50 pounds of powder inclosed in a woolen bag—did not go off, and the officer in command ordered it to be pulled out of the cannon.

The charge was withdrawn, and, as it dropped to the ground, it was seen that one corner of the woolen bag was on fire. In an instant the powder would have caught and the seven men with their officer would have been killed. Private John M. Jones jumped toward the smouldering bag, rolled it

SYLVESTER SCOVEL



This is the New York newspaper correspondent who, after the fall of Santiago de Cuba, struck Gen. Shafter in the face because he was not permitted to take part in the hoisting of the American flag over the government building. Gen. Shafter, as everybody knows, is a giant, while his assailant is a little bit of a man, although brave as a lion and well trained in athletics. Mr. Scovel formerly lived at Cleveland, O., where he was manager of the Cleveland Athletic club.

nished by the bureau of equipment in the distribution of coal. No matter how frequently or suddenly the scene of naval activity is changed, the vessels must have fuel, and it has been Commodore Bradford's business to see that loaded colliers were on hand when they were wanted. Without the employment of an extra clerk and without the slightest parade he has succeeded in keeping the bunkers of every vessel in the navy full of coal from the beginning of hostilities, no matter whether they were on the North Atlantic coast or in the Caribbean sea, or in the ports of the Pacific or the Philippine islands. At the same time he has been able to furnish fuel for the army transports in both oceans without allowing his coal piles at the source of supply to be diminished.

Some idea of the magnitude of this task is suggested by the fact that within the last four months 150,000 tons of coal have been delivered to the ships of the United States navy in va-

in the mud and, with his bare hands, plastered the singed edges with damp earth.

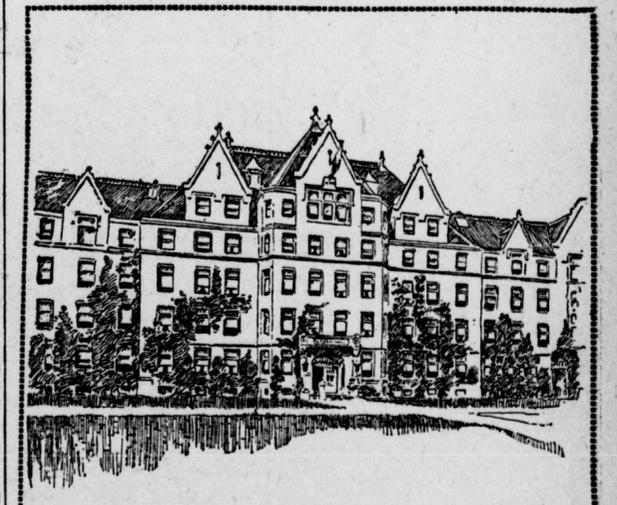
It was a quick, brave deed, and had the hero been a British soldier it would have brought him a Victoria cross to wear on his breast.

During the Sepoy war a young captain of artillery saw an ignited shell fall near his battery. Instantly he lifted it up, carried it a distance, and flung it away. Just then it burst, shattering his left forearm.

In the Crimean war, Capt. Peel, of the royal navy and son of the former prime minister, Sir Robert Peel, commanded a vessel before Sebastopol. One day a large shell, its fuse burning, fell into the battery near where Peel was standing. Picking it up, he carried it to the rampart and tossed it over. It exploded before it reached the ground.

The Color Was Immaterial. Here is a story about Commodore Schley that is told in Washington:

## GREEN HALL, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.



This magnificent building is the gift of Mrs. Margaret G. Kelly, a wealthy Chicago widow. When completed, the structure will represent an outlay of \$75,000, and will be the most complete dormitory for women in the United States. Green hall places the Chicago university's accommodations for women on an equality with those for men, something that has never before been accomplished by any of the higher institutions of learning in this or any other land.

ious parts of the world, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000. Over 80,000 tons have been distributed from Key West alone and 20,000 tons from Honolulu.

No Odors in Cuba.

Fredrika Bremer remarked that the atmosphere of Cuba absorbs all odors. Everyone smoked, yet the air was free from the taint of smoke. Also, she observed that a rose, elsewhere very fragrant, was without perfume in Cuba. It has been observed, when onions were used that were imported from Cuba, the odor was much less intense than from those raised in New England.

War Tax in Spain.

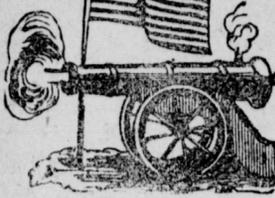
Spain is so much in need of funds that any person entering her limits wearing gloves or boots nearly new, must pay a tax on them. This rule also applies to a hat or necktie which seems new.

About the time that he was looking for a fleet the question of painting the ships of the navy a war color was under solemn consideration by some of the precise officers of the big building. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was bothered daily by the question of tints submitted to him by a board on warship color, when Schley remarked that he did not care what color his ships were painted so long as he had ships. "Paint them red if you like," said he, "or paint them black, but let me have them. Coir is immaterial."

Wants to Increase Its Population.

Bulgaria is going to take effective means to increase its population. For every son born beyond a minimum number 20 francs will be paid not only to the father, but to the mother also. A soldier showing a dozen sons will receive a pension large enough to support him and besides a decoration. The same reward will go to his wife.

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. LEDDY.  
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. HEFLEBOWER.  
Attorney General,  
L. C. BOYLE.  
Superintendent Public Instruction,  
WILLIAM STRYKER.  
Congressman at Large,  
J. D. BOTKIN.  
For Congressman 4th District,  
H. S. MARTIN,  
of Marion County.

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 free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations. We take special pleasure in re-asserting our appreciation and endorsement of the splendid campaign waged by 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 expense 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 incomes and property of the rich men and corporations, and thus to some degree exempt the necessities of the poor.

We wage no war upon the rich, but insist that the rich and poor alike must stand in equal before the law, and that the rights of the poor and the oppressed must be protected, and the aggressions 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 justice of the cause, but the freedom, but for ourselves a more advanced place among the nations of the world and a broader commercial horizon. The navy can navy should be greatly enlarged, and in its wake our merchant marine, under new laws should be able to compete with the American buyers and sellers, and rights should be reserved in all territory conquered during the war to facilitate and protect such extended commerce.

We view territorial aggrandizement nor the establishment of a colonial policy for this government. We are in favor of a constitution that she was the first to respond to the president's call with her full quota of volunteers, and assure the 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 resubmission 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 force 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 in its place of a license system under local option and strict regulation, and when the voters are invited therefrom to be expended on the public county roads; or in lieu of such resubmission 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; and demand its repeal believing that some rule should prevail 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 hide over deficiencies in revenue produced by the Dingley law and to, in some degree, palliate the business depression that has resulted from the gold standard; 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 reform and 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 \$250,000 annually; also the school book law which saves the people of the state not less than \$300,000 each year; also the fee and salary bill, which effects an annual saving to the people of not less than \$350,000; also the vigorous enforcement of our insurance laws which has resulted in a large increase to our revenues, the winding up of insolvent and wildcat 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 recent amendment it received from the republican party in its state convention at Hutchinson on June 8, 1898, wherein it failed to see or find a single act of the administration to condemn or criticize.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.  
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.  
Ripans Tabules cure flatulency.  
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

McClure's Magazine for August will contain a religious poem written by Mr. Gladstone, and hitherto unpublished except two stanzas that appeared several years ago without authority in the London Times.

The express and telegraph companies by refusing to pay the stamp tax are but storing up wrath unto the day of wrath. An outraged public sentiment in Kansas and other states as well, will retaliate by legislation that will shake these concerns out of their boots and there will be no one to blame but themselves.—Kansas City (Kans.) Tribune, Rep.

Oh, don't talk that way! It is anarchistic and liable to hurt the credit of the state. Besides it is rank treason to the flag. Corporations, like kings, possess the divine right, not to rule, but to plunder, and any attempt on the part of Outraged Public Sentiment to curtail or abridge that right is sure to result in being called copperheads and traducers of the state. Some months ago Outraged Public Sentiment took hold of a certain book trust that had waxed exceedingly lusty off the tithes levied upon school children, and shook it out of his boots, and the act has called forth the most persistent, outrageous and scandalous abuse from two-thirds of the press of the state; O. P. S. also took a shake or two out of a certain stock yards and insurance and railroad companies with the result of enlisting the most gratifying and unanimous disapprobation from the self-constituted and self-lauded defenders of the honor of the state. O. P. S. had better pay the tax and say nothing, unless it wishes to incur the infamy of having crippled the president's war policy, of preventing the 20th Kansas regiment from going to Manila and giving aid and comfort to the Spanish.—Yates Center Advocate.

We have just received the Thirty-second Annual Catalogue of the University of Kansas for the year 1897-98. It shows a faculty of fifty-seven members and an enrollment for the present year of 1062 students from eighteen states and territories, the largest attendance in the history of the institution. The courses of study are outlined in much detail, giving the prospective student a comprehensive idea of the work necessary for graduation. The requirements for admission are clearly stated. More latitude is given the preparatory school in the substitution of a year's optional work in natural science for a year's work in English. It is gratifying to note that 128 High Schools and Academies fully prepare students for the Freshman class, while fifteen schools fall short of complete preparation by less than two terms' work. The library now contains 28,707 volumes upon every conceivable line of research. An annual appropriation of \$4,000 is expended for books. A new building for Electrical Engineering shops is in course of construction, the old shops having been destroyed by fire on March 22. Mr. George A. Fowler, of Kansas City, Mo., has donated \$18,000 for the erection of this new building, and public-spirited citizens of Kansas have loaned \$30,000 for its equipment. It is believed that the building will be unsurpassed by those of any technical school in the west. The building will be of stone, two stories in height, covering over 11,000 square feet of ground surface. It will be ready for occupancy at the opening of school in September. Taken all in all, the catalogue gives much satisfactory information to the friends of the University, showing as it does a magnificent growth in material equipment and attendance of students, notwithstanding a limited appropriation for current expenses. With more generous appropriations, Kansas University will be the peer of all Universities in the Middle West. A copy of the catalogue will be sent on application to the Registrar, Lawrence, Kansas.

Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.  
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.  
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.  
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Now that war is actually upon us and it is definitely known that the brunt of the great conflict will be fought in and about Cuba, the interest of the American reading public naturally centers in accounts of the country to which our men are marching, and from which many will never return. The dangers of guerilla warfare in the Cuban jungles, where the stealthy bushwhackers are trained to fight out of sight are most interestingly set forth in the August Demorest's in the leading article, called "A Guerilla Eden." It is an article that will interest every soldier in the United States Army and the friends of every soldier. There are some excellent photographs of this guerilla country, showing our men in action in the palm jungles.

A fine collection of photographs of men prominent in the Spanish-American war is furnished in the August Portrait Album, including the latest and best portraits of Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, and of the Cuban patriots, Gomez and Maceo.

"Golfing for 1898" is the second of a series of articles on outdoor sports. It covers the ground of etiquette and good form on the links. It will be followed from month to month by interesting authoritative articles on the various American sports.

The summer-time girl who wishes to know about all the things she should do or leave undone during her vacation will take pains not to miss "Etiquette for the summer-time girl" in the August Demorest's and the amateur nurse who would like to be truly helpful in the sick-room will find some useful suggestions in the Sanitarium of this same number.

There are plenty of good mid-summer fictions with war-time "motifs." The fashion work is better than usual and more extended. Besides pages of sketches of the latest modes, and the regular review, there is a fashion letter from a new Paris correspondent, containing prophecies of what the fall fashion world has in store for us, as well as timely hints as to the newest styles in vogue just now among the smartest Parisian women.

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

- The following is a list of the teachers engaged in this county for the ensuing year:
- Dist. No.
- 1 Elmdale, Mrs. Hattie M. Ash.
  - 2 Helen Proxer, E. A. Wyatt.
  - 3 Clematis, Clarence Hedrick, Jennie Upton.
  - 4 Silver Creek, Iva Clark.
  - 5 Cedar Point, B. Frank Martin; Esther Pressnell.
  - 6 Hymer, Lizzie Collett.
  - 7 Pringle, Sarah Austin.
  - 8 Cottonwood Falls, D. F. Shirk.
  - 9 W. C. Austin, Carrie Brees, Ida Schimpff, Hattie M. Doolittle, Elsie Gillette, Minnie Elsie, Bessie, Lizzie Brandy.
  - 10 Danlap, Mrs. Gray.
  - 11 Toledo, Mrs. Houshoun.
  - 12 Rockland, Marie Mardea.
  - 13 Vernon, T. G. Allen.
  - 14 Brandt.
  - 15 Wansview, Howard Stephenson.
  - 16 Lower Fox Creek.
  - 17 East Bnokeye Lucile Wilkinson.
  - 18 Allen, Miss Stout.
  - 19 Elk, Alda Byram.
  - 20 Cedar Creek, Minnie Norton.
  - 21 Miller, J. S. Stanley.
  - 22 Blackshere, Gertrude M. Park.
  - 23 Sharp's Creek, Ella N. Winne.
  - 24 Harris, Charles Henry.
  - 25 Woodhill, Hattie Jack.
  - 26 Upper Fox Creek, E. Vas Johnson.
  - 27 Rhnor, S. E. Bailey.
  - 28 Canaan, Rachael Powers.
  - 29 Thompson, Jas. McElfresh.
  - 30 Rock Creek, Margie Gillette.
  - 31 Morris, May Spencer.
  - 32 Prairie Hill, Bonnie Kellogg.
  - 33 Patten, Fannie Cumer.
  - 34 Prozer, Sidney Henshaw.
  - 35 Saffordville, Miss Harley, Nora Stone.
  - 36 Hillside, Mammie Simmons.
  - 37 Jackson, W. C. Bailey.
  - 38 Coyne Valley, Mattie G. Scott.
  - 39 Loc, Grace Campbell.
  - 40 Pleasant Hill, Lula Evans.
  - 41 Norton.
  - 42 Strong City, Walter Austin, H. A. Rose, Bridgie Quinn, Goldie Fogarty, Emma Goudie, Mattie Dougherty.
  - 43 Cahola, Alfred George.
  - 44 Frank Riggs, Maggie Makin.
  - 45 Coon Creek, Flora Pettit.
  - 46 Pleasant Valley, Wiltmore.
  - 47 Marble Hill, Sue Wilson.
  - 48 Piper, A. F. Campbell.
  - 49 Chase Co., Emma Stout.
  - 50 Upton, Della Schooley.
  - 51 Homestead, John Harader.
  - 52 Baker, Anna Hackett.
  - 53 Rooky Glen, Joseph Byrne.
  - 54 Schwilling, Lethie Leaphaul.
  - 55 Forest Hill, J. W. Brown.
  - 56 High Prairie, Anna C. Powers.
  - 57 Lone Star, Dolly North.
  - 58 Kibby, Bessie Roth.
  - 59 Kibby, Edith Ellis.
  - 60 Lookout, Victoria Boyd.
  - 61 Montgomery, Gertrude Estes.
  - 62 Stribby, Ida Schneider.
  - 63 Bloody Creek, Mabel White.
  - 64 Blodman, Olga Proger.
  - 65 Stabler, Hettie Chesney.
  - 66 Thurston.
  - 67 Reeves, Mary Clements.

GOLD!! GOLD!!!  
Famous Gold Fields of Alaska.

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

North-American Mining & Developing Co.  
Capital, \$5000,000. Shares, \$1 each.  
PAID AND NON-ASSASSABLE.  
This Company Gives the Poor Man a Chance as well as the Rich.  
NOW IS THE TIME!

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

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

BILLS ALLOWED.

The following is a list of Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at their regular July meeting:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| E. L. Gowen, tombstone  | 19 00  |
| J. R. Jeffery, horse rent for pauper  | 7 00   |
| S. C. Banks, board of poor  | 10 00  |
| Samuel, medical treatment pauper  | 49 00  |
| Joseph Bibert, coal for pauper  | 3 20   |
| L. R. Holmes, bal. on coal for pauper   | 6 45   |
| F. W. Gaddie, merchandise for poor  | 6 25   |
| Geo. McDaniel, bal. on coal for pauper  | 2 50   |
| E. N. Wright, merchandise for poor  | 2 45   |
| Chas. McDowell, trustee's work, over-seeing poor, meeting with comm's                 | 28 90  |
| L. B. Brees, merchandise for poor   | 11 00  |
| L. W. Hock, team hire and going home with Hovershall                                  | 7 00   |
| W. M. Muselman, waiting on sick man   | 1 50   |
| Dr. Rich, medical treatment of poor   | 37 25  |
| Marion Randall, hay for pauper  | 3 50   |
| Wm. Houston, taking care of pauper  | 4 00   |
| C. A. Cowley, for money paid jurors   | 77 50  |
| O. L. Hankin, job printing  | 3 25   |
| J. L. Kellogg, team for commissioners   | 1 25   |
| S. M. Spur, assessing in Bazaar twp.  | 255 00 |
| M. C. Newton, money expended for co.  | 109 00 |
| Agnes Bland, erroneous assessment   | 4 50   |
| C. A. Cowley, money paid for wolf scalps  | 236 00 |
| C. A. Cowley, money advanced for transportation of ex-soldiers to home                | 27 08  |
| Hall Lithographing Co, books and warrants for county                                  | 17 95  |
| Monitor Book Co, tabs for tax roll  | 50 15  |
| Dodsworth Book Co, note for county  | 3 30   |
| Geo. McDaniel, pens and ink   | 9 08   |
| Crane & Co, blanks for county   | 1 44   |
| Lucy Crawford, erroneous assessment   | 32 50  |
| Geo. W. Crum, looking up and making abstracts for assessors                           | 34 25  |
| John McCallum, sheriff's fees for June term of court                                  | 108 00 |
| J. E. Boock, assessing in Diamond Creek twp.  | 14 55  |
| J. E. Perry, clerk's fees case of State vs Gangloff                                   | 11 07  |
| John McCallum, fees case of State vs Gangloff   | 5 65   |
| M. V. Kibby, witness case of State vs Gangloff  | 4 88   |
| H. A. McDaniel, J. P. fees case of State vs Gangloff                                  | 10 25  |
| John Mallin, witness case of State vs Gangloff  | 2 25   |
| M. K. Harman, witness case of State vs Gangloff                                       | 143 70 |
| John McCallum, sheriff's fees and wages for prisoners                                 | 144 00 |
| J. M. Crutch, assessing in Toledo twp.  | 157 50 |
| J. T. Butler, county att'y's salary   | 20 80  |
| John McCallum, fees and wages expended in bringing Sample from asylum                 | 18 00  |
| J. E. Shelley, health officer's salary  | 200 00 |
| Sadie P. Grisham, county sup's salary   | 1 25   |
| E. D. Replique, merchandise for county  | 72 00  |
| Jas. R. Jeffery, county surveyor's salary   | 19 00  |
| Wm. Rich, assessing in Cottonwood twp   | 14 70  |
| J. M. Brough, assessing in Diamond Creek twp. and services connected therewith        | 14 70  |
| W. S. Romish, job printing  | 14 70  |
| J. P. Shelley, health officer's salary  | 10 00  |
| Geo. George, house rent for poor  | 9 00   |
| S. M. Speer, overseeing poor and meeting with commissioners                           | 12 24  |
| C. A. Cowley, postage and express   | 24 00  |
| W. W. Austin, school examiner   | 1 50   |
| H. A. McDaniel, school examiner   | 1 00   |
| Wm. Houston, sawing & splitting wood at court house                                   | 14 00  |
| Wm. Houston, cutting wood for pauper  | 7 50   |
| Axel Anderson, repairing courthouse and fixing same                                   | 11 00  |
| W. G. Hager, overseer of poor   | 9 44   |
| J. M. Crouch, overseeing poor and meeting with commissioners                          | 290 50 |
| Jas. O. Riley, mise for poor  | 2 00   |
| J. E. Gwiley, county treasurer's salary   | 2 00   |
| H. O. Drinkwater, examining county treasurer's accounts                               | 2 00   |
| M. C. Newton, county clerk's 2nd quarter's salary                                     | 252 20 |
| J. F. Shelley, pauper practice  | 5 00   |
| J. E. Shelley, health officer's salary  | 11 50  |
| J. E. Perry, clerk services case of State vs Sample                                   | 1 75   |
| C. A. Cowley, county clerk's salary   | 2 85   |
| Simpson's expense as judge pro tem  | 12 00  |
| J. M. Stone, school examiner  | 171 00 |
| J. M. Brough, assessing in Diamond Creek twp.   | 63 00  |
| John McCallum, money paid for moving the court house                                  | 3 00   |
| C. A. Cowley, money paid for Brenot Creek bridge                                      | 775 00 |
| W. R. Myers, sup't poor farm  | 127 00 |
| O. H. Drinkwater, fees in case of Arthur Hager  | 15 50  |
| F. T. Houshoun, witness Hager lunacy case   | 1 50   |
| W. P. Lacoss, witness Hager lunacy case   | 1 50   |
| C. H. Hager, witness Hager lunacy case  | 1 50   |
| M. C. Newton, juror Hager lunacy case   | 1 50   |
| Thos. Butler, juror Hager lunacy case   | 1 50   |
| F. B. Hunt, juror Hager lunacy case   | 1 50   |
| J. E. Gwiley, juror Hager lunacy case   | 1 50   |
| W. P. Evans, juror Hager lunacy case  | 1 50   |
| Ed. Forney, juror Hager lunacy case   | 1 50   |
| Geo. W. Crumb, sheriff fees Hager lunacy case   | 4 05   |
| H. A. Riggs, J. P. fees case of State vs Cooley                                       | 4 05   |
| Jess. Kellogg, constable  | 11 50  |
| Jess. Kellogg, constable  | 1 30   |
| Chas. Silvery, witness case of State vs Vina Houghton witness fees of State vs Cooley | 70 00  |
| W. E. Timmons, county printing  | 14 80  |
| W. S. Romish, county printing   | 14 80  |
| M. C. W. White, county printing   | 14 80  |
| W. A. Morgan, county printing   | 14 80  |
| S. F. Drury, erroneous assessment   | 3 00   |
| John Evans, team hire   | 2 00   |
| John McCallum, drawing jury   | 2 00   |
| H. A. McDaniel, drawing jury  | 2 00   |
| W. C. Harvey, drawing jury  | 2 00   |
| C. B. Hager, constable and stationery   | 2 00   |
| W. E. Timmons, binding county paper   | 36 75  |
| W. J. Daugherty, comm's services  | 12 00  |
| W. A. Wood, comm's services   | 26 00  |

John Kelly, comm's services 33 00  
J. R. Drake, tomb stone for ex-soldier (Schneider) 19 00  
T. O. Harris, board of poor 5 00  
L. R. Holmes, office chair 6 25  
Total 4370.13

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County  
I, M. C. Newton, County Clerk in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct statement of Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at their regular July meeting 1898.

Witness my hand and affixed the seal of Chase County this 18th day of July A. D. 1898.  
M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk

Dr. HENDERSON  
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ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,  
COUNTY OF CHASE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day  
of July, A. D. 1898 a petition signed by M.  
Ganey and 23 others, was presented to the  
Board of County Commissioners of the county  
and state aforesaid, praying for the location  
and establishment of a certain road described  
as follows to-wit:

Commencing at the south-east corner of lot  
25 in section 18 township 19 range 8 east, and  
running thence west on section line to the  
top of the south bank of the Cottonwood river,  
thence following along the top of the south  
bank of the cottonwood river, to a point at or  
near the subdivision line running north and  
south between lots 4 and 5 of section 19 and  
lots 24 and 25 of section 18 all in township 19  
range 8 east, thence in a northerly direction  
across the Cottonwood river to the top of the  
north bank thereof, thence in a westerly  
direction along the top of the north bank of said  
river to the place where the river and the rail-  
road approach nearest to each other, thence in  
a westerly direction along and on the south  
side of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka  
and Santa Fe railway company to the county  
road running north and south on the range  
line between ranges 7 and 8.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commis-  
sioners appointed the following named persons  
to-wit: A. E. Lee, Lew Becker and F. P. Car-  
michael as viewers, with instructions to  
meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor  
at the place of beginning in Falls township  
on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1898 and  
proceed to view said proposed road, and give to  
all parties a hearing, and make report thereat  
as the law directs.

By order of the Board of County Commis-  
sioners.  
[SEAL] M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

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The modern stand-  
ard Family Medi-  
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ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Ripans Tabules cure headache.  
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# THE "BUMMERS" OF WAR.

Deeds, Reckless, Criminal or Lascivious, Committed by Them During the Rebellion.

—Copyright, 1893.

By CHARLES B. LEWIS.

There was no man in civil life to whom the term "bummer" was applied previous to 1861. The war brought out the man and the name. Sherman's "bummers" gained a reputation over those of any other army, but every command held its free-lances, and they were more or less of a factor in the field.

The "bummer" of the war was neither a guerrilla nor a robber in point of fact, though the element had its dregs. He was a man restive of discipline. He didn't shirk fighting, but he wanted to fight when and how he pleased. His appetite craved something better than army rations, and he also had a curiosity to know what was going on between the lines. No matter how stringent the orders or how watchful the provost guard, the "bummer" found a way to get out of camp and go wandering about. The advance guard of a marching army, whether cavalry or infantry, always found the free lances ahead of them. Now and then they acted as scouts and brought in valuable information, but as a rule they had little concern except for themselves.

**Saving the Provost Guard.**  
Just before Hooker set his army in march for Chancellorsville a provost guard of 100 men was ordered out to round up a lot of "bummers" who were raiding the country to the east. Four or five men had been overhauled and made prisoners, when the guard rode into a confederate ambush in the

which had not contributed at least one man. They went roaming in squads of three or four over highways where no commander dared send less than half a regiment, and many were shot or taken prisoner. Enough were left, however, to terrify the people of every farmhouse in every direction. By some circumstance about 40 of them reached a certain farmhouse at the same time, and, finding only a woman and two or three children about, they killed the only pig left, devoured the last few chickens and plundered the house of whatever took their fancy. As it was a rainy night they took up their quarters in the barn. No sooner were they settled down than the woman took her children and set out for help, and after walking seven miles she encountered a confederate picket post and told of the game in the trap. Before midnight the barn was surrounded and every "bummer" captured, and some of them had not got back to their regiments when the war closed.

**Burnside's Order.**  
A month before Gen. Burnside was relieved of his command the "bummer" element was called to his attention so forcibly that he issued more stringent orders than had ever before gone out. It was announced that any soldier who should be found absent from his command without a pass would be imprisoned during the remainder of the war, with a forfeit of all pay and allowances. The provost guard was increased and ordered to do constant



"We Can't Jest Get Onto the Hang of Things."

woods and a sharp fight began. Unknown to either side, a crowd of about 50 "get-aways" were encamped in the same piece of woods about half a mile away. As soon as the firing began they seized their muskets, fell into line, and under command of one of their number they marched through the woods and fell upon the enemy's flank and routed him. But for their timely arrival and the way they fought not a man of the provost guard would have escaped. They had been raiding farmhouses, and some of them were wearing women's bonnets and skirts as they went into the fight. Three or four of the fellows were killed, but the body of them escorted the guards back to within a mile of our lines and then sent a dozen fat chickens to Gen. Hooker as a token of their esteem.

**Holding Up a Bank.**

Perhaps the first confederate bank raided by union soldiers was one at Charlestown, Va., as Milroy was making his way up the Shenandoah valley. "Bumming" was in its infancy then, but a dozen of the fellows found themselves ahead of the army and resolved to strike for a big stake. They made a sudden attack on the town at daylight and then dashed in and made for the bank. They broke in the door with an ax, obliged the banker to unlock his safe, and something like half a million dollars was carried away as they retreated. A day later they bundled up \$100,000, strapped it on the back of an old lame mule and hired a farmer to deliver the "wealth" to Gen. Milroy in person. Accompanying the money was a note which advised the general to bribe the confederates to keep ahead of him and do no fighting. As his military maneuvers had been checkmated right along and his reputation was under a cloud, it was a hard shot at him. The story got to Washington and was commented on by President Lincoln, and it has been asserted that the president's levity caused the general to tender his resignation.

**A Woman's Round-Up.**

When Stonewall Jackson flanked in on Pope the "bummers" were scattered over a large extent of territory. There was not a company in any regiment

scouting, but the "bumming" went on just the same. Then came a second order, to the effect that any soldier absent for two days without leave should be considered a deserter and treated accordingly. This brought back some of the men to duty, but one of the professionals at least came into headquarters solely in search of information. He did not get to see the general in person, but he had an interview with one of the staff, and, holding up a printed copy of the last order in his hand, he said:

"Kurnel, the boys kind o' want to know what this means, and have sent me in to find out."

"Can't you read?" demanded the colonel.

"More or less, but we can't jest git on to the hang of things. Is the war coming to an end?"

"It doesn't look like it."

"That's the way we all argue, and being as Gen. Burnside can't down Lee in a square fight why don't he let us go ahead and eat him out of house and home till he has to surrender?"

The "anxious inquirer" was sent to the guardhouse pending a return to his company, but he managed to get away in a day or two, and the next thing heard of him was a scrawl in which he said that four of them had run a confederate calf into the woods and would divide the veal with headquarters if a regiment was sent to assist them to make a capture. Had Burnside hung on he might have issued a third order, but even had it announced instant death as the penalty of "bumming" he could not have abolished it.

**Caught in the Spring-House.**

A portion of Custer's command was scouting towards Berryville one day before the battle of Winchester when it came upon a queer state of affairs at a farmhouse. Two hours previously a gang of seven "bummers" had come along and started in to loot the house. The farmer was a confederate soldier, who was home on furlough to be nursed for a wound in the thigh. He was not able to leave his bed, but his wife handed him his musket, and he took out of the men dead and drove the rest out. They did not go away, however, being

determined to kill him and burn the house in revenge. He had his bed drawn to the door, and being propped up he kept them away from the rear of the house, while his wife, who was armed with an old revolver, fired often enough to prevent any approach to the front. There was a spring house of solid build a few rods from the back door, and the "bummers" entered it to regale themselves before closing in on the house. The door opened inward, and while they were playing havoc with the milk pans the woman approached and pulled the door to and thrust a stick through the handle. The structure was too solid to be beaten down, and as there was but one window, the men tried to make their escape that way. Propped up in his bed, with his wound paling him at every movement, the confederate fired at every head thrust out, and his bullets flew so close that all attempts were soon abandoned. We found him with his musket in his grasp and a dead man on the floor, and we also found the soldiers huddled together in the spring-house. The confederate could have been carried off a prisoner of war, but he was not disturbed. On the contrary, while a hundred blue coats were dividing their rations with the wife, the officers were making cash donations to the husband. As for the "bummers," they were turned over to the rank and file to be kicked, and they got a dose to be remembered all their days. Custer rather favored a man who set out for adventure between the lines, but he had no mercy on looters and robbers.

**The Gettysburg Campaign.**

As the confederates were fighting mostly at home, there were few "bummers" in comparison. There were guerrilla bands who robbed friend and foe alike, but individual soldiers were not given to it. The golden opportunity came when Lee invaded Pennsylvania. Before crossing the Potomac he issued the strictest orders against looting, but they were observed only in Maryland. When the Yankee state was once reached thousands of men went to foraging on their own account. They were ahead of the army—behind it—on both flanks. They foraged on horseback, on foot and in wagons. For 15 miles on either side of the highways they did not miss a farmhouse. The first callers gobbled the horses. The next wanted provisions. The next looted the houses. Men on foot bore away looking-glasses, trunks, bedding, crockery, tinware—anything they could carry. Those on horseback had great bundles in front and behind them. In a train of 23 confederate wagons captured on the retreat was found almost every article in use by civilized people. The "bummers" had taken plow teeth, drag teeth, old harness collars, rusty spikes, cracked jugs, kegs of vinegar, handleless axes, and even the "old oaken buckets" from the wells. There were crowbars and iron wedges; there were buggy wheels and lace curtains. There were farmers' boots, children's shoes and women's slippers, and hosiery belonging to all of them. In one wagon a family Bible, two checkerboards, an old gun barrel, children's picture books, Webster's dictionary, a lot of cucumber pickles and a worn-out harness were flung into a box together. The Pennsylvania Dutchmen were the principal sufferers, and they did not get through filing claims for five years after the war. No houses or barns were burned, but no farmer escaped being despoiled. Not one in a dozen of them had time to hide anything, and a quarter of an hour after the first "bummer" showed up the farmer was a financial wreck. Nine-tenths of the stuff loaded up was worthless to the captors, but forage and commissary supplies were thrown away to take it in. After the battle of Falling Waters, when Lee finally crossed the river, he left on the Pennsylvania shore about 30 broken-down wagons. In one of these was a Dutch bedstead of mahogany, which looked to be 200 years old, and it was so heavy that it must have taken four men to lift it. In another was an iron safe, empty, and with one hinge broken. It weighed 200 pounds, and what its captors were going to do with it was a puzzle. There was at least one big looking-glass to every wagon, and the various rag carpets put together would have measured two miles. A coffin and a tombstone were about the only two articles missing.

**Exceedingly Bracing.**

Invalid (from the effete east)—You say that if a man drinks plenty of the water here in Limestone gulch he will treble in weight in a month. That seems like a miracle. How does the water accomplish such wonderful results?

Nevada Ned—It petrifies 'em—Judge.

**Very Tough Luck.**

Customer—If you ever send me another piece of meat like the last one, I'll take away my custom.

Butcher—What's the matter with it?

Customer—Why, it was so tough that when it was cooked I couldn't get my fork into the gravy.—Pick-Me-Up.

**The Fly in the Ointment.**

He—Yes; it is a fine thing to own our own little home; but there is one thing I miss.

She—What is that?

He—Our periodical scraps with the landlord about the repairs which he never would make and which we never supposed he would.—Puck.

**Possibly.**

Bardwell—You bet I'd go to war in a minute if my liver was all right.

Slot—What's the matter with it?

White?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**It Remains a Mystery.**

"Yes," said the veteran mind reader, "I can read a woman's mind, but I don't pretend to be able to understand it."—Puck.

# CONDITIONS AT MANILA.

AS THEY WERE BEFORE AND AFTER DEWEY TOOK THE HARBOR.

An American newspaper correspondent, writing from the Philippines, gives an interesting description of the islands and their natives and cites some of the causes that have led up to the revolution. Speaking of the situation he says that Admiral Dewey is in complete command, and, continuing says:

Communication with the shore is easy, thanks to the permission of the admiral who has shown most remarkable powers of administration under anomalous circumstances. It must be understood that Spanish rule still prevails, and that there are about 25,000 troops in the capital. It is said that the government has enrolled about 100,000 volunteers, but this, I take it, is brag. It would mean that it had reformed the insurgents with that number of men.

Here, then, is Dewey, with his small squadron, not only overawing the heavy odds of Spanish troops, but in possession of the harbor and preventing the arrival of supplies. Hunger, or rather famine, will render any man desperate, but, although there is some stealing and robbery, yet the city is kept in remarkably good order, but only on account of Dewey's presence.

It is, however, not safe for a stranger to perambulate the almost deserted streets, and more dangerous, of course, to go openly as an American correspondent. Letters of introduction from Shanghai friends to an old and wealthy German resident left the impression that I am here in the interest of a German paper, and I have taken excellent care not to destroy that illusion. The consequence is that the Spanish officers to whom I have been introduced talked with freedom.

A walk through the business part of the city has a depressing influence. The Plaza del Padre Morago and the Rosario are deserted save for the swaggering, fierce-looking Spanish officer, who has not yet realized that Othello's occupation is gone. These officers, one and all, are convinced that Europe will interfere to prevent the despoiling of Spain. They talk of kindred races, and in the same breath mention the absolute certainty of German intervention. It is all nonsense, of course, the attitude of England is such that no European power will dare obstruct Admiral Dewey's measures. I only mention the tenor of these conversations to show that all self-reliance of the Spaniards is utterly gone.

I doubt very much if our troops will have to fight, notwithstanding the fact that the very existence of the Spaniards is at stake. There is no ghost of a doubt that every inhabitant of Manila, excepting those who boast of being born in Spain, is an insurgent or a sympathizer with the insurrection. These people will not talk to me, being suspicious of the company I frequent, but I can readily account for the hatred prevailing against all that is Spanish.

Native Philipinos, residing in Madrid, expressed their grievances in an address to the Spanish people. It contains extracts from the Philippine budget for the last administrative year (1896-97) and enumerates the following crying complaints. Quoting from the budget it states that the Philippine treasury pays a heavy contribution to the general expenses of the government at Madrid; pays pensions to Duke de Varagua (our guest during the Columbian exhibition) and to the marquis of Bedmar, besides those of the sultans and native chiefs of the islands of Sulu and Mindanao; it provides for the entire cost of the Spanish consulates at Peking, Tokio, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Saigon, Yokohama and Melbourne; for the staff and material of the minister of the colonies, including the purely ornamental council of the Philipinos; the expenses of supporting the colony of Fernando Po, in Africa, and all the pensions and retiring allowances of the civil and military employes who have served in the Philipinos, amounting to the sum of \$1,150,000 a year.

What a milch cow these islands have been to the Spaniards! What a host of ignorant, idle hidalgos have fattened upon huge sums diverted from the unfortunate workers.

And what has Spain done in return? The document from which I translate this states the facts with scathing bluntness: "More than \$17,000,000 is the amount consigned in the Philippine budget for that year, but not a penny is allowed for public works, highways, bridges, or public buildings, and only \$6,000 for scientific studies, indispensable repairs, rivers and canals, while the amount set apart for religious purposes and clergy amounts to nearly \$1,400,000. This sum does not include the amounts paid to the clergy for baptisms, marriages, sale of indulgences, papal bulls and secularities, which exceed the government allowances. The magnificent sum of \$40,000 is set apart as a subvention to railway companies and new projects of railways, but the College for Franciscan monks in Spain and the transportation of priests comes in for \$55,000!"

It seems really as if the world had gone back three centuries and as if we were living in the time of bloody Philip II, after whom these most unfortunate islands were named. Six thousand dollars for all new improvements, yet the choir of the Manila cathedral receives \$4,000, and \$60,000 is set apart for the support of the cathedral! Public instruction, including naval, scientific, technical and art schools, must be maintained at a gross expense of \$60,000, and from this pitance museums, libraries, the observatory and a special chair in the

University of Madrid must be paid. Add to this the squeezing and peculation of every Spanish official from the governor-general down to the lowest alguacil, and it is no wonder that these people, robbed right and left of the fruits of their toil, hate the Spaniard and will have no more of Spanish rule.

I acknowledge that I was not predisposed in favor of our good friend and ally, Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Fami, or Gen. Aguinaldo, as he is known to fame. The fact cannot be denied, nor does he attempt to deny it, that he received \$800,000 from Governor General Primo de Rivera, and that he refused to share with his fellow insurgents, as had been understood. But Gen. Aguinaldo is helping to make history. The information I secured is rather favorable to him, the more so since my informants, old residents of Manila, did not manifest very friendly feelings for the leader of the insurgents. I have taken every possible means to verify the account.

In the latter part of last year the insurgents held the mountains, while the Spaniards were masters of the principal towns and villages on the coast. Gen. Primo de Rivera understood that an end must be made to this condition of affairs, and by means of two well-to-do natives whom he dispatched to Aguinaldo at Biacnato, entered into negotiations with the insurgent leader. A council was held and the insurgents agreed to lay down their arms on the following conditions:

First—The expulsion or secularization of the religious orders and the abolition of all the official vetoes of these orders in civil affairs.

Second—A general amnesty for all rebels and guarantees for their personal security and from the vengeance of the friars and parish priests after returning to their homes.

Third—Radical reforms to curtail the glaring abuses in the administration.

Fourth—Freedom of the press to denounce official corruption and blackmailing.

Fifth—Representation in the Spanish parliament.

Sixth—Abolition of the iniquitous system of secret deportation of political suspects.

Does not the simple enumeration of these conditions of peace condemn the

In this interview Aguinaldo described the causes and incidents of the last rebellion, and, in case of war, explained the nature of the cooperation he could give, while he promised to maintain order and to conduct the war on civilized principles. He declared his ability to establish a responsible government on liberal principles, and that he would be willing to accept for Luzon the same terms as the United States intends giving to Cuba.

Consul Pratt communicated by telegraph with Admiral Dewey, at whose request Aguinaldo left Singapore for Hong-Kong on April 26. Since then Aguinaldo has done some fighting; he has given evidence of pluck and ability, and thus far he has kept his agreement. He has certainly great influence and a host of followers among the Philipinos.

Aguinaldo's scheme is a republic with himself as president, and in this scheme he thinks he has Admiral Dewey's support. But, although the Americans here received the insurgent leader kindly, gave him two modern field pieces, 300 rifles and plenty of ammunition, Dewey has proved himself too subtle a diplomat to commit either himself or the government to any wild scheme. Fancy a republic of some 8,000,000 people, of whom one-half are savages, and the rest, not more than about 50,000 excepted, with such civilization as Spain chose to impart. Of these 4,000,000 not more than two per cent. can read. The Spaniards and Philipinos, that is, natives of the Philipinos of Spanish parents, number perhaps 100,000. To establish a republican form of government under these circumstances would mean to plunge them at once into barbarism.

I have mentioned Admiral Dewey's ability as an administrator and diplomat. While maintaining a most vigorous blockade he willingly gave permission to a delegation of British and German merchants to remove their families to Cavite. He ordered that place to be made sanitary and placed Consul Williams in charge. The consequence is that wealthy Manila families, like that of the Cortes, have placed all their houses in Cavite at Dewey's disposal. He has made himself extremely popular among the British shipmasters. Instead of carrying on with the absolutism of a conqueror he has aided and facilitated their business so far as it did not interfere with his duties. His praise is in every port in the far east; and when he was in need of coal these shipmasters sold him 3,000 tons, so that he was well supplied.



NATIVES OF THE PHILIPPINES. (From Sketches from Life Taken at Cavite for the Chicago Record.)

colonial system of Spain? And in accepting these conditions did not the governor general admit that the abuses existed? For Governor General Primo de Rivera did agree, but insisted that the leaders should leave the country. To provide them with the means of living, since all of their property had been confiscated or destroyed, the government paid them \$800,000.

So far all was well. But when peace was restored and the insurgent leaders had left, Spain's governor-general refused to execute any and all the conditions agreed upon, playing the same trick that had been successful with the Cubans after the peace of Zanjon, signed by Martinez Campos. More than that. No sooner had arms been laid down than the religious orders commenced to persecute those insurgents who had not been able to leave, trump up imaginary charges against them, and have them arrested.

Aguinaldo and his associates had left for Hong-Kong, and the former continued on to Singapore, where Philip II, after whom these most unfortunate islands were named. Six thousand dollars for all new improvements, yet the choir of the Manila cathedral receives \$4,000, and \$60,000 is set apart for the support of the cathedral! Public instruction, including naval, scientific, technical and art schools, must be maintained at a gross expense of \$60,000, and from this pitance museums, libraries, the observatory and a special chair in the

In the meanwhile Manila papers, all of which are under government control, try to keep up courage by all sorts of lying and sensational reports. They maintain still that the Baltimore was so damaged in the late battle that the American admiral decided to scuttle her. The latest issue contains a proclamation from the archbishop stating that four Spanish battleships are on their way out, and that God has informed him that in the next engagement the armies of the most Christian Spain will be victorious. This church dignitary is doing his utmost to revive the religious wars of the sixteenth century.

I stated before that I do not think our boys will have to fight in order to capture Manila. My reasons are twofold. The vigorous blockade maintained by Dewey has rendered provisions scarce, and, while the Spanish officers may swagger, fighting on an empty stomach needs great moral stamina. They are, besides, doing their level best to alienate the Philipinos. After enrolling a number of volunteers, promising high pay—sometimes as high as a dollar (Mexican)—besides food and clothing, they give nothing, and a sharp rising of these volunteers is expected should the Americans decide upon a siege or a bombardment. Horseflesh sells here now at \$1.50 (Mexican) per pound, and other provisions are in proportion. The city would surrender at once, and gladly, were it not for the religious orders.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

The Tendency of the Age Is Toward Mural Decorations.

Probably at no time in the world's history has as much attention been paid to the interior decoration of homes as at present.

Until September 1st Messrs. J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co. propose to distribute these plaques free to their customers.

HOW JAMIE PASSED.

He Plays Tricks on His School Principal While That Personage Is Calling on His Sister.

Jamie has a big sister—a blooming, bounding destroyer of hearts, and the principal of Jamie's school used to call on her.

So he got the tack hammer and two tacks and nailed through the rubber soles into the floor.

Next day Jamie, sweet seraph, drifted past the principal's desk with a look of angelic innocence on his chubby face.

Perhaps some people do not know that the sphinx got its reputation for being very wise by keeping its mouth shut for 3,000 years.

Remember the name when you buy again BattleAx PLUG

SUMMER RESORTS ON LONG ISLAND

OLD SORES CURED

Remember the name when you buy again BattleAx PLUG

SOMETHING TO LOVE.

The Strange Attachment of a French Convict for a Rat in His Cell.

A French convict, under sentence for life, was a troublesome prisoner.

One day they saw a change in the man's face. Its sullenness had disappeared.

The wardens were uneasy. Had he some weapon concealed beneath his clothing with which he would seek to surprise them and regain his liberty?

They watched their opportunity and two of them suddenly fell upon him from behind, each seizing an arm.

When it was discovered the distress of the prisoner was intense. He broke down utterly, fell upon his knees, and in an agony of fear and desperation cried: "Don't kill him! Beat me if you like, chain me; but if I may not keep him, let my poor rat go free."

The stern guards were moved to pity. They had never seen this man subdued before.

A few days passed, and then, while the convicts were at work in the yard, moving wood, the prisoner Jose felt something tickle his cheek.

With eager hands he put it in his breast as before, and, turning to the head jailer, said: "Sir, if you will promise to let me keep this rat, I solemnly promise to submit to you in every way, and never to disobey you again."

The permission was given, and the man with a glad smile returned to his work.

It shared his meals and slept in his bed, and the man's spare time was spent in making little toys of bone which he sold in order to buy dainties, such as sugar and gingerbread, for his pet.—Youth's Companion.

Chairman of the Cigar Company.

Two small boys, walking down Tottenham Court road, passed a tobacconist's shop.

The permission was given, and the man with a glad smile returned to his work.

The Pharmaceutische Post is responsible for the statement that King Menelik, of Abyssinia, made an experiment to determine whether honey made from kussu flowers (Brayera anthelmintica) could be used as a taenicide.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, etc. in Kansas City, St. Louis, and New York.

AN AUTHOR'S WOES.

He Was Bound to Have His Hero Look Pale If He Had to Change the Book.

With a smothered curse the great novelist threw away his cigarette and dashed water on the blaze in his front bangs, that, falling in graceful profusion over his face, had been ignited.

"But," interrupted the omniscient young lady stenographer with a Washington monument souvenir brooch, "the hero is a swarthy Cuban."

"Make him a Norwegian, then, confound it!" shouted the novelist, pinning back his bangs and lighting a fresh cigarette.

"Yes, but the scenes are all laid in Cuba, you must remember!"

"Lay 'em over again! Transplant 'em! Put 'em in Norway and let it go at that."

"But Weyler, you know, wasn't ever in Norway; at least not that I ever heard of, and the story's all about him."

"He—oh, B-r-r-r! I'll swear in a minute! Throw Weyler out and make it about Nansen!"

"Oh, but how can you? The plot deals with guerillas, morasses, yellow fever and—"

"Wow, wow! Make it about milkmaids, mashes, immigration fever! Make it about any old thing! Blank it, woman!" screamed the great novelist, tearing out great handfuls of his hair.

"I am going to have that hero turn pale with rage if it's the only thing in the book! He's got to do it. Dash it, do you take me for one of these new-fangled, up-to-date literary fairs that don't give a whoop for sacred traditions! Not on your life!"—N. Y. Journal.

Air-castles are for very light housekeeping.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

The Oldest Volunteer.

A New York State doctor, aged 109, volunteered his services to the President recently, and expressed a desire to enter the army as a surgeon.

These he took to the post office, got a post office order for the amount, and sent it to his friend in Cape Town, whose astonishment can be better imagined than described.—Spare Moments.

A Coin Collector.

A certain doctor of Irish extraction, at present residing in Griqualand West, was requested by a friend of his living at Cape Town to procure him some "Oom Paul" shillings.

The doctor, a very good-natured man, managed, after three weeks' assiduous labor, to collect nearly 30 of them.

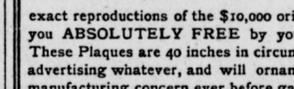
Try Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily.

When people find fault with everything they hear, they ought not to complain if they do not hear everything.—Ram's Horn.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. Bears The Signature Of Chat. H. Fletcher Over Thirty Years The Kind You Have Always Bought



GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below.

ELASTIC STARCH has been the standard for 25 years. TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year.

How to Get Them: All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

THE MITTENDORF PLOW SULKY

Can be attached to any Plow and WARRANTED to do as Good Work as any Walking or Riding Plow.

Use Well Drills Our WE MAKE all kinds and sizes, for DRILLING WELLS for house, farm, City and Village Water Works, Factories, Ice Plants, Breweries, Irrigation, Coal and Mineral Prospecting, Oil and Gas, etc.

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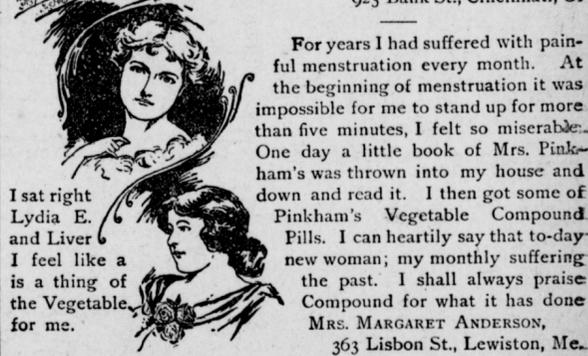
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Your Liver Take Ayer's Pills needs coaxing, not crowding. Dr. Ayer's Pills stand without a rival as a reliable medicine for liver complaint.

THREE HAPPY WOMEN. A Trio of Fervent Letters to the Sympathetic Friend of Her Sex. HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. Each Letter Tells in a Different Way of Agonies Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and ovarian trouble.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER WILL KEEP YOU DRY. Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat.

Remember the name when you buy again BattleAx PLUG. The Best BOOK on WAR. DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Harvey county is free from debt. Belleplaine will put in a waterworks plant. Atchison's corn carnival will be held September 23. Fire destroyed the creamery at Minneapolis. Loss, \$5,000. German Catholics will erect a \$33,000 church edifice at Topeka. Harry Seabrook, of Topeka, has been appointed a cadet at West Point. Ten houses at Hutchinson were burglarized the night of the circus in that city. The soldiers' orphans' home at Atchison could accommodate 200 more children. Burglars entered Americus the other night and looted nearly every store in town. Well-posted grain men say the Kansas corn crop will aggregate 200,000,000 bushels. There are 936 prisoners in the state penitentiary at Lansing, an increase of 44 over last year. The Santa Fe has reduced rates on coal from Osage City to points within 100 miles ten per cent. The receipts of the Kansas penitentiary for July were \$2,795.75 and the expenditures \$14,308.53. Ex-Speaker Lobdell has disposed of his Kansas City Tribune to George W. Martin, of the Gazette. Hutchinson will have a whisk broom factory, the only one in Kansas, and it will employ 100 persons. Because his children objected, an Atchison man 50 years old ran away from home to get married. Miss Grace, daughter of ex-Gov. John A. Martin, is now librarian of the soldiers' home at Leavenworth. Gov. Leedy is opposed to territorial extension, particularly the annexation of any part of the Philippines. A. C. Jones, a Wichita banker, succeeds the late ex-Gov. Osborne as a director of the Santa Fe railroad. Congressman Simpson and Attorney General Boyle will open the populist campaign at Wichita August 25. The federal judge refused to grant the application for a receiver for the Hutchinson & Southern railroad. Notwithstanding recent heavy rains it is said the Kansas corn crop will be over 60 per cent. of a full crop. An organized gang of horse thieves is operating in Saline county, as many as six horses being stolen in one night. The state board of equalization reduced the assessment of land in 12 southwestern counties to 75 cents per acre. Arnett & Co., mine operators at Pittsburg, will mine coal by machinery, one machine taking the place of six men. Sam Smith and Tom Winn, who robbed the Frisco train at Andover, Butler county, were captured at Nowata, I. T. Martin Snyder, aged 16, was murdered and robbed by an unknown person while on an outing with friends near Wellington. Gov. Leedy commissioned Lieut. Calkins as captain of company D, Twenty-first Kansas, to succeed Capt. Vaughn, resigned. The tickets furnished Kansas volunteer soldiers to vote will not be in the Australian ballot form, and will be cast in the old way. Insurance Superintendent McCall warns creameries not to insure in the Creamery Mutual Assurance company, which has no Kansas license. The epidemic of Texas fever among Montgomery county cattle was effectively checked by dipping in native pastures. Over 400 head died. Fred Hook, a Sabetha jointkeeper convicted of violating the liquor law on 77 counts, was fined \$7,700 and sentenced to serve 6 1/2 years in jail. Jeff Slaughter, aged 16, who attempted to assault a three-year-old girl at Caldwell, was only saved from a mob by being kept in hiding by officers. District Judge Simons, of Fort Scott, held that the city poll tax ordinance, which requires ten hours for a day's work, is valid, and that the state eight-hour law is not applicable. Adj. Gen. Allen, of the state militia, says that the national guard of the state will be reorganized just as soon as it is definitely settled that there will be no other call for volunteers. Secretary of State Bush has decided not to print election ballots for the Kansas volunteers at the expense of the state. The various political parties will have to furnish the ballots for the soldiers. Miss Stella McKimney, who was expelled from the Bethel Baptist church in Miami county, has brought suit for \$25,000 damages against members of the church for circulating alleged slanderous reports about her. State Superintendent Stryker is working to secure the abolishment of the study of Latin as a necessity for admission to the state university; also as a requirement in the high schools. He says the time spent in studying Latin is thrown away. Warden Landis, of the Kansas penitentiary, forced the resignations of John Chase, head mine engineer, and David Shull, top mine officer. Landis accused the men of crookedness. Chase is a son of ex-Warden Dick Chase and Shull is an ex-member of the legislature from Osage county. Attorney General Boyle has brought injunction suits against coal mine owners in southeastern Kansas to prevent them from violating the screen law. J. W. Withers, a Fort Scott merchant, was in Kansas City searching for his daughter, who had run away from home to marry V. E. Atkinson, an Emporia dry goods clerk. Near Murdock, Kingman county, Allen Hughes murdered Bob Bonar, a neighbor, in a quarrel over a dog. Rev. Dr. J. C. Miller, of Newton, will succeed the late Dr. Hewitt as president of the Presbyterian college at Emporia.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Advertising Kansas Mines. Forty thousand copies of a 98-page pamphlet, treating of the mineral resources of Kansas, have been published by the state and sent to Omaha for free distribution to visitors at the Kansas mineral exhibit at the Transmississippi exposition. The report shows that the value of the mineral products of Kansas for the year 1897 was as follows: Coal.....\$3,981,707.00 Salt.....417,628.94 Clay goods.....255,320.27 Gypsum.....258,811.00 Limestone.....173,000.00 Sandstone.....23,180.00 Natural gas.....185,500.00 Petroleum cement.....54,000.00 Hydraulic cement.....64,000.00 Lime (estimated).....63,000.00 Sand (estimated).....45,000.00 Metallic Products. Zinc ore, yielding metallic zinc.....2,795,938.23 Lead ore, yielding metallic lead.....914,893.49 Smelting Products. Zinc smelting.....2,795,938.23 Argentine smelter output.....15,077,048.34 Total.....\$26,990,543.92 Since mining operations began in Kansas the state has produced \$126,300,102.99 of mineral products. A School Problem in Kearney County. Attorney General Boyle received a complaint that the county superintendent of schools of Kearney county, Miss Tillie Davies, was drawing a salary as teacher of a district school and holding onto her office at the same time. The writer stated that the county superintendent has been acting as a member of the school board in a district in which but one family resides. The head of the family is one member of the board, his wife is another and the county superintendent is the third. He said the superintendent hires herself as the teacher of the district school for a term of nine months at \$40 per month. The school consists of two children. The attorney general replied that the county superintendent most emphatically could not draw two salaries at one time. Another Kansas Crop Estimate. A bulletin issued by the state board of agriculture, based on late and reliable reports from every county, gives the following crop estimates: 60,870,056 bushels, being with one exception (1892) the largest ever grown in the state. The yield per acre is figured on the entire acreage sown and is 13.81 bushels. The aggregate acreage sown was 4,401,837, or 35 per cent. greater than in the preceding year, and the product greater by 10,531,282 bushels. The yield of spring wheat is 1,390,291 bushels, or 11 1/2 bushels per acre on 117,483 acres. This is about 40 per cent. more of this grain than was grown last year on a considerable larger acreage. The yield of oats is 18,755 bushels per acre on 1,038,643 acres, or 19,822,731 bushels. The acreage was larger than last year, but the total yield less by 15 per cent. The outlook for corn is discouraging, the average condition for the whole state being 57. The area planted was 7,242,437 acres, or nearly 13 per cent. or 1,051,000 acres less than in 1897. In Case of a Close Election. If the Twentieth Kansas is stationed at Manila when election time comes around and the election happens to be close, there will be many an anxious day for the candidates while waiting for the returns. It takes about six weeks to get mail from Manila and the progress of counting the votes is tedious to say the least. Should majorities be close enough to be swayed by the vote of three regiments and two battalions, it is liable to cause something like two months of sleepless nights for the candidates. Rev. John D. Knox Fined Bankrupt. Rev. John D. Knox, of Topeka, has gone into the bankruptcy court with liabilities aggregating \$500,000 and assets amounting to \$50. Among his creditors are bishops, ministers and laymen of the Methodist church. The list shows at least 87 ministers of the gospel. Mr. Knox has a mansion worth \$100,000, although he peddles apples and cider on the streets for a living. His list of creditors aggregate over 600. They Would Defeat Fusion. Several anti-fusion democrats met at Topeka and resolved "that the democrats of Kansas put no state ticket in the field, but that it is the unanimous sense of the conference that democrats do all in their power to defeat fusion and populism in the state." Among those present were Col. Thomas Moonlight, Edward Fenlon and Edward Carroll, of Leavenworth and R. B. Morris, of Atchison. Emery's Friends Not Pleased. Republicans of Brown and Nemaha counties had not yet decided to accept W. L. Stuart, the candidate nominated for judge of the Twenty-second judicial district. The friends of Judge Emery threaten to bolt the ticket if Nemaha county repudiates the action of the two Nemaha delegates who voted for Stuart. Kansas Bank Deposits. Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has adopted a new rule that affects state and private banks which pay an exorbitant rate of interest for deposits. It is to the effect that, where a bank pays six per cent. or over for deposits, it must show up such deposits in its published statement as borrowed money. Means Much to the State. F. Dumont Smith, of Kinsley, has promise of aid from Attorney General Boyle in the fight to sustain the law providing for an extra levy on counties to pay delinquent taxes. More than half the counties in the state are delinquent, the aggregate delinquency being \$164,831. The State Treasury's Condition. The following is a statement of the amounts of money in the various funds at the state treasury on August 3: General revenue, \$155,450.02; statehouse, \$4,841.10; sinking, \$307.54; interest, \$53,717.56; current university, \$29,328.04; militia, \$1,349.33; veterinary, \$32.89; permanent school, \$127,163.10; annual school, \$131,132.25; university permanent, \$11,811.77; university interest, \$1,610.45; normal school permanent, \$10,311.85; normal school interest, \$2,739.73; agricultural college permanent, \$25,644.12; agricultural college interest, \$2,192.75; insurance, \$7,500; library, \$124.95; storm fund, \$2,200.01; seed grain interest, \$339.62; seed grain interest, \$273.14; United States aid, state soldiers' home, \$1.45; municipal interest, \$1,976.37; grain inspector, \$5,261.18. Total, \$676,418.54.

ANXIOUS FOR SERVICE.

Volunteers at Chickamauga Are Not Willing to Return Home to Be Dubbed "Tin Soldiers." Chickamauga Park, Ga., Aug. 5.—The making up of the force to go with Maj. Gen. Wade to Porto Rico has served to show how very anxious the volunteers at Camp Thomas are to go to the front. The list of regiments designated had hardly received circulation in the camp at this place until hundreds of volunteers not included in the regiments to go had made application to be transferred from their own regiments to those scheduled to proceed to the front. There are hosts of soldiers here who, while they are attached to the regiments with which they were mustered, would gladly join any regiment in order to get to the front. This is accounted for in the main upon the high ground of American valor, which has manifested itself conspicuously in the army of volunteers. They are not willing to return home to be dubbed "tin soldiers," and there are few, if any, who will not be sadly disappointed if the war does not afford new opportunities by which they will be called to do battle.

NEW BATTLESHIP MAINE.

Some Unknown Patriot Has Started an Endless Chain to Build a Vessel—Object Will Be Fruitless. Washington, Aug. 5.—Dimes have been pouring into the navy department upon Secretary Long, contributed by patriotic Americans who want to build a battleship to replace the Maine. Somebody—the secretary does not know who—started an endless chain to this end, and the secretary is doing his best to break the chain. To such of the contributors as give their addresses he is returning the money with a note that he has no authority under the law to receive it, and that the object seems to be otherwise provided for, as congress has specifically appropriated money for the construction of another battleship to be known as the Maine.

TO MOVE AT ONCE.

War Department Will Bring Shafter's Troops North as Fast as Transports Can Carry Them. Washington, Aug. 5.—The following official statement has been issued from the adjutant general's office: The secretary of war has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops relieved from further duty in Santiago as fast as transportation can be provided and the transfer of Spanish prisoners will admit of reduction of the garrison. The rest at Montauk Point will prepare these seasoned troops for the campaign against Havana, in which they will probably take part. The first transport left Santiago yesterday. The movement is expected to be completed by the 20th of the month. Five United States volunteer regiments, immunes, have been ordered to Santiago for garrison duty; the first has already arrived, the others are being pushed forward as rapidly as transportation can be furnished.

WILL PUNISH AGUINALDO.

Congressman Dooliver Makes a Significant Statement After a Visit to President McKinley at the White House. Washington, Aug. 5.—Representative Dooliver, of Iowa, having just come from a chat with President McKinley, said yesterday: We will keep Luzon with Manila, the capital city, and more than that we ought not to desire. It is very plain that we should unconditionally abandon the Philippines the insurgents would run riot there. It is our opportunity and duty to take what we need and leave the rest to Spain and that country will soon be obliged to parcel out her possessions. Aguinaldo has complicated the situation and he will suffer for it. Whether his subjugation shall be accomplished by the forces of the United States or not, he will be subjugated. His treachery is complete. China May Have Food Riots. San Francisco, Aug. 5.—News of an impending revolution in China is furnished by G. E. Sevey, president of the American Steam Navigation company. He fears a violent outbreak among the hordes of Chinese in both the northern and central provinces on account of famine and believes that great loss of life and destruction of property will result. The missionaries scattered throughout the country, he thinks, will be great sufferers. Have They Been Selected? Washington, Aug. 5.—It is said on very good authority that the president has decided on the men to be selected for the peace commissioners. Ex-President Harrison is to be chairman of the commission; Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, will be the second member, and Richard Olney, Cleveland's secretary of state, is to be the third member. Spanish-American War Pensions. Washington, Aug. 5.—The applications for pensions as a result of the Spanish-American war are already coming into the office of Commissioner Evans. Lida M. Hook, widow of William H. Hook, company F, Second Wisconsin infantry, asks for \$13 per month. She is the first applicant. Seventy-one others have also presented their applications. Biarek's Funeral Disappointing. Berlin, Aug. 5.—Yesterday's services over the death of Prince Bismarck were brilliant and impressive as regards court display, but quite disappointing in other respects. It bore traces of haste and half-heartedness. The church was inadequately decorated and the public displayed no enthusiasm in the ceremonial. Will Soon Reach San Juan. Washington, Aug. 5.—It is believed that at the rate of progress Gen. Miles is reported to have been making in his march across the island the general will be at the doors of San Juan by the end of next week. No very desperate defense of Porto Rico's capital is expected. More Troops to Honolulu. San Francisco, Aug. 5.—The troops to go to Honolulu Saturday on the transport Charles Nelson have been designated. They are six companies of the First New York volunteers, under command of Maj. Chase.

PORTO RICAN CAMPAIGN.

Acceptance by Spain of the Preliminary Peace Terms Will Not Alter Gen. Miles' Programme. Washington, Aug. 4.—The acceptance by Spain of our preliminary terms of peace will not alter the programme of Gen. Miles. The only effect of a suspension of hostilities will be to make the occupation of San Juan easier than had been expected to save life in the Porto Rican campaign. There will be no delay in the advance northward. A garrison doubtless will be left at Ponce and small bodies of troops in the towns between that port and San Juan. The main army will, however, it is thought, push forward to the investment of San Juan without waiting for the commands of Gens. Coppinger and Grant, who are under orders to proceed at once to Porto Rico. It was stated yesterday morning that the president and Secretary Alger have decided that an army of occupation of 60,000 men will be required at Porto Rico for a while at least. It is understood that the provisional division of 15 regiments which Gen. Wade is to take to Porto Rico will be used for the purpose, if peace should be reached before Gen. Miles captures San Juan, and they should not be needed for the assault upon that place. The troops assigned to Gen. Wade will be selected with the greatest care, and the states whose troops have not been represented in any aggressive movement will, as far as possible, be recognized. Exactly what regiments will be chosen has not yet been determined.

HIS NEIGHBORS WORRIED.

Fears That William Radcliffe, of Buckner, Mo., May Have Been Buried Before Life Was Extinct. Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 4.—William Radcliffe, of Buckner, this county, was pronounced dead by a physician last Sunday night, an undertaker was sent for and a casket ordered. Before the arrival of the undertaker Radcliffe revived and was apparently in reasonably good health. The fact that his coffin had been ordered was carefully concealed from him and he slept soundly Sunday night and after a hearty breakfast Monday morning walked about in his yard. He became suddenly ill again while in his yard and was removed to the house, where he sank rapidly and, upon the arrival of a physician, he was again pronounced dead. The undertaker was again sent for, the same casket re-ordered and Monday afternoon the funeral was held. Now the people of the neighborhood about Buckner, among whom he had lived for many years, are excited by a fear that he might have been buried alive.

MORE NEWS FROM GOMEZ.

With 500 Men He Attacked and Captured the Town of Gibora—Several Spaniards Were Killed. Key West, Fla., Aug. 4.—Capt. Del Valle Ignacia, of the insurgent forces, was brought here this morning by the gunboat Helena, which took him aboard near Tanos de Caso, on the south coast of Cuba, on July 25. He reported that on July 9 Gen. Miguel Gomez attacked the town of Gibora (not Gibara) with 500 men and after two hours' fighting compelled the Spaniards to raise the white flag. Three dynamite shells from the Syms-Dudley gun, he said, tore big holes in the walls of the town, killed nine Spaniards and wounded 12. One hundred and sixteen prisoners were taken and the town is held by the Cubans. The Cuban loss was one killed and three wounded. When Capt. Ignacia left Gen. Gomez was making plans to attack the trocha and restore communication between the eastern and western provinces. Will Profit by Experience. Washington, Aug. 4.—Profiting by past experience, Gen. Wade's expedition to Porto Rico is going to be the most complete in details of any that have yet left our shores and the soldiers will be protected in their health and comfort to the utmost degree. Secretary Alger has himself conducted an inquiry into the conditions that led up to the fearful experience of the wounded soldiers who returned to the United States on the Concho and he has taken the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of the bad management exhibited in that case. Santiago Troops Ordered to Montauk. Washington, Aug. 4.—All the troops of cavalry with Shafter's army and the eight companies of Roosevelt's rough riders have been ordered to proceed to Montauk Point, L. I., for encampment. Gen. Shafter has been directed to use all the transport facilities he can command and to send the troops north as rapidly as possible. The regular cavalry with Shafter comprises eight companies each of the First, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth cavalry, all dismounted, and four mounted troops of the second cavalry. A Prize For Cattle Judges. Ames, Ia., Aug. 4.—A live stock commission firm of Chicago, which recently offered \$100 in gold to the best judge of live stock among the students of the Iowa agricultural college, has increased that sum to \$250, and it has been decided by the college here to make the contest an intercollegiate one, making students of any state agricultural colleges eligible to compete. The contest will be held at the Transmississippi exposition at Omaha some time in October. Furloughs for the Soldiers. Washington, Aug. 4.—The secretary of war has sent an order to the commanders of all the United States hospitals granting a 30-day furlough to all sick and wounded men in the service who are able to travel and to furnish them with transportation.

AGREE ON FUSION.

Anti-Republican Forces in Nebraska Name a State Ticket Headed by W. A. Pointer for Governor. Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 4.—The fusion state conventions, after continuous session during the night, reached an agreement on the head of the ticket. Following are the nominees: W. A. Pointer (pop.), governor; R. A. Goldberg (silver rep.), lieutenant governor; John F. Cornell (pop.), auditor; W. F. Porter (pop.), secretary of state; C. J. Smythe (dem.), attorney general; Jacob Wolf (pop.), commissioner of public lands and buildings; W. B. Jackson (pop.), superintendent of public instruction. All excepting Pointer and Cornell are the present incumbents. WHAT DOES IT MEAN? Edward E. Hardin, of Illinois, Delegated to Study the Financial Condition of the Philippine Islands. Washington, Aug. 4.—Edward E. Hardin, formerly financial editor of the Chicago Tribune, has been designated by Secretary Day to study the report upon the general condition of the Philippine islands, the banking system, the character of the banking business transacted, the kind of money in circulation, the general condition of exchanges, the rates of interest and kindred subjects. This designation of Mr. Hardin is made at the instance of the treasury department. He is at present in Manila, having gone there on the McCulloch with Admiral Dewey's squadron. Whole Train Load of Sick Soldiers. Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 4.—One hundred and sixty-six soldiers, brought from the camp at Tampa, Fla., were landed at Fort McPherson yesterday by a hospital train. Nearly every man had typhoid fever and was unable to rise from his berth and, with very few exceptions, every man on the train was carried on a stretcher to his ward in the hospital. People on Isle of Pines Starving. Key West, Fla., Aug. 4.—The report that the Isle of Pines is furnishing food supplies to Cuba is emphatically denied. It can be asserted, on the strength of unquestionable authority, that the island itself was denuded of its food resources a month ago, and its own people are now starving. Deserting Camp Alger. Washington, Aug. 4.—In accordance with an order issued by the war department the regiments of the Second division at Camp Alger, including the Third Missouri and Twenty-second Kansas, marched to Manassas, Va.

IT IS A GREAT PROBLEM.

Attitude of Uncle Sam Toward the Philippines a Matter of Grave Discussion—Our Duty in the Premises. Washington, Aug. 4.—An interesting question and one of vital importance to the administration is the attitude to be assumed by the United States toward the Philippine insurgents in the event that we reach an agreement for the suspension of hostilities with Spain. It is stipulated in our peace terms that the United States military forces shall occupy and establish a military form of government over the city of Manila and the bay, with the surrounding territory. This involves an immediate surrender of the Spanish forces, not to Aguinaldo, but to Gen. Merritt, and there is apprehension that the insurgents will resent this very bitterly, and that it will be necessary to expel them forcibly from the territory described. Beyond this, it is said in some quarters that pending the decision of the peace commissioners as to the future of the Philippines, the United States will be morally bound to maintain the status quo in the islands at large. In other words, having deprived Spain of the means of resisting the onslaughts of the insurgents, it has been urged that the United States would be bound to prevent the latter from continuing their warfare. There is a lack of information in Washington on many important points as to the conditions in the Philippines. For instance, it is not known, even approximately, how extensive the revolutionary movement has been throughout the vast group of 1,300 islands and among the large population, estimated to aggregate between 8,000,000 and 15,000,000. If the revolutionary movement is general and extends to very many of the islands the task presented to the United States military and naval authorities will be one of great magnitude, in the event it is decided to be incumbent upon us not only to restore Spanish sovereignty where it has been lost, but to prevent its overthrow in sections where it is still supreme, and to prevent excesses and outrages at the hands of the insurgents. THE PHYSICIANS CONVINCED. Roentgen Rays Reveal a Hat Pin Over Six Inches Long in an Infant's Stomach and It Is Removed. Chicago, Aug. 4.—Little Francis Nelson, 1 1/2 years old, daughter of O. Nelson, a merchant of Schlesingerville, Wis., while playing with a hat pin 6 1/2 inches long in some manner managed to swallow it. The child was brought to this city where prominent physicians gave it as their opinion that it was an impossibility for such a small child to swallow a hat pin and live. But in order to satisfy the parents they suggested that the X-ray be utilized. The child was taken to a Roentgen laboratory, where a photograph of its stomach was taken. There plainly enough was to be seen the missing article. The glass head was downwards and the action of the stomach in its work of digesting had kept it up to the top of that organ. The point extended up about four inches in the esophagus. The little one was conveyed to a hospital, where the obstruction was removed by a simple operation. AGREE ON FUSION. Anti-Republican Forces in Nebraska Name a State Ticket Headed by W. A. Pointer for Governor. Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 4.—The fusion state conventions, after continuous session during the night, reached an agreement on the head of the ticket. Following are the nominees: W. A. Pointer (pop.), governor; R. A. Goldberg (silver rep.), lieutenant governor; John F. Cornell (pop.), auditor; W. F. Porter (pop.), secretary of state; C. J. 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CLAY PIPE CURLING-IRONS.

An Inquisitive Man Finds Out That Up-to-Date Girls Have Returned to Method of Their Grandmothers. This is the story the puzzled tobacco clerk told the customer: "Business was lax, and it was too hot to work, anyway. We were just laying a bet as to which we'd rather be doing, slaying Spaniards with the boys in Cuba or killing time where we were, when all of a sudden a girl came into the shop. She was a swell; you could hear her skirt rustle all over, like a ghost, you know. And she was pretty, too. I supposed she was after cigars for some poor fellow, and was about to bring out our most expensive and worst sort, when what do you think she asked for? Clay pipes. And she wanted the penny kind, too. Now, we only keep two sorts—ten-cent-piece ones and the two for a cent. But she wanted only one, and nothing could induce her to take two. "It's no economy to burden yourself with something that you have no use for," she said. "Economy doesn't mean cheapness, but utility." "Those were her very words. They kinder knocked the argument out of a fellow. Of course, it's policy to make as much out of a trade as possible; but I wanted her to get the worth of her money. But she had a will of her own, she did, and what's more, she broke the bow of the one that she took and asked if she might leave it with us, as she only wanted the stem. And she put that stem into her purse—a gold purse it was, all done up in pearls, and went out. Now, what I'd like to know is, what did she want with that stem? She couldn't smoke with it or use it for soap bubbles. Is it some new fad for a lemonade stick?" It is not always wise to give an opinion when you are ignorant, so the customer kept silent, but he thought very hard, and by and by when he passed a hairdresser's establishment he was blessed with an inspiration. He entered and inquired if there was anything that a fashionable girl could use a clay pipe stem for. "Well, not a fashionable girl," vouchsafed the owner; "not if she was one of those up-to-date ones. But if she wasn't"—here an expression of pitying boredom came on his face—"if she wasn't she might possibly use it to curl her hair with." The customer thanked him and went out. He had taken only a few steps when it was his good fortune to meet an up-to-date girl with whom he was acquainted. He did not wish to be rude, and he did not hanker to let her suspect that there are a few things that man doesn't know, but would like to know. At the same time he couldn't let an opportunity slip by. So he began: "You have wonderful hair. Naturally curly, of course," and went on to tell her what the hairdresser had just told him. "All nonsense," she averred. "He doesn't know what he's talking about. Now, it's the up-to-date girls that do curl their hair that way. Our grandmothers did it, and what beautiful soft curls they had. Lately some one made the discovery that clay pipes gave a softer and more natural wave and curl to the hair than irons did, and it's now the latest fad. It's cheap, too, and awfully convenient, for you can put a pipestem in the smallest receptacle. I always carry one in my purse. You insert a hairpin in the large end of it, you know, and make a handle; then you heat it and wind your hair around it. You see, we moderns can't improve so much upon the ancients. Old things are best." He gasped faintly and lifted his hat. He felt sure that the tobacco clerk would gasp also when he knew the secret.—N. Y. Sun. HIS TROUBLE. It Was Freckles, and He Was Downhearted Because They Were Not the Right Size. The boy whose red hair projected through holes in his large straw hat was sitting on a log, looking gloomily at the dusty road, when the lady who teaches the school came along. "Why, William," she exclaimed, "what are you doing here?" "Nothing," he answered; "only thinkin'." "Your face doesn't look as if your thoughts were very pleasant," she remarked in a gentle tone that invited confidence. "They ain't. I was just thinkin' about how everything in this world goes wrong. Everything is too much or too little." "What is your particular trouble?" "Freckles." The teacher looked at him in astonishment and would have laughed aloud had she not seen by the expression of his face that a display of merriment would wound his feelings. "I thought only girls gave themselves any concern about such things." "Girls are more for lettin' on about what they're worried over than boys are. I thought them plaguey freckles was 'bout gone last winter. But here they are again the same as ever." "Well, it's some comfort if they aren't any worse." "No'm, it isn't. If they'd only grow I could cheer up. But they stay betwixt and between; jes' big enough so I can't be good lookin' an' too small for me to stand any show of goin' away with the circus as a leopard boy."—Detroit Free Press. Tartlet Pastry. Rub three ounces of butter into half pound of flour, add two ounces of sifted sugar, a little salt, a few drops of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, beaten stiffly, and, lastly, the whites of the same also beaten up. Roll the paste to one-half-inch thickness several times; and it will be ready.—Boston Globe.