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# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898.

NO. 46.

# DEPENDS ON MADRID

The Restoration of Peace Left with the Spanish Cabi net.

DEMANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

A Peace Commission to Prepare the Treaty Which Will Formally Terminate the War-spanish Cabinet Discussing the Peace Terms.

Washington, Aug. 2.-All eyes tturned yesterday toward Madrid, for it was realized that upon the Spanish cabinet depended the restoration of was shown in some quarters to question the authority of the French ambassador to act as he did, representing Spain. But it can be place.—Shafter. again stated that, regardless of any technical point, such as the absence of signed, sealed and delivered mail credentials, which of course could not reach him in the little time at hand, the president regarded M. Cambon as fully qualified to act as a representative of the Spanish government in the megotiations, subject, of course, as are almost all ministers or ambassadors, in these days, to the reference of the work accomplished by them to the government they represent for final approval. M. Cambon made it so clear that he had been fully instructed on every point likely to rise in the negotiations that the president was satisfied that by accepting him as the representative of Spain in this matter a vast saving of time would be effected that might have arisen as to the powers of the French ambassador was set at rest by a short, guarded and concise statement issued yesterday from the embassy itself. Then discussion turned on the nature of the change made at the instance of M. Cambon in the list of American demands. It was contended in some quarters that no change had been made, in others that an important modification had developed. As a matter of fact, as to the importance of this change there, is a difference of opinion between the parties, the administration looking upon it as inconsequential, while M. Cambon attaches importance to it. However this may the change is not essential, and that it certainly does not affect the principles of the document, it might be

As to Cuba, it is demanded that Spain is to release her government possession and control. It will be independence and that the acceptance of this position leaves the United States free to deal with the island as it may deem best. Porto Rico, with the small islands adjacent and embraced within her jurisdiction, is to be ceded unconditionally to the United States. One of the Ladrone islands likewise is to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station. These three conditions, being granted by Spain, are to be taken as part payment in lieu of the full indemnity. What further payment shall be required is to be determined by a commission having authority to act for the president, subject to his approval. Whether Spain shall retain possession of the Philippines as a whole or in part is left to that commission to determine. The reason for deferring the decision as to the future of the islands in this fashion as because the administration is not yet satisfied itself; it is not clear at this moment what sound policy should dictate in the matter.

Meanwhile, and until the commission has satisfactorily disposed of the future of the islands, the United States as to exercise a military government over Manila harbor and bay. The commission will be actually a peace commission and will prepare the treaty which will terminate formally the war with Spain. However, a suspension of hostilities may be sooner declared. when the Spanish government shall definitely accept the conditions above Jaid down and renounce its authority over Cuba and Porto Rico.

DISCUSSING THE PEACE NEWS. Madrid, Aug. 2 .- The cabinet counwil sat yesterday morning and again for four hours yesterday afternoon discussing the peace terms. A dispatch was then sent to Washington for further explanation of some difficalt points. When the replies are received the cabinet will reassemble. Senor Sagasta, the premier, confirms the report that some "modifications of the original terms" have been ob-

Democrats Sweep Alabama. Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 2 .-- Joseph F. Johnson, democrat, was re-elected governor of Alabama yesterday. Unofficial returns indicate a democratic amajority for the state ticket of 55,000. The chairman of the democratic committee claims 75,000. Indications are that the populists carried not exceed

# THE TROUBLE WITH GARCIA.

Gen. Shafter Cables Washington an Interesting Account of Proceedings Prior to Surrender at Santiago.

Washington, Aug. 1 .- The war de-

partment has received the following: Santiago de Cuba, July 29.-Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington: Have the Sun of Saturday, July 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of Gen Garcia. I lesire to say that Gen. Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the city of Santiago at the time I entered it, but he declined upon the ground that the Spanish civil officers were left in power. It was fully explained to him that those officials were continued in power until it was convenient to change them for others. Gen. Garcia's assistance to me has been purely volantary on his part and he was told at the be-ginning that I did not exercise any control over him except as he chose to give. The trouble with Gen. Garcia was that he expected to peace. It was announced here in a quarter that removed the information from any question of accuracy that the decision of the Spanish governto-day at the earliest. A disposition finding that several thousand men marched in without opposition from Gen. Garcia, I ex-tended my own lines in front of him and closed up the gap, as I saw that I had to depend on my own men for any effective investment of the

# ANXIOUS TO ENLIST.

Natives in the Vicinity of Porto Rico Volunteering to Fight Under Gen. Miles -Spaniards Surrendering.

Washington, Aug. 1.-Gen. Miles, in ommand of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made publie at the wardepartment at ten o'clock last night:

Ponce, Porto Rico, July 31 .- Four telegrams received and answered by letter. Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are verjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve. They are bringing in transportation, beef cattle and other needed supplies. The and a point of the utmost impor- As soon as all the troops are disemtance gained, that the negotiations would be technically conducted without the interposition of any neutral grovernment. However, any question government. However, any question tariff rate to be charged in the parts of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the president for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force. As to the government and military occupations, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the president in the case of the Philippine islands and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.-Miles, Major General, Commanding.

# ANGUINALDO IS DEFIANT.

Dewey Cables That the Insurgent Leader Has Assumed a Bold Attitude and Trouble Is Imminent.

Washington, Aug. 1 .- While the cabinet was in session a significant cablegram was received from Admiral Dewey. It announced the arrival of be, as the administration believes that Maj. Gen. Merritt and the expedition with him at Manila, but graphically painted the uncertainties as to the future there. The dispatch, which has well to recapitulate briefly just what not been made public, save in its unthe demands of the United States were. | important feature, largely guided the cabinet in its disposition of the Philippine problem. Without mincing his words Admiral Dewey announced that noticed that nothing is said of Cuban Aguinaldo had assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that there were strong indications that the Philippine insurgents themselves would have to be fought. Based on this depiction of the gravity of the situation there is would take 150,000 soldiers from this country to cope with the insurgents throughout all the islands.

# HASTENING THE WORK.

Secretary Alger Preparing Montauk for the Reception of Gen. Shafter's Heroes-Sick Must Wait for a Time.

Washington, Aug. 1 .- Secretary Al-

ger is hastening the preparations at Montauk point for the reception of the Fifth army corps, now at Santiago. Gen. Shafter has been authorized by a cablegram from Secretary Alger to notify his soldiers of the good fortune in store for them, in order that the men may be cheered up to wait with patience for their removal. This cannot be effected immediately, owing to the condition of the men themselves. The present plan is to begin as soon as possible the transportation of such of the soldiers as have recovered from the fever and those who have not yet contracted it. The sick must wait, for the physicians say that the climatic change involved in bringing them north would prove fatal in many cases. But the delay is not likely to be extended.

Great Collseum for Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 1 .- An amusement and convention hall rivaling the recently-destroyed Coliseum in size is to be built on the ground formerly occupied by the Chicago baseball team on the west side. May 1 is set for the completion of the structure. According to the architect's plans the building will be 600 feet long and 340 feet wide. The area of the inside arena will be 472 by 260 feet. This portion will be entirely free from pillars. The seating capacity will be 20,000.

Will Appeal to Gen. Alger. Chickamauga Park, Ga., Aug. 1. Charles O'Brien, whom Gov. Stephens refused to commission as captain of company A, Fifth Missouri, will carry the fight to Secretary of War Alger. Meanwhile he will endeavor to continue acting as captain without a volunteer commission, Lieut. Col. Morgan, temporarily commanding the regiment, not having recognized Lieut. ing six counties for their state ticket. Howell as the captain of company A.

# PORTO RICANS GLAD

Inhabitants of Juan Diaz Greet American Troops with Delight.

LOOTING BY SPANIARDS CONTINUES.

Gen. Brooke Arrives at Ponce with the Troops on the St. Louis-American Troops Reach Coama-Cable Communication Opened.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 2.-In spite of the brave words of the pronunciamento of Capt. Gen. Macias, Spanish power in Porto Rico is rapidly crumbling. Mr. P. C. Hanna, United States consul at San Juan until war was declared, gives the Associated press the following text of a dispatch received by him from a Spanish official in the northern part of the island: "Resistance is impossible. The volunteers have refused to march and we have no ammunition." Mr. Hanna has all along insisted that the native Porto Ricans were eager for a change from Spanish to American rule, and that the only danger in the island was from the Spanish regulars under the direct command of the captain general.

Gen. Miles has not yet directed a general forward movement in advance of the arrival of the main body of the troops. Col. Hulings is still at the front and has occupied Juan Diaz, the first important town on the road to San Juan. The inhabitants, crazy with delight, met the troops with

home made American flags. Pickets have been thrown out to feel for the enemy. Deserters from volunteers who are coming in constantly report that there is a small force of Spanish regulars at Coamo, midway between Juan Diaz and Aibonito, on the road to San Juan. They also say that Gen. Otega is on the way with reinforcements and that the main body of regulars is concentrating in Aibonito. A small skirmish recently occurred at Fortuna, between a few regulars who were foraging and the residents of the village. Yesterday 180 volunteers, including 15 officers, signed

the parole. There is no reason to change the opinion that if any stand is made before San Juan is reached it will be at Aibonito, where the mountain pass gives the enemy a great opportunity. At Guayamo, 27 miles east of Ponce, 200 Spanish regulars, under instructions from the captain general, seized the funds of the town. The residents resisted and Gen. Miles was appealed to for help. He has advised a naval demonstration in front of the town. Troops may be sent if the reported presence of the Spanish regulars is confirmed. Tales of looting and outraging continue, the reports covering numerous small towns in the province

The arrival of Gen. Brooke, with the troops on board the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, is highly gratifying to Gen. Miles, who says that positively nothing is to be done prematurely.

The American troops have reached Coamo, about 16 miles northeast of Ponce, on the road to San Juan. Thus far they have met with no resistance. Cable communication has been opened, but the line will not be in full operation for several days.

### FOR OCCUPYING CUBA.

Fifty Thousand American Volunteers, Under Gen. Fitzbugh Lee, Will Be Sent to the Island Soon.

Washington, Aug. 2 .- Anticipating Spain's probable acceptance of the terms of peace, Secretary Alger has instructed the war department officials to begin the work of preparing for the military occupation of Cuba. It is estimated that at least 50,000 American soldiers will have to be sent to the island within the next three months if peace is declared. They will have to garrison all the cities and towns to do military duty until the form of government to be allowed the Cubans is created and in running order. A good sized army will be required for Havana alone, and Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is expected to be placed in com-mand in Havana. It is proposed to use in garrison duty volunteer soldiers. who have not yet had a taste of military life outside of the great peace camps at Chickamauga and Camp Alger.

# WHAT THE WAR COSTS.

Expenses During July Were \$30,000,000 and \$90,000,000 Since Hostilities Began-Treasury Statement.

Washington, Aug. 2.-The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that during July the receipts amounted to \$43,847,108, a gain, as compared with July, 1897, of \$4,827,000. The disbursements aggregated \$74,263,475, an increase of a little more than \$24,160,-000. The receipts during the month from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, \$15,169, 680, a loss of about \$1,000,000. Internal revenue, \$26,170,697, a gain of about \$6,400,000. Miscellaneous, \$2,- ish two-masted schooner Cibarara, 506,730, about the same as a year ago. The expenditures during July on account of the war amounted to about \$30,000,000 and to about \$90,000,000 port of Cibara, on the north Cuban since the war began.

# WITHOUT ANY FIGHTING.

Dewey Hopes to Take Manila Without Loss of Life-A Conference with Gen. Merritt.

Cavite, July 27, via Hong Kong, Aug. .-Gen. Merritt, the governor general of the Philippines, who arrived Monday, and Admiral Dewey have held a conference and discussed the situation at great length, and in every phase Admiral Dewey outlined his plans for the capture of Manila and said that he preferred to wait until the Monterey arrived before beginning the attack. Persistent reports are current that the Spaniards in Manila will surrender whenever surrender is demanded, and there seems to be some foundation for them. One report, for which there seems to be some foundation, says that Capt. Gen. Augusti favors capitulation on August 1, if a relief fleet has not arrived here before that time, but he feels in honor bound to make some show of resistance. Admiral Dewey thinks that it is possible to take the city without the loss of a single life and that he is most anxious to do so. He thinks that it is preferable by far to undergo a little further delay in order to await the arrival of an overwhelming force. Should he attempt to take the city now by assault, he says that a heavy loss would be certain. Gen. Anderson has taken a decided stand in so far as Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, and his dictatorship are concerned, and matters are assuming a more definite and satisfactory shape. The American commander has refused to recognize Aguinaldo as dictator or the establishment of his government.

# BACK FROM SANTIAGO.

Battleship Texas Arrives in New York and Is Enthusiastically Welcomed-Will Go into Dry Dock.

New York, Aug. 1.-Back from the coast of Cuba, battle-scarred and powder-stained and punctured in spots, with her formidable guns bristling in the sunlight and her officers and crew laughing and cheering like schoolboys on a holiday trip, the United States battleship Texas, Capt. J. W. Philip in command, steamed slowly up from Sandy Hook yesterday on her way to the Brooklyn navy yard. The vessel proceeded to her destination amid salvos of greeting from the thousands of people who crowded the decks of the outward bound excursion boats. Every ressel that boasted a steam whistle let it shriek for all that it was worth. The piping toots of little tugboats mingled th the deep-toned roars from the ocean and coastwise steamers, and the usual calm of the Sabbath was supplanted by a veritable pandemonium. The vessel will go into dry dock. She shows the effects of the big fight at Santiago. She caught a couple of Spanish shells and her decks were loosened by the firing of her own guns.

Garcia Will Appeal to Washington. Havana, Aug. 1.-Advices from Santiago de Cuba report that the insurgent, Gen. Calixto Garcia, "having become disgusted with the Americans, has left for Puerto Principe to present complaint to the so-called Cuban government." The civil elements have met to protest to orders given by the commander of the American troops. Senor Castillo will take the protest to Washington.

Regrets Sent from America. Washington, Aug. 1.-By direction of the president the following dispatch was sent to Andrew D. White, United States ambassador to Germany:

The president charges you to express, in the proper official quarter, to the bereaved German nation and to the family of the deceased statesman, the sorrow which the government and people of the United States feel at the passing away of the great chancellor, whose memory is ever associated with the greatness of the German empire.—Adee, Acting Sec-

Five Persons Drowned at a Picnic. Chicago, Aug. 1 .- Five persons attending a picnic at Columbia park yesterday were drowned in the Desplaines river. Thirteen of the merry-makers were rowing about the river in three boats, which collided, and the whole party was soon struggling in the water. Rescuers hurried from the shore, but before they could reach the boats five persons had gone down for the last time.

Captured Another City. Key West, Fla., Aug. 1.-On Wednesday the cruiser Nashville entered the harbor of Gibara and, meeting with no resistance, took charge of the city without firing a shot. The Spanish garrison discovered the intention of the cruiser and evacuated the town the day before, leaving the Cubans in possession. Officers from the Nashville went on shore and hoisted the American flag.

Big Exports, Small Imports.

Washington, Aug. 1.-The story of the foreign commerce of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1898, shows that the exports to all parts of the world increased both in manufactures and products of agriculture, and that, while there was a great falling off in imports, the reduction was almost exclusively in manufactured articles and food products.

A Prize Brought In. Key West, Fla., Aug. 1 .- The Spanloaded with firewood and charcoal, which was captured by the Nushville on July 27 while trying to get into the

coast, was brought in here this morn-

ing by a prize crew.

# AN EXTRA SESSION.

Congress to Be Called as Soon as Peace Terms Are Accepted.

THE ARMY CANNOT BE DISBANDED.

Under the Law the Volusteer Army Would 60 Out of Existence When War Ceased -Troops Wanted for Cuba, Porto Rice and Manila.

Washington, Aug. 2.-The Post to-

day says: President McKimley will call an extra session of both houses of congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States. It has always been understood that the senate would be convened as soon as the treaty of peace was ready to be acted upon by that body. The attention of the president has been called, however, to a situation which makes the assembling of the entire congress necessary. This situation can be explained in a few words. Under the law which provides for the raising of the volunteer army, that army goes out of existence as soon as the war ceases. When this law was framed, it was not for a moment supposed that, after the war had ended, there would be any necessity of keeping the army intact. The developments of the war make it very evident that, instead of sending the army back to civil life, fully 100,000 men will continue to be needed. It is the present intentien to distribute no less than 50,000 soldiers throughout Cuba, with 30,000 in the Philippines and probably 20,000 in Porto Rico.

Under the law, as soon as hostilities cease, the volunteer army is disbanded, and the regular army goes back to its peace footing, thus leaving only 27,000 men in the service. This is a total far too small for the work that will be required. Consequently, the aid of congress will be needed to frame new laws which will keep an adequate army for garrison purposes. In addition to this, laws must be passed to meet the new requirements of governing the Philippines and probably 20,000 in Porto Rico. The president is naturally averse to calling congress together during the hot weather, and it may be decided that the war is not ended un-til the senate has ratified the treaty of peace. In this case congress will not meet until the middle of September, as it will take at least a month or six weeks for the full details of the treaty to be discussed and framed. The present outlook is, however, for an extra session at a much earlier period, in the hope that its work can be concluded before the fall campaign has reached its height.

# THE MANILA SITUATION.

Gen. Merritt Finds It Very Unsatisfactory and Dangerous, Owing to the Insurgents' Attitude.

Washington, Aug. 2 .- Gen. Merritt has again cabled the war department relative to the situation in Manila, which he finds very unsatisfactory and dangerous owing to the attitude of the insurgents. In the opinion of Gen. Merritt the attitude of the insurgents there is similar to that assumed by Gen. Garcia's Cubans on the question of their right to enter and possess themselves of the city, although in this case the insurgents are a much more formidable element, being not only more numerous, but better armed and filled with arrogance following numerous victories over their Spanish foes. Gen. Merritt, however, indicates that he will do his utmost to protect the citizens from the savagery of the insurgents, though his task is a delicate and difficult one, because of the fact that he must, while fighting the Spaniards, be ready at any moment to repel the insurgents. The general gave notice that he was about to combine with Admiral Dewey in a joint demand for the surrender of the city to the United States forces, thus forestalling the insurgents, and this movement may cause a rupture.

# MADRID HEARS FROM MANILA

Augusti Cables That Dewey and Merritt Have Demanded the City's Surrender and Appeals for Aid.

Madrid, Aug. 2.-According to official advices Gen. Wesley Merritt and Admiral Dewey have demanded the unconditional surrender of Manila. This information was conveyed to the government in a message received from Capt. Gen. Augusti. The Spanish commander in the Philippines notified Senor Sagasta that he had refused to comply with the demand and that he would resist to the utmost. He added that the Madrid government must not expect him to hold out against such a superior force when he has but a scant supply of ammunition. Augusti says that his garrison has been greatly reduced and weakened by losses from deaths and exhaustion. He tells Sagasta he has no ammunition for his mountain guns, and they are, therefore, useless. Augusti concludes his telegram with the notice that the United States forces had warned him that the city would be invested and shelled unless he complied with their terms.

Will Meet in London.

Madrid, Aug. 2.-The Liberal says that the Spanish-American peace commissioners are to meet in London and that the points which will be discussed will be the disposition to be made of the Philippine islands, the payment of the Cuban debt, the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico and the ownership of the war material in the Antilles.

Important Dispatches from Philippines. Washington, Aug. 2.-Secretary Alger and Secretary Long conferred with the president over the serious situation in the Philippines. They have important dispatches from Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey. Secretary Alger admitted the significance of these dispatches but declined to state their exact nature.

# SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Assessed Valuation by Countles. All the counties of the state, with the exception of Crawford, Norton and Scott, have made returns to the state auditor of the assessed valuation of all forms of property, which is as fol-

Allen ..... 3,818,719 Lina ..... 3,783,576

Anderson	3.340.943	Logan	1,207,795
Atchison	4,738,621	Lyon.	7,319,020
Barber	1.762,685	Marion	4:030,447
Barton	2,607,356	Marshall	4,914,387
Bourbon	5.712.884	McPherson	4,251,763
Brown	5, 192, 400	Meade	873,901
Butler	5,248,929	Miami	4748, 127
Chase	2,835,977	Mitcheld	3,656, 150
Chautauqua.	2,129,027		3,923,989
Cherokee	4,478,342	Montgomery.	
Chevenee			2,991.576 408,285
	1.009 611	Morton.	
Clark	2 047 199	Nemaha	5, 184,051
Clay	9 795 905	Neosho.	3,711,512
Cloud	9,473,393	Ness	1,235,669
Coffey	3,472,181	@sage:	4,119,674
Commanche	7 201 070	Osborne	2,439,192
Cowley	5,361,279	Ottawa	2,029.873
Decatar	1,838,580	Pawnee	1,863,085
Dickinson	4,617,407	Phillips	2,330,511
Doniphan	3,474.891	Pottaw'tomie	4,562,218
Douglas	4,661,958	Pratt	1,898,572
Edwards	1,470,384	Rawtins	1.469,091
Elk	2,577,517	Reno	6,023,624
Ellis	2,851,033	Republic	3,043,055
Ellsworth	2,707,779	Rice	3,029,366
Finney	1,1076,495	Riley	3,359,350
Ford	2,062,829	Rooks	1,984,497
Franklin	4.810,748	Rush	1,600,238
Geary	2,228,784	Russell	2,091,824
Gove	1,248,239	Saline	4,047,427
Graham	1,426,659	Scott	
Grant	257,979	Sedgwick	9,857,275
Gray	869,725	Seward	495,606
Greeley	531,310	Shawnee	15,112,344
Greenwood	3.843 456	Sheridan	1,313,419
Hamilton	1, 139, 424	Sherman	1,089,869
Harper	2,253,811	Smith	3,292,715
Harvey	4,059, 120	Stafford	1,870,617
Haskell		Stanton	326,874
Hodgeman	750,427	Stevens	438,027
Jackson	4. 120, 842	Sumner	6,538,942
Jefferson	3,951,054	Thomas	1,916,990
Jewell	4,439,989	Treger	964, 492
Johnson	4, 290, 434	Wabaunsee	2881,140
Kearney		Wallace	806, 158
Kingman		Washington	4 080, 332
Kiowa	631, 559	Wichita	611.082
Labette	4, 458, 979	Wilson	2,732,774
Lane	871,179	Woodson	2.390,517
Leavenworth	9.324.050	Wyandotte	11.681,026
Lincoln	1,583,509	J militorous	

May Add Another to the List.

An informal complaint was made to State Insurance Superintendent Mc-Nall that the Fidelity and Casualty company had refused to settle claims of railway mail clerks for injuries received in the wreck near Lang last summer. One mail clerk told Me-Nall that he was unable to work for 38 weeks on account of a broken leg and internal injuries. McNall told him to make his complaint in writing and prove it. Then if the company did not settle there would be another added to the list of the insurance companies barred out of Kansas.

Only a Few Left. Walter S. Moonlight is a member of company C, Twenty-second Kansas. He is a son of Col. Thomas Moonlight, who is one of not over eight or ten of the more conspicuous officers of Kansas regiments during the rebellion who are still alive. A few others are Col. W. F. Cloud, Gen. Powell Clayton, Col. S. J. Crawford, Col. C. W. Blair, probably Gen. A. L. Lee, Col. James M. Williams (now on the retired list of the army), Lieut. Col. John Conover, Lieut. Col. O. E. Learnard and Maj.

John A. Halderman. Full Pay to Kansas Officers. Judge Hazen, in the Shawnee county district court, issued a writ of mandamns ordering W. H. Morris, auditor of state, to pay C. G. Clemens, supreme court reporter, his full salary for July. as provided by the salary law. Clemens is one of many who hold positions for which the salary established by law is in excess of the appropriation. His was a test case and all state employes will be paid in accordance with the

Highest Wages at the Packing Houses. Next to railroad employes who receive from \$301.90 to \$1,085 a year, the packing house employes are the best paid labor in Kansas. The labor commissioner's statistics show that they receive an average of \$519 a year. Skilled laborers receive an average of \$2.55 per day and unskilled laborers an. average of \$1.60. The cheapest labor is that employed in bakeries and cigar factories.

decision.

Big Zine and Lead Output. The zinc and lead mines of Kansas produced in 1897 mineral worth \$2,034,-988, an increase over the previous year of \$183,150.27. The zinc output was 151,106,000 pounds, an increase of 26,-641,850 pounds over 1896, and worth \$1,419,261.64. The lead product of 1897 was 29,286,450 pounds, or 1,163,280 pounds of increase over the previous year.

Crime of a Kansas Soldier. Quartermaster Sergeant J. A. Young, of the Twentieth Kansas, now at Camp Merritt, San Francisco, was arrested at the instance of Col. Funston on the charge of embezzling from the government. Young confessed.

ing all along. A Kansas Surgeon for Santiago. Dr. R. R. Hunter, of Fulton, received a telegram from Surgeon General Sternberg, of Washington, appointing him to the army surgical corps and ordering him to leave for Santiago by way of Tampa on the first train. He is a yellow fever immune and speaks

but said he was doing only what every

commissary at the camp has been do-

Spanish fluently. Kansas and the War Loan.

It is estimated that the people of Kansas subscribed for at least \$5,000,-000 of the new war bonds, and if they don't get that amount it will be because some of them subscribed for amounts over \$5,000.

Robbed of the Savings of a Lifetime. Mike Shanahan, an old Irishman at Newton, was robbed of \$470, the savings of a lifetime. He had the money hid in an old mattress, from which place it was stolen.

# THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

# **是陈依依依依依依依依依依依依依依依依依依依依依依依依** Why I Left ::: Santiago de Cuba MARKARAKARAKARAKARAKARAKARA

WAS the only American operator in eastern Cuba in February and March, 1898, which were very busy months in the cable office at Santiago, where I had been for four years. In the early part of 1895 we seldom handled more than 30 messages a day, but after the insurrection began the number rose to 90 and 100 daily, increasing a little every month.

The cable from Santiago to Spain goes under sea first to Kingston, Jamaica, thence to Puerto Rico, thence the table drawer, I presume?" to St. Croix, and from there to Paramaribo and Pernambuco, in Brazil. my fellow operator here is a Spaniard. Cables from Pernambuco cross the South Atlantic to St. Vincent, Cape Werde islands; and from St. Vincent other cables extend to Madeira, thence to Lisbon, and overland to Madrid. There is also a less direct cable from Pernambuco to St. Louis in Senegal, Africa, and thence to the Canary islands and Cadiz.

Beside myself, there was but one other operator in the Santiago office, Laurin Merode, a young Spaniard, who thought that a hundred messages on the floor, and drew his machete. daily made work enough, but over 800 passed the day after the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor. Four more operators were needed, and we | self and took out the rolls of tape. called to Havana for help; but no notice was taken of our appeal, and rather than desert our posts and leave ginning to unroll one of them. "You the bond issue as a popular loan has the company's business undone, we slaved night and day, always hoping the pressure would moderate.

One day we sent 13,742 words in over 1,100 dispatches, yet we were two hours "back" at midnight, with Havana complied, and began rapidly unrolling fuming at us over the land wire, and the tape through his fingers. He read dred dollars would be quick to draw still hurrying messages through the well and fast, and his running com-Cienfugos cable. There were Spanish | ment amused me. government cipher messages from Sagasta to Blanco, and Blanco cipher to Sagasta; reams of bombast from the mill?" "Say, friend, your record here Cuban correspondents of the Imparcial looks like the teeth of an old dull buckand Correo for Madrid, followed by more cipher to Weyler at Barcelona from his brother officers at Havana; and then the bankers and merchants quoting, selling and ordering!

To add to our vexations, the "mouse mill" of the siphon recorder gave trouble constantly, and the clockwork ing to Havana. that carries the record tape broke down every day or two. Now a Spaniard is utterly without native ingenuity. Merode was a tolerably good operator, but when it came to rectifying faults of the instrument, he was an infant, and all such tasks fell on me.

Anything like clockwork I can "tinker;" but the mouse mill that works the siphon pen is a very delicate bit of mechanism, which assists the faint electric impulses that come great distances through the cable to move the ink point of the recorder to and fro on the tape.

I suppose I had taken the record tape clockwork and mouse mill apart 20 different times; and on the evening of the 2d of April, after Merode relieved me, I set to work to wind a new motor coil for the mouse mill, which had worked so very badly all day that, rather than struggle with it longer, I had determined to sit up all night and build a new "mill."

The cable house at Santiago is a most lonesome place, particularly at night; but a Spanish sentinel was supposed to pass the door every three minutes. These poor fellows were rarely paid, and often looked in at the door to beg a cigarette. So when the outside door opened behind us that evening, I supposed the incomer was the sentinel, and did not even look around till an amused voice exclaimed: "Aha, senors! Buenos noches!"

A Spanish sentinel begging a cigarette does not speak in that tone, so Merode and I faced round with a jump. There stood a rather tall, good-looking young fellow, in a white duck suit and white cap, regarding us keenly; and a step behind him was a typical Cuban rebel-sombrero, long mustachios. broad belt, long boots, revolver and machete.

In an instant Merode was on his feet and shouted "Sentinela!" at which our unexpected visitors laughed good-naturedly, and the Cuban said: "I must beg the Senor Telegrafero not to distress himself concerning the worthy sentinel, for that watchful soldier is now lying comfortably on his back outside, with a gag in his mouth, and his hands are tied to his feet."

"Well, who are you, and what do you want here?" I exclaimed, in Spanish. The young man in white duck Jaughed. "You are an American; any-

body could tell that by your Spanish. Oh, I know about you. Speak English." "Certainly," I replied. "What do you want here?"

"The news." "What news?"

"Are the Spanish warships, Vizcaya and Oquendo, still at Puerto Rico? Has the torpedo flotilla arrived there, or has it gone to St. Vincent, at Cape de Verde?

"It is contrary to the rules of the cable company for me to give such inthese Spanish government messages are know anything about."

"Don't let the cipher trouble you," he replied, laughing. "I have the key to their cipher all right.

"As to who I am," he continued, "my ican journal. "News as to the where-

abouts of the Spanish torpedo boats and those cruisers would be valuable just now, not only to my paper, but to the American navy at Key West. Now you are an American, and a good pa- Patriotic speeches were made throughout triot, I dare say. Will you not help

"I'm a good patriot," said I. "And I am also an honest man, employed here o do a certain duty, which I will not betray."

"You will not. You will not help me, then? Very well, I shall examine your tapes by force."

"It is not my business to fight for Spain," said I. "I have no force to resist you, but I will not help you." "Thanks. That's al! I ask. Just you

sit quiet." "Do you think you can read our tapes?" I asked, increduously.

"Sure. I was a cable operator three "But where did you get your cipher

kev? "That's a matter that was arranged

in Havana three months ago. Your tape bobbins for the current week are in "Look for yourself," I said. "But

I do not speak for him." "Senor Merode," I said, in Spanish, 'these gentlemen wish to see the rec-

ord tapes." Merode had stood listening, making out what was said with difficulty. "Nunca!" (Never!) he exclaimed, excitedly, and made a jump for the table drawer, with some notion, I think, of destroying the tapes. He was a plucky fellow. But the Cuban seized him by the collar before be could open the had learned cable work at Lisbon. We drawer, flung him violently backward

> "Don't hurt him, Luiz!" shouted Macomber, and then, after a steady glance cates, but as a rule the expression of at me, he stepped to the drawer him-

> "This will be a somewhat long and tedious business," he remarked, bemight help me, if you would; but at proved a failure. The Times says: lamp a little and placing it on the table

"Oh, this is a dandy siphon of yours isn't it!" "What ails your mouse saw." "Your ink's coagulated."

"Ah!" he exclaimed at last. "Here we are! So the Vizcaya and Oquendo left Puerto Rico for St. Vincent the other Sunday. Good! Blanco is informed that the torpedo flotilla is going to St. Vincent, too, instead of com-

"That's all I wanted to know," he continued, turning to me. "Sorry to



MERODE AND I FACED AROUND.

leave your tapes in such a mess, but I really cannot stop to roll them up again; for I must be well out to sea before daylight. Oblige us now, both of you, by remaining quiet here after we bid you good night."

But just then there was a new noise outside. The door opening to the street was flung back, and there stood a Spanish lieutenant, from the fort. with half a dozen soldiers at his back! For the Spanish sentry-a boy of 18whom they had gagged and tied up outside the house, had proved more nimble than they had thought him. He had worked himself loose, and had run to the fort for aid.

The Cuban turned instantly, killed the lieutenant with a swing of his machete, and was at once shot down by a soldier who fired over the shoulder of his falling officer.

Macomber showed better judgment, if less courage; he dashed the lamp out and grasped me by the arm. "Help me

out," he said. It would be difficult for anyone to resist the appeal of a fellow countryman at such a time. While the soldiers rushed in, tramping and falling over the slain men and Merode, I pulled the American after me through a door, back of the tables, which opened into our battery-room. In this back room was a window looking out on the harbor side, from which Macomber swung in an instant and decamped without a word. I had time to get forward into the cable-room before Merode, who had regained his feet, struck a match and relighted the lamp. Of the gruesome spectacle which the light re-

vealed I will not speak. After the manner of Spanish justice, both Merode and myself were put under arrest, pending an investigation, which showed that neither of us knew anything about the affair. Yet the formation," I replied. "Besides, all commandant at Santiago suspected that I had planned it, and sent me unin cipher, which I am not supposed to der arrest to Havana, by steamer, the following evening.

for the rest of my days, but was dis- overlook the award of the contract to operation, then, would admit of a mamissed without trial the second day take the captive soldiers home, to for- terial reduction in prices, without loss after arriving there, and left Havana eign ship owners. A Spanish harbor to either the workers or their emname's Macomber. I am the correspond- along with 180 other Americans on the would scarcely be a pleasant place for ployers. The remedy is to be sought ent of the -... 'He named an Amer- following Sunday .- T. V. L., in Youth's our American transports, so the job in an extension of trade into foreign Companion.

# TRUE DEMOCRATS.

The democratic party, when war seemed Advised a speedy conflict with the foe:

the land By democrats who volunteered to go. When history is written and the tale of war is told, And the heroes brave are counted name

for name, As many friends of silver as advocates of You'll find have earned the shoulder straps of fame.

From the brave and fearless Dewey, and the gallant Winfield Schley
To the humblest private fighting in the ranks

Surrounding Santiago or in Manila bay.
The democrats were foremost with the Yanks. No partisan can deprive them of the glories

they have won, On their military record we'll stand pat. As sure as the eastern horizon welcomes the morning sun,

Our next president will be a democrat. Bivouacing Cuba and the far off Philippines, Beneath the starry flag of Uncle Sam,

Two armies wrapt in slumber are dreaming peaceful dreams, Sheltered by the mango and the palm. When the enemy surrenders, which it soon

Within our hearts we'll have some grassy And welcome home the gallant boys who bravely wore the blue, And camp them there as silver demo-

will have to do,

# G. B. HUGHES.

Scheme of the Plutocrats to Hood wink the People by the Popular Loan.

BONDS AND THE PEOPLE.

Naturally enough, there was a feeling of opposition to the popular loan on the part of the trusts and syndidisapproval was smothered. It has remained for the New York Times to "give away" the sentiments of the plutocrats under a mistaken idea that least oblige me by turning up the "It was the theory of the demagogues -and certain very ignorant and baneful newspapers in this city eagerly "Thanks," he went on, when I had helped them in their labor-that the workingmen who put up a few hunhis money out of the savings banks, where he was getting four per cent. interest, in order to invest it at three per cent. in government bonds. The truth is-and the attempt was repeatedly made to get it into the thick heads of the demagogues-that the American wage-earner is and has always been an investor in government bonds. His investments are managed for him without charge by the trustees of his savings bank, and the government bonds have always been a favorite form of investment for him." But the bank trustees did not "manage the workingman's business for him in the recent issue of bonds. In fact, the workingman showed himself quite capable of managing his own business. As a simple matter of statistics, the result of the bond issue stands as follows:

which has in It any consideration for can be counted on to raise the cry of "demagogism." But in the matter of the war bond issue the people seemed to have secured the best of the bar-

# TAXING INCOMES.

A Just and Reasonable Measure to Swell the Income of the Nation.

That the democratic platform adopted at the state convention of Illinois is worthy of hearty approval on the part of the people needs no argument. Following the silver plank comes a declaration that will appeal to the sense of justice in every heart not hardened by selfish interest. This plank reads as follows: "We demand the adoption of a fair and equitable tax on incomes and an amendment to the coastitution of the United States, if necessary, to accomplish this purpose." This is just and reasonable on its face. As the law now stands the burden of taxation is placed on the shoulders of those least able to pay it. The man who has an income of \$10,000 a year may be able to avoid taxation entirely. but the man who earns a dollar a day must pay heavy taxation and has no chance to evade such payment. By the vote of one man on the supreme bench it has been declared that an income tax is unconstitutional. Although this is simply the opinion of one man, it is binding se long as it is not reversed, and perhaps the simplest way to reverse it is to secure a constitutional amendment. In the long run justice will be secured, and the democratic party of Illinois is pledged by their platform to aid in its securement, not | tion. only in this one case, but in other cases, which will be referred to later

The senate refused to confirm Wimberly for collector of customs at New Orleans because of Wimberly's very bad character. So after the senate has adjourned the president appoints Winderly ad interim. This is Wimberly's reward for having turned Reed votes over to McKinley in the national convention. It is about as disreputable a proceeding as ever occurred in national politics .- N. Y.

The protectionists who stick for was not begrudged .- Utica Observer. | markets .- Pittsburgh Dispatch.

# THE GOLD STANDARD.

It Stands for a Theory That Is Fallacious and Without Foundation.

When we speak of value we speak of subject around which the goldites have cast a halo of superstition, which, in the language of Senator John P. Jones, has contributed more to the martyrdom of men than war, pestilence and famine. The gold standard advocates claim that money must have intrinsic value; that gold only has intrinsic value; therefore, gold alone is fit for money. This doctrine has been thought false by a reputable econidea of value being intrinsic, or inde-The value of a dollar is so many bushels of wheat or so many barrels of pork, or so many bales of cotton, or so many days of labor, etc. Conversely the value of a suit of clothes is the number of dollars for which it can be had, the value of a day's labor is so many dollars. Each measures the other. One is the standard of the other. Thus, the value of a dollar depends upon its power to command labor or the products of labor. A dollar that commands two days' labor is twice as valuable as a dollar that commands one day's labor. This is selfevident, and the truth is virtually denied in every argument that is made for the gold standard. This value is absolutely independent of the intrinsic elements which, combined, consti tute the substance of the dollar.

It is not the substance but the function given to the substance which makes the dollar valuable. It is because the function imparted to it gives it power to perform certain work that a dollar has value. That is, the value of a dollar depends upon the work which it has to perform. Remembering that the demand for money is equal to the demand for everything else, it is obvious that the amount of work which each dollar will have to do will depend upon the amount of dollars that are secured by law to do this work. To state it in another way, the value of money is determined by the law of supply and demand. Now the word "standard" itself suggests the idea of stability and invariableness. Absolute stability is necessarily an impossibility. The degree of stability de pends upon the ratio of stability between the demand for the dollars and the supply of dollars. The most perfect monetary system is that in which the supply of money just equals the demand, for such a system gives stability. If the supply does not keep pace with the demand the result will be an appreciating dollar, the evils of which we will mention when we see how gold performed the function of a standard of deferred payments. When under bimetallism both gold and silver flowed freely into the channels of trade and supplied the demand so that there was a stability in the value of the dollar, a fair level of prices was maintained. Since that time, while the demand for money has been increasing, alone, and that one has been entirely the rights of the people the plutocrats | inadequate. The annual production of gold is approximately \$200,000,000, of this the demand for use in the arts absorbs \$120,000.000, leaving for monetary use about \$80,000,000. For this insignificant sum all the nations are clamoring. The universal scramble for gold is illustrated by the fact that the annual coinage of gold is greater than the total annual production. This simply means that it is taken as a commodity in the form of coins from one nation to another, where it is coined into the coins of that nation. That such a standard could be stable will not be maintained by anyone that

## is at all familiar with economic science.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS. -Mark Hanna's strategic board is not directing war matters. The operations of Mark's board are usually confined to Ohio and Wall street .- St. Louis Republic.

The last republican executive who fooled with force bill dynamite was Benjamin Harrison. He was not reelected. Not to any considerable extent .- Albany Argus.

-At last accounts the commerce destroyer Nelson Dingley was wallowing in the trough of a heavy sea, with a cyclone blowing and a formidable deficit rapidly coming up on the starboard quarter .- Chicago Chronicle.

----Above all things, individual democrats, whether in congress or out of it, cannot afford to become even the blind assistants of those who, under cover of the war and new issues, are striving to make the single gold standard a permanent fixture in our financial system .- Atlanta Constitu-

war, the national sentiment is for a fell, eneveloped in a cloud of feathers. short and decisive war, and the na- The braves completely encircled him tional sentiment will be for a speedy with the circular war dance of noisy peace when Spain yields, as yield she triumph. must, and that soon. Taxation for conquest and annexation, with the splendors and burdens of imperialism, will not be popular with the masses of the American people .- Louisville Dis-

-The fact that American factories and American workmen are idle on the average one-third of each year is an important one. It means, in the first place, uneconomical production, for manufacturers and employes must I expected to remain in Las Cabanas exclusive patronage of home industry live from the product made. Constant

# KILLING THE PIASA BIRD.

The Order of Red Men from Springfield Repeat the Curious Indian Ceremony.

An unique spectacular programme was lately carried out on the grounds der, its talons and beak and powpendent of anything intrinsic, is an structive and ready to devour that the food or play. unthinkable absurdity. The value of Indian tribes suffered the loss of many anything is what we exchange for it. of its braves. At last in council a sac- plains why, as a rule, it is necessary

# EFFECT OF WEATHER ON FISH.

Why Trout Rise Merrily in the Midst of a Storm and Sulk When the Water Is Quiet.

If trout rise merrily in the very midst of a storm, why do they invariaof the Piasa Bluffs, Chautauqua, by bly sulk when the thunder is only "in the organization of Red Men from the air?" The explanation is simple, Springfield. The exhibition was a pan- but it occurred to me only the other tomimic portrayal of the old Indian day, says the London Review. Trout legend of the original Piasa bird, which sulk when the storm is gathering from is supposed to have once lived in this the cause which makes men at the clubregion. The story told is of a huge decline to look at the billiard cues durbird so great that its wings gave the | ing the same weather. The atmosphere air vibrations like the tones of thun- lacks oxygen, and therefore all sentient life is languid. When the lightomist. It has been refuted by science erful body foamed the river, dashing ning has come the sultriness is disand denied by experience. Value in the waves against the rocky bluffs like pelled; fish, and men have something economics is purely a relation, and the the modern dynamite of the American more cheering than carbonic acid gas. navy-an enemy so furious and de- to breathe; both are in a humor for

The same reasoning, I think, ex-

THE COUNT DE CASSINL



This gentleman has recently arrived at Washington as the ambassador of the This gentieman has recently arrived at washington as the ambassador of the czar of Russia. The count is a diplomat of great distinction, his work for Russia in the orient ranking with that of the best talent in the world. He was the czar's representative in the complications which followed the Chinese-Japanese war, and it was he who secured all the important concessions to Russia recently granted by the Chinese emperor and foreign council.

rifice was agreed upon to save the to have a ripple if you are to catch

tribe. The son of the chief was to offer trout. The accepted explanation is himself. In great sorrow the Indians that the ripple conceals the casting assembled to witness the sacrifice, and line, leaving visible to the fish the flies if possible to do battle to save their alone, but one has only to use one's youthful chief. In the final struggle eyes to discover that that is no exthe bird was pierced by arrows, and planation at all. Even in a gale, if the boy delivered. For centuries, it is there is no sunshine, the gut is as easisaid, many tribes came from distant ly visible to the human eye as it would hunting grounds to feast and return be in a dead calm, and to what the human eye can see in the water the trout Everything on this recent occasion is surely not quite blind. No; trout was as like as could be to the story. rise in a ripple more rapidly than in a A huge bird of monstrous dimensions, calm simply because the wind is oxyof fearful form, its tail that of a great genating the water. Whoso doubts serpent, its face slightly human, with | this is invited to make an experiment. horns like an antelope, body like both | Let him put half a dozen live trout into pird and beast, its wings black and a pail of water. Within an hour they widespread, its limbs and talons the will be sickening; some of them will be 10,000,000 cause the work formerly done by both exaggeration of any and everything near death and turning on their backs. Whenever any means is suggested the metals has been placed upon one large and strong and cruel, was start- A few quarts of water plunged a yard ed across the valley from the highest or two through the air into the pail rock on one of the adjacent bluffs, sus- will make all the trout revive as if by pended on wire. The Red Men, with magic. The fish want oxygen just as their war whoop, rushed to attack this the fellows at the club on a sultry aft-

# GOOD-BYE, TORAL, OLD BOY, GOOD-BYE.



"Just tell them that you saw mc-And that I was looking well."

enemy in the upper air. And sure ernoon want a thunderstorm or other enough, as though loud shouts added stimulant. The national sentiment was for to the skill of the arrow, this monster

Keep Tab on the Ministers.

Every time a Russian minister leaves town his colleagues are notified of the journey, besides the council of the empire, the cabinet of the emperor, the empire's comptroller and secretary, the sacred synod, the emperor's military secretary, the empress, the governors of Moscow, Varsovie, Kieff, etc., ad infinitum to all appearance. When he returns the same minute notification performance is gone through.

Napoleon's Physician.

The present war has brought to light the fact that Dr. Antommarchi, who attended Napoleon during his last illde Cuba, where he gave his services attesting that they bear genuine vacfree to the poor for many years.

A Puerto Rico Custom.

William E. Curtis, who has been a

good deal of a globe trotter, writes from Washington to the Chicago Record: "I observed phenomena at San Juan, and the same at Ponce de Leon, for which I have never been able to obtain a satisfactory explanation. The old negresses who sit around the market place and the shady street corners selling dulces from large baskets are habitually smoking long black eigars, and they put the lighted ends in their mouths. Why they do so and how they can endure it are mysteries that could not be solved, but it is nevertheless a fact and a custom that is unique in Puerto Rico."

Vaccination Before Marriage. In Sweden and Norway a legal marriage is not allowed to be solemnized nessat St. Helena, is buried at Santiago till both parties produce certificates

cination marks.

It Is Unquestionably the Coldest Thing Known to Science.

Wonderful Experiments Conducted by Charles E. Tripler, a New York Investigator, Scientist and Capitalist.

[Special New York Letter.] pressure, is about the coldest thing cold. known to science. Except for a faint cubic feet of ordinary air. All heat immersions an ice cup was formed, that quart of molasses it would help originally derived from the sun hav- thick enough to handle after the tin



CHARLES E. TRIPLER.

compression, in returning to its gaseous state immense power lies in its expansion. This power, of highest efficiency, is easily controlled and utilized. Two distinct fluids are pres-Fahrenheit, or about 260 degrees colder than the perpetually frozen aretic regions.

During the past ten years Mr. Charles E. Tripler, of New York, has devoted his time to improving and tions have been showered upon Mr. would furnish all the heat needed. Tripler, but his own large fortune will enable him to go forward without houses in cans and bottles, coal and ice their aid. His apparatus, taking the heat from the air, creates a cold so intense that incoming air liquefies at atmospheric pressure. At the beginning steam power and a strong compressor force air into a series of coils conne pipes and leather valves. In 15 minutes from the beginning of the process liquid air pours from a faucet at the end of the route traversed. It is then passed into another apparatus producing a more intense cold, and the external air, driven by natural pressure through the inlet tube to fill the vacuum caused by condensation, becomes liquefied.

It has been found difficult to confine the liquid for transportation. Mr. Tripler has succeeded in transporting it from New York to Boston and Washington, keeping it from evaporation for 36 hours, and now claims that it can be handled without danger if the gases are not confined. If by chance the tops of the cans were entirely closed the fluid would explode with terrific force, a gallon being sufficient to wreck a building of the strongest construction. Yet it may be dipped trusts may become things of the past. with an ordinary cup and poured from one vessel into another as one pours been immersed in liquid air for a few seconds should be dropped it would shatter like glass.

tific men were invited to witness Mr. Tripler's experiments. Among them were Dr. Cyrus Edson, Mr. James J. Pearson, an authority on explosives, formerly with the Armstrongs, warone of the constructors of the pipe line built by Great Britain across Sahara desert; Lieut. George Kuenzel, inventor of airships, and Mr. W. E. Munn, ed-Itor of the Scientific American.

During two hours a bewildering series of experiments were performed before these witnesses. A tumberful many different substances and agencies of liquid air was poured into a test he became satisfied that in liquid air tube about a foot long and a little more than an inch in diameter. The top was closed with a cork through which three slender glass tubes two theory, but a "real live force which refeet long passed. These were open at both ends and dipped beneath the surface of the fluid. This prepared tube was taken into the street and there its bottom was immersed in a tumbler partly filled with water. The pressure of the "airsteam" was so great that the cork could hard- one in blue. ly be held in place and the liquid was forced through the small tubes in snowy jets rising amid clouds of vapor in a storm of snow and rain. If the thing of that sort." test tube had been held in the hand the result would have been the same, but in a few seconds the hand would have been frozen. There is hence no doubt that liquid air would be of incalculable value in cooling rooms in summer.

In the next experiment fire was frozen. A tea kettle partly filled with liquid air was placed over the intense | ready!" heat of six Bunsen gas burners. It kettle a second, also partly filled with | blessed moment!"-Brooklyn Life.

AIR IN LIQUID FORM. liquid air, was placed upon a cake of ice. This liquid air began to boil harder than that which was over the fire. On lifting the kettle from the fire a sheet of ice was found over the bottom, thickest where the flames had been hottest. Dropping ice in the kettle made it boil harder, and a few ounces of water caused it to gurgle, spout and spit and the lid could be held on only with great difficulty. At the close of the experiment the kettle was inverted and lumps of ice were found inside, as dry as chalk. Scientists estimated that hand and asked for a quart of N. O. Liquid air, which is the air we breathe power enough had been generated to molasses. It was measured into the reduced to liquid form under high run an engine. The "steam" was ice jug, and Abraham told Dan to charge

bluish tint, becoming more pro- with liquid air was slowly revolved in a ham was buying a washboard at Parnounced as the liquid evaporates, it pan of water. The easing of ice which ker's when Dan spoke up and says: looks like pure water. Each cubic foot | immediately formed around it cracked of liquefied air represents about 748 with the intense cold. After repeated if you could make it handy to settle for ing been practically expelled during cup had been removed. The ice cup was partly filled with liquid air into which Mr. Tripler dropped a lighted to-day. The bill is only 'leven cents, cigarette. With a single puff it was but every little helps, you know." consumed, the ice cup remaining uninplunged into the liquid air in the cup. It burned with intense brightness. the last 15 years?" Heat came through the ice which was ing covered with pellets of steel. Durfound to be frozen so stiffly that it could it along." be broken in the fingers. After remaining in the liquefied air for a few seconds an egg could be pounded into sunthin' I never had, and you can go it." bits as fine as flour. Raw beefsteak yielded the same results. When taken from the liquid it was so hard that it rang like silver. Rubber after having been immersed a few seconds became as friable as glass. Leather, strange to say, was not affected by the fluid.

If into cream, sweetened and flavored, a spoonful of liquefied air be dropped ent, liquefied nitrogen and liquefied six seconds of stirring will produce exoxygen. The normal temperature of cellent ice cream. A pail may be driven liquid air is 312 degrees below zero into wood with a bar of mercury, frozen by having the liquid air poured over it.

The great explosive power of the fluid was shown by pouring a teaspoonful into a copper tube a foot long, and sealed at the bottom. A closely-fitting wooden plug was driven in the top. cheapening the process of liquefying Within four seconds, with a loud report, air, and experimenting with the the plug shot up 200 feet above the surfluid. His machines now liquefy air rounding buildings. Its possible use at the rate of 40 gallons per day and as an explosive in war can hardly be the cost is less than 25 cents per imagined. It may also be of great value gallon. Mr. Tripler expects to produce in cooling guns in action. It may also it at a much lower price. It will thus be used as motive power in ships and become of inestimable commercial may be safely handled in an ordinary value, and promises to revolutionize engine. The vessel would be freed from present agencies for refrigeration and the weight of coal, and the necessity for power production. Its general use coaling stations would no longer exist. would discontinue the demand for coal In submarine boats the motor would in the production of power. The new furnish all the air needed for breathforce is much more powerful than ing, pure and cold, and used in ensteam and farther reaching in its pos- gines of aluminum and boilers of pasibilities than electricity. Proposals per it may perchance solve the airship from capitalists to develop his inven- problem. The surrounding atmosphere

When liquefied air is delivered to our



LIQUEFIED EXPERIMENTS WITH AIR.

As a germicide it will prove of immense value, as clothing may be disinfected water; but if a tin dipper which had readily by its use. It is said that the molecules of oxygen are brought nearer mechanically in liquid air, hence any carbon body ignited in close contact to A few weeks ago a number of scien- it will undergo oxydation instantly, resolving itself into its original gases, with explosive energy. It is expected to open up a new field in the line of safe explosives, and is likely to be utilized as a pulverizer of refractory substances, ship builders; Mr. Herbert Tweddle, as by its evaporation they are made excessively brittle in low temperatures, probably from the shrinking apart of their molecules.

Mr. Tripler says that he resolved 25 years ago to devote his life to producing some power to supplant steam and electricity. After experimenting with would be found the power which would revolutionize the world. As a motive power, he now thinks, it is no longer a quires no conditional experiments."

So Glad to Get Him. Of course they were dear friends.

"Did he kiss you when he proposed?" asked the one in pink.

"No-o, I believe not," answered the

"You were too quick for him, I suppose," suggested the one in pink; "but really, I think you made a mistake. It to a height of about 15 feet, and falling is better to let the man initiate any-

It is hardly necessary to explain why they are no longer dear friends .- Chicago Post.

Logical.

"See here, Lucy, how much longer are you going to keep me waiting?" "Only ten minutes, dear. I'm almost

"Well, all I can say is, if I've got to began instantly to boil. Near the first | wait here ten minutes-I'll be off this

# SQUAN CREEK FOLKS

Jep Jones Tells of a Jug of Molasses and

By M. QUAD.

On the 14th day of August, 1878, Abraham Doolittle walked into Dan Parker's grocery with a jug in his it for a day or two. On the 14th day of A tin lemonade shaker half filled August, 1893, just 15 years after, Abra-

"Abe, I'm no hand to push folks, but me meet a bill in New York."

"What quart of molasses?" asks Abe. "Why, the one you got 15 years ago

"Dan Parker!" shouts Abe, as his to say I've owed you 'leven cents fur

"I do," says Dan, "and here's the

"I'll be hanged if I do!" yells Abe. to Texas with your old washboards. I "I allus knowed you was an honest

principle of the thing. Dan says he's right and Abe says the hull thing is wrong. Bein' as they can't agree, why not leave it to a third party? If these troubles ain't stopped I'm fearful that Providence will desert us. I'm told that there is already a big fallin' off of lobsters and soft-shell crabs, and that the run o' bluefish ain't half what it ought to be."

He said a heap more, but it didn't do no good. Dan stuck out fur them 'leven cents, and Abe said he'd be sued to Jericho before he'd pay. He was willin' to hand over seven cents and say it was fur a pound of starch, but 'leven cents and 'lasses was a combination he wouldn't stand. Things was growin' wuss instead of better, when we got a gale from the east. By ten o'clock in the mornin' all the men was down on the beach to look after wreckstuff. They was divided off-one side fur Dan Parker and the other fur Abe Doolittle, and when the preacher came down and saw it he said:

"It's goin' to blow monstrous hard all night, but there won't be no luck in it fur Squan Creek. Providence jured. A white-hot carbon rod was face began to get red, "do you mean won't send no wreck stuff fur men to quarrel over."

Nuthin' but a few old boxes and barrels come ashore up to noon. Then not melted or cracked. A steel wire book to show fur it. I ain't wanting to some of the men set to work to make in the cup, lighted with a match, burned push you, but I need them 'leven cents up the quarrel between Dan and Abe. like a fuse, the bottom of the cup be- purty bad. I knowed it had skipped They wasn't goin' to let 'leven cents your memory, and that's the reason I stand in the way of a fat wreck if they ing this time the ice cup had been held spoke about it. If you want 18 or 20 | could help it. After the two men had up to Dan and says:

"Dan, I'm not the one to keep a fuss "You have gone and dunned me fur goin'. If I owe you 'leven cents I'll pay



THAT STARTED THE QUARREL ALL OVER AGAIN.

I've been married 22 years, and I know | man," says Dan, as he holds out the we never had a spoonful of 'lasses in | brotherly hand. the house." "If you didn't how did it get on the

book? "You must have got things tangled

Dan insisted that he was right, and Abe insisted that he had been wrongfully charged, and the result was a quarrel that soon took in all Squan Creek. The folks were about evenly divided. Moses Renshaw, who was justice of the peace, took up for Dan and said:

"If Dan Parker had them 'leven cents charged on his books, then Abe Doolittle certainly had the 'lasses. Folks don't draw a quart of 'lasses and run it into a jug, and then wipe their hands off on their legs and charge it up in blue ink, without there's something to it. 'Pears to me like it was a case that no jury would linger over fur five minutes. Some folks gets 'lasses every week, and some others don't get it but once a year, but all of us is bound to git 'lasses sooner or later. Abe got them 'lasses fur sure, but it jest skipped his mind."

Deacon Hiram Spooner took up fur

Abe Doolittle and was free to say: "I ain't sayin' as Abe didn't go into Parker's fur kerosene or vinegar, but if he did he paid fur 'em. Nobody in his house don't like 'lasses, and if they don't why was he buyin' it? Dan ain't no hand to dun folks, but he don't wait no 15 years. When I'd been owin' him 14 cents fur six years he dunned me fur it. I don't want to see no law suit between Dan Parker and Abraham Doolittle, but right is right, and it's my opinion Abraham should never pay that debt."

Fur three long months that little episode kept Squan Creek upset. Onehalf of the town went agin the other half. We had to vote on a railroad question. Everybody wanted the railroad, but the quarrel stepped in to defeat it. The town was goin' to build a bridge, but Dan Parker's side stopped it. There was talk of a new schoolhouse, but Abe Doolittle's side smashed the project. People who had been nayburs fur years would no longer borrow or lend, and half a dozen couples who were all ready to marry got mad and told each other to go to grass. Things

didn't take sides with neither Dan nor Abe, but said: "It don't matter whether Abraham Doolittle got 'lasses, vinegar or kerosene. It don't matter whether Dan | aged you any? Parker waited five or fifteen years to

finally became so bad that the preach-

er preached a sermon on them. He

"We'll say it was 'leven cents fur vinegar," says Abe, as he hauls out the

money. "But it was 'lasses," replies Dan. "I ain't writin' down one fur t'other in my books."

"Couldn't hev bin 'lasses, Dan." "But it wasn't vinegar, Abe."

They started the quarrel all over again. Somebody suggested that it be called kerosene, but neither Dan nor Abe would agree. They was callin' each other liars and dead-beats when Ebeneezer Freeman suddenly sings out in that awful voice o' his:

"Land o' Goshen, but thar's a big dead whale driftin' right in on us." It was a whale sure 'nuff, and he was a big one. He got close to the breakers, and we was expectin' him to be heaved on to the beach, when a current caught him and he begun to drift down the coast. Everybody cried out, and the preacher said it was the hand of Providence. The whale was wuth \$250 to be cut crosswise, and the horns and Squan Creek, and after he'd drifted a tail bones should always be removed. mile Dan Parker goes up to Abe Doo-

little and says: "Abe, we can't let that whale get away. I thought it was 'lasses you got, but mebbe it was vinegar."

"I'm mighty sure it was vinegar." says Abe, "but if you want to call it should be rubbed and rolled up. Inde 'lasses I shan't dispute no more. Here's pendent of cuts and scores hides your 'leven cents.'

"And I'm awful sorry." "And so am I."

But it was too late. The preacher said Providence would be again us, and maker. so she was. Empty barrels and crates come ashore by the dozen, but that always be used and no employe should whale kept right down the coast in the be permitted to take off hides withcurrent. He'd turn 'round and 'round out one, as the loss from one hole in a to show his length, and he'd heave up hide would buy several such knives. build it after harvest. to let us see that he was as big as a These few rules are simple enough, but house, but he wouldn't come ashore. their adoption means a great deal to We follered him fur six miles, and then what did he do but drive ashore on Brigantine Beach, with over 40 men on hand to receive him. They wouldn't divy, of course. They made nigh upon \$300 out of the carcass, and the threedays' gale didn't bring Squan Creek in heaps was the ease with which it 50 cents' worth of firewood

In Mammoth Cave. ious to visit the Echo Hall? the last word.

Quite Sufficient. Father-Has my daughter encour-

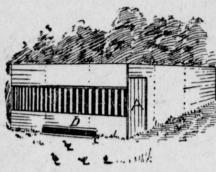
Suitor-Well-er-she told me you

HOUSE FOR TURKEYS.

Provides a Fine Feeding Place for Young Birds.

My turkeys have a large range, and as foxes are numerous in this vicinity a that are strong in bees. When the great many of the finest birds were old birds from eating with them.

The building is 12 feet square, ten (a), 6x3 feet, fastened by hooks on the, to breeding rapidly, and if continued outside and inside. On the front there they will soon become strong, which is an opening (b), and a door (c). On is the remedy for all bee ills. If they, on a linen handkerchief, which was years' credit on that washboard take been talked to fur an hour Abe goes the ground the opening (b) is four are gathering honey it is not neces-



COMFORTABLE TURKEY HOUSE.

mits the ingress and egress of the young birds only. This is closed by means of a drop board. The hanging door (c) is 12 feet long two feet wide and two feet from the ground, is formed of boards like the sides, is fastened by hooks and is attached to the front by strong hinges. Inside the house are drinking and feeding troughs for the young birds, clean straw at one side and three tiers of roosts, the first very low, the second midway and the third of strong poles as near the top as possible.

In the morning I dropped the hanging door to let out the old birds, fed them outside, and closed the door. Went in at the side door, fastened it, fed and watered the young birds and the planks one foot from bottom and left them till the dew was off the grass. By raising the board the young ones could come out to the old ones. Three times a day they came to be fed, the board being utilized to shut them in until all were fed. At night the young ones remained in and by dropping the hanging door the old hens flew in. When the turkeys grew too large for the opening (b), I fed them just outside the house and they entered by means of both doors, which were fastened before dark. The house was adapted to our purpose from the time the hens were let out of the coops until they were sold in the fall .- American Agriculturist.

# TAKING OFF HIDES.

Few Valuable Suggestions Which May Save You Many Dollars in the Future.

Let us give a few hints, which, if carefully observed, may save many dollars in the future. In skinning beef hides and calfskins keep the back of the knife close to the hide, and draw it tightly with the left hand. This is a simple rule, but by following it the liability to cut or score is considerably lessened. On the foreleg the knife should go down to the armpit, socalled, and then forward to the point of the brisket. On the hind legs the cut should be made from the hoof of one, down the back of the leg, semicircularly across from one to the other, and on to the hoof. The throat should never

The operation of salting is equally important. To salt hides thoroughly a water bucket full of good salt should be used to each 60-pound hide, the quantity for larger and smaller hides being in proportion. After this they which are not taken off in the manner specified are classed as No. 2s, and if dried on fences or exposed to the sun or weather are only fit for the glue

A butcher's skinning knife should the country slaughterer.-National Provisioner.

Leaving Manure in Heaps. The only advantage we could see from the practice of dumping manure could be done and the wagon unloaded for another load. The manure thus dumped is never so evenly spread as it Mrs. Talkalot-Why are you so anx- can be from the wagon. To unload quickly always have two men on the Mr. Talkalot (spitefully)-I want to load, spreading from each end of the find one place where you can't get in wagon. Then there will be no heaps to lie on the ground, perhaps for weeks, and giving the field a "patchy" appearance in the larger growth of

# INSECTS IN HIVES. Remedy for Ants and Green Flies That Sometimes Make Life & Burden to the Bees.

Secures the Flock at Night and

flies are thus very numerous it is evikilled last year. In June I had a house dence that the colonies are not in built like the accompanying illustra- good condition. They are much tion to secure the flock at night, to worse about colonies that have been provide a feeding place for the young or are being robbed. They are more birds during the day and to prevent the troublesome also about weak colonies. The proper thing to do is to examine feet high in front and eight feet at the your bees and ascertain if they have a back. The foundation consists of queen, and have young brood in the tamarack planks spiked solidly to- combs, and that they have plenty of gether and four posts are set in at the honey to live on. If the queens are all corners. The sides are of fine slats, right it will pay well to feed them a four inches wide, nailed an inch apart little sirup made from granulated so as to provide light and air within. sugar to the amount of a gill or half The roof is made of boards put on to a pint a day, according to the strength exclude the rain. On one side is a door of the colony. This will start them

There can be no harm done by the

flies and ants, providing your bees are

n good condition and fairly strong.

Otherwise, the ants will work on the

combs and honey and become much of

an annoyance to the bees. The flies also

will thus annoy them and eat their

honey. Flies are frequently seen about

the entrances of hives in this climate.

attracted by the odor from the bees,

but are seldom seen about the hives

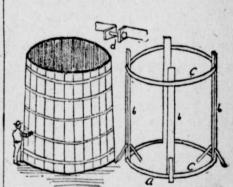
inches high and five feet long and per- sary to feed them, but if not, it is of much importance. If it is the large ants-those that make the ant-hills-I should judge they were very annoying to the bees, and I should destroy their nestingplace. You can readily "bottle them up." Make a hole in the center of the ant-hill, and as deep as your bottle is long, or a little deeper, so when the bottle is set in the hole the mouth of it will be about an inch below the surface of the ground. Ar-

range the earth around the mouth of the bottle funnel shape and the ants will do the rest. They will all go into the bottle, and the inmates of an ordinary ant-hill may be thus bottled in half an hour.-Kansas Farmer.

# HANDY LITTLE SILO.

One Can Be Built at an Expense Ranging, According to Size, from \$16 to \$36.

Prepare planks 16 feet by 6 by 2 inches; then secure five round iron bands, made of three-fourth-inch iron, large enough to encircle the proposed silo and with threads on ends. Mark out a circle 16 feet in diameter on the ground. Then set four planks on end on the circle and as far apart as possible, being held by braces. Bend two iron bands in a circle and place around



SAFE AND SECURE HOMEMADE SILO.

from top. Drive in each plank a 12penny nail, bending it up and over the iron band. Run the ends of irons with threads through blocks of cast-iron with two holes through them about two inches apart; a nut on each thread should be provided for tightening the structure after the planks are all in position. Planks should then be set on end and fastened by a nail as were the previous four. Screw nuts tight and place the other three bands in position so each is three to four feet apart; key up the nuts. For removing silage, cut holes through four planks: two holes will be enough. Replace planks when refilling with next crop. Such silos can be made for \$16 to \$36.-Farm and Home.

# AMONG THE POULTRY.

Lice are death to chicks. Watch for this enemy.

Oats are not the best nor cheapest food for poultry. If you overfeed you will have fat

hens and fewer eggs. Poultry should have an abundance

of pure fresh water. Over 50 hens should never be kept in

a single pen. Twelve to 25 is better. Fowls do not injure orchards, but destroy insects injurious to the trees. As a rule the hens with the largest

combs will prove to be the best layers. The hen house should be kept clean -and successful poultry raisers know what clean means. Do not put off building the poultry

house until winter. Plan it now and Dump a few sifted coal ashes into

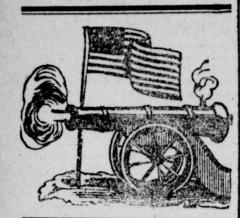
the poultry yard. The hens will eat a good many of the cinders. For scaly legs, a good enough plan

is to dip the legs into a dish of kerosene once or twice a week for a month. Keep the hens tame. It is more sat-

isfactory taking care of them and there will be fewer hens with rupture and broken eggs.

Worms come very close to the top of the soil this moist weather. A few strokes of the blade will turn up hundreds of them, greatly to the delight of the hens.

Contrary to the usual opinion, there are but few breeds of fowl that pay straw where the manure heaps have better according to cost than guineas. lain. Often this extra large growth The flesh of the white guinea is exdun him. What we must look at is the owned a row of houses.—N. I. World. the straw was smaller.



# DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

For Governor, JOHN W. LEEDY. Lieutenant Governor. A. M. HARVEY. Associate Justice. A. N. ALLEN. Secretary of State, W. E. BUSH. Auditor of State, W. H. MORRIS. State Treasurer. D. H. 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 COUNTY MASS

A Mass Convention of the Democrats of Chase county is called for Saturday, Aug. 13, 1898, at 11 o'clock, a. m., in Music Hall, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, for the purpose of placing in nomination, candidates for the following offices, viz: One Representative,

One Probate Judge, One School Superintendent, One District Court Clerk, One County Attorney, One County Commissioner of 3rd

By order of County Central Committee,
J. H. MARTIN, Chairman.
J: P. KUHL, Secretary.

It is about time the Democrats nominated on the state ticket. notify the Central Committee of their acceptance of the nomination. If they fail to do this, they will not get their pames on the official

The Democrats of Labette county, have demonstrated to the Populists that fusion from now on means a division of the ticket. They went after certain things in their convention, Saturday before last, and got them. It pays to plan has been adopted, and a majority plan has been adopted, and a majority had for many years been a member of the Committee, to-wit:

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we stand firm for what is right.

The obliteration of sectional lines that the present war has brought about, is most clearly shown in the assignment of Briga. dier General Hudson to the command of a brigadd of southern troops, viz: the Fifth Maryland, the First Florida and the Second exactly the opposite. It will with-Georgia. General Hudson says they are a fine body of men and well drilled. They are ordered to sail immediately for Porto Rico.

Day by day distress both physical and moral becomes more accentuated in our towns and cities. Surely that education is incomplete which fails to impress upon the scholar the necessity for acquiring some knowledge at least of agricultural processes, and of the advantages of country life. Upon a few acres of good land a young man may become honorably independent; upon the street corners he will find neither bread nor selfrespect .- Burlington Independent.

Attorney General Boyle has decided that everyone who circulates a petition securing names for nomination papers must make affidavit that he personally circulat- collected on what is consumed such as ed the petition and that each signature is genuine, was signed in will be the case, as congress refused

porting the candidate he was aiding to nominate - Emporia Times.

state prominence and one whose opinions are highly valued, trankly acknowledged to the writer this week that the republicans have a poor chance in Kansas this year. He said in his opinion if the election were to be held now, Leedy would be re-elected by 15,000 majority; also that Martin was sure to carry the Fourth district for congress, and that the Third, Fifth and Seventh are certain against the Republicans, as the Sixth will be in case a satisfactory fusion of Democrats and Populists is arranged.—Eureka Democratic Messenger.

The war with its somewhat increased official duties has given a splendid opportunity for a very large increase in the amount of pie 12 to be given out to those who have veteraned in service about the capi- 15 tol and an increase in the pay roll. An office of military store-keeper 18 with rank of captain was created 19 and given to a Mr. Loeffler who 20 21 for some years has been the presi-22 dent's door-keeper, and of course 23 what work he does yet will still be  $|^{24}$ the same. The Washington corre- 25 spondent of the New York Post 26 says: "As an indication of the 28 president's desire to do a good turn 29 for those associated with him, it is 31 worthy to record that nearly 32 everyone of the White House staff 33 has in some way had his salary 34 raised during the present adminis- 35 tration. Mr. Montgomery, the head of the telegraphic service, has been transferred from an \$1,800 cierk into a captain of the signal corps detailed for duty at the White House. Mr. Pruden, whose duty it is to carry the president's communications from the White 43 House to Congresss, and there 45 formally present them on the floor, 46 has had his salary raised from \$2,-500 to \$2,800 per year. For Mr. 49 George L. Cartelyou, the presi- 50 dent's stenographer and personal 51 52 secretary, the additional office of 53 assistant secretary to the president 54 has been created with a salary of 56 \$2,500." The man who reaps the 57 rewards of this war for humanity, 58 59 is not he who carries a rifle and 60 fights yellow Jack, it is he who 61 keeps the president's door or loafs 63 about the capitol in some other 64 sinecure job,—Hutchinson Demo- 65 Thurston.

Reeves, Mary Clements.

# THE BOND ISSUE,

The mode of raising money to defray the expenses of prosecuting the war is being discussed through the presses of the country at large, and there have been two modes suggested. One was to issue treasury notes direct by the government, and the other of the people of the west think it a mistake.

Let us compare the effect of the two plans. If the war had been run on the currency plan there would have been an increase in the volume of currency to just the amont of the expenses of the war prices of labor and agricultural products, as well as all other articles, would have advanced and would have created an era of

prosperity, not fictions but real. The effect of the bond issue will be draw the money that is in circulation, just in proportion to the amount of bonds issued, and as there has already been an issue of two-hundred-million dollars of bonds, the circulating money of the country has been depleted to just that amount, and the law gives the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to issue four hund. red millions more, and they will be issued; and, of course, this amount of money will will be withdrawn from circulation, which of a necessity will

create hard times. But it will be said that this money will be paid out to the army and will eventually work back into the channels of trade. This is partially true, but not entirely true, as the money paid out by our soldiers and sailors will go to enrich the merchants of the Isles and will never be seen in circu-

lation in this country: It will take from one to three years for the balance of the money to work back into circulation. In the mean time commerce will be crippled and hampered; there will be failures and bankruptcy until the time this money is again available for businiss.

tea, tobacco and other articles of common use. This, as a necessity,

have had a cent to pay, Now, you fellows who pay the tax can endorse just which policy you think is best. yote to enrich the bondholder, and A republican of considerable tax yourselves to pay for it, or vote for your own self interest, by adding a non-interest bearing currency resulting in prosperous times.

J. S. DOOLITTLE.

> TEACHERS EMPLOYED. The following is a list of the teachers engaged in this county for the ensuing year:

Elmdale, Mrs. Hattie M. Ash, Helen Præger.
Clements, Clarence Hedrick,
Jennie Upton,
Silver Creek, Iva Clark.
Cedar Point, B. Frank Martin; Esther Presnell. Hymer, Lizzie Collett.

Pringle, Sarah Austin. Cottonwood Falls, D. F. Shirk, W. C. Austin, Carrie Breese, Ida Schimpff, Hattie M. Doolittle, Elsie Gillette, Minnie Elsie, Bazaar, Lizzie Brandley. Dunlap, Hattie Gray. Toledo, Mrs. Houghton. Rockland, Marie Marden. Brandley. Wonsevu, Howard Stephenson: Lower Fox Creek.

East Bnokeye Lucile Wilkinson Elk, Alda Byram Cedar Creek; Minnie Norton: Miller, J. S. Stanley. Blackshere, Gertrude M. Park. Sharp's Creek, Ella N. Winne. Harris, Charles Heny. Wcodhull, Hattie Jack. Upper Fox Creek, E. Vay John-

Elinor, S. E. Bailey. Canaan, Rachael Powers. Thompson, Jas. McElfresh. Rock Creek, Margie Gillette. Morris, May Spencer. Prairie Hill, Bonnie Kellogg. Patten, Fannie Cumer. Præger, Sidney Henshaw. Saffordville, Miss Harley, Nora

Hillside. Simmons, Mamie Simmons.

Jackson, W. C. Bailey.

Coyne Valley, Mattie G. Scoot.

Fogarty, Emma Goudie, Ma Dougherty. Cahola. Alfred George. Frank Riggs, Maggie Makin. Coon Creek, Flora Pettit. Pleasant Valley. Marble Hill, Sue Filson. Piper, A. F. Campbell. Chase Co., Emma Stout. Upton, Della Schooley. Homestead, John Harader. Baker. Anna Hackett. Baker, Anna Hackett, Rocky Glen, Joseph Byrne. Schwilling, Lethie Leaphule. Forest Hill, J. W. Brown. High Prairie. Lone Star, Dolly North.

Kibby, Bessie Roth. Banks. Lookout, Victoria Boyd. Montgomery, Gertrude Estes. Stribby, Ida Schneider. Bloody Creek, Mamie White.

Thurman, Olga Præger. Stotler.

### RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOL-ENCE.

At the meeting of the Democratic Central Committee, of Chase county, John McCallum, sheriff's fees case of Kansas, held, at the Court-honse, in Cottonwood Falls, July 231, 1898, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, relative to the death of its Chairman Andrew F. Fritze, who had for many years been a member of John Mailsn, witness case of State vs.

have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate, Andrew Fritze, who was Chairman of this Committee at the time of his death, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dear-

est to him; therefore be it
Resolved. That it is but a just trib-

Resolved. That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that, in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was, in every way, worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased, and the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements

E D Replogle, merchandise for county.

Jas R Jeffery county surveyor's salary was Rich, assessing in Cottonwood twp J M Brough, assessing in Diamond Creek two and services connected therewith.

S Romigh, job printing.

J F Shelly, pauper practice.

Geo George, house rent for poor.

S M Speer, overseeing poor and meeting with commissioners.

C A Cowley, postage and express.

W Austin, school examiner.

H A Rose, school examiner Apr and Jul W Houlston, sawing & splitting wood at court house.

Wes Evans, cutting wood.

Axel Anderson, repairing courthouse and fixing same.

are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our departed friend, by the Secretary of this Committee.

and fixing same.

We Giese, repairing treasurer's door.

J M Crouch, overseeing poor and meeting with commissioners.

Jas O'Riley, mose for poor.

C A Cowley, county treasurer's salary.

O'H Drinkwater, examining county treasurer's accounts.

J. H. MARTIN, Chairman.

J. H. MARTIN, Chairman.

J. P. KUHL, Seretary.

BEE BALM, OR SCARLET MINT.

The scenlet mist. Monade did.

C Newton, county clerk's 2nd quarter's salary.

J F Shelley, pauper practice.

J F Shelley, health officers salary.

J E Perry, clerk services case of State vs Sample.

C A Cowley, money advanced for M P C Simpson's expense as judge pro tem The scarlet mint, Monarda didyna, is one of our showiest midsummer flowers. In some of our mountain counties it is a wilding, spreading gleaming patches of its bright flowers amid fields of ripening grain, in the same picturesque of the same picturesque way that poppies are said to in the same had a constant of the same picturesque of the s way that poppies are said to in the old world. In cultivation we find that the plant thrives in dry, hard soil that discourages most sorts.—

From "Seed Pods," in Vick's Magazine for August.

W. W. Marsh of St. Lovis Tho.

W. W. Marsh, of St. Louis, who HA Riggs, JP fees case of State vs has made somewhat of a reputation
as a weather prognosticator says:

The month of August will be a

Cooley
Vina Houghton witness fees of State vs nature is genuine, was signed in his presence and that the person signing is a legal voter That is a good decision but should be much more rigid. There should be a law passed providing a penalty for any one signing a nominating paper who had no intention of sup-

# GOLD! GOLD!! COLD!!!

# Famous Gold Fields of Alaska.

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

# North-American Mining & Developing Co.

Capital, \$5000,000. Shares, \$1 each.

PAID AND NON-ASSISSABLE, 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 invest row besore 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, orr egistered mail, and you will receive stock by return

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:

Simmons, Mamie Simmons.

Jackson, W. C. Bailey.
Coyne Valley, Mattie G. Scoot.
Ice, Grace Campbell.
Pleasant Hill, Lula Evans.
Norton
Strong City, Walter Austin, H.A.
Rose, Bridgie Quinn, Goldie
Fogarty, Emma Goudie, Mattie
Dougherty.
Cahola. Alfred George.
Frank Riggs, Maggie Makin.
Coon Creek, Flora Pettit.

Pleasant Hill, Lula Evans.

Koston Creek, Flora Pettit.

with Howershell.

W M Muselman, waiting on sick man erre night.

Dr Rich, medical treatment of poor...

Marion Randall, hay to poor...

Wm Houlston, taking care of insane person.

C A Cowley, for money paid jurors...

O L Rankin, job printing...

J L Kellogg, team for commissioners...

J L Kellogg, team for commissioners to go to foreman bridge...

C C McDowell, assessing in Falls twp...

S M Spur, assessing in Bazaar twp...

M C Newton, money expended for co...

W A Morgan, job printing...

J E Bocook, overseeing poor and meeting with commissioners...

Agnes Blade, erroneous assessment...

C A Cowley, money paid for wolf scalps.

C A Cowley, money advanced for transportation of ex-soldiers to home...

O A Cowley, money advanced for transportation of ex-soldiers to home...

Hall Lithographing Co, books and warrants for county...

Monitor Book Coxtabs for tax roll.

Monitor Book Cortabs for tax roll..... Dodsworth Book Co. mdse for county.

Geo D Barnard, pens erasers...

Crane & Co, blanks for county...

Lucy Crawford, erroneous assessment.

Geo W Crūm, looking up and making abstracts for assessors...

John McCallum, sheriff's fees for June J E Perry, clerks fees for June term of J E Bocook, assessing Matfield twp and

Gangloff.

M K Harman, witness ease of State vs.

M K Harman, witness ease of State vs Gangloff.
John McCallum, sheriff fees and board-ing prisoners.
J M Crouch, assessing in Toledo twp...
J T Butler, county att'ys salary.
John McCallum. fees and money ex-pended in britging Sample from asylum
J E Perry, clerk's fees.
Sadie P Grisham, county supt's salary.
E D Replogle, merchandise for county.

and fixing same

John Kelly, comm's services.

J R Drake, tomb stone for ex-soldier (Schnieder)
T C Harris, boarding paupor.
L R Holmes, office chair. ...Total...... \$4379,13

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 Com missioners 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

# 101 and 103 W. 9th St.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

Authorized by the State to treat CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.

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

ence are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential personally or by letter.

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

Stricture Radically cured with a new and Intailible Home Treatment. No interest that the struments, no pain, no detention from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed.

VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, PHIMOSIS and all kinds of Private Diseases or money refunded.

BOOK for both sexes—96 pages, 24 pictures true to life, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6 cents in stamps. You should read this book for the information it

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

# ST. JAMES HOTEL

ST. LOUIS.



RATES: \$2.00 PER DAY. Room and Breakfast, \$1.00. EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.00 Per Day. Good Rooms. Good Meals. Good Service.

When you Visit St. Louis stop at ST. JAMES HOTEL, Broadway and Walnut. Street Cars Direct to Hotel.

TURKISH BATHS, Open all Night.

CAMPBELL "HUNTANOW ADAMS LIVE : STOCK SALESMEN RELIABLE. MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION MONEY FURNISHED TO RESPONSIBLE FEEDERS WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR TRADE

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDER BURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer.

CANCER positively cured; no knife used, little pain, cure guaranteed. We give patients as references. Write for information. Piles cured without pain. No pay accepted until cured; consultation free. Write for testimonities. Dr. E. O. SMITH, 10th & Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules: at druggists. attorneys at law

THOS. H. GISHAM.

CRISHAM & BUTLER,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federa

COTTONWOOD FALLE, KANSAS.

JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb28-ti

F. P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Feder al courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy of sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

F. JOHNSON, M, D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of

medicine in all its branches, OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway Besidence, first house north of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

Cuba The World

West Indies Just what you need to locate

> KEY WEST, CANARY ISLANDS, CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, PORTO RICO, DRY TORTUGAS, Etc.

THE WORLD On one side, 28 x 21 inches On other side.

WEST INDIES Each map formerly sold at 25c .- 75c.

Send 15C, for Sample Sheet, and terms to agents: Our men earn \$15.00 to \$35.00 weekly. Rand, McNally & Co.

CHICAGO, ILL. Chartered by Capital Stock CHICAGO GURATIVE

# ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ?

CHICAGO,ILL.

COUNTY OF CHASE. Notice is hereby given. That on the 6th day of July.. A. D. 1898 a petition signed by M. Gamer and 33 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 viz:

as follows viz:

Commencing at the south-east corner of lot 25 in section 18 township 19 range 8 east, and running themse 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 tine 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 railroad 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-

Whereupon, said Board of County Commis-Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named pers ns viz: A. R. Ice, Lew Becker and P. P. Carmiehael as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor at the place of beginning in Falls township the 17th day of August A. D. 1898 and proceed to view said proposed road, and give to all parties a hearing, and make report thereof as the law directs.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

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

Ripans Tabules cure headache Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative. W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

'No fear shall aws, as f. vor away; Hew to the line, lett us chips fall where they may."

Terms—per year, \$1.50 casn in advance; at ter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



A., T.					
	KC.&	KC.&			
EAST. At.X	ch x	ch x	KC.X	KC. P.I	KC.a.
a m	p m	p m	a m	a m	p m
Cedar Grove, 140	2 05	1 10	11 47	10 13	5 44
Clements 1 48	2 12	1 17	11 59	10 23	5 51
Elmdale 202	2 20	1 28	12 16	10 36	6 01
Levans 205	9 93	1 32	12 28	10 40	6 04
Strong City 2 12	2 29	140	1 00	10 48	6 11
Elinor 2 40	2 35	1 46	111	10 57	0 18
Saffordville, 2 26	3 20	1 52	1 19	11 03	6 27
WEST. cal.	c.cal.l.	col.x	KT.X	MC.X.	T.X.
D III	p m	p m	a m	pm	pm
Saffordville, 3 40	1 29	2 28	3 15	6 27	1 52
Elinor 8 45	1 33	2 35	3 23	6 33	7 00
Strong City, 3 52	2 1 40	2 45	3 45	6 40	2 18
Evans 3 57	7 1 45	2 58	3 58	0 40	2 23
Elmdale 4 00	1 48	2 57	4 05	6 50	2 28
Clements 4 10	1 58	3 10	4 30	7 02	2 41
Cedar Grove, 4 17	2 05	3 18	4 45	7 10	2 50
The accommod	ation.	goin	z eas	t, arri	ves,
daily, except Mor	nday, 8	t Eve	ans, at	12:40	8 m,
at Strong City, 1:	2:50; 8	oing	west,	at Sti	rong
City, at 4;00 a m,	at Eva	ns. 4:	19.		107
O. K.					10000
U. K.	-				

	. & W. I		
	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymer	12 23a	m 6 08pr	n
Kvans	12 40	6 40	
Strong City	12 50	6 55	8 00pm
Cottonwood F	ills.		8 10
Gladstone			3 25
Bazaar			4 10
WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazaar			4 20pm
Gladstone			4 50
Cottonwood F			5 10
Strong City	4 00am	9 00am	5 20
Evans	4 10	9 16	
Hymer,	.4 26	9 44	

CO	UNTY OFFICERS:
	iveDr. F. T. Johns
Theonemror	COWI
Clark	M. C. MOWN
Alland At Call	orney J. E. Per
Charitt	Joun McCand
Surveyor	J. R. Jeffr

Surveyor	J. R. Jeffre
Probate Judge Sup't. of Public Instruc	
Grisham	
Register of Deeds	Dr. J. M. Olecto
Commissioners	W.J. Doughest;

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80,—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. C. L. Conaway, W. M.; M.C. Newton. Secy R. et P., No. 60,—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. P. Kuhl, C. C.; L. M. Swepe, K. R. S. I. O. O. F. No. 58.—Meets every Saturday, H. A. McDaniels, N. G.; J. M. Warren Secretsry.

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

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

# LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's Kings' shoes for ladies; men and Mrs. Henry Bonewell went to Emporia, Monday.

R. B. Evans, of Emporia, was in town, yesterday. W. J. McNee has gone to Wiscon-

sin, on business, J. M. Tuttle was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

F. H. McCune is building his coal shed. this week. J. G. McDowell returned to FlDo-

rado, last Friday. M. M. Kuhl was out to Wichita. last week, on business.

Wm. Forney was down to Emporia, last Friday, on businees. W. E. Timmons was down to Tope-

ka, last Friday, on business. John Lind, formerly of Saffordville, died, recently, in California.

As usual, you will find the prettiest line of embroidery at King's. For Sale, a good young milk cow Apply at the COURANT office.

Bring your produce to King's; they always pay the highest prices. Wm Hillert was down to Emporia, one day last week, on business.

Kings shoe more people in Chase county than any other two firms. Misses Tillie and Tudie Giese went to Topeka, last Friday. on a visit. Smith Bros. will pay the highest

market price for poultry and eggs. W. Y. Morgan, of Hutchinson, was here, Sunday, visiting his parents. William Hillert is suffering with a swellen face poisoned from weeds.

Last Thursday, 24 years ago. Geo. George arrived at Cottonwood Falls. J. T. Butler was down to Osage Adair, at Abilene.

City, one day last week, on business. T. W. Jenkins, of Newton, was in town, one day last week; on business. from her mother. Mrs. Steele, of How-

Mrs. E. F. Holmes was down to Emporia, last week, visiting friends and

Ed. E. King returned, last week, from a business and pleasure trip to Colorado, Mrs. M. C. Newton is slowly recov-

ering from an accident received a few

R. B. Harris got the thumb of his right hand cut with glass, last Saturday afternoon.

structors in the Harvey County Insti- in Cottonwood Falls. August 23rd

Wm. Sullivan is suffering with an affliction of his right eye which he is affraid he will lose.

postmaster at Birley, vice L. Becker, resigned.

O. S. Wiley has moved into Mrs. Maryetta Kellogg's house, in the southeast part of town.

If you want corn chop; flour, bran or horts, go and shake hands with H. L. Hunt before you buy. See those pretty shirt waists, at 50c

to \$2.00. The better ones have two collars, at King & King's. Norbert Daily, of Emporia, was here the fore part of the week, visit-ing his uncle, T. E. Moon.

short time ago, on business.

Mrs. F. I. Beach and son, Glen, left, yesterday morning, for a visit at Minneapolis, Ottawa county.

Depot Agent E, J. Fairhurst returned, Monday, from his yacation in McPherson and Reno counties, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Avery, of Kansas City, who were visiting at Strong

City. returned home, last Thursday. Mrs. J. Plummer, of Emporia, visted her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Crum, of Strong City, last week. Remember, we carry the largest stock of dress shirts; as well as work shirts, in the county. Kings.

I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising. John Wanamaker.

Mrs. Dr. J. M. Steele, of Strong City, has returned home, from a with him, Friday. visit to her parents. at Vilas. Kansas. W. C. Giese has Mrs, T. G. Foster and Mrs. Pease

of Emporia, visited Mrs. Sam Clay and other friends, at Strong, last week. D. K. Cartter and Jim Biggam left. Monday, for Parsons. with a pacing and a running horse, to enter the races.

Mr. Wm. C. Whitney, of Strong City, and Miss Lillis Long, of Topeka, were licensed to wed, Tuesday, at Topeka, the Santa Ro hasnital at Topeka.

Topeka. Thos Quinn, N. Peterson and L. A.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging.

Miss Nellie Lawler, who was visit-ing Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, returned, last week, to her home in Wisconsin.

Dr. E. P. Brown is having the founthe contractor.

Mrs. John A. Murphy, of Ardmore. I. T., who has been visiting relatives here: has gene on a visit to the Omaha Exposition. You will find the renowned Broadhead dress goods better than any other weave manufactured, and popu-

lar in prices, at KING's. F. P. Cochran was down to Emporia. Monday, on law business, and John Madden, of Emporia, came up here with him that afternoon.

Willey Gandy, brother of Mrs. W. H. Holsinger, arrived here, last night, from San Diego, Cal., accompanied by his friend, C. J. Maxwell.

Don't buy a hat until you have looked our stock over. They are new and nobby, and popular prices pre-KINGS. He who invests one dollar in busi-

vertising that business.

W. S. Lutes has just finished three more large ponds. for cattle watering

The Republicans of Chase county C. R. BOYD, Strong City, vill hold their convention to nominwill hold their convention to nomin-

Conductor Griffin has been tempor-arily transferred to main line passeng-er. W. E. Foreaker is protecting his ferers. Wm. Stout. on the old Forerun on local freight north.-Strong City Derrick.

Dr. Clark, of Kansas City, will brown pacing mare, B. F. Whittam preach in the Baptist church, of got his right eye cut by a piece of Strong City, next Sunday, August 7. glass. at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 8, p. m. All are invited.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Adare and Miss Eva Cochran, of Strong City, have returned home, from an extended visit Wednesday evening, August 10, 1898 at the home of the parents of Mrs.

Hotel, went to Hamilton, Greenwood one to contribute as liberally as they Mrs. J. B. Smith is enjoying a visit son, Edward R. Ferlet, and returned home, Monday afternoon.

The weather has been more pleasant sinde last Thursday, when the mercury registered 100° in the shade in the afternoon, and the nights have been very pleasant for sleeping.

The annual convention of the Seventh District Christian Endeavor, of Kansas, will be held in Cottonwood Falls, August 23 and 24. See Cour-ANT of July 14 for program.

The "Seventh District Messenger" ed I am still in the ring. ight hand cut with glass, last Saturiay afternoon.

Prof. D. F. Shirk is one of the inand 24th.

Wm. Sullivan is suffering with an fliction of his right eye which he is ffraid he will lose.

Geo. J. Yeager has been appointed ostmaster at Birley. vice L. W. Fred Imm, who recently purchased the James Lawles billiard hall in Strong City, has had the interior of the same repainted, and the building otherwise improved and made more

All kinds of patterns for ladies and children's garments cut to order. Ladies that do their own sewing will find my patterns easy to use and perfect fitting.

MRS. MAY DRAKE,

Geo. G. King and family have moved from the old Brockett, now T. M. Gruwell, residence to the residence W. F. Dunlap, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week, with six car loads of cattle.

of J. E. Duchanois, and W. M. Harris and family have moved into the house vacated by Mr. King.

W. E. Houdeshell, who was a short time ago taken from here to the home of his brother, near Council Grove, quite ill, has been adjudged insane and sent to the Asylum, at Topeka, by the Probate Judgeof Morris

Mary and Eddie Maloney, Strong City. who were visiting their grandparents, at Skiddy, have return-J. E. Perry was down to Guthrie, ed home, accompained by their aunt, Okla., and other places near there, a Miss Anna Maloney, who will make a short yisit with friends and relatives, at Strong City.

F. P. Cochran returned home. Sun day, from Blackwell, Okla., where he was attending to some business for his son-in-law. J. O. Silverwood, who, with Mr. Cochran's son, Robert L. Cochran has gone into the grocery businesss in that city.

WANTFD -- TRUST-WORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house, in Kansas. Monthly \$65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, The Dominion Company, Dept. Y. Chicago.

L. P. Santy, of the firm of L. P. Santy & Co., stone contractors, of Clements, was in town, last Saturday, having been at Topeka, the day before. He came in from Denver. Colorado. about three weeks ago. His partner, E. D. Jones was down to Topeka

W. C. Giese has received a letter from Germany announcing the death of his wife's father, Ephraim Kranz, June 28, 1898, at Polajewo, Germany, aged 84 years, 3 month and 7 days, leaving five children to mourn his

in the Santa Fe hespital at Topeka. for the past two months, because of Mason, of Strong City, were up from injuries received from a fall on the Belton Texas, last week, visiting their pavement in Kansas City, is, with the aid of chrutches, able to be out again, and, last week, was visiting his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Mathews, in Streng City, and his mother, Mrs.

J. K. Milburn, in this city. The expense for fees and tuition constitutes a serious barrier to an education for many an aspiring young man. Some colleges charge as high as \$150 per year for tuition. The Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, charges no tuition or othdation laid, for his residence north of Manhattan, charges no tuition or oth-Mrs. W. S. Smith's, S. W. Beach being er fees, and in addition furnishes books, supplies, and midday meals at actual cast. Write for catalog, to Thes. E. Will, President, Manhattan.

> At the school meeting of District
>
> No. 41, held in the High School in
>
> Strong City, last Thursday afternoon, as the stenographer has not yet finish J. L. Cochran was elected Clerk to fill the unexpired term of A.F. Fritze, deceased, and Matt. McDonald was it is understood that five of the jur elected Director for the ensuing three rors signed a verdict that a crime ha years; eight month's school was orddollar tuition per month for all pupils committing it and from this County residing outside of district, and also, Attorny J. T. Butler swore out a warthe principal and one assistant to be rant and Harry Braudley was arrested

male teachers. A delegate convention of the Peohas been called by the County Central Committee, to meet at the Courthouse in Cottonwood Falls. on Satur- H. A. McDaniels, with Madded Bros., day, August 13, 1898, at 11 o'clock, a. of Emporia, and F. P. Ochran, of ness should invest oue dollar in adm., for the purpose of nominating this city, as counsel for the defence candidates for the following county officers, to be voted for at the Novem-M. Parker, Bud Nichols, Geo. Howser, We ship 40 cases of eggs, weekly, ber election, of 1898, to-wit: County W. M. Blackburn and Jehn Carey. and want to increase our shipment to Attorney, Clerk of the District Court, 60, if we can get them. We always County Superintendent Probate pay the highest price. Kings. Judge, Commissioner for 3d District,

and Representative. The Seventh Kansas Christian Enpurposes, on the George Storch, formerly Hotchkiss, ranch, on Buck creek.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Holmes will leave, to morrow, for a visit at their old Michigan home. Before returning here, Mr. Holmes will buy his fall goods.

Miss Mae Ryan is now clerking at the store of King & King, vice Miss Emma Vetter who will soon make a visit to Erie, Pa., accompanied by her in Cottonwood Falls, Tuesday and Wednesday. August 23 and 24, 1898. Delegates will be present from Osage, Coffey, Lyon, Morris and Chase counties. This promises to be the largest convention of this kind ever held in Chase county. The program will be out soon. Particulars may be had by addressing Miss Edna Sisler, district president, Emporia, Kan, or the undersigned. deaver Union will hold their annual visit to Erie, Pa., accompanied by her poris, Kan., or the undersigned.
L. M. GILLETTE, Cottonwood Falls,

the shade Thursday atternoon, about 10 e'clock at night a very heavy atternoon, about 10 e'clock at night a very heavy wind, hail and rain storm set in, lasting about an hour, doing much damage to window lights on the west side of buildings, the Court house, Drinkwere served.

Conductor Griffin has been tempor.

# LAWN SOCIAL.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will give a lawn social at the Rockwood residence, Ice cream and cake will be served. No definite charge will be made, but N. A. Ferlet, mine host of the Union an oppersunity will be given every see fit to the funds of the society Everybody is invited to come and aid in making this a decided social event.

By order of Excention Committee.

NOTICE.

Having lost all my office fixtures. books, library, instruments, etc., complete, I would esteem it a great favor if all of those knowing themselves to be indebted to me, in the least, would call and settle, er pay a part of the whole, as I shall need it in order to set up again. Though badly disfigur-

Respectfully, F. T. JOHNSON M: D.

NOTICE.

All kinde of patterns for ladies' and

Cottonwood Falls; Kansas.



Are you interested in your eyes? Do you realize how hard it is to regain lost eye sight? Do you know thousands are today breaking down the delicate eye machinery, straining the eye, causing headache, smarting of lids, pair at back of neck, pain in and about the eye, eyes feel as though full of fine sand, soon fill with water, a general nervousness, ending oftimes in complete nervous prostration? I have relieved thousands, why not you? My life work is the eye. You can consult me free of charge. Office at Grand Hetel Aug 6 to 15. All examinations free. Yours, on sight,

J. HARRY GAY.

THAT MURDER NEAR MAT-FIELD GREEN.

Last week we gave a short account of the murder of Frank Rypard. aged 19 years, near Capt. Henry Brandley's middle barn, near Matfield Green, at about 10 o'clock, Sunday night, July 24th, ultimo, with a 44

calibre pistol shot.

Rynard had been a trusted employee of Capt. Brandley, for years, and, on Sunday night he had returned home, after a visit, and had stopped his horse just outside the barn; and, after taking off the saddle and putting it away he was shot by some one above him; and no weapon was found near him.

He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm Rynard, of Sycamore Springs, w were for many years residence of th county, living near Wenseva as Matfield Green.

ed transcribing her notes, the sam years; eight month's school was ord-ered; also, 20 mills tax levy; also; one ed that Harry Brandley is the party and placed in the county jail. tha night, charged with the crime; and he ple's party of Chase county, Kansas, is still in jail, awaiting a preliminary examination, which will take place next Monday morning, before 'Squire

Mr. Blackburn refused to sign the verdict, on the ground that he did not believe in prejudice and circumstantial evidence.

# THE AMERICAN NAVY, CUBA

seen at the local ticket office. Single parts may be had at ten cents each, the full set; one hundred and sixty ate a county ticket, on Saturday, Agree a very warm day last Thurs-day, the mercury registering 100° in the agent. In view of the present extended the shade Thursday afternoon, about the shade Thursday afternoon the shade Thursday afterno pictures, costs but one dollar.

The beautiful song "Bring Our Heroes Home" dedicated to the Heroes of the U.S. Battleship Maine is one

ferers. Wm. Stoat. on the old Foreman place, lost two mules by lightning, and W. G. McCandless lost his fire, and fitting the noble sentiment to which it is dedicated. Arranged for Piano and Organ. This song and sixteen other pages of full sheet music will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address, POPULAR MUSIC Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

> Farmers, bring your eggs and poul-try to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords.

# LEND ME YOUR EARS

have a little confidential talk with you. I have the load, for you canfind any-thing from a toothpick to a saw-log in my yard. Come and see me. I will treat you right whether you buy or not. West of Court house.

F.H.MC'CUNE COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAN.

# Delinquent Tax List, 1897.

STATE OF KANSAS. SS.

I, C. A. Cowley, treasurer in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday in September, 1808, and the next succeeding days thereafter sell at public auction at my office, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, so much off the north side of each tract of land and town lot hereafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1897. C. A. COWLEY, County Treas.

Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls this loth day of July, 1898.

# BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

	Description S	T	R	right of way C		
n.	e% sw %22	20	7	K&W R R 6		
		20	7	32-100 acres18	21	8
DO	sw1 11	21	7	lots 15 and 1618	21	8
118	865	21		30 acres hi se k		
-A	8 16 80%	-		end lot 16 Fr	21	
94	nie nwie less			0 % no K25	20	9
	B W	20	8	all 1	21	8
ap	ne% ne% 5	21	8	8014	21	9
ul	4 6-100 acres in			ne 14	21	9
		21	8	e¼ ne¼18	21	9
h-	386-100 acres in			e1/2 se1/418	21	9
ne	n½ se¼ 7	21	8	nw 1/4	21	9
	n1/2 ne1/210	21	8	w1/2 se1/418	21	9
gh	se¼ ne¼10	21	8	se 14 20	21	9
r- 1	se 4 sw 4 14	21		s% ne & lots		
d	sw 14 nw 14 17	21		1 and 2 6	21	8
DE		-	-		_	-

-	MATFI	EL	D	TOWNSHIP,		
7	se¼26	21	-	e 35 a of lot 118	00	-
y	n½ sw ¼26	21	0	part of lots 3,	22	•
	s½ nw¼26	21	9	4, 10, 1118	22	8
d	ne 14	91	0	w 1/2 e 1/2 nw 1/4 24	22	5
	se 434	91	9	w 1/2 nw 1/4 24	22	8
t	se¼ ne ¼35	21		n½ 8w ¼24	22	-
8	sw 14 ne 14 35	21	8	nw1426	22	
_	DW1 25	21	8	se¼ se¼27	21	
5	nw14	21	8	w 1 nw 14 29	21	i
,	ne1434	21	7	sw 1429	21	5
ė	e¼ nw¼34	21	7	w 1/2 nw 1/4 30	21	9
	nw 14	21	7	se¼ ne¼31	21	ç
.,	w 1/2 nw 1/4 36	21	7	w 1/2 ne 1/431	21	9
f	nw 14 ne 14 36	21	-	n% nw 14 31	21	9
	8½ 8W ¼26	21	8	e¼ se¼32	21	i
•	lots 3, 4, 5, 631	21	8	w 1/4 se 1/4 32	21	9
	lots 7, 8, 931	21		W1/4 SW1/434	21	ç
	lots 10,11, 13 12.31	21	8	ne¼ sw¼34	21	9
•	lot 1431	21	8	8½ se¼35	21	9
•	lots 21, 22, 2331	21	8	81 8W 4 35	21	9
9	lots 24, 2531	21		81/2 801/4 1	22	9
ŧ	lot 2631	21	8	nw14 nw14 6	22	9
•	lot 2731	21	8	nw k nek and	77.	
•	lot 2831	21		ne% nw % 7	22	9
	lots 15, 1831	21		e½ nw¼13	22	9
3	lot 1631	21	8	ne¼ 18	22	9
	8½ ne¼31	21		ne¼29	22	9
	sw 1/4 nw 1/4 32	21		nw 14 29	22	9
	ne¼ ne¼ 5	22		81/29	22	9
	east 35 acres			ne¼32	22	9
	of lot 28 7	22	8	se¼32	22	¿
1	se 1411	22		8W1432	22	9
				se¼33	22	9

W 1 SW 14 25	21	5	8½ ne¾18	22	6
se 14 sw 14 25	21		ne1421	22	6
w 1/2 nw 1/4 36	21		se14 21	22	6
w 1/2 sw 1/2 36	21		55 acres off e		
sw 14 1	22	5	side ne 14 24	22	•
n 1/2 sw 1/4 13	22		ne 14	22	6
sw 14 sw 14 13	22		se 4 se 4 nw 4.27	22	6
% sw 14 15	21		ne14	22	6
1e¼16	21		nw 14 34	22	6
w 1/4	21		8½ ne½18	21	7
e¼ ne¼18	21		sk nw 14 18	21	7
1W1433	21		8w 14 19	21	7
w 14 33	21		n% ne%31	21	7
1e14 4	22		n% nw 1 6	22	7
ıw¼ 4	22		sw 14 6	22	7
1ek 5	22		w¼ se¼ 6	22	7
1e% nw 1410	22	6	e 1/2 se 1/4 6	22	7
w 14	22		sw1416	22	7
	MEST.	-	n½ nw ¼19	22	7

8% nw% 12 20 5	sw 1 18	20	-
8 1/2 se 1/4 24 20 5	8½ nw¼18	20	-
long des see irregular	8 SW 4 19	20	(
transfer record page	ne% ne% 24		-
42 note 6 36 20 5	n 181 a nw 1		
s% se% 6 20 6	ne 14 24	20	•
se & Sw 4 6 20 6	n¼ nw¼ less		
w % sw % less 4	81 a	20	1
a cemet'y 14 20 6	S 36	20	
5 a ne cor ne %	8W 1 11		
nw 14	ne%28	20	
nw 1 les 1 1.16 20 6	n% sw %80	20	F
se 4 16 20 6	8% SW % 30	20	1
ne			

se% nw% 1	18	6	8W % 8W % 28	19	
20a n 1/2 ne 14 12			W1/4 nw 1/4 34		•
nev 13	18	6	se¼ 84		•
se 14 34	18	6	wises nwis 6		
w14 nw14 4	19	6	e¼ ne¼12		7
w% nw% 4 w% w% sw% .5	19	6	e¼ se¼ 12		7
n% nw % 8	19	6	e% ne%13		
n 1/2 se 1/4 12	19	6	W 1/4 SW 1/4 16		7
s¼ se¼ 12	19	6	e% se% se%		
sw 1/4 16	19	6	nw 16 20	19	7
e% se%16			5a in n 1/4 sw 1/4 21		
nw 14 18	19	6	n 14 sw 14 36		
			n 1/4 se 1/4 36		
nw 19	19	6	11/4 SW14 36		
01/2 SW 14 24	19	6	e 8a se 14 se 14 27		7
n% sw % and		300		-	ó

Com on east line of the west half nw 3 26-19-7 at a point 50 rods south of north line of sec 26 thence south 10 rods thence west to center of Cottonwood river thence north-westerly fol-

41 20 7 1	34	19
2 20 7	1.17a in nw 14 28	19
2 18 8	81/2 ne 1/4 & n 1/2	
12 18 8	se¼ 33	19
17 18 8	se¼ nw¼ nw	
17 18 8	14 4	20
26 18 8	sw¼ nw¼ nw	
26 18 8	14	20
26 18 8	lots 29 & 30 6	
26 18 8	ne¼ ne¼16	20
12 19 8	8014 18	
ng City s of	lots 13 and 16 18	20
rr17 10 8		

AT&SFrr n24ase4 ne Com at a point 1004 ft e of nw cor s½ nw½ 20-19 8 thence e 736 ft thence s 135 ft thence s 48 deg 20 min e 282 ft along fence thence s 25½ deg w 1099 ft thence e 283 ft thence n 30 ft thence e 60 ft thence s (2) ft to s line s 1/2 nw 1/2 23-19 thence w 1289 ft thence north-easterly to place 

	10	LE	DO 11.	
81 8W14 6		9	se¼ nw¼14	19
lots 3, 4, 7, 8,6	18	9	e% sw % is 4a 14	19
nw 1410		9	nw¼ sw¼ ls	
w 1/2 nw 1/2 12	18	9	Main nw cor 14	19
nw 1/4 ne 1/4 12	18	9	21/45 in no1/4	
se¼ ne¼14	18	9	nw ¼ 22	19
ne 14 se 14 .14	18	9	nek nwk is	
ne14 15	18	9	9.9a 28	19
sw 14 15	18	9	n 6a ne 14 nw	100
se¼ 15	18	9	14 23	19
8½ nw¼18		9	se% nw% 23	19
81/2 sel18	18	9	e1/sw 1/ nw 1/ 23	19
514 SW14 18		9	nkswk swk	
31/2 8W 14 20		9	nw 4 & s 7a	
se 14 ne 14 24	18	9	nw¼ nw¼23	19
sek 24	18	9	ne% nw%24	19
n3. nw 14 32	18	9	nw¼ ne¼24	19
e¼ ne¼34	18	9	nw 4 sw 42	20
w1/4 nw1/4 85		9	w½ nw½16	20
sw14	19	9	se 14 nw 14 16	20
se%5		9	3074 HW 7410	-0
	***		The state of the s	

e% sw % ls 6a 13 19 9 South 106% a of swil less 18.93a deeded to Geo 

# NORTH COTTON WOOD FALLS.

Description.	Bil Description.	Blk
lots 6, 7 and 8	BIL Description.	nd
n 11 ft off the s 29	oft   3	15
of lots 9, 10 and 1:	1 9 lot 7	16
48fft off s side of	lot  3% lots 9 and 10	16
12	9 lots 8 and 9	. 17
lots 10 and 11 le	ess lots 2 and 3	20
right of way	9 lots 12 and 13	27
n¼ lot 14	14 lots 7 to 10	32
n 16 lots 18, 19 and 1	20.14	
Commencing at t	the sw corner of blk 9; th	ence
n 28 ft; thence east	t 110 ft; thence s 28; then	ce w

Description.	Blk	Description.	B
lot 9	4	lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	9 and
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 an	d 6. 11	10	
lots 11 and 12	12	all	
all block	13	ots 7, 8 and 12	
lots 1 and 2	19	lots 9 to 11	
all	21	lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	and 8.

STRONG CITY.

Description.	BIL	Description.	BIK
lots 5. 7. 9, 10, 12,	. 14	lots 19, 21 23 and 2	5 14
lots 5.7. 9, 10, 12, and 16	6	lots 2, 8, 10 and 82	18
lot 22	7	lot 30 lots 24, 28 and 30 lot 28 lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	20
lots 1 and 8	8	lots 24, 28 and 30 .	2
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	6. 8.	lot 28	2
10: 12, 14, 16, 18,	. 20.	lots 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	12.
22 and 24 loss 5, 7 and 14	10	13, 36, 37 and 38	2

Description.	Blk	Descript	tion.	BII
lots 12, 14 and 16	7	8½		4
lots 12, 14 and 16 lots 21, 23 and 25	40	lots 1 an	d 3. 5 ap	d 7.
lots 8, 10, 11, 12, 13	3.14.	25 and	97	4
15, 16, 17, 18, 20	), 22,	lots 8 an	d 10	5
15, 16, 17, 18, 20 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 32, 2, 4 and 6	8. 80.	lote 7. 8.	10 and 1	2 5
32. 2. 4 and 6	42	lots 2. 4.	6. 8. 10	1. 16
lot 2	48	and 18	., .,	5

# SANTA FE ADDITION.

9	lots 1 to 16 3 e/2
9	lots 1 to 32
9	lots 1 to 32 7 ot 9 16
9	lots 25 & 27 10 ots 2, 4 and 6 17
9	NORTH ADDITION.
9	NORTH ADDITION.
9	Parallel But De la Company
9	Description. Bik Description. Bik lots 2, 3, 5, 8, 11 and side
9	14 g 50 ft lot 10
	190 ft off s side los 7   8 170 ft jot 10
	lot 7 less 100 ft off s
9	Commencing at the sw corner of bwi of
9	nw 14, s 16 t 19 r 8; thence running east 30 ft;
9	thence continuing east 164 ft, for a point
9	begining of the following conveyed parcel of
9	land; thence north 170 ft; thence east 150 ft; thence south 170 ft, thence west 150 ft, to a
9	point of bagining

# RIVERSIDE ADDITION

Description, lot 4		k Description.	Bik
lot 5 less 35 ft o	ff s	35 fs of s side lot	5
LONG DESCRI	Pric	NS TO STRONG	IIY.
Description.			RIK
ne% ne% 8 20 t 19 not included blocks	r 8	14 acres in sw 14 n s 16, t 19, r 8.	W¼
		of C. K. & W. Ra	
In se 4 of se 4 o	f 8 17	t 19 r 8 and ne 14 of	f ne
		artters addition to	

# CEDAR POINT.

-	Description
6	CLEMENTS.
6 6 6 7 7	Description.  10ts 19. 20 and 21 2  Fhat portion of lot 25 in block 1 which lies between the street and a line parallel to said street 60 ft from said street in the direction of the aliey in the rear of said lot including all the improvements.

# CRAWFORD'S ADDITION. Bli Description. Bik

10t8 4 8N1 13	1 10ts 1, 5, 15 and 17.	
	ELMDALE.	
Description. lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 lots 7 and 8	Bik Description.	BIN
	SAFFORD.	
Bestelpfion.	Lack and new	10
	WONSIVU.	
all bik 6		

# BAZAAR. lot 13 Blk 8 MATFIELD GREEN. lots 10 and 15 blk 1

REED'S ADDITION. Description.

lots 14, 16, 18 and 20. 2 lots 2 and 4....

lots 3, 5 and 9 ... 5 e½ of n½ of lot 6 RICHARD'S ADDITION,

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles

# From Lands That May Be Ours

[Special Correspondence.]

While on his way from San Francisco Spain. to Manila with ammunition and supplies for Dewey's fleet, Capt. Henry Glass, commanding the United States quivir river, on one of the most eventcruiser Charleston, made a short stop at the island of Guaham, or Guam, and took possession of the Ladrone group in the name of the United States. Capt. Glass had very little the ships, who were also the histodifficulty in adding the islands to Uncle Sam's possessions, as they were defended by less than 100 soldiers and a miserable fort, armed with anti- defending the ships. quated guns. When the Spanish commandant noticed the approach of the American war vessel, he did not have and touched the coast of Brazil, ammunition enough to return what he thence sailing south, looking for a and his men considered the American passage. He entered the La Plata river, salute. They were amazed to hear supposing it to be a strait leading to that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States, and sol- mistake proceeded on his way to the emnly protested against being made prisoners. Their feeble objections into the strait which separates the iswere unheeded, of course, and the garrison was taken to Cavite, and the land. He called the passage "Strait of only American living at Guaham was the Eleven Thousand Virgins," in honor made provisional governor. The of St. Ursula's feast, but it has ever whole expedition partook of the na- since been known by his own name. ture of a comic opera plot; and humorous as it was, it will be repeated, no doubt, when one of our ships gets ready to take possession of the Car- taking possession of the continent in oline and Paloa islands, two other small Spanish groups in Pacific waters.

To the United States the value of the Ladrones is at present principally military, as furnishing harbors and cas. Knowing nothing of the extent coaling stations, but under an en- of the Pacific, he and his crews were lightened government there seems no brought to the last extremity before reason to doubt that with proper cultivation the cotton of the islands and eight days were passed on the Pawould equal the product along the coast of South Carolina, the sugar would rival that of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and it is said that the tobacco of the Ladrones has a flavor equal to that of the famous Vuelta Abajo valley. Any development within limits of climate and soil is possible under a civilized and humane government, and and the visitors would have been satthe Ladrones may have before them a issied to remain a considerable time future as great as that which lies be-

powerful southern metropolis

The expedition sailed from San Lucar, at the mouth of the Guadalful voyages ever known in the history of Spanish exploration. Like most Spanish expeditions in that day every man was a combatant, even the priests of rians, having suits of armor made before leaving home, so that in case of necessity they might bear a hand in

Proceeding in a southwesterly direction, Magellan crossed the Atlantic the Pacific, but after discovering his south, and on October 21, 1520, sailed land of Terra del Fuego from the main-A month was spent in exploring the passage and the surrounding country, in planting crosses here and there and the name of the king of Spain.

On November 20, 1520, Magellan cleared the strait and started northwest in the expectation that within a few days he would come to the Molucthey finally sighted land. Three months cific, the men had eaten the last morsel of bread and the little water that remained was yellow and fowl when on March 6, 1521, the Ladrone islands appeared on the horizon straight ahead.

Magellan was kindly received by the natives, the necessities of the Spaniards were all supplied by the islanders, had it not been for the unconquerable propensity of the natives to thievish-The Ladrone group consists of ness. Everything on the ships that was



A QUAINT OLD TOWN.

an Juan, the Capital of Puerto Rice

Has Walls, Portcullis, Moat,

and Battlements.

San Juan is a perfect specimen of a

walled town, with portcullis, moat,

gates and battlements. Built over 250

years ago, it is still in good condition

and repair. The walls are picturesque,

and represent a stupendous work and cost in themselves. Inside the walls

the city is laid off in regular squares,

six parallel streets running in the

direction of the length of the island

and seven at right angles. The houses

are closely and compactly built of

brick, usually of two stories, stuccoed

on the outside, and painted in a variety

of colors. The upper floors are occu-

PICTURESQUE PUERTO RICO. (Statue of Columbus in the Plaza of San

without exception, are given up to the negroes and poorer classes, who crowd one upon another in the most appalling manner. The population within the walls is estimated at 20,000, and most of it lives on the ground floors. In one small room, with a flimsy partition, a whole family will re-

The ground floors of the whole town reek with filth, and conditions are most unsanitary. In a tropical country, where disease readily prevails, the consequences of such herding may be easily inferred. There is no running water in the town. The entire population depends upon rain water caught on the flat roofs of the buildings and conducted to the cistern, which occupies the greater part of the courtvard that is an essential part of Spanish houses the world over, but that here, on account of the crowded condition, is small. There is no sewerage except for surface water and sinks, while vaults are in every house and occupy whatever remaining space there may be in the patios not taken up by the cisterns. The risk of contaminating occasion we were lying close in, and the water is great; and in dry seasons the night was dark and rainy. We had the supply is entirely exhausted. Epidemics are frequent, and the town is alive with vermin, mosquitoes and therefore directed forwards. I had dogs.

The streets are wider than in the older part of Havana and will admit are narrow, and in places will accommodate only one person. The pavements are of a composition manufactured in England from slag, pleasant and even and durable when no heavy were manned, and he was crying out: strain is brought to bear upon them. but easily broken and unfit for heavy guns trained upon you, and if you move

The streets are swept once a day by sea water of not less than three miles though the scar is far from being an an hour. With these conditions no ornament. contagious diseases, if properly taken care of, could exist; without them the

place would be a veritable plague spot. Besides the town within the walls, there are small portions just outside, Tierra, containing 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants each. There are also two subthe only road leading out of the city, and the other, Catano, across the bay, reached by ferry. The Marina and the two suburbs are situated on sandy points or spits, and the latter are surentire population of the city and suburbs, according to the census of 1887. was 27,000. It is now estimated at 30,-000. One-half of the population consists of pegroes and mixed races.

Praise American Navy.

The London weekly newspapers, in discussing the war, all pay glowing tributes to the American navy. Even the Saturday Review says:

"It is impossible not to feel a certain Hull was a passenger steamer, having pride in these achievements of men of little or no protection, and had we not our own race. Every Englishman, too, will remember that it was the possession of this same quality, the fine marksmanship, which the Americans displayed which gave us victories both on land and on sea, from Crecy to the entered her bows and traversed nearly one of these instruments of defense had Crimea, and something peculiar and showed in a far higher way the kin- a dozen men. I was knocked down by ship between the two peoples. 'Don't a flying splinter, and when I got up I cheer,' shouted Capt. Philip; 'the poor | would have given about five worlds like | ed across the bay by a short cut over

devils are dying.' "It seems to us that this expression just as fine as the 'Kiss me, Hardy,' of the dying Nelson."

**BLOCKADERS AND GUNBOATS** 

True Stories by Men Who Served Afloat During the Civil War.

By CHARLES B. LEWIS.

-Copyright, 1808.

# 

STORY OF A BLOCKADER. blockading service off Charleston har- the position desired we were within bor, and a good many strange things pistol shot of the rifle pits. For a happened aboard of us and around us space of ten minutes that old wooden bows were driven upwards through during that time. All the fighting was steamer was a target for 20 big guns left to the ironclads, as you know, and 2,000 rifles, and why she was not while the blockaders got their excite- blown into the air is one of the puzment in watching for the craft trying | zles of war. The second shot which to steal in and out of the harbor. It also happened occasionally, when we head from stem to stern, and killed were on the outside of the fleet, that we were off in chase of a vessel which had given the others the slip.

Men will hardly credit in time of will take in time of war. The first requisite of a blockade runner was speed, although many sailing vessels, and some of them very dull sailers, were in the business. The successful ones, however, were steamers, and the first thing to be done was to paint them a cloudy white and furnish them with coal which emitted neither smoke by day nor sparks by night. You won't believe that a steamer would try to enter a harbor watched by at least 20 vessels outside, and its channels patrolled by half a dozen boats, but that's what the blockade runners did was taking big chances, but they were a reckless lot. My first sight of a "sneak," as we

night, and I was a lookout on the port inside of our station, and it did not seem possible that any outward bounder could pass through them and reach us. I had my eyes open, because discipline compelled it, but so dark was the night that I could not have seen a white house 50 feet away. My trick as lookout was about half over when something suddenly rubbed against the bow of our vessel and slid along aft. At the same moment I made out a steamer, and gave the alarm. I had scarcely yelled out when a lump of coal struck me in the face, and it was half an hour later when I came to in the sick bay. The "sneak" had been seen by others, hailed by the officer of the watch, and two of the guns cast loose and fired at her, but she worked her way through the rest of the fleet in safety and reached Nassau with a big load of cotton. The man who threw the coal was standing forward on her bows, and could not have been over ten feet from me, as I cried out. How he could have figured that knocking me over was going to help his craft to escape I can't see, but he heaved the missile with right good will and gave me an ugly scar to carry to my grave.

As an offset to the above, I was on the lookout on the starboard quarter information that a "sneak" would come that night, and all attention was just rubbed the cobwebs out of my eyes for a new look around when made out a black lump close aboard two carriages abreast. The sidewalks and caught the sound of a strange voice. This time I did not cry out, but turned and reported to the officer of the watch. He raised his night glass for a look, and a minute later two guns "Surrender, you sneak! I have two

a foot I'll blow you out of water!" "Don't shoot-I surrender!" came hand, and, strange to say, are kept the reply, and five minutes later we clean. From its topographical situa- were in possession of a steamer havtion the town should be healthy, but it | ing a cargo valued at almost \$1,000,000. is not. The soil under the city is clay | She had dodged through a fleet of 18 mixed with lime, so hard as to be al- vessels, being bound in, and I am sure most like rock. It is consequently im- that if I had not discovered her she pervious to water and furnishes a would have been at the wharf in good natural drainage. The trade Charleston before daylight. I got pro wind blows strong and fresh, and motion and a good bit of prize money, through the harbor runs a stream of and that rather evened up matters,

The Story of a Gunner.

We are always reading of how an infantryman feels as he stands in line of battle, or how a trooper feels as he called the Marina and Puerta de gets the bugle call to charge, but no one seems to have considered the feelings of the men cooped up in an ironurbs, one, San Turce, approached by clad or a gunboat. When one of these craft goes into action there is no dodging-no safe place aboard, and no chance to go to the rear. Everyone has his station and must fill it. Let him drop out for half a minute and rounded by mangrove swamps. The he will be missed. I believe it takes more grit to fight aboard than it does on land, and I am sure there are fewer feather." The fact is, you have got to fight, whether or no, and are so rushed that you haven't time to get scared. I was one of the crew of the "Com-

mander Hull" when the fleet of seven union gunboats recaptured Plymouth, N. C. We had to fight three forts, all mounting heavy guns, together with about 2,000 infantry in rifle pits. The gone in slap-dash she would have been knocked to pieces. We led the fleet, and when the first shot struck us I thought we were done for. The missile was a nine-inch shell, and it her whole length. Had it exploded broken from its moorings and was noble happened in this fight which when it stopped it must have wiped out drifting about. It was charged with this to have been set down a mile away. I believe I should have jumped of tender, sympathetic humanity is overboard had not the captain of my peds lurking there, but she was going gun caught me by the shoulder and velled a fearful outh in my ear. We self perfectly safe when she struck it, many for you.-N. Y. World.

| kept going ahead at full speed, using was for about 18 months in the only the bow gun, and when we got struck her tore through every bulk-No. 3 was spattered with blood. After we got to work with our gun

I had no feeling of fear, but was told peace what chances a blockade runner after the fight that I kept hurrahing and cursing. We all did that, I guess. At every discharge of our broadside the old craft was pushed four or five feet towards the bottom, and as she came up again she seemed to be shaking herself to pieces. You may think it strange that we could hear the crackling of musketry above the roar of all the big guns, but such was the fact. A gunboat called the Shamrock followed us in, and for a few minutes 28 heavy cannon were thundering away. The noise was heard 20 miles at sea. The 2,000 muskets made a clatter of their own, however, and the sound in 50 different cases with success. It hurt the ear more than the louder roar. The only words I remember to have heard during the half hour were from the captain of our gun as we ran used to term these crafts, brought dis- her in and out and changed from shot aster to me. It was a dark, rainy and shell to canister. All at once the firing ceased, and every man of us sat bow. There were seven of our vessels down and dug at his ears with his fingers. It was as if some one had pressed cotton into them. Everything was whirring and buzzing, when a magazine in one of the forts blew up with an awful shock. Our craft was lifted out of the water and dropped back with a smash, and it was days and days before our hearing was restored. We lost five men killed, six or eight wounded and the steamer was little better than a pile of kindling wood. She had been struck 19 times by shot and shell, and there was a bullet hole in every square inch of her above water. If she could have been got around to New York she would have been a dime museum in herself.

The Story of the Ensign.

Thousands of people have read of the blowing up of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana and wondered that such a great ship could be destroyed so quickly. Submarine mines and torpedoes were freely made use of during the war of the rebellion, and the list of federal vessels destroyed footed up about a dozen. These instruments of warfare were experiments rather than facts when thus made use of, and where one was a success there were 50 failures.

As one of the few survivors of the Tecumseh and the Sciota I can realize something of the horrible work which took place aboard the Maine when the explosion came. The Tecumseh was one of the fleet making the attack on the forts in Mobile bay, and her orders as the line steamed in were to give all her attention to Fort Morgan. We were struck twice by solid shot from the fort before we could had fired but once, and were not above 500 feet from the beach when the word was passed aft that half a dozen buoys were dancing on the water right ahead. These buoys could only mean torpedoes beneath, but the Tecumseh had to take chances. To stop would have been to receive the fire of 50 guns and foul the craft behind her. The word was given to go ahead at full speed, and every man aboard stood were plumping shot and shell into us from the fort suddenly ceased firing, and we could see their crews thrusting their heads out of the embrasures to

The pilot headed the Tecumseh at an opening between two of the buoys, and we took a long breath and clutched whatever was handy. We had got fairly between the buoys when the craft was lifted bodily out of water. It seemed to us as if she was raised several feet, and she had fallen back again before we got the dull rumble of the explosion. She had struck a contact torpedo loaded with 500 pounds of powder, and a hole big enough to roll a hogshead through had been torn out of her bottom. Half the crew must have been killed as she lifted. Guns were dismounted, bulkheads torn away and everything movable sent flying. There was one wild yell and then a instances of men showing the "white | rush to escape. In 60 seconds after the explosion the Tecumseh was on her way to the bottom, and such of us as were saved were floating about when the boats reached us.

Scores of torpedoes had been planted in Mobile bay, and the first move of the victorious federals was to hunt them out. In so doing there were many casualties, but the loss of the gunboat Sciota came about through mere chance. I was among six of the Tecumseh's men who had been transferred to her. It was believed that the last torpedo had been removed and vessels were moving about without fear. but as afterwards appeared, at least 750 pounds of powder, and arranged to explode by contact. The Sciota starta shoal. The deviation of a point would have carried her clear of the torahead at full speed, and believing her-

head-on. As the explosion came she reared up until almost standing on her rudder, and men, guns and everything which could move went down the terrible incline. As she settled down everything was flung forward again, and with a shiver and a sob she went to the bottom. If any man screamed out I cannot recall it. It came upon us so swiftly that all were dumb. There were only four or five killed and six or seven badly hurt, when it seemed as if everything aboard ought to have been torn to pieces or crushed to a pulp. Her engines were fetched away, the coal and stores and guns were heaped together. and some of the planks torn from her her decks. Her bows were literally torn off and her entire frame shattered and loosened from stem to stern, although her magazine did not explode. The largest battleship afloat, striking a torpedo like that, would have been sent to three men, and every one of us at gun | the bottom so swiftly that no one could have got clear of her. As the Sciota settled down her turret and pilot-house were left above water, and those who escaped the explosion clung to them until rescued by boats.

### IN HIS LINE.

The Barber at Baker's Corners-M. Quad's Changes His Mind About Getting a Shave.

[Copyright, 1898.]

They said there was a barber at Baker's Corners, but I reached the place to find that it consisted of a general store, two houses and a blacksmith shop. The blacksmith was shoeing a mule as I looked into his shop, but after a minute he straightened up and asked what he could do for me.

"I was told that there was a barber here!" I replied.

"So thar is, sah."

"Over at the store?"

"No, sah-right yere. Jest got my ools down last week, and am ready to shave you."

"I never heard of a blacksmith-barber pefore," I said, as he began pawing over things in an old soap box.

"Nor I either," he replied, "but that don't make no difference. Reckon a man who kin shoe a mewl kin shave a face. Yere's the tools, and you kin sit down in the shop or out doahs."

He brought out a cobbler's knife, a hunk of yellow soap, and the remains of an old brush, and started to make a lather.

"Have you ever shaved anybody?" I

"Noap-not yet."

"And is that what you are going to use for a razor?'

"That's it. Git off your coat." As kindly and gently as I could, I

told him that I had changed my mind and would not get shaved for another week, and after looking at me for a minute he flung the things back into the box, picked up one of the mule's hind legs and said:

"Jest as you say, stranger. I shoe mewls, mend wagons, shave folks and act as doctor on week-days and preach on Sundays, and a man as don't want anything in my line needn't hev it.!"

# THE ELEPHANT A CRIMINAL

That Is One of the Principal Reasons Why It Is Worshiped in the East.

Few more impressive confidences can be imparted than one in which a Hindu describes how he knows his elephant intends to destroy him. It is all so seemingly trivial, and yet in reality of such deadly significance. His story bring our broadside guns to bear. We is so full of details that prove the man's profound understanding of what he is talking about, that one remains equally amazed at the brute's power to dissimulate and its intended victim's insight into this would be murderer's character. And vet. from the psychological standpoint, an elephant never gives any other such indication of mental power as is exhibited in its revenge. That patient, watchful, implacable hatred, often provoked by for a calamity. The guns which simply because a man in attendance upon another animal (for it is the rule with tuskers to detest their next neighbors) speaks more conclusively of a high intellectual grade than all the stories, true or false, that have been told of their ability. Such concentration and fixedness of purpose, such careful, unrelaxed vigilance, such perfect and consistent pretense, and, when the time comes, such desperate, unhesitating energy as homicidal animals exhibit are impossible without a very considerable, although in this instance very irregular, development.

No one can deny that if this creature is great at all its greatness shows itself in its crimes; these have caused it to be worshiped in the east, where men venerate nothing but merciless, irresponsible force, and where an exhibition of those qualities and traits described fully accounts for the formula: "My Lord the Elephant."-Outing.

Monkeys Have the Measles.

Why on earth should anyone wish to give a monkey measles? Presumably Dr. Albert Josias knows, for he has been trying that experiment. Measles, it appears, have been hitherto a special distinction of the human race, and, though everybody has heard of a measly pig, that is not the right kind of measles. Pigs decline to get human measles, or, at least, they do so in France. Dr. Josias tried them with contagion and he tried them with noculation, and not a measle was to be seen. Then he tried monkey-two kinds; the macaques were obdurate, but the sajoux (whose English name escapes us) took the infection just like any spotty child. Man has no longer a prerogative to our poor rela-

His Name Is Legion. He-Tell me the name of the villain that kissed you before I did.

She-What's the use? He'd be too

A VILLAGE IN THE LADRONE ISLANDS. which are inhabited, the rest being | not tied down became a prey of the mere dots on the ocean, the tips of clever island thieves. They were volcanoes which have sunk beneath as handy with their toes as with the sea as the crust of the earth at their hands. When a knife or this point subsided. The principal other article was lying upon the islands are Guaham, Rota, Aguijan, deck they would step on it, grasp Saypan and Tinian; but the largest, it between their toes, raise it to the Guaham, which has an area of about 200 square miles, forms nearly one- the waist matting which formed their half the land area of the entire group. only clothing and go ashore with the Lying as they do almost directly un-

der the equator, they have every va- gusted with the natives, and after proriety of tropical product, and under might have become wealthy from agriculture alone, but the blight of Spanish rule has dwarfed and ruined every industry. The people work no more than they are obliged to, and with the Philippine islanders. Of his in the tropics really no one is compelled to work, for an abundant supply of food grows without culture. and clothing and shelter are almost unnecessary.

The story of the discovery of the Ladrones, according to a recent writer, is one of the romances of history. Ferdinand Magellan, or Fernando Magalhaens, his real name, was an enthusiast of the Columbus type, a man who knew what he wanted, and was determined to get it. Magellan had been to the Moluccas by sailing round the Cape of Good Hope and crossing the Indian ocean, but after Columbus had made the discovery of a new continent Magellan felt satisfied that the Moluccas could be reached by sailing directly from Spain to the west. For a long time he could not secure a hearing from anybody, but after years of waiting his enthusiasm made an impression, and finally he secured a commission as admiral in the Spanish navy, with a fleet of five ships, the crew numbering altogether 236 men, and on September 20, 1519, he set sail on his voyage of discovery. The starting of the fleet was a great day in Seville. A splendid feast was held, high mass was celebrated in the cathedral, all the islands of the Greek archipelago. the captains and men from the ships These lonely isles must therefore once marched in solemn procession from have been a seat of civilization. Perthe palace to the church, escorted by haps it was before they were islands, the nobles of the court and the local military. All Seville turned out to mountain chain which traverses the Pahonor the occasion, and the day was cific from north to south, having one long to be remembered, on ac- branches to the east in other scattered count of the splendid pageant which groups which here and there dot the was presented in the streets of the surface of the sea. about 20 islands, only five or six of

level of the hand, cleverly hide it in utmost innocence. Magellan was disviding himself with food and water proper conditions their population sailed away, giving to the islands the opprobrious name of Ladrones, or

Thieves', islands. Not long after Magellan perished in a fight which he and his men provoked five ships only one, with 18 men, returned to Spain, and many years elapsed before any attempts were made to occupy the islands which he had discovered. Toward the end of the seventeenth century a military expedition from Mexico took possession of the islands and renamed them the Mariana group. The natives at that time numbered at least 40,000, some estimates placing them as high as 60,000, but, following their usual custom, the Spaniards soon exterminated most of the

The present islanders are mostly descendants of settlers from Mexico or from the Philippines. The most remarkable town on any of the group is Saypan, on the island of the same name, the houses of which are elevated on piles from two to four feet above the ground. There are few Spanish settlers on the islands, and the hold of Spain on the group has been for the most part nominal.

It is pointed out as a singular fact that there are evidences on several of the islands of a former civilization. Cyclopean ruins exist, the architecture and dimensions of the stones closely resembling the great ruins found in for the Ladrones are the remains of a

WILLIAM WALTER WELLS.

# AN EXCEPTION.

### His Wife Kept a Boarding House and He Thought She Didn't Need Him.

He did not look as if he were composed of the stuff of which heroes are made, but there must have been some of the divine afflatus of courage in his system or he would not have been before the recruiting officer seeking to gain admission into the ranks of those who were offering themselves as a sacrifice upon the altar of their beloved country. "What is your name?" inquired the or cer in charge.

"John Smith."

"Your age, Mr. Smith?"

"Forty-three, next October."

"Where were you born?"

"In Indiana."

"Do you reside here?"

"Yes, sir; have for the last ten years."

"Are you married or single?"

"Married."

"Ah, is that so?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you can't enlist?"

"Why not?"

"Because you are married."

country. "What is your name?" inquired the offi-

- "Because you are married."
  "What's that got to do with it?"
  "Can't take married men into the serv-
- "Why not? Hasn't a married man got courage enough? Can't he be as good a patriot as a bachelor?"
- "I suppose so, but we can't take married men. They have to stay at home and sup-port their wives and families."

  The applicant's face gleamed like a sun-
- "You needn't worry on that account; my wife keeps a boarding house, and has ever since the second year we were married."

  Washington Star.

# YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convincing statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 220 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is carnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I HOGS—Heavy 375 @ 4 90 USE 150 @ 4 25 think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be

had for female troubles." The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparallelled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter

An amusing story is told of the editor of

go-ahead evening newspaper, who, in the eternal rushing to press to get ahead of the opposition, was constantly impressing upon his reporters the necessity of condensing all A terrible boiler explosion had taken place

on board a big ship lying at Portsmouth.
"Get down there as hard as you can," he said to one of his men. "If you catch the 11:40 from London bridge you'll be there soon after two, and you can just wire us something for the extra special—but boil it down."

And the reporter went.
Soon after three o'clock that afternoon they got a wire from him:
"Terrific explosion. Melpomene. Boiler empty. Engineer full. Funeral to-morrow. No flowers."—Spare Moments.

# Called the Bluff.

There is more than one way to evade the tax on bank checks and there are more ways Lincoln called yesterday on a man who had been in the habit of putting off payment of an account. He again objected to making

an account. He again objected to making the payment.

"I would give you a check," he said to the collector, "if I had a revenue stamp."

"Here is the stamp," said the collector. "I just bought a few for use in cases of emergency. Give me your check."

The man did not have the courage to refuse payment under the circumstages.

The man did not have the courage to refuse payment under the circumstances, so the check was given and stamped then and there. Bill collectors say they will not make a regular business of supplying stamps, but they will always stand ready to call a bluff.—Nebraska State Journal.

Good for the Doctor.

Invalid-I would rather be dead than as Attending Physician—Ah, madam, you should live and—er—let live.—Detroit Journal.

It is much easier to acquire a fault than it is to inspire a virtue.—Chicago Daily News.

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	FLOUR -Choice	3	65	0	3	8
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		69	0		7
	CORN-No. 2 mixed		313	60		3
	OATS-No. 2 mixed		234	600		2
	RYENo. 2		44	0		4
	BUTTER-Creamery		16	0		1
п	LARD-Western mess	5	174	600	5	2
	PORK	9	20	@	9	2
	CHICAGO.					
	CATTLE-Common to prime	4	75	0	5	6
	HOGS-Packing and shipping	3	70	0	4	(
	SHEEP-Fair to choics	3	00	0	4	7
	FLOUR-Winter wheat	4	10	0	4	5
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	1	66	0		•
	CORN-No. 2		33	@		1
	OATS-No. 2		25	@		2

	SHEEP-Fair to choics	3	00	@	4	
	FLOUR-Winter wheat	4	10	0	4	1
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	NEW YORK					
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	HOGS-Good to choice	4	20	0	4	į
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		73	0		1
	CORN-No 2		38	(n)		1

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

# The Bargain Instinct.

"Are you going to buy any \$20 bonds?" said Mr. Snaggs to his wife. "Not until they are marked down to \$19.88," replied Mrs. Snaggs.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Real Warm Weather Rest and Comfort.

There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning, sore and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. Allen's Foot-Ease costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

# Swedish Philosophy.

Ven faller es young an' praying for mus-tache hae naver tank how deckens long hae vill half to vait ven hae grow oop for te bar-ber to say "Next."—Denver Times.

# 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.

## Apropos. Van Syck-I've tried every known remedy

for consumption.
Von Slick—You must have quite a medicine chest.—Judge.

# American Skill.

Many physicians in Germany and England, as well as in the United States and Canada, are referring their Hay-Fever and Asthma patients to Dr. P. Harold Hayes, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose success in curing these diseases has attracted their attention.

War Prices.

He—I would give the world for you. She—Is that all? Why, you offered that much before the war raised prices.—Indian-apolis Journal.

More Babies' lives have been saved by Dr. Moffett's TRETHINA (Teething Powders) than by all other remedies combined. TEETHINA Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething easy.

If men would dig half as hard to raise corn as they do digging gold, there would be more rich men.—Washington (Ia.) Dem-

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

A man should always be supplied with just enough work and trouble to keep his mind off the pimple on his nose.—Atchison

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

The principal river of Egypt is the Nile. Its smaller tributaries are the juveniles.— L. A. W. Bulletin.

A manufacturer of wheels is not a tailor, but he always tries to make his own bicycle suit.—L. A. W. Bulletin. Every time a man looks in a mirror he imagines he can see a hero.—Chicago Daily

Swedish Philosophy. You can see gute deal of patriotism vat ak hull sedvalk to get home on.—Denver



# THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

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

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. E, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

# BAD BLOOD CASCARETS do all claimed for them are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often need for a medicine pleasant to take and at last e found it in Cascarets. Since taking them, my dhas been purified and by complexion has important to the second of the complexity of of th



... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all drug-





# A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of four

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

> American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant, English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

# **ELASTIC STARCH**

has been the standard for 25 years. TWENTY-TWO MILLION

packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is. ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept

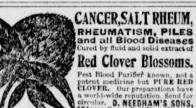
# How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to re-ceive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch. Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

"A FAIR FACE CANNOT ATONE FOR AN UNTIDY HOUSE."

# SAPOLIO



circular. D. NEEDHAM'S SONS,

The Best BOOK on WAR BEAUTIFULLY ously illustrated (price \$2), free to anybody sending o annual subscriptions at \$1 each to the Overland onthly, SAN FRANCISCO. Sample Overland 5c.



READERS OF THIS PAPER ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

A. N. K.-D

1720

# REMEMBER

if you are dissatisfied with the size of piece or with the quality of the chewing tobacco you are using-

and you'll get your money's worth. The 10-cent piece of Battle Ax is larger than the 10-cent piece of any other brand of the same high quality, and is the largest piece of really good chewing tobacco that is sold for 10 cents.

emember the name when you buy again

# HOW IT WAS DONE.

# Sampson's Official Report of the Naval Battle Off Santiago.

Schlevements of the Fleet in Chasing and inking Cervera's Ships Reviewed-Praise Civen to All Who Were in the Fight.

Washington, July 27.-The navy department made public yesterday the reports of Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, Capt. Clark, of the Oregon, and Capt. Evans, of the Iowa, on the battle of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. Adm. Sampson in his report says:

I have the honor to make the following re-Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, off Santiago de Cuba, on Sunday, July 3, 1893. The enemy's vessels came out of the harbor between 9:35 and ten a m., the head of the column appearing around Cayo Smith at 9:31, and emerging from the channel five or six

Adm. Sampson then tells the position of his vessels and how the enemy's vessels emerged from the harbor. He then goes on:

The men of our ships in front of the port were at Sunday "quarters for inspection." The signal was made simultaneously from several vessels, "enemy's ships escaping." and general quarters was sounded. The men cheered y sprang to their guns and fire was opened probably within eight minutes by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance. The New York turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, flying the signal "close in toward harbor entrance and attack vessels,' stranded vessels shows that the Almirante and gradually increasing speed, until toward the end of the chase she was making 16½ knots and was rapidly closing on the Cristobal Colon. fire. Her sides are everywhere pierced and She was not, at any time, within the range of heavy Spanish ships, and her only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance and to are a few shots at one of the destroyers ought at the moment to be attempting to escape from the Gloucester.

The Spanish vessels, upon clearing the har-bor, turned to the westward in column, increasing their speed to the full power of their engines. The heavy blockading vessels, which had closed in toward the Morro at the instant of the enemy's appearance, and at their best speed, delivered a rapid fire, well sustained and destructive, which speedily overwhelmed and silenced the Spanish fire. The initial speed of the Spaniards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels, and the battle developed into a chase, in which the Brooklyn and Texas had at the start the advantage of position. The Brooklyn maintained this lead. The Oregon, steaming with amazing speed from the commencement of the action, took first place. The Iowa and Indiana, having done good work, and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, in succession, at about the time the Vizcaya was beached, to drop out of the chase and resume blockading stations. These vessels rescued rush of the Spanish ships would put her be-tween two fires, ran outside of our column and nained there during the battle and chase.

The skillful handling and gallant fighting of the Gloucester excited the admiration of everyone who witnessed it, and merits the com mendation of the navy department. She is a fast and entirely unprotected auxiliary vess--the vacht Corsair-and has a good battery of light rapid-fire guns. She was lying about two miles from the harbor entrance, to the southward and eastward, and immediately steamed in opening fire upon the large ships. Anticipating the appearance of the Pluton and Furor, the Gloucester was stowed, thereby gaining more rapidly a high pressure of steam, and when the destroyers came she steamed for them at full speed, and was able to close to short range, where her fire was accurate, deadly and of great volume. During this fight the Gloucester was under the fire of the Socapa battery. Within 20 minutes from the time they emerged from Santiago harbor the careers of the Furor and the Pluton were ended and two-thirds of their people killed. The Furor was beached and sunk in the surf, the Pluton sank in deep water a few minutes later. The destroyers probably suffered much injury from the fire of the secoudary batteries of the battleships Iowa, Indiana and the Texas, yet I think a very considerable factor in their speedy destruction was the fire, at close range, of the Gloucester's battery. After rescuing the survivors of the destroyers the Gloucester did excellent service in landing and securing the crew of the Infanta

Maria Teresa
The method of escape attempted by the Spaniards—all steering in the same direction and in formation—removed all tactical doubts or difficulties and made plain the duty of every United States vessel to close in, immediately engage and pursue. This was promptly and effectively done. As already stated, the rush of the Spanish squadron carried it past a number of our blockading ships, which sould not immediately work up to their best speed; but they suffered heavily in passing and the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Oquendo were probably set on fire by shells fired during the first 15 minutes of the engagement. It was afterward learned that the Infanta Maria Teresa's fire main had been cut by one of our first shots, and that she was unable to extinguish the fire. With large volumes of smoke from their lower decks aft these vessels gave up both fight and flight and ran in on the beach, the Infanta Maria Teresa at about 10:15 a. m., at Nima Nima, 61/4 miles from Santiago harbor entrance, and the Almirante Oquendo at about 10:30 a m., at Juan Conzales, seven miles from the port.

The Vizcaya was still under the fire of the

leading vessels; the Cristobal Colon had drawn ahead, leading the chase, and soon passed beyond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The Vizcaya was soon set on fire, and at 11:15 she turned in shore and was beached at Aserraderos, 15 miles from Santiago, burning fiercely, and with her reserves of ammunition on deck already beginning to explode. When about ten miles west of Santiago the Indiana had been signaled to go back to the harbor entrance, and at Aserraderos the Iowa was signaled to "resume blockading station." The Iowa, assisted The Iowa, assisted by the Ericsson and the Hist, took off the crew of the Vizcaya, while the Harvard and the Gloucester rescued those of the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquen do. This rescue of prisoners, including the wounded, from the burning Spanish vessels was the occasion of some of the most daring and gallant conduct of the day. The ships were burning fore and aft, their guns and reserve ammunition were exploding, and it was not known at what moment the fire would reach the main magazines. In addition to this a heavy surf was running just inside of the Spanish ships. But no risk deterred our officers and men until their work of humanity was

There remained now of the Spanish ships only the Cristobal Colon, but she was their best and fastest vessel. Forced by the situaescape was by superior and sustained speed. When the Vizcaya went ashore the Colon was about six miles ahead of the Brooklyn and the Oregon, but her spurt was finished and the American ships were now gaining upon her. Behind the Brooklyn and the Oregon came the Texas, Vixen and New York. It was evident from the bridge of the New York that all American ships were graduatly overhauling the chase and that she had no rhance of escape. At 12:50 the Brooklyn and the Oregon opened fire and got her range—the Oregon's heavy shell striking beyond her—and at 1:10 she gave up without firing another shot, hauled down her colors and ran ashore at Rio Toruquino, 48 miles from Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn went on board to receive the surrender. Whil his boat was alongside I came un in the New York, received his report and placed the Oregon in charge of the w eck to save her, if possible, and directed the prisoners to be trans-ferred to the Resolute, which had followed the Commodore Schley, whose chief of cause.

staff had gone on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not modify. The Cristobal Colon was not injured by our firing and probably is not much injured by beaching, though she ran ashore at

When all the work was done so well it is difficult to discriminate in praise. The object of the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished and each individual bore well his part in it-the commodore in command of the second division, the captains of ships, their officers and men. The fire of the battleships was powerful and destructive and the resistance of the Spanish squadron was, in great part, broken almost before they had got beyond the range of their own forts. The fine speed of the Oregon enabled her to take a front position in the chase and the Cristobal Colon did not give up until the Oregon had thrown a 13-inch shell beyond her. This performance adds to the already bril-liant record of this fine battleship, and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of vessels of her class. The Brooklyn's westerly blockading position gave her an advan-tage in the chase which she maintained to the end and she employed her fine battery with telling effect. The Texas and the New York were gaining on the chase during the last hour, and had an accident befallen the Brookly or the Oregon would have speedily over-hauled the Cristobal Colon. From the mo-ment the Spanish vessel exhausted her first burst of speed the result was never in doubt. Several of the ships were struck, the Brook lyn more often than the others, but very slight material injury was done, the greatest being aboard the Iowa. Our loss was one man killed and one wounded, both on the Brooklyn. It is difficult to explain this immunity from loss of life or injury to ships in a combat with modern war vessels of the best type; but Spanish gunnery is poor at the best, and the superior weight and accuracy of our fire speedily drove the men from their guns and silenced their fire. An examination of the

her decks were strewn with the charred re mains of those who had fallen. A board appointed by me several weeks ago, has made a critical examination of the vessels, both with a view of reporting upon the result of our fire and the military features involved and of reporting upon the chance of saving any of them and of wrecking the remainder. report of the board will be speedily forwarded.

Oquendo especially suffered terribly from this

# LOOKING TOWARD MANILA.

### Administration Preparing to Concentrate a Great Naval Force There, Anticipating International Complications.

Washington, July 27.-Tremendous activity is observable in naval preparations at this writing, although the fact is not being advertised. Secretary Long says that within a very fore, and that it would be in readiness at a moment's notice to meet any nation. It is to enable the country to present a rugged and impressive front should there be a volcanic climax from the international complication later on, for it is idle to pretend that the administration is entirely free from apprehension that there may be need of a display of our full first if we are to become involved in an international row.

To Fortify Honolulu. San Francisco, July 27.—It has been decided to fortify Honolulu and make t one of the strongest military posts n the Pacific. For this purpose Maj. Langfitt, commanding a battalion of United States volunteers, will leave he will be followed by 400 men under command of Col. Willard Young. These men are all expert engineers. All strategic points which control Honolulu will be strongly fortified and barracks will be built for a large

Postmaster for Porto Rico.

Washington, July 27. - Nathan Smith, in charge of the postal establishment for Porto Rico, left yesterday for Newport News, whence he is to sail on the St. Louis for his destination on the isall the blanks and books necessary for transacting a money order and registered letter business. The rate of letter postage between Porto Rico and the United States will be the domestic rate, two cents an ounce.

Refugees Returning to Cuba. Santiago, July 27.—Cuban refugees are flocking here from all directions. Many of them were driven out at the beginning of the war three years ago. All the nighboring islands are sending big delegations. The British steamer Dee brought 350 exiles from Kingston. Hundreds are coming from the United States and Mexico. As a rule they have been advised of the lack of food, but the prospect of hardship is more than balanced by the satisfaction of living in their old homes.

Gen. Shafter Reports His Loss. Washington, July 27.—Gen. Shafter's detailed report of the American casualties of the battle of Santiago has been received at the war department and is now preparing for publication. The total number of casualties was 1,595. Recapitulated, the American losses were: Killed, 23 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,203 men; missing, 81 men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as sc far the Spanish forces took no prison-

Will Fight Without Pay.

Washington, July 27 .- Representative Lewis, of Washington, has returned here from Chickamauga camp, and was assigned by the war depart ment to service under Gen. Brooke. He declined to take a commission from the president and was instead detailed for duty at the front, without compensation, as from the state guard.

Shafter Opens Prison Doors.

Santiago de Cuba, July 27.-Gen. Shafter released 40 Cubans yesterday who had been confined in the local jail on political charges. Indeed, some of them were confined without charges of any character, others on the most trivial pretexts and yet others solely because of sympathy with the insurgent

# PONCE SURRENDERS.

The Second City of Importance in Porto Rico Taken Without Los s.

City of 50,000 Inhabitants Yields to the American Forces-Citizens Salute Our Flag with Enthusiasm-Miles Issues a Proclamation.

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 30. - The port of Ponce, was surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis, of the auxililiary gunboat Dixie, yesterday. was no resistance and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm. Maj. Gen. Miles arrived here this morning at daylight Gen. Ernest's brigade and Wilson's division on board transports. Gen. Ernest's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon. The American troops are pushing toward the mountains and will join Gen. Henry with his brigade Guanica, which has been captured by our troops. A fight before Yauco Tuesday was won by the American volunteers. The Spanish ambushed eight companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry charged and were routed by our infantry. Gen. Garretson led the fight with

the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yauco, leaving four dead upon the field and several wounded. None of our men were killed, and only three were slightly wounded. The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed and say they are all Americans and will join our army. The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy and Gen. Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous. Gen. Miles issued the following proc-

lamation to the Porto Ricans: In the prosecution of the war against the kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States in the cause of liberty, justice and humanity, its military forces have come to occu-py the island of Porto Rico. They come bearing the banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose, to seek the enemies of our government and of yours and to destroy short time the American navy would be in a better condition than ever begreatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their fold. Hence they release emergency which might confront the shoped this will be followed by your cheerful acceptance of the government of the United

The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the authority of Spain and give the people of your beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation. They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed, but, on the contrary, they bring protection strength. The concentration of formidable fleets at the Philippines by mote your prosperity and bestow the immuni-Germany, Russia, Japan and England is not being viewed with unconcern by the administration. Manila is reby the administration. Manila is reisting laws and customs which are wholegarded as the danger point. It is some and beneficial to the people, so there that trouble is to be looked for long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, orders and justice. This is not a war of devastation and desolation, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization.

Dispatches From Gen. Miles. Washington, July 30 .- The war department has received the following

dispatches from Gen. Miles: Port Ponce, Porto Rico, via Ponce, July 28.-Garretson had a spirited engagement on skiron the first steamer for Honolulu and mish line. Our casualties, four wounded, all he will be followed by 400 men under doing well. Spanish loss, three killed, 13 wounded. Yauco occupied yesterday. Henry's division there to-day. Last evening Com-mander Davis, of the Dixie, moved into this port, followed by Capt. Higginson with his fleet early this morning. Gen. Wilson, with Ernest's brigade, how rapidly disembarking. Spanish troops are retreating from the southern part of Porto Rico. Ponce and port have a population of 50,000 and are now under the American flag. The populace received our troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. The navy has several prizes, also 70 lighters. The railway stock that was partially destroyed is now restored. Telegraph communication is also being restored. Ca-ble instruments were destroyed. Have sent to land. He carried with him an outfit, Jamaica for others. This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in mountain region: weather delightful: troops n best of health and spirits: anticipate no in surmountable obstacle in the future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the less of a single life.—Nelson A. Miles, Major

Port Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28. - Secretary of War, Washington: In the affair of the 26th Capt. Edward J. Gibson, company A, was wounded in left hip; Capt. J. H. Prior, company L. slightly wounded in hand; Private James Drummond, company K, two wounds in neck, and Private Benjamin .F. Bosbick, com pany L, slight wound in right arm-all of Sixth Massachusetts. All doing well. The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks and 40 or 50 sick in the hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival-

What a Coaling Station Means St. Paul, Minn., July 30. - Senator

Davis said concerning the terms of peace with Spain, particularly as to the Philippines: "We ought to have a coaling station there, and by a coaling station I do not mean a heap of coal on a dock. A coaling station means an American colony and ship yards and dry docks, and that means a sufficient number of troops to maintain our authority there.'

Our Consul at Morocco Guarded. London, June 30.-Mail advices received here from Tangier, Morocco, say that the threats of the Spanish residents there caused the house of F. C. Partridge, the retiring United States consul, to be guarded before he left, and, in addition, his successor, Samuel Gummers, was escorted to the consulate, which is still guarded by Moorish troops.

Nebraska Soil Well Soaked.

Omaha, Neb., July 30 .- An enormous corn crop is saved, after being in imminent danger of complete destruction for several days. Last night heavy rains extended over two-thirds of the state, touching the very counties which need the moisture most in order to save the corn crop.

Place for Ex-President Harrison's Nephew Washington, July 30.-Irwin Harrison, of Kansas City, Mo., has been appointed a second lieutenant in the Third Missouri infantry. He is a son pointed a second lieutenant in the Third Missouri infantry. He is a son of J. Scott Harrison and a nephew of ex-President Benjamin Harrison.

Third Missouri infantry. He is a son the situation there was unchanged and the world. Afterwards, however, he modified some of the most oppressive of the anti-papal edicts.

# MUST HAVE DE WEY'S AID.

Philippine Insurgents Cant of Take Maniis Without Heavy Artillery. -Aguinaldo's Forces Well Armed with Mausers.

Cavite, via Hong Kong, July 80 .-The insurgent chiefs from a.'l over the island met here to form the provisional government. Gen. Agui naldo is the head of it and practically di ctator. They intend to establish the cap ital in a small town in the interior, no t far from Manila. Aguinaldo is goin, ? to take the field in person. The ins urgent army is well armed with Mau ier rifles, either captured or bough t, and has plenty of ammunition. Besides, the insurgents have proved that they have great courage and remarkable energy. For several days the insurgents attacked the fort at Matala, which is the last fortified place outside of Manila on the bay south of the city. They finally captured it and are now ready to advance on the city as soon as Admiral Dewey wishes to commence operations against it. The Spaniards admit now that the insurgents alone could probably take the outskirts and new part of Manila, but, of course, without artillery could make no impression on the heavy walls of the old city, which could withstand a siege of months. It will require the heavy guns of the United States fleet to break it if the inhabitants do not surrender on the demand of Admiral

# FAVOR AMERICAN CONTROL.

Philippine Natives and British Subjects Hold a Meeting and Frame a Strong Petition to President McKinley.

London, July 30.-Natives of the Philippine islands and British subjects who have interests there are alarmed by the reports that the peace terms include the return of those islands to Spain. As a result they have held a meeting here and, after consultation public accepted the physician's asserwith Philippines resident in France and Belgium, have cabled to President McKinley and to Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee. The message to President Mc-

Kinley is as follows: The Philippines resident in Europe pray you not to abandon the Philippine islands for the sake of peace with Spain Our loyalty and trust in the honor of America entitle us to your consideration and support. To hand over our country again to Spain is contrary to the humanitarian proceedings of your noble nation and the wish of all classes. Civilization, trade and order all will be lost if Spanish authority is re-established in any form.

The message to Senator Davis says: A castiron agreement binding Spain to form government satisfactory to the inhabitants is preposterous. To retain her sovereignty means deception, oppression and bigotry. We place our rights in your hands and pray you to induce the president and senate not to abandon in the hour of peace a people who, trusting in American honor, fight for their common in-

# BLANCO IS URGING PEACE.

### The Captain General Pointing Out to Patriots the Uselessness of Rulning the Mother Country.

Madrid, July 30.-The government here has received from Gen. Blanco a dispatch intimating that the regulars, and, above all, the volunteers, under his command at Havana have at length vielded to his arguments and withdrawn their opposition to Spain's in- hands of a wisely guarded despotism than in a augurating negotiations for peace as long as the forces at Havana and in other Cuban strongholds remained unvanquished. The determined attitude of the regulars and volunteers in was thought prudent to send him as ampeace should be negotiated as long as they remained unbeaten and ready to constituted the principal obstacle to the suing for peace, since it was felt here that it would be a disgrace to abandon such loyal patriots to their fate. At the same time Blanco was urged to point out to them how exceedingly grievous it was to involve the mother country in ruin by their insistence in continuing the struggle any further.

# DESPAIR IN HAVANA.

## A Resident Correspondent Gives a Terrible Picture of the Anxiety and Suffering of the Inhabitants.

London, July 30 .- The Havana correspondent of the Times in a letter dated June 19 prints a terrible picture of the despair that is falling upon the city in the absence of news from the outside world, in the face of the advancing prospect of a famine and in the daily watching for the Spanish fleet, which never came. It says:

Wild rumors are affoat. The more timid people imagine all kinds of disaster and fore-tell terrible things, while, always a few miles off and steaming to and fro, are the vessels of the blockading fleet, with the intention to starve Havana into submission, for that apparently is the safe and certain, if not the very heroic, American plan. The attitude of the population under calamity is indeed admirable. as is also that of the troops, despite the absence of pay and their scanty rations, but they are eating their hearts out with helpless, dull rage because they cannot get at and try con-clusions with the very visible but unattainable foe. Blanco, the incorruptible, patriotic, humane soldier, stands out a noble figure in this crists, trusted and respected by all.

They Dread Cuban Rule. Santiago de Cuba, July 30.-A panicky feeling prevails in business circles here, owing to a fear that the Americans will turn the city over to the Cuban's for self-government. No confidence exists, owing to the uncertainty of the future. Orders that were given during the first days of the American

by cable.

drenched.

Kansas Corn Belt Drenched. Kansas was visited by a heavy rain

gunboat Plover has arrived here from Manila. She reports that when she left Manila on Wednesday, July 27,

# HIS CAREER ENDED.

Prince Bismarck, Germany's Iron Chancellor, Passes to His Rest.

His Death Came as a Surprise-Sketch the Eventful Life of the Man Who Changed the Map of Europe.

Friedrichsruhe, Aug. 1.-Prince Bis marck died just before 11 o'clock Saturday evening. The death of the exchancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denials, horses which are quarantined against. there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unsaid than by any information given. But when the daily bulletins chronicled improve-



PRINCE BISMARCE

ments in the prince's condition the tion when he said there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of 90 years.

SHORT SKETCH OF HIS CAREER Prince Bismarck, or to give his full name and title, Prince Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck-Schoenhausen, was born April 1, 1815, on the knight's estate of Schoenhaus near Stendal, in Prussian Saxony. He came of an old family of the lower order of Prussian nobility. Several of his parental ancestors were distinguished as soldiers and statesmen. From his father, a retired officer and a country gentleman, Bismarck inherited a strong love for country and family life -a trait which we see woven in and out through his career. A year after his birth his father moved to one of his estates near Stettin, in Pomerania, and it was there that he got his first impression of In 1832, when 17 years old, he matriculated as a student at the University of Goettingen His career at the university appears to have been that of the traditional German student One of his professors said that he never saw him in his classroom. He rode, he drank, he fought, he flaunted the colors of his corps, got himself up in gay jacket. monkey cap and top boots. Twenty-eight duels are recorded against him. In July, 1817, he married Johanna von Puttkamer. To the couple three children were born; a daughter, who married Count Runtzan; two sons, Herbert, who married Countess Marie Hoyos of Vienna, and Wilhelm, who strongly resembles his father. The princess

died November 27, 1894. When the revolution of 1848 swept over Euundoubtedly from blind caste of prejudice. What he saw was his beloved country sucked here "in the cold," or, as he put it, "upon ice, like champagne, until it, "upon ice, like champagne, until wanted." That time came in 1861, when the fight for the cause of Spain hitherto death of Frederick Wilhelm IV. placed his brother upon the throne of Prussia as Wilhelm I. Bismarck was called upon to take the oner-ous part of minister president, with the port-folio of foreign secretary. It was then that statesman. His first undertaking as premier was to carry through the army reorganization measure of his king in the teeth of a powerful majority. It was a four years' strug-gle. The first foreign knot to be untied was the Schleswig-Holstein question. It resulted in a six months' war, in which Austria and Prussia, upon the plea of broken engagements, attacked Denmark and wrested from her both duchies. The trouble over the division led to the war of 1866. The decisive event of the war was the battle of Koeniggraetz, or Sadowa, which was fought July 2, 1866, and was won by the Prussian forces. King Wilhelm soon afterwards made his triumphal entry into Berlin, Bismarck by his side with the treaty of Prague in his pocket.

Bismarck devoted the years between 1866 and 1870 to the creation and consolidation of the North German confederation. Within this period fell the master stroke of his diplomacy. While he knit together and formed the North German confederation he quietly formed with the South German states an alliance offensive and defensive. He had allowed Napoleon to exercise some influence in negotiations in the character of a mediator, but the French monarch lived to see in the Franco-Prussian war the troops of Bavaria and Wurtemberg march ing with those of Prussia against Paris The story of 1870 need not be retold here. King William led his army across the Rhine and through the garden of lovely France-toward Victory followed victory, and, irony of fate, the proclamation of the Geman empire was issued in the palace of Versailles. When Wilhelm I died Bismarck's political

opponents had much to hope from the attitude and sympathies of his successor, Frederick Wilhelm. But the new sovereign was too ill to enforce his plans and his death left Bismarck's power supreme. When Wilhelm II acceeded his father it soon became apparent that he and the iron chancellor were not in complete harmony. The turmoils of Frederick Wilhelm's short reign had made vivid impressions upon the young emperor which were not favorable to Bismarck. So the latter resigned

March 18, 1890. Upon his retirement he went to live at Friedrichsruhe, one of his estates. Many honors were bestowed upon him by the emperor. among them the dukedom of Lauenburg. memorable event was his triumphal entry in January, 1894, into Berlin and the public reconoccupation have been countermanded of almost equal note was the celebration of his inclined toward commissioning Boyd.

eightieth birthday anniversary.
One of the most important enterprises in ceived here indicate that a block of church in Garner the war was his camwhich he engaged after the war was his camchurch in Germany. He conceived that the territory 200 miles square in central unity of the nation and the authority of the Kansas was visited by a heavy rain government was endangered by the church last night. Practically all the corn of Rome and its doctrines of papal infailbility. A bitter struggle, called the belt, where rain was most needed, was Kulturkampf, resulted with the vatican A series of laws, the Falk or May laws, Manila Not Yet Attacked.

Hong Kong, July 30.—The British Catholic hierarchy. The law closing monasteries and convents was enforced with great strictness and thousands of men and women, learned, but thoroughly unfamiliar with the ways of the world, or of any means of making

# KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Leroy has no negro residents. Ex-Judge Theo Botkin gave upa penrion of \$12 per month to go the war. Wichita was greatly excited over the mysterious disappearance of Miss May Harrison, a pretty miss of 17.

C. V. Eskridge denies the report that he had sold his Emporia Republican to B. F. Coughenor, of Lacrosse.

An Illinois capitalist has made s proposition to build eight miles of electric street railway in Lawrence. The attorney general holds that the state is not liable for the value of

Theo Sternberg, of Ellsworth, poultryman of national renown, has been appointed a paymaster in the army.

The two battalions of Kansas colored troops, now camped at Topeka, have organized a regimental band of 20 pieces.

The United States district attorney says it is not necessary for old soldiers to attach war revenue stamps to pension vouchers.

Nomination papers require a tencent revenue stamp. In this matter Kansas will contribute her share toward war expenses.

District Judge Randolph, of Emporia, says city taxes against premium stamp agencies are invalid, because virtually prohibitive.

The United States attorney says that revenue stamps are not required on school teachers' certificates nor on school district warrants.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal, who has traveled over the state extensively, says the Kansas wheat crop will average \$25 per capita. Young couples who have marriage

certificates not decorated with tencent war revenue stamps don't know whether they are clear married yet. Department Commander Eastman,

of the Kansas G. A. R., says 1,000 Kansans will attend the national encampment at Cincinnati September 5 to 10. August 23-27 are the dates for holding examinations for state teachers certificates, at such places as the various

county superintendents may request. Wyandotte county's population is 65,557, a gain of \$,078 over last year. Kansas City contributes 46,028 of this number, Argentine 6,341 and Rosedale

The first death in the Twenty-second Kansas, at Camp Alger, was B. L. Flint, of company C, who succumbed to complications following an attack of measles. Twelve persons, members of the families of George and William Berg-

man, three miles west of Leavenworth, were poisoned by eating decayed buttermilk. A boy aged four died. It is alleged that pith of grasses in diseased pastures, on which there were found millions of small worms, was

the cause of the death of several horses in Harvey and adjoining coun-Thirteen towns along the Lincoln branch of the Union Pacific railroad, rope Bismarck railied to the support of his sovereign. His first political stand was taken wholly insufficient passenger service. from Salina to Colby, complain of

The state railroad commissioners will investigate. Charles Stackhouse, of Osage City, who enlisted in company G, Twentyfirst Kansas, and was elected captain, has resigned, owing to his preponderance of flesh, being unable to stand

the drills and marches. A Topeka telegram said Gov. Leedy and other populists who will speak for the fusion ticket had determined that so far as they may be able to direct it the campaign would be fought

entirely on local issues. S. P. Pullum, who was serving a penitentiary sentence from Neosho county for forgery, was pardoned by Gov. Leedy through the influence of an appealing letter written to the governor by Pullum's little girl.

Two Missouri Pacific passenger trains collided on a straight stretch of track at West Wichita. The engines. and tenders were thrown from the track, the boiler heads blown out and eight persons were injured. The train dispatcher had given the wrong or-

Frank Rynard was mysteriously shot and killed near Matfield Green, Chase county. Several parties who heard the shot rushed to the scene, but could see no one. Recently three murders have been committed in that same neighborhood and no arrests have been made.

There are in Kansas about 750 manufacturing concerns, with an aggregate capital of \$17,206,456. They employ 15,051 persons, and the average wages to each employe was \$413 per year, or \$1.32 per day, ranging from \$280 a year what for laundresses to \$519 for packing house labor.

The Burlingame & Northwestern Railway company has been chartered. It proposes to build and operate a railroad from Burlingame to Alma, running through Harveyville, Bradford, Eskridge and Halifax. The road will be 34 miles in length, the capital stock being placed at \$340,000.

Ninety-two privates of company D. Twenty-first Kansas, petitioned Gov. Leedy to commission Maj. H. N. Boyd as captain of the company to succeed R. F. Vaughn, resigned. Col. Fitch urged the governor to promote First Lieutenant Cawkins to the captaincy. Gov. Leedy was undecided, but was Frank Wagner, of company M. Twenty-first Kansas, was shot while

"picking" peaches near Chickamauga park by a farmer who owned the orchard. The story sent broadcast over the country that Miss Lelia Cook, of Os-

wego, this state, was engaged to Lieut. Hobson, of Merrimac fame, is positively denied by Miss Cook and her mother. The John A. Martin monument fund in Atchison has reached \$930, and the monument has already been ordered.

There are 37;433 pensioners in Kansas, who received from the government last year an aggregate of \$5,749.