County

Courant.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE: LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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NO. 45.

PORTO RICAN ARMY.

A Belief That All the Troops Will Be Landed in a Week.

MILES' FORCE LANDING NEAR PONCE.

"Sampson's Report on the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet Reaches Washington-Madrid Reports Miles' Attempt to Land Repulsed.

Gen. Miles' expedition against Porto covered the United States army en-Rico. Such progress has been made gaged with imperishable glory. Modthat it is hoped all of the troops will be on Porto Rican soil within a week these engagements was absolutely at the latest. Gen. Miles is not ex- new and untried, not only to the United pected to defer his landing until that | States army, but to the world. time, but presumably will pick out a suitable place for encamping his troops and establish himself ashore, awaiting and the blockhouses crowning the the arrival of the other detachments hills of El Caney. There have been now on their way. War department engagements between trained troops officials expect that the first news received from Gen. Miles will come dia and on the hills of South Africa through the press dispatches, as the of late years that conveyed in a general has not with him, so far as slight manner the possibilities of modknown, any dispatch boats. It will be ern weapons. But these battles fought at least Saturday before direct cable by the Fifth army corps have been the communication can be established first in which large bodies of civilized with him and in the meantime reliance troops on both sides have been enmust be had on the dispatch boats gaged with all the implements of modrunning across to St. Thomas, distant ern warfare, and the result is bound about four hours' run.

that Gen. Brooke and Gen. Haines for the splendid fighting qualities of would sail yesterday from Newport the United States soldiers from the News to join Miles, and that most of most unwilling critics. Gen. Brooke's command would be embarked by Wednesday. The work of embarkation at Hampton roads is being conducted with much less difficulty and delay than was expected. Col. Hecker, in charge of the transportation division of the war department, who has just returned from that place, has reported to Secretary Alger that from Chickamauga,

reclaiming from the battlefield of take at least one of the Canary islands Santiago the tubes which supplied for a permanent naval base there gen gas and they, with the balloon it- occupying the island other than is self, have been brought over to Tampa offered by Watson's prospective trip on the steamer Adria. The tubes will to the east. The navy department, be recharged immediately and the whole apparatus will be dispatched at its record by the destruction of every once to Porto Rico to assist Gen. Miles in his campaign there. The balloon squadron is all that is left. The occuis said to have proved of great value in the Santiago campaign, and from States is almost certain to arouse popthe character of the country in Porto Rico, where military operations must tent that Camara will not be perbe conducted, it is believed that it also

can be used to advantage there. It was announced yesterday at the navy department that the long expected report from Admiral Sampson upon the destruction of Cervera's fleet, with the accompanying reports of the commodore and captains of his squadron, had reached the department. It is supposed to have been brought by Capt. Sigsbee on the St. Paul, which arrived at New York last Friday, and to have been sent by mail by Capt. Sigsbee. It is the intention of the secretary of the navy to give these reports to the public in their entirety.

Secretary Long yesterday forwarded to Admiral Dewey the joint resolution of congress extending the thanks of congress for the victory achieved at Cavite. The resolution was beautifully engrossed and prefaced by a formal attestation of its authenticity by Secretary of State Day, the whole being inclosed in rich gilt and ornamented Russia leather covers.

MADRID REPORTS A REPULSE. Madrid, July 26. - A private dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says a strong American squadron has appeared before Bahia Honda, but that here so long as the pest is among them the American attempt to disembark was repulsed with considerable loss.

GEN. MILES' ARMY IS LANDING. St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 26,-The United States troops were landing yesterday on the island of Porto Rico, mear Ponce, on the south coast.

Key West, Fla., July 26 .- The armed in tow the Spanish sloop Acuidita, captured by the cruiser Mangrove off with dispatches. The sloop was well in shore when seen by the Mangrove, which manned a small boat with eight Upon the approach of the Americans the crew of the sloop jumped overboard and swam ashore.

Santiago Troops Will Soon Be Paid. Washington, July 26. - Maj. Shiffen, of the pay corps, will sail from New York to-morrow on the Olivette for Santiago, accompanied by three paymasters. They will begin the payment of troops on their arrival and in a very short time will be joined by other paymasters, who will assist in paying off Gen. Shafter's army and then will proceed to Porto Rico to pay off the army of Gen. Miles.

HIGHLY GRATIFYING.

Splendid Showing of Our Troops in the Two Battles Preceding the Capture of Santiago.

Washington, July 25 .- With the week just closed the United States saw the end of the third month of the war with Spain, and the responsible officials, from the president down to the lowest employe, who has had to do with shaping the course of events, feel nothing but satisfaction at the progress made. An army of \$250,000 men has been mobilized, armed and equipped, and much of it has seen service. The battles preceding the Washington, July 26 .- The war de- capture of Santiago have been repartment was busy yesterday hurry- markable in many respects, and in ing the dispatch of the remainder of the opinion of military experts, have ern warfare of a type developed in

No such charge is recorded in history as that made upon the stone fort and savage races in the jungles of Into be rightly instructive to the mili-It was expected at the department tary student and to extort admiration

TROOPS WITH WATSON.

The War Board Has Decided to Send a Part of the Army with the Eastern Squadron.

Washington, July 25.-After an extended consultation the war board has practically decided to send a part of it is eminently suited to the shipment the army with the eastern squadron. of the troops. Consequently, the sec- This squadron will leave for the Caretary yesterday ordered all of Gen. naries and Spain after Porto Rico is Grant's brigade, 3,000 men, from Chick- well invested. There are two strong amauga to Newport News. It is not reasons for sending troops to the Caexpected that all of the transports re- naries. First, as Watson's mission quired for their accommodation will cannot be performed in a short time, have arrived there by the time the soldiers get in, but they will be encamped coast for weeks, a base of supplies on suitable ground there and it is be- nearer to the scene of his activities lieved will be benefited by the change | than any place in the United States or Cuba is necessary; second, as the The signal service has succeeded in United States has definitely decided to the military balloon with pure hydro- will be no opportunity of seizing and incidentally, is anxious to round out one of Spain's warships and Camara's pation of the Canaries by the United ular sentiment in Spain to such an exmitted to follow his original planthat of hugging the interior of some landlocked harbor off the peninsulabut will be forced to go to the rescue of the newly seized island so near to the Spanish coast. The navy department has no doubt of Camara's de-

struction as a result of this maneuver. SHAFTER'S MEN TO STAY.

Until Vellow Fever Is Stamped Out Sol diers at Santiago Cannot Return to the United States.

New York, July 25 .- A dispatch to the New York Times from Washington says: To the question "What is to be done with Gen. Shafter's Fifth corps, now at Santiago?" the heads of the war department can find only one answer. That is to keep it in Cuba until every vestige of vellow fever is stamped out of it. It can be stated positively that there is no intention of bringing the troops back to this country at the present time. The authorities here believe that it would be dangerous and criminal to run the risk of spreading the fever throughout this country by bringing the men back and it is agreed that the best place to fight the disease is right where they

Gen. Gomez's Orders.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 25 .- Lieut. Charles Fritot, of this city, who was a member of the Cuban expedition on the steamer Florida, and who has returned from Cuba, states that the Florida expedition was met by tug Uncas arrived yesterday bringing Gen. Gomez, and that he had a personal talk with the general, in the course of which he said, when Cardenas, while en route to Santiago asked what message he had for the American people: "I have only to say that the only man that has anything to say in the direction of matters is armed men who effected the capture. Mr. McKinley and we shall do whatever he says. I have given instructions to all my forces to co-operate with the Americans, to whom we are much indebted."

> Invasion of Grasshoppers. Denver, Col., July 25. - Colorado Springs, Arriba, Fort Morgan, and other sections in this state have been invaded by myriads of grasshoppers. At Arriba, it was said, freight trains on the Rock Island railroad had to divide into sections, because the rails were covered for miles to the depth of several inches, making them so slippery that the engines could not make any head-

POPE'S PEACE PLAN.

The Pontiff Said to Have Communicated Acceptable Proposals.

AN ARMISTICE TO DISCUSS TERMS.

The Spanish Premier Said to Have Drawn Up a Message Addressed to the Government at Washington-Powers May Urge Spain to Sue.

London, July 26. - A special dispatch from Rome says the pope has communicated to the powers peace proposals that he considers acceptable to both Spain and the United States, namely, American annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico, the restitution of the Philippines to Spain, and a commercial treaty giving Spain exceptional advantages in the colonies surrendered. It is announced in a special dispatch from Madrid, published here yesterday, that the Spanish premier has drawn up a message, addressed to the government at Washington, proposing an armistice for the purpose of discussing the terms upon which peace with the United States can be arranged. The Daily Chronicle this morning claims to know positively that no peace negotiations of any sort have occurred between the American and Spanish governments. The Daily Chronicle says: "Spain has made no approach and apparently does not mean to yet. It is understood that the Spanish government is still hopeful to organize a European court against the United States."

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: There is still an endeavor to keep alive the impression that something is going on behind the scenes in the direction of peace, but the prevalent idea is that the war will continue until the fall of Manila and the invasion of Porto Rico. Peace is impossible until there is more unanimity in Spain with regard to the necessary sacrifices of territory. The ministers, having arrived at an understanding, will await the march of events. A cabinet crisis has been averted for the time being. Those cabinets is marred by the loyal and correct attitude of Gen. Polavieja, who declines to become the instrument of politicians eager to create a third party.

POWERS EXPECTED TO URGE SPAIN. Washington, July 26.-Informal notice has been quietly served on the European powers by the United States that upon them depends in a large measure whether the war with Spain shall be carried to the Spanish coast. The representatives of Germany and France, both of whom have had recent conferences with the president and secretary of of state, know that nothing will prevent the departure of the eastern squadron for the shores of Spain except formal and definite proposals of peace from Spain. They are expected by the United States to bring such pressure to bear upon the Madrid government that peace proposals will be made before the squadron starts. The delay in the initial movements of the squadron is for a set purpose. President McKinley expects this week's operation to result in the fall of Manila, the occupation of Porto Rico, and the investment of San Juan. With these movements following so closely the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the capture of Santiago the president expects European nations to make such representations to Spain as will force her to ask this country for peace. That is the only way American battleships can be kept out of the Mediterranean, and both France and Germany are fully aware of the situation. Should Spain prove obdurate after the American flag is floating over Manila and San Juan, the eastern squadron will probably be transformed into a fleet and will lose no time in reaching the Spanish coast.

Heard of the War June 14.

Washington, July 26 .- Brig. Gen. Randall, who has been stationed at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, arrived in Washington last evening. It had been nine months since he had received a letter or any sort of communication from the outside world, when, on the 14th of June, he heard of Dewey's victory at Manila. That was the first he knew we were at war.

Spaniards Refuse to Take the Oath. New York, July 26 .- A Santiago special to the Herald says the civil government of the city has almost been restored to normal conditions. Many of the Spanish officials have refused to take the oath acknowledging the supremacy of the United States, and have sent in their resignations. They are being replaced by Cubans.

Received a Chilly Reception

London, July 26. - The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "An American lady, said to be Schley's daughter, arrived here, but neither the queen nor any responsible personearliest possible moment."

A MATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Call Issued to Consider the Future For eign Policy of the United States.

Chicago, July 25 .- The Civic federation of Chicago last night gave out a call for a national conference, to be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., August 19 and 20, to discuss the future foreign policy of the United States. This call is signed by over 1,000 men from every state in the union. The call savs:

The undersigned deem it desirable that a national conference be convened at an early day to consider the future of the foreign policy of the United States. The war with Spain gives promise of the overthrow of Span-ish power in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and other of that country's colonial possessions. The question of what disposition the United States should make of these possessions when peace is reached is none too soon in engaging the thought of our people. The question impresses us as being one of the most serious the American people have to consider. It is a new question, and one upon which her tofore very little thought has been bestowed by the great majority of our people Whether the foreign policy of the "fathers" the foreign policy of the "fathers" should be adhered to or departed from is enough to challenge the most serious consideration of our ablest and most thoughtful men. In our opinion, this conference should be composed of men from all parts of the country, without regard to party affiliations, and irrespective of whether they are for or against a policy of territorial expansion, and men whose ability, position and character entitle their opinions to the respect-

ful consideration of the people. The circular letter sent out by Chairman Henry Wade Rodgers and Secretary Ralph M. Easley, asking for signatures, stated that neither the genesis nor conduct of the war would be discussed, nor any political cast be given the proceedings, the object being entirely educational.

FEVER PREVALENT.

Nearly 400 Cases Developed in Gen. Shafter's Army Saturday-Little Yellow Fever.

Washington, July 25 .- A dispatch received last night by Adjt. Gen. Corbin says that 396 new cases of fever of all classes were reported in his camp before Santiago Saturday. As the same dispatch reports only four deaths -and none of them from yellow fever -from among the hundreds of cases of fever known to exist in the camp, who succeed the present cabinet will the war authorities are more than certainly be obliged ere long to ask | ever inclined to the belief that the the country to submit terms pro- cases of yellow fever are of mild type. foundly repugnant to the national Previous dispatches from Gen. Shafter The prospect of intermediary and the medical officers of his corps have indicated the existence in the camp of a very large number of cases of malarial fever and dengue fever, the latter being peculiar to the Cuban climate. Some clear cases of vellow fever are reported, but the officials say they are few as compared with

those of other fevers. Gen. Shafter's dispatch, as made public by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, follows: Number of new cases of fever of all classe for yesterday approximately 396. Deaths not previously reported: Private Daniel A. Stone. company D. First Illinois infantry, typhoid tever, July 20: Sergeant J. Blair, regimental quartermaster, Twelfth infantry, died July 22, of dengue fever and asthenia and on July 23 of malarial fever Privates William Peacock and Garatt Learnesheck, both of company E. Second infantry. -Shafter, Major General Com-

manding. PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION.

The President's Object Is to Forestall the Spanish Government in any Attempt to Dispose of the Island.

Chicago, July 25. - A special to the Tribune from Washington says: pain's exclusive title and right to Porto Rico will cease the moment Gen. Miles' soldiers set foot on Porto Rican soil. In rushing off the preliminary expedition from Santiago to Porto Rico it was President McKinley's object to forestall the Spanish government in any attempt to dispose of the island to some European power under the cover of peace negotiations. Hence Gen. Miles' mission has a twofold object of capturing Porto Rico and freeing its citizens from the yoke of Spain forever. Indeed, this is the most important part of the attack upon Porto Rico and the possibility of peace proposals from Spain necessitated quick work on the part of Gen. Miles in getting away from Cuba. Spain's claim upon the island will be invalid when the Spanish soldiers in Porto Rico are outnumbered by American troops. Gen. Miles, upon landing at Guanica, will immediately proceed to organize his army for the advance towards Ponce, the second city of Porto Rico, which will be the first Spanish stronghold in the island to fall beneath the onslaught of the Americans.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

The 254 Taken on Prize Steamers Left Brooklyn for Spain After Cheering Old Glory.

New York, July 25,-Prisoners of war cheering the flag of their captors was the unusual sight witnessed at the Union dock in Brooklyn vesterday. The sight was all the more significant as the cheers came from Spanish throats. The 254 prisoners captured on the four prize steamers now in port were about to sail for home under the British flag. They were on board the Hesperia, of the Anchor line, and, just as she backed out of the dock, one of the patrol gunboats came by. With one accord the prisoners raised three mighty cheers, which age will receive her. She will probably be requested to depart at the shore and could be heard on Governor's island.

SHAFTER'S REPORT.

Newspaper Correspondents Guilty of Breaches of Military Law.

The Army Mentally Depressed on Account of Inactivity-No Mention Made of an Alleged Letter fram Gen. Garcia.

Washington, July 25. - Gen. Shafter reported by exble yesterday that the condition of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving and said he hoped, in the course of a day or two to have them all located in comfortable eamps where they may rest and recuperate, and where the sick may recover. He is feeding 11,000 of the Spanish prisoners of war, and. although he has not yet been able to furnish them tents, this deficiency is being made good and, meanwhile, their present condition is no worse in this respect than was their condition before the surrender. The general makes no mention of

the alleged letter from Garcia to him-

self, nor does he speak of any friction between them, whence the department has come to doubt the authenticity of 47,692. The authorized strength of published stories on these subjects. In his report to the war department relative to conditions at Santiago, Gen. Shafter has thrown some light upon the difficulties in which certain of the newspaper correspondents there have involved themselves. From his report it would appear that, animated by an ambition to take a prominent part in the important events following each other in rapid succession at Santiago after the initiation of negotiations for the surrender of the city, a few of the correspondents were guilty of grave breaches of military law, necessitating prompt corrective action by Gen. Shafter. Thus, for instance, one correspondent in his efforts to take part in the flag raising over the city hall, resisted the military officers in the execution of their duty and even attempted a personal assault upon the commanding general. This made him subject to summary and severe punishment, even death, yet Gen. Shafter, probably realizing that ignorance of military law was the explanation of the action, contented himself with expelling that correspondent from Cuba. A more serious offense, from the fact that it might easily have his forces. But this may not be altoled to rioting and loss of life was that of three other correspondents who, it appears by Gen. Shafter's report, by

In a very dignified manner Gen. Shafter takes notice of some of the severely critical newspaper articles that have appeared touching the condition of the troops before Santiago while they lay in the trenches. He admits that there was a shortage of tobacco for a time, but shows conclusively that there was no lack of the necessaries of life, and that the troops were adequately supplied with hard bread, bacon, sugar and coffee. Although this bill of fare is not as extensive as that afforded troops in garrison it embodies the main features of the army ration while on the field service and removed from a

circulating inflammatory posters,

stirred up the town. They were like

wise deported.

base of supplies.

The Army Much Depressed. Santiago de Cuba, July 25 .- The report published in the United States that there are 30 cases of yellow fever in the cavalry division is learned, on investigation, to be unfounded. The First, Third, Sixth and Ninth volunteers, the First and Tenth regular cavalry regiments and six companies of the Randolph light artillery are encamped about two miles northwest of El Caney, at the base of the mountains. The camp is apparently perfectly healthy as to location and has a good water supply. The ground is well drained. Malarial fever is prevalent, but it always yields to quinine treatment, in the course of four or five days. There have been no fatalities from fever thus far, but so long as the men are exposed to the hot sun during the day, the increasing rains and heavy night dews, malaria will increase and our men grow worse. A second attack is much more difficult to eradicate, especially in the case of men exposed to the present conditions. The cavalry is anxious to proceed to Porto Rico, but will be obliged to remain here until the Spanish prisoners of war have been transported to Spain, which, it is believed, will have been accomplished before the next month is well advanced. The army is mentally depressed by inactivity and the uncertainty as to its future movements, together with the increasing malarial fever.

Prisoners to Be Sent to Spain. Washington, July 24. - The war de-

partment last night posted the follow-Santiago, July 25 - Lieut. Miley has returned from San Luis and Palma Soriany, where he went four days ago to receive the surrender of Spanish troops. The number surrendered was larger than Gen. Toral reported-3,005 Spanish their arms and gave parole and have gone to work. Three thousand stands of arms were turned in loaded on ox carts and started to the railroad. Spanish troops accompanying him to San Luis and all apparently greatly delighted at prospects of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation and have to send them rations to morrow. If the numbers keep up as they have there will be about 24,000 to ship away-nearly 12,000 here, 3,000 from San Luis, 6,000 from Guantanamo and over 2,000 at Sagua and Baracoa -- Shafter, Major General

STATEMENT ON THE ARMY.

The Assistant Adjutant General Publishes Some Facts Concerning Our Present Fighting Force.

Washington, July 23 .- A consolidated statement prepared by Maj. John A. Johnston, assistant adjutant general, shows that of the 277,509 men authorized by congress to be emlisted in the regular and volunteer armies, 254,479 up to this time have been mustered into the service. Of the 23,031 yet required to complete the authorized quota of the army, 13,308 are regulars; 8,000 are volunteers under the second call, 862 are immunes and 851 are engineers. The authorized strength of the regular army is 61,000: On April 30 it contained 26,500 men. Since that time, 28,192 recruits have been obtained from a probable 75,000 applicants, by a limited number of recruiting officers for the most part strangersin the country canvassed and during a period of competition by state authorities for the same men. In the opinion of the officials of the war department the returns of regular army enlistments will show an increase as this competition ceases. The strength of the regular army to-day, less recent casualties, estimated at 2,000, is the volunteer army is 216,500.

TO DISBAND HIS TROOPS.

Gen. Garcia Gives His Soldiers an Opportunity to Return to Agriculture-His Attitude Inexplicable.

Santiago de Cuba, July 23 .- A large exodus of Cubans is expected during the next few days, as they are returning to the cultivation of the country, that work being the chief source of the wealth of the island. Notwithstanding Gen. Garcia's bitter complaint that he had been ignored, and that the restoration of the Spanish civil authority in the city of Santiago was most offensive to him, and that in consequence of this he had been forced to tender his resignation as a general in the Cuban army, he is going on with his preparations for a contest with the Spanish forces at Holguin and Manzanillo, quite as though nothing had happened. Altogether it must be confessed that Gen. Garcia's attitude is inexplicable. The permission to the men in his ranks to go back to work on the farms is construed to mean an effort to disband gether justified. It is certain a great many of them will continue to fight.

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Rio de Janeiro Left San Francisco with 1,0 000 Men-Additional 3,500 Will Be Forwarded in a Few Days.

San Francisco, July 23.-The transport Rio de Janeiro received her complement of 1,000 troops yesterday and sailed for Manila to-day. Another !.. 000 will depart on the steamer St. Paul Tuesday or Wednesday. The big ships Arizona and Scandia can each take 1,-500 men. If they are sent to Manila with troops the number of men sent to Manila will amount to 19,000. Gen. Merritt's friends say he will be satisfied with that number in spite of the fact that 3,000 troops belonging to the Philippine expeditionary force will be

left behind. DECLARES DICTATORSHIP.

War Department Receives a Message from Col. Anderson, Senior Army Officer at Manila-Wants China Ponies.

Washington, July 23 .- The following cablegram has just been received at the war department: Hong Kong, July 22.-Aguinaldo declares

dictatorship and martial law over all the islands. The people expect independence. Recommend China ponies.-Anderson. Col. Anderson was the senior army

officer at the Philippines when the dispatch was sent, probably several days before its Hong Kong date. The reference to China ponies means that Col. Anderson desires that kind of cavalry animals.

New Story About the Third Missouri. Camp Alger, Va., July 23.-The Third Missouri will not go to Porte Rico. An employe of the war department says that they may not leave Camp Alger at all. He gives as his reason that the officers and men carry more life insurance than any three regiments in service. The insurance companies are, therefore, exerting every influence to keep it out. If it gets in the Havana expedition it will be because Kerens is stronger than they are.

They Were Convinced. Washington, July 23 .- The war department has received the following from Gen. Shafter, dated Santiago,

July 22: Sent two troops of cavalry with Spanish offcers and Lieut. Miley to receive surrender of Spanish troops at San Luis and Palmas. They had not heard of the loss of Cervera's fleet on of Toral's surrender. They declined to surrender unless they could see for themselves night and returned apparently satisfied.

French Steamer Made a Prize. Charleston, S. C., July 23 .- The French steamer Olinde Rodriguez was brought into port in charge of a prize crew from the cruiser New Orleans. She was captured off San Juan, Porto Rico. She was warned July 5 by the cruiser not to enter the port. July 17 the Rodriguez appeared again, making for the harbor. The New Orleans cent two shots across her bow and brought her to.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

SCHOONER ADRIATICO

AND ITS CRUISE.

DVICE to the person who is just beginning a residence in the South seas: Never be surprised at anything, no matter how extravagant or unexpected or even impossible it may be, for it is in the South seas that the unexpected is most certain to come to pass, says an exchange. Furthermore, never believe the men on the beach who are moved to tell you of a precisely similar happening somewhere else, for that is the beach-combing instinct of romance. Chance-plain, unaided chance-may be better counted on to bring about more marvelous things than were ever told in any story of the beach-combers beginning, "When Sir all six simultaneously. The uproar a chain of interpreters. Arthur was governor over yonder in Fiji," or "When Shirley Baker was running things down in Tonga."

So when a strange schooner was sighted up the coast running down the trade wind for Apia, nobody really expected that it would be a commonplace trader or even a yacht, but nobody could have invented the complication which it brought, not even if he had cudgeled his brains for a day and a half. Yet Apia felt that it had pretty well sounded the depth of schooner possibilities when it had studied the inflammatory intricacies of the San Francisco schooner yacht Tolna of Count and Countess Festetics, who will be ever remembered on the beach as

the titled Hysterics. The pilot duly displayed on his flag pole at Matautu the proper signal for a schooner sighted, and started out in his whaleboat, manned by Savage island boys, to meet the incomer. Apia, being interested in coming ships, met to take a drink, and figured it out that no vessel was known to be under charter for the beach except one of the firm's copra barks, last heard of in Delagoa bay. As soon as the strange sail appeared in sight around the point spyglasses were brought to bear.

As each glass was coaxed into working order and leveled on the newcomer, It was confessed that no one had ever seen the schooner before, and even the flag was in dispute, some saying it was Italian, and others Greek, and there was no way of settling it nearer than by going to one of the consulates and asking to look at the colored flag picture in the dictionary. As she came colting in through the pass, and anchored well in toward the shore, it was easy to read her name, Adriatico. This left the dispute about the flag of it came Joe with the answer: "The the captain swore to shoot the cook as balanced as ever, for if one of the Portugee gentleman he say cap'n he geographers at the bar could prove not know." her flag Italian, because Italy was On this showing, and particularly as the cook jumped into the galley. In a should undertake a protectorate of of making exchanges easy. In this could employ the same argument in favor of Greece.

Very soon another flag went up, the yellow flag of quarantine, and the health officer's boat was seen pulling to the landing stage. He was met with questions about the schooner, and the disease.

"She's the Adriatico, and I don't know where she comes from or anything about her. There are six people aboard, and they all have a very high fever; in fact, they are fighting mad. They surrounded me as soon as I got aboard, and the only thing I could make out was: 'Capitan del In this case Joe managed to combine puerto!' which was the burden of their cry. So I ran up the yellow flag, because I have known that fighting fever to be contagious, and I guess the police will be needed aboard."

With the chief of police the collector of customs went off to the schooner The six men renewed their hubbub, and it seemed that very nearly every tongue was current aboard the vessel except the English and German, which are needed in Apia. A very little broken English showed the chief of police that there had been no end of trouble aboard, and arrests were, therefore, needed. One man seemed to be skipper, and he was the man who had the shattered English.

Of him the chief of police asked which of the party were the sailors, for when there is trouble aboard ship the crew is always arrested. He pointed out two men, who were promptly passed over the rail and into the boat alongside. Then for the first moment they became quiet, possibly simply exhausted, possibly awed by the three fat half-castes who wore clubs and German silver stars with the inscription "M. P." Next the man with fragmentary English pointed out another angry disputant, and he, too, was passed over the side and suppressed himself. With his prisoners the chief was just about to pull off to the caboose when two of the three who of South America, and that her preswere left aboard jumped into the boat and into arrest, leaving only the man with Papeete, in Tahiti, as her destinawho had the few words of English to transact the necessary business with captain and cook and two able-bodied ning it down until it hit something. the collector of customs. The yellow flag was hauled down, the ship was admitted to pratique, and five-sixths of liquors and cigars. Here the cook her company to jail.

When the collector of customs asked the survivor of the crew for the ship's papers that remarkable individual did not lead the way to the cabin companion and produce his papers after the regular sea fashion, with a cigar and her destination, but Apia, it has been tain, and the two passengers went as a drop of something to keep the cold out. Instead he made a headlong rush and does not feel surprised at being fered to ship as cook, and was promptto the galley forward, from which he promptly emerged, waving a document Tahiti. in one hand and in the other hand the empty baking powder tin from which he had evidently extracted it. This none of the cargo passed the tariff pro- that a captain has the right to damn document he spread out upon the main vided by the Berlin treaty to press his own cook. And the crew? Oh, hatch for the inspection of the collect- heavily on just such luxuries as were they went back as port and starboard or of customs. That official learned under those sealed hatches. The pri-

nothing by inspection of the paper save vate report of the tidewaiter was that

the crew and that others had volun- by bottomry or by sale of a portion teered to go to the calaboose and had of the cargo which was consigned to been accommodated. He did not know order. the names of the prisoners nor anywas immediately intolerable, and it took all the efforts of the police and plaining witness got mixed with the English was not only dialectic, but, ilke a very fine gentleman, and that he islands of the kingdom of Portugal, and guese, and therefore he, Joe Pereira,

would vouch for him. particular to ask why they had been arrested. Putting his little gray hat between his bare feet Portugee Joe began an address, presumably in his native tongue, punctuating it by wild sweeps of his amputated arm. As soon as he finished the six began a simultaneous clamor. When the police had reduced them to the speechlessness from which they were so ready to break, Joe picked up his hat and tucked it under his arm. Then he drew it out and made a low bow to the court and said: "The Portugee gentleman he says he not know."

"Ask the captain why he had them

arrested," continued the court. Joe repeated his former performance, the same clamor arose, and out

washed by the Adriatic sea, another no prisoners' names appeared on the docket, no charge on the charge sheet called on the watch below to arrest and the complaining witness had been the cook, but he did not make himself mixed up with the prisoners, the court understood until the watch on deck turned them loose

Learning that the humble Portuguese was recognized as official interpreter cook retaliated by calling on the for the Adriatico, the collector of customs sent for him and gave him orders | The two orders balanced. Then all for the captain of the schooner to hands and the cook talked in a wile bring his papers ashore. Nothing ever bunch until the two watches and the brought such delight to the heart of the poor, feeble-minded Joe as to be Then they were prepared to discuss asked to do a service to some one in authority; a command from a consul fused to apologize to the cook, the was a thing ever to be remembered. both, as he got the consul's approval be content until the cook should be of the collector's order, and had two Samoans to pull him off in state to the schooner. Returning, he ushered a party of three into the presence of was a trifle too much for even the rethe collector.

"The Portuguese gentleman, he my interpret. I bring the cap'n, also the age of the Adriatico. cook. They bring the pape', pape' of the schoon' Adriatico.'

Joe?" asked the collector, who was and conveying to the cook the ownernot used to doing business with that ship of the vessel and rather more than functionary on vessels. "Fetch a chair half of the cargo. In a general way for the captain, and let the cook and it is a prerogative of the captain to interpreter stand."

Rather slighting the important cook, chair, and told Joe to ask for the pa- at damning that cook. However, a carried. This developed the fact that it was, after all, the cook on whose

arrested on the afternoon previous. schooner Adriatico was owned in chronometer for the captain at the Ecuador; that she had been employed morning time sight, but as owner he in traffic up and down the west coast ent voyage had begun in Valparaiso, knew his longitude, and he reached tion. Her complement consisted of by getting on the parallel and runseamen, and she carried two passengers. Her cargo consisted of wines, produced his baking powder tin and port. The wines, liquors and cigars

shown the evening before. Anywhere else it would have made a great stir if a vessel should put into a port 2,000 miles dead to leeward of crew in Apia, shipped himself as capsaid, is accustomed to the unusual, the two watches. The late captain ofa port of call between Valparaiso and ly put on the articles, thus showing

harbor, a tidewaiter aboard to see that tending for the matter of principle

that it was written in Spanish and had it was mighty good stuff. The peoseveral seals, but it corresponded to ple from the schooner rarely came no ship's papers ever seen. Finding ashore. They bought little or noththat he could make no headway against ing from the butcher and the baker. the lack of common speech the official There was no apparent reason why departed, leaving orders with the tide they should prolong still further that waiter to keep strict watch over the voyage from Valparaiso to Tahiti, cargo of unknown character and value which had already been extended 2,000 beneath the hatches, which he had miles beyond Tahiti. Still their antaken the usual precaution of sealing. chor bit coral until the days measured The next morning the whole party weeks. The tidewaiter reported that was before the municipal magistrate, they did nothing but talk all day, and to whom the chief of police explained all at once. At last, when they had that it had been engaged in a riot on been in Apia nearly a month, it beboard the schooner Adriatico in the came known that they had no money harbor, that on complaint of the cap- to get away with, and that they hopetain he had arrested three members of lessly disagreed as to raising money

Therefore the municipality of Apis thing about the disturbance which levied upon vessel and cargo as securicould be understood. The court ty for port charges. This brought the looked toward the five prisoners and case into the supreme court, and shed the one who had been in the position upon a remarkable transaction as of capta:n and complainant; the court, much light as it is ever likely to rein fact, was distinctly in a quandary ceive. The court and Apia in general and was plainly seeking a way out. But were never quite clear as to several the people of the Adriatico looked points, but that is only to be expected the best of foreign make. upon this as permission to state their when one has to depend upon Portucase or cases, which they did at once gee Joe as one of what proved to be

When the voyage of the Adriatic opened in Valparaiso there were on bystanders to bring the party to or- board, as shown by the papers, six perder. To add to the trouble the com- sons, bound for Papeete, in Tahiti. They were the captain, the cook, two prisoners and the chief of police could sailors and two passengers. It chanced not identify him again. In the last that these six persons were of six difcommotion only one man seemed to ferent nationalities. It further catch a glimmer of what the trouble chanced that each one knew only his was, a local character of Apia, Portu- own speech and one other, so that gee Joe, who was a one-armed boat- when they all talked together, as from man. Portugee Joe had never given choice they did, only two people at evidence of very much sense, and his a time understood one another. One of the sailors understood the captain most dialect, generally incompre- when he gave an order; to get that hensible. He saluted the court with order to the other sailor, who was the stump of his right arm, and an- of course, in the other watch, it was nounced that one of the prisoners was necessary for the starboard watch to translate it to one of the passengers came from the Azores, the western who translated it again to the other and he in turn translated it to the port the Algarves, and that he spoke Portu- watch. Thus are the difficulties o navigation added to. It will easily be seen from this how they got into the The judge employed Joe to establish habit of all talking together, trust communication with the party and in ing that in the babel some one would understand. It suited their peculiar conditions, even though it was apt to lead strangers to think a riot was in progress.

> Then something happened to mar the placidity of a voyage which should have been an idyl. The precise details are lost in the inability of Portugee Joe to interpret. His account was:

"Mr. Cap'n he call Mr. Cook the bad name. Then they become both angry.' This must have been a sad time on the Pacific. One can imagine a Yankee skipper blackguarding his cook over the hounds of the foremast. But this vituperation on the Adriatico must overpass the power of any ordinary imagination. But the result is known The cook swore to carve the captain Each was unarmed, but the captain leaped into the cabin companion as both were armed through the two passengers. The watch on deck to arrest the captain.

two passengers had let off their steam. what should be done. The captain reapology. The captain next would not put in irons. The cook deposed the captain from his high place. That a sea cook should do such things as those

Here first appears the baking powder tin. The document which it con-"What did you bring the cook for, tained was a bill of sale duly executed damn the cook; in fact, a cook un-"But the Portugee gentleman he damned would feel that something tella me the cook very big man on was wrong; but a circumstance which the schoon' same thing he boss all clearly alters the case is when your cook turns out to be your sole owner and principal shipper. It becomes a the collector motioned his acquaint- trifle awkward to learn these facts ance of the night before to take a just when you have been taking a turn pers. But it was another who pro- peace was contrived, and the cookduced the flat tin case in which these owner agreed to lay aside his knife, important documents are commonly the captain his revolver. The cook would cook and the captain would captain until they reached port, complaint captain and crew had been neither interfering with the other. be used to obtain money to prosecute Unfortunately the cook was the only These papers showed that the one aboard who could read the would not serve one of his own servants. Naturally the captain never Apia, only 2,000 miles out of his way,

While these facts were brought out in the supreme court at Apia, it was decided to end the venture at that presented the paper which he had of the cargo were landed and sold at auction for what they would bring above the duty. It. ...

The cook discharged the captain and that no permanent ill-feeling had been Meanwhile the schooner lay in the engendered, and that he had been con-

Impracticability of the Protection Theory in International Com plications

It would be an unexpected but perhaps not strange development of the policy of imperialism if it should compel the republican party to abandon its outworn fetich of protection, to which it has clung so hard. Doubtless the struggle will be severe, and, indeed, we find that the contemporary platforms of the party, adopted in Ohio and Vermont the other day, are characterized by even more than the customary partisan fervor of admiration for the supposed triumphs of Dingleyism. But the politicians are always the last to observe tendencies. They follow and do not lead. They have so far failed to understand the lesson of the tremendous increase in our export trade in manufactured articles, which is absolute proof that no protection is needed to enable our goods to compete on even terms with

If in addition to the lesson of these conditions there is added the effect of international complications which must follow extensions of territory. the time must come when the protective theory will be found impracticable as well as absurd. Its demonstrable absurdity has not hitherto hampered or impeded politicians of the Dirgley type, because most of them are incapable of understanding the argument, and the others regard protection merely as good molasses to catch flies. If, however, protection should be found to stand in the way of extensions of territory, then protection will

We are accustomed, for instance, at the present time to hear a great deal of vague talk about an alliance with proposition is obvious. The idea of Great Britain, and that alliance, to the extent at least of moral support, is regarded as a necessary condition to the extension of our territory by the acquisition of outlying islands. It may not be denied that should England join the other European powers in putting a veto on the acquisition of foreign territory by the United States it would be a very serious business. The fact is that England is the only power in the world which we need fear on the sea. France may have a bigger navy, but we need not shrink from the conflict. The fact is that England has the only navy in the world organized for offensive as well as defensive purposes. The other navies are well enough, perhaps, along their own coasts, but take them a thousand miles from the home base and they are

crippled for want of coal. It will be conceded, therefore, that England's concurrence and moral support is a condition precedent to the extension of our territory. Now, what is the price of England's moral support? Obviously, no matter how much thicker blood may be than water, the red fluid is quite likely to grow thin where the advantages of a bargain are need to be made as free as possible and all on one side. If, for instance, we our directions should all be in the way the Philippine islands, and thereupon should extend the protection system to our new dependency, such a measure would prove very trying to the had started the order trickling rew-born affection with which we are regarded by "our kin beyond the sea." In fact, a plain statement of the price of English support is found in a recent number of the London Outlook, which

is semiofficial. We quote: "If the United States allies herself with England to enforce in China the policy of an open door, or, that policy failing, will agree with England to adopt in all the new countries they may respectively open some cook refused to be placated with an by England and France in the West African settlements under the new Niger con-vention; if agreement for either of these purposes be possible, it should be possible also to enlarge the free trade area which the genius of Sir Wilfred Laurier contrived. Canada, Rhodesia, and now, through her gove: nor, western Australia, all have acwas a trifle too much for even the recepted the broad principle, according to markable two passengers and two watches of this very remarkable voy. States to the arrangement to present to the world for pattern or reproof an English-

speaking trade alliance. "An English-speaking trade alliance!" A year ago the republican leaders would have shouted "Treason!" had anybody suggested such a measure. Now they listen calmly when all sorts of reciprocity treaties with Canada, with Australia, with England and everything that speaks English. If you add to this the policy of the "open door" in the far east, you will have about as good an imitation of free trade as the most wicked schemer in the Cobden club could desire.-San Francisco Examiner.

Issuance of the Bonds.

Another peculiarity of the war rev enue is that it makes no mention for what purpose the bonds are to be issued. It is not provided that they shall the war. It authorizes the issuance of the \$600,000,000 of bonds, or so much thereof that may be necessary, and the secretary of the treasury is made the sole judge of the necesssity. Mr. Gage has often declared that it is necessary to retire the greenbacks and treasury notes, and it would not be unreasonable to suppose that with such views Mr. Gage would issue the bonds to provide a basis for bank circulation in order that greenbacks might be retired Mr. Gage is a banker, and has repeated ly declared that national bank circulation is necessary to a sound financial system, and the bonds provided for in the bills would go a long way to meet that necessity .- East Oregonian.

-Chairman Hanna's circular in favor of the house banking bill is an effort to bring a combined pressure on congress from all parts of the country. It is craftily framed, too. It seeks to convey the impression that the bill is in the interest of the public and that the bankers may be inclined that the "banks have privileges which ought to overcome any objection that they may have to it."

There Is No Such Thing So Far as the Needs of the Laboring Masses Are Concerned.

Our friends in the gold camp have tuned their fiddles to play almost any tune. They have played the tune of Malthus till it is threadbare, all to prove that the poverty of the great masses is due to the so-called Malthusian law that the ratio of population tends to outstrip the ratio of produc tion. They have done this to make the voters believe that the conditions of which we complain do not come from any defect in our financial and economic systems. Now they have come to the point where it is necessary for them to explain the stagnation of trade, and the tune is changed for the moment. Here is what a writer in Harper's Magazine says: "The powers of production of the

civilized world have outstripped its powers of consumption, and congestion is only averted by the continuous opening up of new markets and new fields of enterprise in those portions of the earth where the resources of nature and the energies of man still lie dormant. Industry, in the widest sense of the term, is to-day the breath of the social organism throughout the civilized world, and the cry for more trade, more markets, is as imperative as the cry of the human organism for more air when threatened with suffocation." For a straight literary "bull" this is pretty good. According to it the overproduction in one part of the world is to be cured by finding sections of the earth where the energies of nature and the manufacturing powers of man still lie dormant and stimulating them. Verily, similia similibus curantur. The absurdity of the finding an outlet for our great manufactures among the people that can only afford to live on rice, and that too without any kind of seasoning more than salt, among a people that can afford only one piece of cloth a year for a garment, and whose wages are so low that the owners of the river steamboats find it more profitable to employ a drove of laborers to tread the wheels than to use steam. The truth is that these people will never add anything to the comfort of the world until they have been liberated from their hard conditions and raised to a point where they can each consume 100 times more per capita than at this time.

There is no overproduction, so far as needs are concerned. Trade conditions have been created that have made it impossible for hundreds of millions of people to satisfy their wants, and that is all there is to the situation. The average person could easily double the amount of production now consumed. This even in this country. In some foreign lands each person could easily consume 100 times as much as at the present time and still not be oversupplied. Trade and exchange way only can the people be made to increase their consumation. A doubling of the amount of all goods consumed, including luxuries, would give employment at good wages to every person on earth, and would insure against a glut in the markets of the century to come. A financial system that is forever contracting values will make it impossible for trade to move freely.

H. F. THURSTON. COMMENTS OF THE FRESS.

-The Chicago platform will decide the result of the next presidential election. The next president will be elected on it.-Mississippi Valley Democrat.

-Democrats all over the country are walking with heads high in the air these days. McKinley's imperial policy is sending things their way very fast.-Kansas City Times.

--- The first year of the Dingley law has just ended. The deficit for the entire year exceeds even the estimates made by opponents of the bill, and the Lydia E. Pinkdifference between the actual receipts and the estimates made by Dingley and his fellow tariff taxers would almost pay the rotal expenses of the war from the date of the declaration of war to the present time .- Omaha World-

Herald. -It is somewhat amusing to observe leading foreign newspapers disparaging and ridiculing the American army because of its small numbers and lack of discipline, at the same time calling upon the "great powers" to "combine against the United States and put an end to the war." It is to be shrewdly suspected that these papers know more about the real strength of this country than they care to pretend

to .- National Bimetallist. -Widely scattered territorial possessions will work out the problem of free trade. No argument is necessary to prove this premise. Great Britain furnishes all the proof required. What are the protectionists going to do about it? Let us not forget their foolish, but historical, contention that protection is for the laborer and not the capitalist. How are they going to protect the labor of the country from the pauper labor they are now annexing?-St. Louis Republic.

-Mr. Gage objects to the issue of any of the currency certificates in advance of the bonds, because the former, he says, are not so good an investment as the latter, and he fears that they may not be readily taken and the credit of the government suffer in consequence. Of course this one year certificates are not so good an investment as 20-year bonds. Aside from the fact that they have only a year to run, they cannot be used as a basis for bank note circulation. This is the milk in the coconnut. More bonds must be issued to oppose it. Still, the circular admits or the national banking system is doomed so far as the issuance of circulating notes is concerned. What s God send the war was to the banks!

THE WAR AND DINGLEYISM. THE OVERPRODUCTION IDEA. YOU Can **Get Tired**

By working hard, and then you can get rested again. But if you are tired all the time it means that your blood is poor. You need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great cure for that tired feeling because it is the great enricher and vitalizer of the blood. You will find appetite, nerve, mental and digestive strength in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion. 25c.

HOW SOUSA GOT HIS START.

Some Ancient Theatrical History az Related by Milton Nobles and Jack Haverly.

One day recently John E. Warner and Milton Nobles were conversing in front of the Dramtists' club, when they were joined by Jack Haverly. Warner and Haverly had met recently, but Nobles and the hustling manager had not met in many years. They eyed each other inquiringly. Then Warner said: "Of course you know Nobles, Jack?" "Nobles?" said Haverly, in a puzzled sort of way, as he sized up the trim figure, waxed mustache and perennial youthful features of the comedian. "Not the Nobles who played 'The Phoenix' with me at the old Adelphi in Chicago in '77."

"Are you the original Jack Haverly?" asked Nobles, solemnly.

"The original and only," said Jack.

"Well, well," said Nobles, "I've often heard my father speak of you," and he grasped Haverly's hand cordially. There was an awkward pause, during which Warner chewed his mustache. Haverly looked dazed, and Nobles smiled amiably.

"Your father!" stammered Haverly. "Why, Nobles was a single man in '77; I know, because we compared notes; and I read of his marriage about ten years later, when I was out in the mines, and sent my congratulations. Still," he continued, after another awkward pause, "Nobles always was a versatile fellow."

By this time it began to dawn on the genial Jack that the "father" gag was a joke, and

By this time it began to dawn on the genial Jack that the "father" gag was a joke, and he joined in the laugh.
"By jingo!" said Haverly, "that was over-20 years ago. What have you done with the old 'Phoenix?"
"Playing it.

"Playing it yet, occasionally. Four reperraying it yet, occasionary. Four repet-toire companies made a living with it last season, and it has kept any number of pro-fessional pirates from becoming sneak thieves or paupers during the past 20 years. It pulled me out of a hole once, and now that I think of it, Warner, you booked that engagement with me at the Adelphi."

"Yes; it was the end of Nobles' first roadseason. I was his manager, and John P. Sousa, a youngster of 21, was his leader."

"That's right. I took him from Washington, where he was cleaving a willing in the

on, where he was playing a violin in the orchestra. And the first music he ever wrote was the dramatic music of 'The Phoenix' as I use it to-day. His first march he dedicated to me, naming it the Bludsoe march. I still have the original score, in good condition. It's a rattling good march, too."

—Dramatic Mirror. -Dramatic Mirror.

The Light That Failed.

Yawper now keeps a grocery, but he loves to tell how near he came to being a great actor. "I'm a natural elocutionist," he tells, "and for that reason I found it pretty easy to get a good part in a fair theatrical easy to get a good part in a fair theatricate organization. I went through all rehearsals like a star and the manager predicted all kinds of success for me. Among my lines, there was a patriotic address, and there I came out particularly strong. I was delivering it on the first night and I could just feel that I was making the cold chills run up and down the spines of my audirun up and down the spines of my audience and covering them with goose flesh. Suddenly my memory became a blank. As I stood mute trying to gather the lines so little cuss yelled 'louder.' I ran from t stage and never went back."-Detroit Free

His Stake.

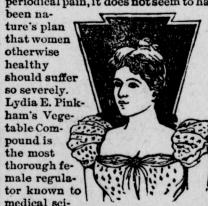
A man never loses money on fast horses. It is the slow ones that drive him to the free lunch counter.-Burlington Gazette.

When a loafer finds a man busy he always inquires in the genial way common to loaf-ers: "Busy?"—Atchison Globe.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

Menstruation, the balance wheel of woman's life, is also the bane of existence to many because it means a time of great suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical pain, it does not seem to have been na-



ence. It relieves the condition that produces so much discomfort and robs menstruction of its terrors. Here is proof:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:-How can I thank you enough for what you have done for me? When I wrote to you I was suffering untold pain at time of menstruation; was nervous, had headache all the time, no appetite, that tired feeling, and did not care for anything. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of Blood Purifier, two boxes of Liver Pills, and to-day I am a well person. I would like to have those who suffer know that I am one of the many who have been cured of female complaints by your wonderful medicine and advice. MISS JENNIE R. MILES, Leon, Wis.

If you are suffering in this way, write as Miss Miles did to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she offers free of charge to all women.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers. Hone Ulcers. Scrofulous Ulcers, Varieose Ulcers. Whit Swelling, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. In never fails, Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Bestsalve for Boils.



POSSUM TALKS

Zeb White's Tight Fix, and How the Mule Helped Him Out of It.

By M. QUAD.

Just at dark a mountaineer brought a two-gallon jug of moonshine whisky to the cabin, and when he had departed as that befo'. It must be some new I asked Zeb White a number of questions which brought out the following revenoo.'

"I knowed it was agin the law to make whisky, of co'se," he began, jest make out what it was. Bimeby "but yo' see our co'n had no market unless we made it up that way. Thar' was half a dozen stills around me befo' I went into it, and I hung off a long while on the old woman's account. She | not. was mortally afraid of them revenoo officers, and she kept saying to me:

"'Zeb, yo' jest 'tend to 'possums, coons and woodchucks and let the moonshine bizness alone. Them revenoo fellers is bound to git yo' if yo' don't, and the law will send yo' to prison and make me a widder fur three or fo' years!'

"I knowed she was right, but some of the men around yere kept pesterin' me to go in with them and buy a still, and thicket back of the cabin for two it fur shore."

coal of fire and continued:

a mewl of a feller who was movin' over men?" I queried.

and showed it, but be never moved an ear. It was all the same to him, bees or no bees. In about ten minits up comes fo' men, and any baby could hev seen they was revenoo officers lookin' fur that still. When they caught sight of the mewl they stopped short, and one of them says:

"'Wall, I've lived fur nigh upon fo'ty years, and I've seen every critter that walks or flies or swims, but on my word I never did see such a varmint trick of old Zeb White's to beat the

"All of 'em had their say about it as they stood around, and nobody could begin to hump up, but he was takin' lots of time about it, as if he hadn't made up his mind whether to hump or

"'I'll tell yo' what's gwine to happen,' whispers the ole woman, as she looks over my shoulder. 'Them bees will keep quiet as long as the mewl does, but if that critter humps up his back and gives a shake yo'll see a scatteration in no time.'

"It was simply funny," laughed the old man, as he hitched nearer the fire to lift up a fallen brand with the tongs. "Them revenoo fellers kept gittin' cluser and cluser, and bimeby the at last I consented. Lawd, save yo', mewl must hev made out that they but what a time we had of it backin' was strangers and had some curiosity the stuff up yere over the hills! We about 'em. His back kept slowly was all near dead when we got the last risin', and when he'd humped it up piece up, and the revenoo fellers was so till it looked like a camel all to once thick that we hid the hull thing in the he give hisself a shake and seemed to jump two feet into the air. It was a months. They'd got track of our still dyin' struggle. When he come down and was on the hunt for it, and if it he fell over and kicked once or twice hadn't bin fur a mighty queer thing and was dead. Well, sah, that shake happenin' one day, they'd hev found and jump o' his loosened every bee and made 'ein mad as cats, and they went The old man relighted his pipe with a sailin' around like snowflakes in a

blizzard." "A year befo' we got the still I bought And they went for the revenue



Up in a Washington Park.

The Amusing Arrest of Assistant Sec

retary of State Adee-A Good

Joke on Attorney Gen-

eral Miller.

[Special Washington Letter.]

am," says one of the veteran news-

paper correspondents of Washington.

"I became very intimate with him,

and while he was postmaster gen-

eral and secretary of the treas-

ury I saw him nearly every day.

During the summer of 1884 we

about half-past 11 o'clock, we sat

was on the staff of Gen. Gresh

IN THE CLUTCHES OF THE LAW.

on general topics. At that time all of the public parks in Washington shanties. Attorney-General Brewster, were surrounded by iron fences from foreseeing the growth of the departeight to ten feet high, and the gates ment of justice and the necessity for were closed at midnight.

"We did not realize that the midif the gates had been locked we would new theater. camp ground."

"That reminds me of a similar cirspondent in Washington, who is genadministration, he went to his office every night and worked very late. During the day he found it impossible to accomplish any business on acof the study which he gave to impor-tant legal propositions before the de-General Devens had a nephew, Rich- when subject to the exacting condipartment was done at night. After and Devens, who was made disbursing tions of naval restrictions. having performed a hard day's work, agent of the department of justice. and after he had spent several hours Dick Devens went to the Chicago conafter supper in his office, he walked over into Lafayette park near midnight, sat down upon a bench near the statue of Andrew Jackson, and there under the stars, before he realized it. he fell sound asleep.

"About one o'clock in the morning he awakened, realized where he was and started for home. When he reached the gate he found that it was locked and that he was practically a prisoner in the park for the remainder most shamefaced, shackelty mewl I 'em! They was the only livin' things of the night. He took a seat near the ever heard tell of. He'd bin bit by a around, and them bees was bound to gate and sat there watching and waiting for some one to go by, when in a of his flesh. I had him fur three body. Them fellers made fur the cab- short time a policeman appeared and months befo' he died, and durin' that in, but we wouldn't let 'em in, and the attorney general called him to the time he never brayed once. When a they turned and went down the road, gate. When he informed the policemewl won't bray he ain't fittin' fur to Sich high jumpin' I never did see, and man who he was the bluecoat started be anything on the face of this airth. sich whoops and yells I never heard to find the watchman. He located the sun fur hours at a time, head down, goin' out and doin' sunthin', but the quarters of a mile away, and in asmuch ears drapped, and never so much as ole woman stood agin the doah and as the cars had stopped running he was obliged to walk the distance. The "'Zeb White, the Lawd has brung all watchman was surprised when he was this about that yo' may git that still awakened and found a policeman at off into the bresh, and don't yo' be no his door and feared that he was to be arrested for some cause unknown to "As them revenoo chaps took to himself. When he was informed, howtheir heels it appeared to us as if each ever, that the attorney general was

> house fur two long weeks. They was "When the gate was unlocked the stung in a hundred places, and the attorney general came forth and gave pizen swelled 'em up till they almost the watchman and the policeman each busted. We had that still in a ravine a dollar for their kindness, and walked two miles away long 'nuff befo' any of on to his residence. He often told the 'em was able to crawl out, and the ole story afterwards in a very humorous woman put in most of her time helpin' manner, giving in detail all of the out stingers. I was down there to mind when he discovered his situation,

"Your reminiscence of Gen. Gresh-"'Zeb White, I'm a man as is sworn am," said another correspondent, to do my duty by Uncle Sam, but if "reminds me of a joke on Assistant yo' hev, go ahead and run it and be that he is as deaf as a post and could scarcely hear the sound of a cannon. Well, in September, 1884, while Secretary Gresham was postmaster general, he was appointed secretary of the "They told it around that I kept treasury, and it was necessary that he and legal time limit had expired for making the appointment. President Arthur had delayed the matter until the very last minute. Postmaster General Gresham sent for Assistant Secretary of State Adee and told him that the commission should be made out at once and requested him to call on Judge Wiley and have him come to the residence of the postmaster general to administer to him the oath as secretary of the treasury. Mr. Adee went to the residence of Judge Wiley, rang the bell and waited long for a reply. He rang the bell repeatedly and final- extrys .- N. Y. Truth.

TOLD OF GREAT MEN. ly Judge Wiley, who was looking out of the window and calling to him for his name and a statement of the object of his business, became

Attorney General Brewster Locked | convinced that it was some bold confidence man who was trying to secure admission to the house, and he telephoned for a policeman.

"In the meantime, poor Mr. Adee, who had heard nothing and seen nothing, kept on ringing the bell and was surprised when he found himself in the clutches of a guardian of the lenged the admiration of the whole confined to the Dominion of Canada. plain to the policeman what he was there for, and gave his name and his heard of the failings of warships than pert to Canada and inspect the large high position, but the policeman would of their good points, and one was al- rolling boat which he is now operating not listen to him, nor give any cre- most tempted to believe that the av- successfully in Toronto harbor. Mr. dence to his statement. Finally, after walking Mr. Adee nearly half way to cately constructed and so complex a boat 200 feet high in three months, the station house, the policeman consented to go with him to the residence very frequently took long walks about of the postmaster general, and there the assistant secretary of state was the city at night, and on one occasion, identified in a satisfactory manner. down upon one of the benches in The policeman then accompanied him Franklin park smoking and chatting to Judge Wiley's residence, rang the bell, and stated the object of the visit, and Judge Wiley immediately dressed, came downstairs and went with Mr. Adee to the residence of Postmaster General Gresham, and administered to him the oath of office as secretary of the treasury.

"Mr. Adee begged Judge Wiley and Secretary Gresham to keep the story to themselvse, and they promised to do so. But promises of that kind can never be kept. Each one of them confidentially told a few personal friends of the ludicrous circumstance, and ultimately it became public property. Mr. Adee has long since come to regard it as a great practical joke and sometimes tells the story himself."

"That story about Attorney-General Brewster," said another correspondent, "reminds me of an incident in his official career which is not generally known. Between the big building in which the department of justice is located and the corner of Fifteen and a Half street there used to be a row of very ancient and disgraceful-looking tumble-down frame the public ownership of the ground, secured an appropriation for the night hour had come until we heard buildings occupying that ground, and the clanging of a gate near by. Just they were all torn down. The space as we arose, the watchman opened was converted into a park, which was the gate and came forward, saying for a long time known as Brewster that he had seen the light of a cigar park. Right north of this open space and did not want to lock us in. We stood the Blaine mansion, which has were very glad to get out, because been torn down to make room for a

have been obliged to spend the night "All of the ground in Brewster park under the pressure of high speed and | travel the ocean, says the Washington out in the park, just as we used to and upon the ground where the Blaine with all kinds of weather. When sevdo so many years ago on the old mansion recently stood will, in the eral years ago the United States cruisnear future, be required for the erec- er Columbia crossed over from Southtion of a suitable building for the ampton to Sandy Hook, at the encumstance," said the oldest corre- department of justice and the su- trance to New York harbor, in a little preme court. It is now 15 years since less than seven days, racing successerally called the Nestor of the press. Attorney-General Brewster secured fully against one of the crack ocean When Benjamin Harris Brewster was an appropriation to make the first liners, her performance stood unparattorney general during the Arthur purchase of the ground in that vicin- alleled in naval history. It bordered, ity, and the time is now approaching in fact, on what had long been con-

agent of the department of justice. vention in 1884, and, as soon as the nominations were made, Dick telegraphed his uncle: 'Hurrah for Blaine

NO MONEY TO PAY FOR HURRAHS. and Logan.' The telegram came 'collect,' and when Attorney General Devens read it he handed it back to the messenger boy saying: 'Tell your Chicago office to collect charges on this message. I have no money to pay for Dick's hurrahs.' And Dick Devens had to pay for his own telegram.

"I know a good one on Attorney General Miller, of the Harrison ad ministration," he continued. "They say that after Miller had been attorney general for about six weeks, he went to Indianapolis to look after some private business. He rode on a street car with an old acquaintance, with whom he had practiced law for many yeras. They were together for near ly half an hour, and finally Miller said: 'Of course you know I have been made attorney general.'

"'Oh, yes, I read it in the news papers,' was the indifferent response. "Then Miller asked: 'What do the people at home here generally say about it?'

"The reply was sudden and startling: 'They don't say anything, Miller. They just laugh." SMITH D. FRY. A Diplomatic Usurer.

May-I always collect double on the bets I win. Ada-I should think the losers would

May-Not at all-I always bet kisses. -N. Y. Journal.

In After Years. Examiner-On what grounds do you claim a pension? Applicant-I lost me voice sellin' war

LONG DISTANCE STEAMING.

Our Modern Warships Have Demonstrated That They Are Good Ocean Travelers.

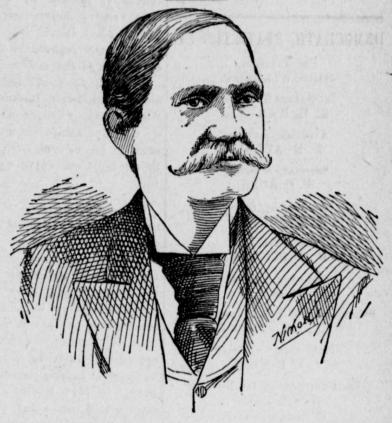
The recent performances of the

A CANADIAN'S QUEER CRAFT.

He Says the Government Could Carry 30,000 Troops on It to the Cuban Coast.

Representative Kerr, of Ohio, has United States battleship Oregon and introduced at the navy department the gunboat Marietta in steaming Mr. F. A. Knapp, of Ottawa, an inventor from high up along the North Ameri- of the roller boat, whose fame for his can coast around Cape Horn to the ingenious and apparently practical West Indies have very properly chal- method of navigating the water is not peace. He vainly endeavored to ex- world, says Cassier's Magazine. Until Mr. Knapp has come to Washington to quite recently much more had been ask the government to send a naval exerage modern naval vessel was so deli- Knapp claims that he can build a roller piece of machinery as to be scarcely which would be an ideal troopship. He fitted to withstand in due measure would have it capable of carrying 30,the rough usages of war or the knock- | 000 men, and asserts that it would be ing about of a protracted sea voyage much faster than the ships that now

T. ESTRADA PALMA.



As head of the Cuban junta, or council, in the United States, this man has done more than all the other patriots combined to arouse sympathy for the Cuban republic. His headquarters are located in New York, although he spends much of his time at Washington. Should the president conclude to recognize the present Cuban government, Mr. Palma would, no doubt, be received as its first minister. He is something over 60 years of age.

when his foresight will result in sidered impossible. What the Oregon great advantage to the government." and the Marietta have done, however, "Speaking of attorney generals," is a worthy counterpart of that earlier count of the numerous calls which said Nestor Shaw, "reminds me of magnificent performance, and admirwere made by public men, and so all Brewster's predecessor, Charles Devagle ably demonstrates what may be ac-

All Visited the Pawnbroker's.

A Paris paper tells this characteris tic incident that happened in Paris in the '60s: Said Pasha, who was on a visit to the capital, wanted a dozen and a half of snuff boxes to distribute lowing letter to the medical officer in among as many people whom he de-

Mr. Knapp said of his proposed boat: Drawing little water, such a boat could get close in shore, and would not need to enter any particular port but could land troops at any point on the shores of Cuba. The boat, too, would carry 60,000 tons of freight, and could be used as a coal boat. With 60, 000 tons of coal on board the roller boat would be a moving coal station for the fleet. Both ends of the boat could be armed with guns so that ar enemy could not capture it."

Mr. Knapp is a trim-looking, neatlydressed gentleman, who admits that his proposition sounds peculiar to the average man. He says all he asks in vindication of his statements is the wonderful record of his boat, already in operation at Toronto.

A Queer Complaint. A Shan princess has written the fol charge of one of the cantonments in

SPANISH CONVICTS WORKING AS MULES.



When men may be had for nothing, the Spaniards do not intend to pay out good money for beasts of burden. At Ceuta, their African penas settlement, the prisoners are used in place of mules. They are broken into harness and are used to drag loads of dirt, bricks and all the materials for repairing the roads and the fortifications about their prison. Instead of persuasion their drivers use the lash with a vigor of which only a Spaniard is capable.

lighted to honor. He applied to the the Shan States: "Kindly supply me ment you have disposed of these we in neck." shall deliver another half dozen." And they did. They failed, however, to complete the third half dozen. They could only furnish five. And the reason? Because one of the recipients among the second half dozen had gone out of town before the jewelers could get at him.

A Poet's Guitar. Shelley's guitar, presented to Mrs. Villiams with his poem, "To a Lady, with a Guitar," has been given to the Bodleian library at Oxford by an Amerit from the Williams family for the

members of a celebrated firm, who un- the under-mentioned medicines by dertook to provide him with the re- bearer, as I am unwell, being fell down quired number at the rate of 4,000 from elephant, and oblige. One does francs each. "We have only a half doz- of smelling-salt, one dose for curing en ready, your highness, but the mo- headache, one dose for curing the pain

Butterfiles Are Hard Drinkers. Butterflies, besides being inconstant and frivolous, are now said to be addicted excessively to drink. They will suck up moisture for an hour at a time. Entomologists assert that they do not need so much. It is the males alone who indulge in these copious libations while the famales are away laying

Birds at a Great Height. A writer in a German periodical states that birds have been seen at a ican admirer of Shelley, who brought height of 15,000 yards. Their distance was estimated by the time it took them to cross the moon's disk.



"SICH HIGH JUMPIN' I NEVER DID SEE."

move his tail, no matter how many flies was bitin' him. I was fur leadin' him off into the bresh and shootin' him, but every time I got ready to do it the ole woman says to me:

" 'Yo' let that critter alone, Zeb. The Lawd never made nuthin' in vain, and this yere critter may hev come to us

fur some special purpose.' "One day, as the mewl was standin' over by the stump, his nose almost down to the ground, and his eyes shet and his back humped up, Jim Cassman, who'd put in a third of the money for the still, comes bustin' out of the woods to tell me that four revenoo fellers was slyin' about and we was done fur. I was powerfully upsot and was fur runmin' away, but the queer thing I spoke about happened jest then to hold me yere. Half a mile up the hill was a big bee-tree. I'd knowed about it fur three years, and I was plannin' to cut it down that fall. The bees had got too plenty, and on the day I'm speakin' of onehalf driv the other half out. The swarm yo've a still up yere, and I'm shore Secretary of State Adee. You know that was driv out came sailin' over the bresh and right down into the yard. hanged to yo'." They first figured to light on a plum | tree, but, seein' the mewl close by they changed the programme and settled down on him. In about two minits he was kivered from head to heel, and he was the funniest lookin' objict yo' ever they got within fo' miles of the house very night because the constitutional saw. I can't jest figger out how many bees there was in that swarm, but all lopin' away like so many colts.' we could see of the critter was his boofs. Me and Jim was fur throwin' clubs and drivin' the mewl away, but the ole woman comes out and says:

"'Yo' jest come into the house and shet the doahs and winders and leave eat. it all to the Lawd. I'm stickin' right to it that the critter ain't yere fur

nuthin'." "We went inside and watched what would happen. You'd a thought that ole mule would her been surprised News.

Into North Keerleeny. That was the | "Lawd, sah, but how they did go fur snake and lost all his sperits and most git up a row with sunthin' or some-That critter would stand out in the befo' from any mortal men. I was fur residence of that official about threesaid:

fule and interfere.'

one was fightin' a peck of bees. They locked up in LaFayette park he hastily run two miles and turned in at Moo- dressed himself and went with the pody's, and not one of 'em got out o' the liceman. Mrs. Moody make poultices and pick thoughts that passed through his bid 'em good-by the day they went and realized that it might be that he away, and the boss of the crowd had would be required to remain in the a nip of my first run of moonshine park all night."

whisky and then said to me:

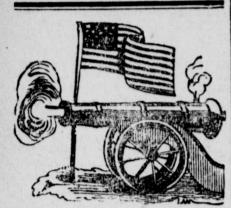
"And they never bothered you again?" I asked.

"Not that crowd," laughed Zeb. bees on tap to let loose on 'em, and if should receive the oath of office that and heard a bug buzzin' they'd go gal-

An Endless Affair. Smith-Old Graspey invited me to take lunch with him yesterday. Jones-Did, eh? I suppose there was

no end to the good things you had to Smith-Right you are. There was neither a beginning nor an end to

them. Jones-Why, what did you have? Smith-Pretzels. - Chicago Daily



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 CONVENTION.

A Mass Convention of the Demoorats 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 Com-

J. H. MARTIN, Chairman.
J. P. Kuhl, Secretary. September first will be Kansas day at Omaha exposition. Kan-

sas will be there in force

All factions in the democrat party are getting togeather in New York this year and it is quite evident they will carry the state by a big majority.

There is no kicking to speak of among the rank and file of the Democrats over the action of the Atchison convention in nominating the Populist State officers A few would be leaders think they were not given the consideration their importance demanded and are now training with the Republicans. Their unmbers are very few now and will be less before he election is held .- McPherson Democrat.

Favorable reports are being reif current reports may be relied to the dead letter office. upon has strengthened himself wherever he has gone. The indications now point to a majority of about i,500 for Martin.-Eureka Messenger.

The American is not the trained soldier, says the Philadelphir Enquire, but he is a born patriot. He knows by instince and education how to fight for his country. Roosvelt's rough riders, whether Fifth avenue millionaires or western cowboys, fought together and died together in Cuba for the great American principles of liberty and humanity. Nothing in our history is more characteristic of the American people.

July 1, uext year, the last of the bonds of Kansas, aside from those held by the permanent school fund, will fall due and will either be paid off or refunded by the school fund commission. After that the state will not have a dollar of bonded indebtedness that is not held by itself. How many of the eastern states whose newspapers have been had been permitted to stand withabusing Kansas can boast of a out change.

The Chase County Courant, similar healthy financial condition? -Abilene Chronicle.

> That was a remark highly flattering to this country, and not unduly lauditory, with which the time. "The Kansas democracy British consul at Manila reassured a timid Spanish woman who went to him for protection after Dewey's victory and after pondering on the frightening proclamation concerning the practice of the Americans issued by the governor general of the islands. "Madam," said he. honor and virture are safer in Mania today than they have been in 300 years."-Ex.

Democrats, this is the year bove all others for a vigorous campaign in Chase county. Work should commence by preparing for a rousing convention, and an earnest effort should be made to have a full pepresentation from every part of the county. There now seems no doubt but that all elements opposed to Republicanism will be harmonized, in which case a vigorous campaign will insure sucess. Let us open the campaign by a rousing convention on August 13th.

The republican press of the state have jumped on Webb McNall and the state administration for alloware worth \$1,000 a day to the in-McNall's experts services worth \$25 a day to the state in the same business? - McPherson Democrat.

"The reason the increase of the value of gold is so important to every man and woman in the world is because when you adopt the gold standard you make gold the measure of every thing purchasable that exists in the world. If gold increases in value, it means that its purchasing power becomes greater; that means that you can buy more products and property with a given quantity of gold than before its increase, and that means that the people who own all of the products and property must yield up more of those products and property in order to obtain the dollar of that standard. That means that they must sell at a less price."-Congressman Shafroth.

A new postal law went into effect the 1st inst., relating to papers and packages. The new law provides that the postoffice department shall neither return nor forward any second, third or fourth class matter until the full amount of postage required has been paid. Heretofore the department has forwarded such matter and collected the extra due, but from this time a package which is deposited age at the rate of \$1.50 a year he can in the office without sufficient postage, or which is not received by the person for whom it is intended when it reaches the office to which it is addressed will not be moved to the person for whom it is intended when it reaches the office to which it is addressed will not be moved to the person for whom it is intended to the person for the p ceived concerning the candidacy it is addressed will not be moved of H. S. Martin, democratic and until the full postage has been people's party nominee for cong- paid. If this payment be not ress in the fourth district. Mar- paid within a reasonable length of tin has visited several counties and time the package will find its way have saved \$350 to himself. For

> 000 from the customs receipts of the preceding year. When Mr. Dingley reported this product of instead of the subscriber." Dingley reported this product of statesmanship from the ways and means committee he stated that if pressed at once it would yield a revenue of about \$269,000 000. 21st 1898 He qualified this estimate with the statement that if the bill should be delayed until July so as to enable delayed until July so as to enable All the above Mrs. M. Kabler. speculation to anticipate its provisions by enormous importations of the Dead Letter office.
>
> All the above remaining uncalled for Aug. 4, 1898, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.
>
> The beautiful song "Bring Our Heroes of the U.S. Battleship Maine is one of the Great Participation of th sugar, wool and other articles, the sugar, wool and other articles, the revenue would lose not less than \$75,000,000. Making this allowance upon the original estimates of \$269,000,000 the chairman is still off about \$44,000,000 in his estimate. Unquestionably the receipts

REPUBLICANS DO NOT LIKE IT,

Fusion between democrate and populists in western stater is giving republican oraters and organs no end of trouble at this particular has been swallowed whole," shouts our morning contemporary, and in the same issue the news columns tell of the nomination of Judge Keaton, a Democrat, by the Democrats and Populists of Oklahoma, as a candidate for congress to succeed the Populist delegate Callahan. Have the Democrats in Oklahoma swallowed the Populists whole? And in the Fourth Kan. sas Congressional District, where a fusion nomination means an election, have the Democrats swollowed the Populists, and must the Democrats be credited with a similar gastronomie achievement in the first Kansas district? The frantic proclamations just now being issued from Republican sources are calculated to involve the g. o. p. following in such mathematical complications as to dethrone all reason. If the Democrats of Kansas have been "swallowed whole," the fourth and first districts must be denied the right of consideration as integral parts of the state.

Neither the Democrats nor the ing David Overmeyer \$1,000 and Populists behaved to suit the gold David Martin \$2,100 for fighting standard party in 1896, but they the insurance companies, but Webb succeeded in getting along on such laughingly points to the fee of \$3,- good terms with each other that ooo paid by one of the companies their co-operation in 1898 has come to A. H. Horton for three days naturally and without any of the services in assisting them to do friction which made the presidenbusiness in Kansas contrary to the tial campaign difficult to conduct. laws. If Mr. Horton's services The Populists and Democrats of Oklahoma take the same view of surance companies, why are not the situation as the Populists and Democrats of Kansas. Not until the momentous issues are settled which are advocated in common will there be seperate tickets nominated by the two parties which stand pledged to secure the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to I. The satisfactory results which have followed in Kansas, Illinois and Oklahoma make it absolutely certain that in the great contest in 1900 the Republican party will be opposed by the united strength of the anti gold standard parties in all states essential to presidential auccess. Democrats and Populists will enter the contest confident of victory. In no state which gave its electoral vote to Bryan is there any indication of wavering, while it is certain that Kentucky has been reclaimed and that in Illinois, Maryland and other states which voted for McKinley the Democrats have more than an equal chance of success. - Kansas City Times.

PAY UP.

We have begun putting our sub-scription bills into the hands of a collecting agency, making out the same at the rate of \$2:00 per year, and we shall continue to send the bills to this agency as fast as we have time to make them out; but, in the mean time, that is, before the bills get into the hands of the agency, if paid commission for collecting it." Yes, and if he had sent us the money 'direct," he might have paid the bill several months before we began send- the full set, one hundred and sixty ing our bills to the Cellecting Agency pictures, costs but one dollar. Sub-The Dingiey deficit bill has not shown up very satisfactorily during the past fiscal year, which ing the past fiscal year, which closed on June 30. In that period can, each, see on his paper to what the total revenues from imports date he last paid up, and remit at that amounted to \$149,819,594—a de-cline of a little more than \$26,500,soon, it will be done at the rate of

> LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July

W. H. HOLSINGER, P. M.

mate. Unquestionably the receipts are far less than they would have been under the Wilson law if it had been promitted to stand with

Respectfully. F. T. JOHNSON M: D.

GOLD!! GOLD! GOLD!!!

We have secured valuable claims in the

Famous Gold Fields of Alaska.

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

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

PAID AND NON-ASS : SABLE,

This Company Gives the Poor Man a Chance

as well as the Rich.

IOW IS THE TIME!

To invest your money. \$1.00 will buy one share of stock invest now 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.

McCLURE'S MAGAZIN

FOR THE COMING YEAR Some Notable Features

CHAS. A. DANA'S
REMINISCENCES

These reminiscences contain more unpublished war history than any other book except the Government publications. Mr. Dana was intimately associated with Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, Sherman, and theother great men of the Civil War. He had the confidence of the President and his great War Secretary, and he was sent on many private missions to make important investigations in the memoirs are bits of Secret History and Fresh Recollections of Great Men. These Reminiscences will be illustrated with many Rare and Unpublished War Pholographs from the Government collection, which now contains over 8,000 negatives of almost priceless value.

The Christmas McClurk's contained a complete Short Story by Rudyard Kipling entitled "The Tomb of His Ancestors," the tale of a clouded Tiger, an officer in the Indian army, and a rebellious tribe. We have in hand also a New Ballad, a powerful, grim, moving song of War Ships, It will be superbly illustrated. Mr. Kipling will be a frequent contributor.

RUDYARD KIPLING STORIES & POEMS

ANTHONY HOPE'S NEW ZENDA NOVEL

"Rupert of Henteau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of New ZENDA NOVEL

"Rupert of Henteau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of New ZENDA NOVEL

"Rupert of Henteau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of New Zenda." In splendid invention, in characters, in dramatic situations, it is the noblest and most stirring novel that Anthony Hope has ever written.

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

SHORT STORIES BY
GREAT AUTHORS

Edison's Wonderful Invention. The result of eight years' constant labor. Mountains ground to dust and the iron ore extracted by magnetism. The Fastest Ship. An article by the inventor and constructor of "Turbinia," a vessel that can make the speed of an express train. Making a Great conversation with this eminent scientist on unsolved problems of science.

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

THE RAILROAD MAN'S LIFE

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

Its houses, streets, means of travel, water supply, safeguards of life and health, sports and pleasures—the conditions of life of the perfected city of the next century, by Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department of New York.

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

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

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

ILLUSTRATIONS

The best artists and illustrators are making pictures for McClure's Magazine. A. B. Frost, Peter Newell, C. D. Gibson, Howard Pyle, Kenyon Cox, C. K. Linson, W. D. Sevens, Alfred Brennan, and others. reporting PRDD

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

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THE AMERICAN NAVY, CUBA

A portfolio, in ten parts, sixteen yiews in each part, of the finest half-tone pictures of the American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii, has just been issued by a Chicago publishing house.
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway has made arrangements for a special edition for the benefit of its

patrons, and a specimen copy can be seen at the local ticket office. Single parts may be had at ten cents each, pictures, costs but one dollar.

The fees earned by the county officers during the quarter ending June 30, are as follows: Treasurer, collected 50 cents. Clerk, collected \$21.30.

Attorney uncollected \$1950. Sheriff, collected \$63.76; uncollected

Probate Judge, collected \$95 44.
Register of Deeds, collected \$184.75;
uncollected \$20.90.
Clerk of Court. collected \$72.65;
uncollected \$82.95.

BRING OUR HEROES HOME!

ten. The words ring with patriotism

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

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Will practice in all State and Federa Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas, Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton 16b28-ti

F. P. COCHRAN. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

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 Residence, first house north of the Widow Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas. POULTRY.

Haines' Poultry Yard.



English Buff Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns. Eggs for hatching,

HICH SCORING BIRDS.

\$1.00 for 13; \$2.00 for 30. All orders promptly

F.M. HAINES, NORTONVILLE, . KANSAS.

EGGS,

From Premium Stock.

Twenty-one Premiums on Poultry, at Three Poultry Fairs, this Winter.
B. Plymouth Rocks. \$1,50 and \$2 00 per setting of 13 eggs., Imp. Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per setting of 11; M. B. Turkeys, 25c per egg.
Agent for Prairie State Incubator. Send 5c stamps for large Catalogue.

M. S. KOHL,

FURLEY, - - KANSAS. Sedgwick county

CET PRIZE WINNERS.

Black Langshans White Guineas.

Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. My Langshans score rom 93 to 94%, by Rhodes and Hitchcock. from 93 to 94%, by knodes and little observations of the You will need some prize winners for next show. You can get them from my matings.

JAS, STEPHENSON.

CLEMENTS, . - KANSAS.

More Kansas Birds. ->><

Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Cornish Indian Games, Black Langshans, Silver Laced Wyandottes and Barred Plymonth Rock chickens; also Hallocks and Rankin strains of Pekin ducks. Stock and eggs for sale. Address, with stamp.

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WICHITA, - - KANSAS.

Attention, Poultry Breeders.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS, FORSYTH and WHITNEY STRAINS; and BLACK COCHIN BAN-TAMS, well mated for best results. Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$2 00 for 30. Bantam eggs, \$1.00 for 13; \$1,50 for 26. Four nice Leghorn Cockerels for sale, at \$1.00 each. Send in your orders quick.

C. A. STOCKWELL & SON,

WASHINGTON, KANSAS.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

When writing to any advertiser in our 'Poultry' columns mention the Courant.

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

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W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

'No fear shall s v), a) f. vor sway; Hew to the line, est as . hips fall where they may."

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; at tertures months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



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

KC.& KC.& At.x ch x ch x Kc.x.Kc.p Kc.a. Cedar Grove, 1 40 2 65 1 10 11 47 10 13 5 44 (lements... 1 48 2 12 117 11 59 10 23 5 51 Emdale... 2 02 2 20 1 28 12 16 10 36 6 01 Evans... 2 05 2 23 1 32 12 23 10 40 6 04 Elmdale... 2 02 2 20 1 28 12 16 10 36 6 01

Evaus ... 2 05 2 23 1 32 12 23 10 40 6 04

Strong City 2 12 2 29 1 40 1 00 10 48 6 11

Elinor... 2 40 2 35 1 46 1 11 10 57 6 19

Saffordville 2 26 2 20 1 52 1 19 11 03 6 7 6 19

WEST. Cal.x.Cal.l.Col.x.K.T.x.M.C.X. T.x.

p m p m p m a m p m p m

Saffordville 3 40 1 29 2 28 3 15 6 27 1 52

Elinor ... 3 45 1 33 2 35 3 23 6 33 7 00

Strong City 3 52 1 40 2 45 3 45 6 40 2 13

Evans ... 3 57 1 45 2 53 3 58 6 46 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 accommodation, going cast, arrives, The accommodation, going east, arrives, daily, except Monday, at Evans, at 12:40 a m, at Strong City, 12:50; going west, at Strong City, at 4:00 a m, at Evans, 4:19.

C. K. & W. R. R. HAST. Pass. Frt. Hymer......12 23am 6 08pm MIXEC Etrong City.....12 to 6 55 3 00pm Cottonwood Falls. 8 10 Gladstone Bazaar Pass. Frt. 4 20pm 4 50 Bazaar Gladstone....... Cottonwood Falls.

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

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80,—Meets first and third Fridsy evenings of each month. C. L. Conaway, W. M.; M.C. Newton, Secy K. of P., No. 60,—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. P. Kuhl, C. C.; L. M. Swope, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F. No. 58.—Meets every Saturday, H. A., McDaniels, N. G.: J. M. Warren Secretary. SOCIETIES:

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.

Warm and windy weather just now. Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's There will be no county fair, this

Kings' shoes for ladies; men and children. Loney Brooks has returned home,

from Omaha. 96° in the shade Tuesday and yesterday afternoons.

Wm. Steele, of Wichita. visited at Strong City, last week. There was a little shower of rain

fell here, Monday morning. 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. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday the weather wass still and warm.

Bring your produce to King's; they always pay the highest prices.

J. H. Swank is very ill, from the effect of having a tooth pulled. R. M. Ryan was down to Emporia. ing for B, Lantry's Sons.

one day last week, on business. John Madden: of Emporia, was in

town, Monday, on law business Kings shoe more people in Chase county than any other two firms.

Smith Bros, will pay the highest market price for poultry and eggs. Mrs. Henry Bonewell came up from Emporia, last Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. W. C. Highee went to Emporia, Tuesday, on a visit to her parents. up, Tuesday, on a visit to friends

F. P. Cochran left, Monday afternoon, on a business trip to Blackwell. T. H. Grisham returned, Tuesday

afernoon, from a business trip to Rev. J.H. Duncan has moved to the Cahcon house in the southwest part

of town. Miss Meriam E. Tuttle is visiting her annt, Mrs. Geo. Somers, at Chicago. Ill.

W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week, on

business. F. V. Alford returned home, yester-

day afternoon, from Colorado Springs. Colorado. Holmes' Boys Band gave a very enjoyable open air concert, last Thurs-

day night. Mrs. J. K. Milburn will leave, today, for a summer's visit at Merriam

and Horton. Chas. Jackson, of Strong City, has gone to Ft. Riley, to join the regular

of last week.

Born, on Monday. July 18, 1898. to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pattersen, east of town, a son.

S. Thomas, of Thurman, gave the COURANT office a substantial call, last Friday morning.

Mrs. John Bardill, of Grant Fork; has returned home.

Miss May Jordan, of Leavenworth, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H.h E. Lantry, of Strong City. If you want corn chop, flour, bran or

shorts, go and shake hands with H. L. Hunt before you buy.

to \$2 00. The better ones have two collars, at King & King's. Miss Clara Rettiger, of Strong City,

entertained about thirty of friends, Tuesday evening, Jos: G. McDowell, of ElDorado, came up. Saturday, on a visit to friends and relatives here.

Cabe Burch and mother, of Elm dale, who were both sick, with malarial fever, are now both well.

T. J. Merritt, who came overland from Mississippi, is now occupying one of Geo. George's houses.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Jackson. of Kansas City, were here, last week visiting friends and relatives.

here, yesterday, on business. Wm. Simpson took a carload of

cattle to Kunsas City; Monday, belonging te himself and Wm. Brown. David Biggam, of Strong City, shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, on Wednesday of 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 bus iness without clerks as without advertising.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Wm. Simpson returned home, Sunday, from Morgan. Texas, where he was working for B. Lantry's Sons. About seventy-five people from this of the eye. city and Strong went to the railroad

men's picnic at Ottawa, last Saturday. Mrs. S. W. Beach left, yesterday morning, on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Burcham, at Arno,

Robert Grisham came in from Arizona, the latter part of last week, on avisit to his brother, T. H. Grisham. T. C. Raymer came home; last

Thursday, on a thirty days' furlough, from the Soldiers' Home, at Ft. Dodge. No, 6, the east bound passenger

train that goes through Strong City, at 1:40, p. m., does not now stop at 1f you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood

Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging. Wm. Walters now has charge of the forge in M. P. Strail & Son's blacksmith shop, vice Robert Nater,

resigned: Wm. Beanblossom, of Strong City was down to Wellington, last week.

ooking after his business interests at Mrs. Chas. Lewis, of Strong City, has gone to Argentine, where her hus-

road yards. After the closing of the harvest season in Rice county, Willie Romigh went to Colorado, about 150 miles west of Denver,

T. E. Moon and family were visiting at Mr. Moon's father's, in the best wishes of this community where- lars may be had by addressing Miss east part of the county, from Sunday | ever they may go. till Tuesday last. S. Edward Timmons went to Tope-

Monday afternoon.

a daughter, and June can name her Time and the COURANT. Dewey if he wants to. You will find the renowned Broad-

lar in prices, at KING's. Clyde Jackson and Pete Sweeney,

of Strong, have returned home, from Morgan, Texas, wher they were work-

Died, on Monday, July 18, 1898, of cholera infantum, the infant son of Strong City, aged 4 weeks. Married, in this city, on Monday

May Brough, both of Strong City. Nelson Bonewell left, last Thursday case of sore eyes.

Frank Johnson came home, last week, from the east part of the State. Shofe, of this city, the contractor.

Chas. V. Evans, of Emperia, came and nebby, and popular prices pre-Kings.

John Montgomery, on the old Prather farm; west of Cottonwood Falls, threshed out 1,504 bushels of wheat from about 60 acres of land

He who invests one dollar in busi-

60, if we can get them. We always Clark Drinkwater; Organist, Grace pay the highest price. Kings. KINGS.

pay the highest price. Married, in this city, on Tuesday, July 19. 1898, by Judge O. H. Drink-water, Mr. Wm. F. Thompson and 31, 1898. Rev. Thos. Bracken. of Emparied and Street Street

Miss Jennie Jones, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mc-Williams, returned home, Saturday night, from an extended visit in California.

Misses Kittie and Grace Houghton. Emma Baker, Anna Morgan and Stells highest record in the graduating class Conaway visited at Mrs. James of the Cottonwood Falls High School, Thompson's, at Emporia, the latter for the year 1898, Miss Nettie Hol-

part of last week. Harry Madden is the name of the Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Estes were down to Kansas City, the latter part of last week.

Ladies that do their own sewing will College, at Topeka, offering her a year's tuition at that school free. She has not yet decided whethes or Mrs. May Drake, Elmdale; for treatment.

enth District Christian Endeavor, of Kansas, will be held in Cotton and Falls, August 23 and 24 See COUR

ANT of July 14 for program. For sale cheap, a Rand, McNally & Co's business atlas of the world, just Ill., who was visiting in this county, the thing you want in these war times: good for a school or family library.

Apply at the COURANT office. Preachers and others preforming marriage ceremonies, should bear in mind when they return a marriage certificate to the probate judge they must put on a ten-cent revenue stamp.

S. W. Beach has sold his interest in Farmers, bring your eggs and poultry to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords.

S. W. Beach has sold his interest in the "Maine" Stone Co. to James Mo-Gee. The business will be conducted by Duckett & McGee. Them Market affords. See those pretty shirt waists, at 50c Beach wishes success in their busi-

Rettiger & Norton have received the contract to build a bridge at Le-Compton, for the Santa Fe R. R. and W. H. Hightower has taken a large force of hands there to begin work on the job.

A. F. Foreman is the Fish Warden for Chase county, and he informs us that all parties taking fish from any of the streams in this county, in violation of law, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

A very interesting and prefitable meeting of the Chase County Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held at Clements, last Saturday. They adjourned to meet again. at Clements.

John Morton, of Tampa, Marion Saturday, August 27, at 2 p. m. county, formerly of this county, was Mrs. Will Bigelow, formerly Miss Maggie Brown, of Bazaar, died, of consumption, a short time ago, at her home in Oregon. Mr. Bigelow is a grand son of "Uucle Jimmie" Hays,

formerly an old resident of Bazzar. We will pay a salary of 1000 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture and insect Destroyer in the country. Address, with stamp.

PERFECTION MFG Co , Parsons, Kan. Newton C. Hoskins, east of town, got his right eye put out, Monday afternoon, by cutting a wrought nail in two to make a rivet out of one end of it, and the piece, flying and hitting him in the eye, let all the life run out

Mrs. H. P. Breckett, of Topeka. arrived here, on Wednesday of last week, on a visit to relatives and managem friends. She has for sometime been in feeble health, and is now sick, at Kansas, the home of her brother, Smith Kelloug, east of town.

S. T. Slabaugh, of Wonseva, returned home, last Thursday, from Kansas City, where he had been with a car load of eattle and a car load of hogs. He and Capt, H. A. Ewing and T. B. Chamberlain. of Wonsevu, were in town, Friday, on business.

E. J. Fairhurst left, on Wednesday of last week, for McPherson and Rice counties, to be gone until August 1. Mrs. Fairhurst and the children preceded him a week, on a their visit, F. E. Wedell, of Hillsboro, is acting as depot agent during Mr. Fairhurst's convention in Catterwood E. H.

Tuesday afternoon, for their fruit ent from Osage, Coffey, Lyon, Morris farm, near Los Angeles, Califernia. and Chase counties. This promises Mr. Martin expects to be back here in to be the largest convention of this the fall to look after some business kind ever held in Chase county. The matters. He and his family have the program will be out soon. Particu

The July number of The New Time poris, Kan., or the undersigned. is more aggressive than ever in pur- L, M. GILLETTE, Cottonwood Falls, ka, last Thursday night, on a visit at suing its war policy. It is unusually H. P. Brockett's, and returned home, rich in original cartoons and interesting reading. Send in a dollar for an Born, on Monday, July 25, 1898; to annual subscription. We make a Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith, of this city, clubbing rate of \$2.15 for The New

The annual reunion of the former Pennsylvanians, will be held in Sodhead dress goods better than any en's grove, near Emporia, on August other weave manufactured, and popuand patriotic membership, an excellent program is anticipated. D. B. Shuey is President; J. W. Swarts, Secretary, and E. Beck, Treasurer of

the organization It is said that prickley pear mashed into a pulp and put into water for Mr. and Mrs. James McCabe, of chickens is a good preventive or cure for chicken cholers. It is also said that to singe the prickles off a leaf of July 18, 1898, by Judge O. H. Drink the prickley pear over a lamp and then split the leaf in two and bind water, Mr. Riley Williams and Miss the sides over your eyes, the outside down, over night, will cure a yery bad

The Rev. Ralph Wakefield, of the M. E. church, Strong City, left, Monday, for a two weeks' vacation, so visit Howard as stenographer, is now hold-Don't buy a hat until you have at Ft. Scott and his home in Kansas ing an inquest, with about thirty

Junior League: President, Anna ness should invest oue dollar in ad- Clark, First Vice President, Frankie vertising that business.

A. T. STEWART.

We ship 40 cases of eggs, weekly, and want to increase our shipment to 60 if we can get them.

We ship 40 cases of eggs, weekly, and want to increase our shipment to 60 if we can get them.

The dedication services of the First Miss Nancy Brown, both of Emporia. poria, will preach the dedication ser mon, at 11, a. m., and Rev. Allen S.

to be present. Because of her having held the singer has received a letter from children's garments cut to order. President Herrick, of the Washburne Ladies that do their own sewing will not she will accept the offer.

The annual convention of the Sere! THE GREAT REFORM MAGAZINE



A FRANK, FEARLESS FORCEFUL UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF PLUTOCRACY

Editors :: B. O. Flower Frederick Upham Adams Monthly, 100 large pages, Mustrated,—not a dull line in it. It is fighting your fight;—it deserves your support.
One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; sample number mailed for six cents.

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Of Kodacks and Vive Cameras, \$5.00-\$10.00. Developing Outfits, Plates, Films-Everything the Amateur needs.

A LARGE STOCK

GEO. E. CAPWELL.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

To abolish the dinner pail nuisance, LEND ME YOUR EARS the Kansas State Agricultural College now conducts a midday meal at Lumber, lath, shingles and scales are all in. I want to the institution, furnishing the same to the students at absolute cost, and at a figure placing it within the reach have a little confidential of practically all. This is one of the talk with you. I have the most popular moves made by the new lumber and I want to trade management. Write for catalog, to Thos. E. Will, President, Manhattan, it to you for dollars. What do you say? My sheds are fairly groaning under their

A man once saved his life by not WANTED -- TRUST-WORTHY AND to responsible, established house, in Kansas. Monthly \$65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago. a saw-log in my yard. Come and see me. I will get out. All at once he remembered that he had not paid his subscription for five years, and that made him feel so small that he had no difficulty in getting out of the log.

A delegate convention of the People's party of Chase county, Kansas, has been called by the County Cen-Read what the July number of The tral Committee, to meet at the Court-New Time says about the EnglishAmerican alliance, the War and the
Grain Trust. The cartoons are striking, Send us your subscription for a
year. Our clubbing rate for The
New Time and the Courant is \$2 15.

band is at work in the Santa Fe rail-W. P. Martin and family left, last and 24, 1898. Delegates will be pres-Edna Sisler, district president, Em C. R. BOYD, Strong City.

Press Committee. WAS IT MURDER OR SUICIDE? Abont 10 o'clock, last Sunday night.

Arthur Crocker and Miss Daisy Brandley heard a pistol shot, in Matfield Green, and Mrs. Capt. Henry Brandley went to the scene of the report and found Frank Rheincardt, aged 19 years, sweltering in blood, near the north side of Capt. Brandley's middle barn, with a pistol shot (45 calibre) through the second finger of his right hand, and chin. coming out under the chin, and going into his neck, below the chin, and lodging under the skin behind the right shoulder blade, cutting the jugular vein in its passage. He breathed a few times after being found. 2nd medical attendance was immediately summoned. He was buried at noon.

TOTAL \$1177,290.50

LIABILITIES. \$50,000.00

Surplus funds 10,000.00

Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid. 2.402.88

National Bank notes,outstanding. 11,250.00

Individual deposits, subject to check, 56,398.06

Time certificates of deposit. 47,238.56 of his right hand, and chin, coming summoned. He was buried at noon, Tuesday, in Matfield Cemetery, in the presence of a number of sorrowing relatives and friends, among whom he had lived from boyhood. Coroner Dr. J. M. Steele, with Miss Bessie

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEET ING.

Pursuant to call, the Democratic County Central Committee met in the Court-House, Saturday, July 23d. 1898, and elected Wm. C. Handy, of Matfield Green and Jee Costelle, of Strong City, to fill vacancies in the central Committee, vice D. M. Lansbury. moved to Orlahoma, and A. F. Fritze,

deceased. On motion, J. H. Martin was elected Chairman, wice A. F. Fritze, decessed.

On motion, a County Mass Convention was called for Saturday, Aug. 13th, 1898, at 11 o'clock, a. m., in Music Hall, to place in nomination candidates for county officers, to be voted for in November. Prof. Holmes' Boys Band has been

engaged for the occasion. Committee on Conference adjourn. ed to Aug. 13th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. J. P. KUHL, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

All kinde of patterns for ladies' and

Cottonwood Falls; Kansas.

treat you right whether you buy or not. West of Court house.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

F.H.MC'CUNE.

load, for you canfind any-

thing from a toothpick to

Notice by Publication. In the Probate Court of Chase county, Kan-

In the matter of the estate of F. A. Roni-In the matter of the estate of F. A. Roniger, decesed.

It appearing to the Court that F. A. Roniger, late of Chase county, Kansas, departed this life on the 24th day of June, 1898, and left as instrument of writing purporting to be his last will and testament; and it further appearing, that at the July term, A. D. 1898, of this fourt, said instrument was produced and publicly read: It is, therefore, this fifth day of July, A. D. 1898, ordered and directed, that the 1st day of the next term of this Court, to-wit: August 1st, 1898, be set as the day for proof and allowonee of said will, and that notice thereof be given to all persons concerned by publishing the same in the Chase County Coupant for four consecutive weeks.

O. H. DRINKWATER, jy7-4w

Probate Judge.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Chase County National Bank,

at Cottonwood Falls, in the State of Kansas, at the close of business, July 14, 1898. RESOURCES.

Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:

TOTAL \$177,293.50

STATE OF KANSAS, { 88.
CHASE COUNTY,
I,W.W.Sanders, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. W. SANDERS, Cashier. \$177,29 ...0 belief. W. W. SANDERS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th
day of July, 1898.

[SEAL]
My commission expires May 19, 1902.

Correct—Atte-t:
J. D. MINICK,
ARCH MILLER,
BERNARD MCCABE, Directors.



Mostery of Militar ber trademark are absolutely last black, clean, statoless, pura bright and durable. Ask for Hermsdorfdyed Hoslery at hosiery counter,

Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules: at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules cure flatulence. Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules cure bad breath. Ripans Tabules cure indigestion. Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic

Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver. Ripans Tabules cure constipation.



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

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Facts About the Hawaiian Islands, Over Which Our Flag Will Soon Float &

On July 7th President McKin- | deaths occurred in July, 1824, and H Yey signed the resolutions annexing M. S. "Blonde," commanded by Lord ratified the independence of the the Hawaiian islands to the United Byron, cousin of the poet, sailed for islands and entered into a joint agree-States. By the same act the resolu- Honolulu with their remains. tions passed into law.

The troubled career of Hawaii as an independent power is therefore practically at an end. So far as Christendom is concerned, it began in 1555, with the discovery of the islands by the Spaniard, Juan Gaetano; it ends, in 1898, with their absorption into the territory of the American common-

The islands, however, were lost for two centuries after their first discovery. For the islands set down by Gaetano on his charts were ten degrees too far east. It is assumed that these were the Hawaiian islands,



PRESIDENT DOLE.

but not until 1778 did their consecutive connection with the west begin. In that year Capt. Cook landed on Kauai and was looked upon by the matives as an incarnation of the god Lono. They considered his crew as supernatural beings. Cook returned the next year, but became involved in disputes with the natives, and was Milled February 14, 1779.

From the beginning almost the Mawaiians have sought protection from Europeans, in which, of course, are included the Americans. In 1794 the king, Kamehameha, and his chiefs voluntarily placed themselves under the protection of England, and the British Mag was hoisted in Hawaii. This Kamehameha had secured supreme power through sanguinary civil war, fasting nine years. He was a nephew of King Kalaniopuu, whose son he dispossessed and finally got assassinated. A civil war in the Leeward islands gave Kamehameha a chance to interfere. He did so; reduced Oahu to subsection to himself, and for the rest of his days had peace. His domains included all the Hawaiian islands except Kauai and Niihau, the extreme western ones. But his work was not wet done. In March, 1810, the last king of Kauai was persuaded to pay Tribute to Kamehameha and hold his wisland during the remainder of his life as a fief of the king of Hawaii. In 1815 the Russians attempted to annex Kauai, but the firmness of Kamehameha frustrated their designs. When he died, in 1819, he had consolidated the Hawaiian aslands into one strong kingdom.

His eldest son, Liholiho, succeeded bim and took the name of Kamehamcha II. The reign of this prince was distinguished by the introduction of Christianity into the islands. But the conversion of the Hawaiians occurred in perhaps the most curious Tashion in which such a change was ever effected. Vancouver had visited the islands several times during the East part of the eighteenth century, and is still remembered as "a wise and generous benefactor of those islands." The words are taken from an Hawaiian document. He taught the Hawaiians many things, and among others a dislike for their crude systems of idolatry. The king went so far as to ask him to send out missionaries from England, but Vanconver, in 1794, sailed away for the tast time, and no missionaries came. However, his teachings were working internal. In its foreign relations this a reformation in Hawaii, and under Mamehameha II. it came to a head. In 1819 there was a general breaking of idols and burning of temples in fomenting discord. France put her throughout Hawaii. A cousin of the Tring, indeed, rallied the conservatives, and civil war broke out, but in the Exattle of Kuamoo, December 20, 1819, Se was defeated and slain.

The peculiarity of this reformation is that it was purely negative. No missionaries had yet arrived. The islanders were not establishing Christianity. They had simply sickened of their old by a document of the Hawaiian repubreligion and had cast it out. They had lie: "H. B. M. frigate Carysford, escated a religious vacuum; they were commanded by George Paulet, was people without a faith, and their ordered to Honolulu, arriving there minds stood empty for the entrance of February 10, 1843. On the arrival of

a new creed. It came to them April 4, 1820, by the merival of the pioneer party of American missionaries. "The missionaries four p. m. of the next day. These de- 8, 1873. On his death in 1874 the crown were well received," says Chambers, mands chiefly related to a fraudulent was bestowed by the legislature on and the work of instruction was at land claim of Charlton's, and to de. David Kalakaua, who was succeeded by ouce begun. In less than 40 years they cisions of the courts in certain civil his sister, Liliuokalani, January 29, / 8scar taught the whole Hawaiian peoto read and write, to cipher and hour set for hostilities had arrived the January 17, 1893. "They soon reduced the lan- king acceded to the demands under tion, already quoted, has some eargoort of the Hawaiian republic, "and government for damages. But a marks of a special plea, but it is probcommenced printing their first book fresh series of demands having been ably as nearly accurate, in a general Tanuary, 1822. They found the Ha- made and claims for damages having way, as any history of the period now waitans an amiable and highly recep- been trumped up amounting to \$80,000, available. As it was published by the tive race, eager for knowledge and the king decided, by Dr. Judd's ad- republican government, its purpose easily influenced for good or evil."

six chiefs, embarked, November pending an appeal to the justice of years between the election of King 27, 1823, for a voyage to England. The the home government." The latter Lunalilo, in January, 1873, and the king and queen never returned. They disavowed the actions of Lord Paulet. proclamation of the republic, in Janslied of measles in London after hav- The British flag, which had displaced uary, 1893, is all calculated to give the net increase in population each year

Long before the dead king was re turned to his people a formidable in- torate or under any other form, of any surrection was crushed at the battle part of the territory of which they of Hanapepe in August, 1824. It had broken out in Kauai, and was led by was hard fighting, but when Lord Byron reached Honolulu, in May, 1825, brother of the late king was proclaimed as regent.

United States. In 1827 the first written him only three days in which to com-

the islands. "The principal opposiment, referring to the affairs in 1820, was made by foreigners. The regency of Kaahumanu was disturbed by 'a deprayed class of foreigners" who foreigners wrought good as well as evil, and the missionaries of 1820 were followed by Roman Catholic fathers in 1827, and by silkmakers and cotton planters in 1835. The Catholic priests, however, had been deported through the influence of native chiefs, in 1332, and on their attempt to return, in 1837, fered in protection of the Catholics and an edict of toleration was promulgated June 17, 1839. As the priests

Admiral Thomas, July 31, 1843, and | pions of enlightenment fighting despotthe native flag replaced "with im- ism. It mentions, indeed, that "the pressive ceremonies." "His course," suspicion and race prejudice that alsays the Hawaiian public document al- | ready existed" was intensified in 1873 ready quoted, "was fully approved by through the proposal to cede Pearl the home government, and certainly harbor to the United States in considtended to exalt the reputation of his eration of a treaty of commercial recicountry for justice and magnanimity in dealing with inferior races." November 28, 1843, England and France ment "never to take possession, either directly or under title of a protecare composed."

But poor Hawaii was still to be the the son of that last king of Kauai who football of the nations. In 1848 the had submitted to Kamehameha I. There French again meddled. Their consul protested against the high duty on brandy and "the alleged partiality the kingdom was again at peace. A shown to the English language." These bickerings continued for some time. as Kamehameha III., with the Queen In August, 1849, a French warship en-Kaahumanu, wife of Kamehameha I., tered Honolulu harbor; she was joined next day by another; ten days later In 1826 the first treaty was con- Admiral de Tromelin sent a list of tracted between Hawaii and the ten demands to the king, and gave code of laws was promulgated. In 1832 ply. The demands were refused. the regent died, and in 1833 Kamheham- Thereupon de Tromelin landed ar armed force, destroyed a port, con-The next seven years form a most fiscated the king's yacht, took aboard important period in the history of the French consul and sailed away. Hawaii. Foreigners seem always to After more than a year of fruitless have been the disturbing element in negotiation another French consularrived at Honolulu, and at once took tion to reform," says a state docu- up the meddling role of his predecessor. One result of his intrigue was important. Finding that he could not balk France by himself, Kamehameha III. issued a proclamation placing resisted the police enactments. But Hawaii under the protection of the United States. The legislature ratified the proclamation. Although the United States declined to accept Hawaii, this bold move had the desired effect, for France dropped her demands

From this time the political history of Hawaii is closely associated with trouble was precipitated, leading that of the United States. During 1853 to persecution of native converts, and 1854 there was "active agitation in English and French warships inter- Honolulu in favor of annexation to the United States." At least, so says a publication of the Hawaiian republic, which also states: "The king favored involved were Frenchmen, France de- it as a refuge from impending dangers. manded an indemnity and a treaty The missionaries generally opposed it. guaranteeing full religious liberty. fearing that its effects would be injuri-France secured the indemnity, the ous to the native race." A draft of a treaty and also a commercial conven- treaty was completed in June, 1854, tion. This troubled period of strug- after much negotiation between the



A TYPICAL HAWAIIAN FOREST SCENE.

ber 8, 1840.

ued to occupy the throne for 22 years constant trouble, either diplomatic or dynasty was in hot water, either with became King Kamehameha IV. He was France or England, much of the time. Scheming consuls found no difficulty nose in during 1842, but on that occasion Hawaiian diplomacy was equal to the situation. In 1843, however, the British consul, Mr. Charlton, This prince was enlightened and publicproved more successful as an intriguer. He secured the presence of a British ship, commanded by Lord Paulet. The story of the Charlton episode is told in the following words

the king from Lahaina, Lord Paulet sent him six demands, threatening war if they were not acceded to by suits between foreigners. Before the 1891. The republic was proclaimed vice, to forestall the intended seizure very likely was to set the revolutionists King Kamehameha II., with the queen of the islands by a provisional cession, in the right. Its account of the 20

gle over civil rights ended with the | American minister and the Hawaijan proclamation of a constitution, Octo- minister of foreign affairs. Against this treaty both the French and British The Kamehameha dynasty contin- ministers protested. The heir apparent to the throne also opposed it, and while longer. But its career was one of the treaty was still pending the king suddenly died.

> His nephew, the enemy of the treaty, a young man, but did not apparently possess much energy. His reign was an uneventful interlude in the stormy story of recent Hawaiian history. He was still only 29 when he was succeeded, in 1863, by his brother, Kamehameha V. spirited. On his own authority he widely extended the suffrage and made important internal reforms. He negotiated a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, but the senate rejected it. His death on December 11, 1872, ended the dynasty of the Kamehamehas.

> Since then there have been three sovcreigns of Hawaii. A cousin of the last Kamehameha, William Lunalilo, was elected king by the legislature January

ing been shown royal honors. Their the Hawaiian, was hauled down by idea that the republicans were cham- of almost 1,200,000 souls.

suspicion and race prejudice that alprocity. Another matter, which "helped to widen the breach" racially. was the execution of the law for the segregation of lepers, one result of which was a mutiny of the household troops, "which had the sympathy of the populace." The treaty of commercial reciprocity that was negotiated in the second year of the reign of King Kalakaua "went into operation in September, 1876, in spite of bitter opposition in both countries." In a later publication, the last volume of "Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia." it is stated that "the Americans (in Hawaii) feared that the continued settlement of Japanese in the Hawaiian islands would result in the transfer of political power to them and the adoption of such laws as would make Hawaii a Japanese colony." This matter of Japanese complications will be an interesting matter to return to in a moment. Its immediate point is simply that it seems to let in some further glimmer of light on the obscure tangle of Hawaiian politics. This football of nations seems to have generated a conflict of races within as well as without. The exact truth about the internal affairs of Hawaii cannot vet be told, but the politicians of the Pacific are apparently no nearer to the angels than are those of our own land. However beneficent the revolution which they have brought about may prove to be, it does not follow that their methods were immaculate.

To return to the more definite history of Hawaii, King Kalakaua had been seated on the throne only by the aid of American marines, who were called in to suppress the rioting of his opponents. Once having got the throne however, he set out, as we are assured by the republicans, "to change the system of government into a personal despotism in which he should have unchecked control of the government treasury." The republican indictment of him reads much as does the orthodox whig indictment of Charles I. He dismissed two ministers without as signing any reason immediately after they "had been triumphantly sustained by a vote of the legislature." The appointment of one of his premiers, who had the picturesque name of Celso Caesar Moreno, "called forth the protest of the representatives of three great powers, and such an uprising of the people that he had to give way." We are told that adroit politicians taught him how to "violate the spirit and intent of the constitution, while keeping within the letter of the law," and also that "legislatures were packed with subservient officeholders, while every artifice was used to debauch the native electorate and foment race prejudice." The national debt grew to five times it self in seven years. The king accepted

All this brought about the revolution of 1887. There resulted a new

The republican indictment of Liliuokalani is similar to the charges against Kalakaua. "The history of her short reign shows that it was her unaltered purpose to restore autocratic government." She had prepared a coupd'etat for January 14, 1893, but her ministers wavered at the last moment, and according to the republican account, "there was a general uprising of the conservative part of the community similar to that of 1887," and the republie was proclaimed.

The history of Hawaii under the re public is well known. A treaty of annexation to the United States was negotiated as soon as possible, but was abandoned on the accession to power of President Cleveland. The steady agitation in favor of annexation which has been going on ever since is too familiar to need review.

In February, 1897, commissioners were sent to Washington to draft a treaty of annexation. By this treaty the islands become the territory of Hawaii, all rights of sovereignty are ceded to the United States and the latter assumes the Hawaiian debt to the extent of \$4,000,000. There is an antiannexation party in the islands that still desires an independent government, but the Hawaiian legislature

has unanimously ratified the treaty. The territory of Hawaii, though its total area is only 6,740 square miles and its population but 109,020, has great natural wealth. No state on earth has a more mixed population, less than one-third being native Hawaiians, nearly one-fourth Japanese, one-fifth Chinese, one-sixth Portuguese, one-twentieth Americans, the rest British, Germans, Norwegians, French and South Sea Islanders. The Americans have long been the dominant element.

Japan is the only nation with whom Hawaii involves us in complications. A treaty made with Japan in 1871 gave that nation special rights of settlement in Hawaii. In 1895, for the reasons already given, those rights began to be curtailed. The Japanese government protested to the republic of Hawaii, and latterly to the United States. It desires to retain under the new dispensation all the rights secured to it by the treaty of 1871, but it has at last consented to submit the matter to arbitration. There now appears to be no reason to doubt that Hawaii will peaceably become a territory of

the United States. Death and Birth Rate.

It is computed that the death rate of the world is 67 and the birth rate 70 a minute, and this seemingly light percentage of gain is sufficient to give a

A MAIN CHANCE OF LIFE.

Some Interesting Results of a Calculation Upon the Percentage at Various Ages.

In the English Illustrated Magazine, Mr. J. Holt Schooling works out some 1,000 live 70 years more, i. e., to age 90, right to be so termed. They were

SAVED BY THE QUEEN.

Victoria's Great Grandchildren Will Be "Royal Highnesses" by Her Decree.

An interesting writer has lately pointed out that the children of interesting results as regards the Prince Arthur, the only son of the chances of males at ages 20, 30, 40, 50, duke of Connaught, who is himself 60, 70, 80 and 90, living for ten years third son of the queen, will no longer more, 20 years more, 30 years more, be "royal highnesses," but merely etc. For example, as regards 1,000 nobles, and should these children have men aged 20, 939 of them "live ten children, they will be obliged to conyears more," i. e., to age 30; that is tent themselves with the common-04 per cent. live to age 30 and six per place prefix "Mr." It is this fact, says cent. do not, so the chance at age 20 the Boston Herald, that has induced to live to age 30 is not quite sixteen to the queen to issue letters patent, unone in favor of living. Similarly, 559 der the seal, declaring that the chilout of 1,000 "live 40 years more," i. e., dren of the eldest son of the prince to age 60, so that the odds in favor of of Wales shall have and at all times hold a man aged 20 living to age 60 are 65 and enjoy the style, title or attribute to 44, say five to four, in sporting of "royal highness." Hitherto these phrase. Again, as only ten out of the children of the duke of York had no

EUGENE HENRI BRISSON.



This gentleman, who has just formed a new cabinet at the request of President Faure, thereby becomes prime minister of the French republic. M. Brisson is one of the most widely-known statesmen of France, and in 1894 was one of the popular candidates for the presidency. He is a lawyer by profession, was prime minister for a short time in 1885, after the fall of Ferry, and was twice elected president of the chamber of deputies. He is 63 years of age.

1,000 men alive at age 90, only four live years hence? to age 100. Thus at age 90, the chance of living ten years is very small, it

the chance of a man aged 20 attaining just plain princes, and their children age 90 is only one in one hundred, or would fare no better than their cousodds of ninety-nine to one against him. ins of Connaught. This state of af-As to the chances for men aged 50, fairs results from the queen of Eng-770 per 1,000 live ten years more, i. e., land living to see three generations to age 60; therefore, we may say the of her direct heirs, and it doubtless set chance of a man aged 50 living to 60 her to thinking how Grandpapa Wales is represented by odds of 77 to 23, or would like having an untitled greatabout seven to two in favor of the man grandson with no place in the royal aged 50 living ten years more. This procession. Until the issue of these chance, favorable as it is, is of course letters patent, little Eddie, David and not nearly so great as the sixteen to Baby Victoria were nothing but comone chance in favor of a man aged 20 moners in the eyes of the law. It living to age 30. Glancing at men aged seems odd to Americans that this de-70 we see that only 335 per 1,000 live ten | cree of the queen's should have lifted constitution and great curtailment of years more, i. e., to age 80; this means quite a weight from the Waleses' and the royal power. A royalist uprising in 1889, led by one R. W. Wilcox, was put down and soon afterward the king sented by the odds of two to one "Mr.?" They haven't been benefited, against him. As for men aged 90, of and what is to become of them 100

Bound to Have Cigarettes. Men who have used tobacco and have being represented by the long odds of been deprived of it can readily undertwo hundred and forty-nine to one stand what the soldiers suffer when de-

GEN. SHAFTER ON HIS MULE IN CUBA.



The above cut is from a photograph taken at the front and sent to President McKinley.

against the man-quite an outside nied the consolation of a pipe. Several chance.

American Gunners "Old Ironsides" may be called our luckiest as well as most famous battleship. In her hardest fight, that with the new British frigate Java, in 1812, she lost but nine killed and 25 wounded, though the total loss on her adversary was 161. In destroying the Guerriere, Cyrene and Levant the Constitution's casualty list was eight killed, 17 wounded, while that of the defeated vessels was 50 killed, 105 wounded. The London Times said in 1813: "The fact seems but too clearly established that the Americans have some superior mode of firing."

Amber in British Columbia. recently been made in British Columwith amber for another hundred years. | pounds.

months ago the New York Sun printed the story of a Cuban officer whose cigarettes had been exhausted, and who walked into a town held by a company of Spaniards to replenish his stock. He bought his cigarettes and the Spaniards chased him out of town, firing at him as they ran. Fortunately he was not hit, but he did not think the danger he ran was too great for the advantage gained. There is tobacco enough in Cuba, according to all reports, but it is all within the fortified cities, and the men who are guarding outposts are not likely to get a large

share of it when it is captured. The Caribou.

The caribou, or reindeer of New-Valuable discoveries of amber have foundland, has its home in vast areas of unbroken wilderness. Some of the bia, which it is claimed will be able to larger species which have been shot supply the pipemakers of the world have each weighed from 500 to 660



NEED CONSTANT CARE.

Stone Roads Require Attention at All Seasons of the Year to Prevent Disintegration.

A subject of importance which has not yet received the attention it requires is brought to the fore by a statement recently made to the effect that "the smooth surface of the New Jersey stone roads, so much admired by bicycle riders, is rapidly disappearing, owing to the infrequency of rains in summer, the prevalence of sweeping winds, and the absence of trees and hedges from the roadside. The disintegration of the New Jersey stone roads, especially of those over which a constant stream of heavy wagons roll into the city markets, must sooner or later raise the question of the expediency of giving a part of the annual state appropriation to the repair of the roads on the same plan of division of cost upon which new roads are

Up to the present time so much attention has been given to efforts to secure hard roads, and considerations of how they should be laid, that their maintenance when put down has largely been lost sight of. Many, indeed, have supposed, and some have asserted, that when once laid it should not be necessary to touch them for years. Such ideas are radically wrong, and, if acted upon, lead to disastrous re-

As a matter of fact, macadam roads require constant attention and care If they are to be kept in good condition, the greatest efficiency secured from them, and economy of maintenance maintained. All these things will vary largely with the character and quality of the roads, some requiring attention much more quickly and far more constantly than others, but the principle of maintenance is the same for all.

All stone roads are liable to "disintegration" under certain conditions, and will speedily be ruined if the tendency is not checked at the outset or, better still, warded off, so to speak, by constant care and attention. The smooth surface disappears, ruts form, water settles in them, and the road gradually breaks up.

The trouble with many of the New Jersey roads is not due particularly to the winds or "absence of trees and hedges from the roadside." but it is due to four principal causes, one of which is the "infrequency of rains in summer," and the others are the excessive use of clay for "binding" purposes in constructing the roads, insufficient rolling, and failure to adopt an adequate system of care and mainte- the use of broad tires on country nance after they are constructed.

feature: necessary to obtain and main- roads or solid ground broad tires are BUTTER-Creamery tain good macadam roads, and no community which builds them can afford on moderately soft ground, but on to overlook them, viz.: thorough drain- ground soft enough for the wheels to age; abundant rolling of each layer of sink below the felloes the suction is so stone as laid; little or no clay for great that in some instances which "binding" purposes; and a complete have come under my observation it system of care and repair, which in- has required four horses to move an volves the constant employment of a empty wagon. The lime carters in suitable force of men to keep roads this section have learned this fact and clean, fil! up the smallest ruts as they when the mud is deep either use narappear, and regular sprinkling in dry weather.-Good Roads.

AN INFALLIBLE TEST.

What the Bieyele Has Done to Impress the Necessity of Good Roads on the Public Mind.

The readiness of wheelmen to find fault with the condition of most highways has, at times, aroused much unfavorable comment, particularly in the earlier days of good roads agitation, when the subject was far less perfectly understood than at present. The public-spirited crusade which they inaugurated was ascribed wholly to ulterior motives, and it was not until they began to demonstrate its universally-beneficent effects that the position of the cyclist began to be at all appreciated.

For generations, those who used the highways had been satisfied to plod along as best they might, behind steeds well, in American Agriculturist. that could voice no intelligible complaint, traveling as little as possible in the bad seasons and never considering the many ways in which they would be advantaged if firm roadways in every direction emancipated them from the reign of King Mud.

But the bicycle opened fresh vistas and started new lines of thought. The patient beast no longer trudged along through mud-over rocks, ruts and stumps, up-hill and down-while the driver indolently bounced along in the vehicle behind him. On the wheel, the rider, driver and motor are one, and immediately awakens to a keen and realizing sense of the road beneath him. Every change in grade is registered by human nerves; every depression, rock, or stretch of sand causes a shock to a human backbone, and calls for greater energy. With bad conditions a severe strain is put upon the attention, pleasure is destroyed and wearisome labor

takes its place. The bicycle showed conclusively that roads were wrong, and it largely indicated the extent of their imperfection. It thereby set in motion the forces that have in ten years accomplished much and are working toward the accomplishment of much more under the power of the inevitable logic of events. -Good Roads.

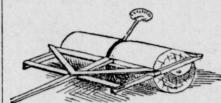
smuts and rots that injure our crops | main robs the live part of needed sap. are of a fungoid growth.

HOMEMADE ROLLER.

of Construction, Serviceable and Not at All Expensive in a Comparative Sense.

The writer has known many farm-The writer has known many farmers doing without such agricultural machinery as a roller simply because they considered the expense too great. As a good roller, however, is an indispensable adjunct to successful husbandry, no tiller of the soil can afford this, nor is there any excuse for it, in that the homemade roller prefit has a substantial looking New Yorker came to Chicago to engage in the retail eigar business. He had seemingly good credentials and rented an attractive little store on the North side, buying his fixtures on credit. On the same terms he laid in quite a large stock of goods and opened his doors for patronage. He seemed to be doing quite a good business and none of his numerous creditors manifested the least alarm as to the safety of their accounts. Suddenly he sented in the accompanying illustration is easy of construction, very serviceable, and not expensive at all in the comparative sense.

As can be seen in the picture, the rollers consist of logs, and the journals upon which they turn are pieces of gaspipe into which pins from the logs are thrust, this manner of construction placing all the bearings on a straight line, and so rendering



HANDY GARDEN ROLLER.

the frame more compact and rigid. As to the length of the logs, the one in each section should be just a trifle over three feet, for then, owing to the space between the rollers of about five inches, one, if he so desires, can nicely roll ground planted to corn by driving astride one row. A roller of this width, with logs about two feet in diameter, can be drawn by a span of horses with ease.

To explain its construction more fully, on the end of each roller should be fastened a plate of old boiler iron, through which have the pins project, these being about 15 inches long. Many a farmer can do all the blacksmith work himself, but in case he cannot this cost rarely exceeds three dollars. For the driver, an old hay rake or mowing machine seat is just the thing; and, in order to prevent the rollers from having a decided tendency downward on the tongue, as oftentimes occurs, and making the necks of the horses sore in consequence, it is generally advisable to bolt the seat on the middle crosstie of the frame. This arrangement affords a comfortable driving position, as well as an excellent one from which to observe and direct the work; and if a roller thus made is only properly housed, it will do good service and last for years .- Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune.

THE TIRE PROBLEM.

A Well-Known New Jersey Farm Publicist Explains His Views on This Important Question.

My opinion has been asked as to the benefit which would be derived by roads and on the fields. There is no We have repeatedly pointed out the question in my mind that on hard the best. The broad tire is also best row tires or do not cart at all.

If broad tires were used exclusively on the roads the ruts would be correspondingly wide, but with part narrow tires the broad tires will sink in the ruts in case of freezing and will pull hard. The tendency of broad tires to pick up dirt is a strong argument against the use of steel wheels. A neighbor purchased one of the lowdown steel wagons, and putting on a load of manure drove to the field; the wagon felloes settled below the surface and four horses could not start it. With broad tires the wagon bodies must be set high, which will require more lifting to load it, for it must be made long and narrow. In my opinion if a farmer keeps two farm wagons one of them should be broad tired, to use when or where the ground is solid. The other should be narrow tired for use when necessary when the mud is deep. If but one is kept it will be safest to have the tire not over two inches wide .- P. H. Hart-

TIMELY ORCHARD HINTS.

Let the hogs eat up the fallen fruit in the orchard.

Keep raspberries and blackberries pinched back in good season.

Always prune to let light and air freely to all parts of the top.

The grapevine is long lived. If given good care it will outlive the planter. Thin-skinned fruits, as a rule, are very poor keepers; thick-skinned ones

are much better. Remove dead and mildewed twigs at sight. Besides looking bad they im-

pede the light. The surest way of destroying the curculio is by jarring or spraying with

poisoned water. With the grapes potash and phosphate manures tend to produce a fine

quality of fruit. Slow growing trees and vines should be set on richer ground and fast growing trees on poorer ground.

A liberal supply of superphosphate scattered around the strawberry plants will in a measure prevent grub. To secure a good crop of gooseberries or currants, the main thing is to keep them well trimmed and thinned

Dead wood is a deadly burden to a Nearly all of the rusts, mildew, living tree. Letting the dead limbs re-1-St. Louis Republic.

READY TO TAKE HIS GALL.

The Surprising Offer of a Bankrupt's Soulless Creditor at an Assignment Meeting.

creditors manifested the least alarm as to the safety of their accounts. Suddenly he made an assignment. His creditors were notified and a full meeting was held in the office of his attorney, the sorrowful bankrupt not being present with them.

The attorney made a politic and pacific speech. An eastern creditor, who had secured judgment on a fraudulent claim, had attached and carried away everything except 270 cigars and \$6.30 in money. The unfortunate debtor owed over \$3,000 to the men present, which he would liquidate at the earliest possible moment.

present, which he would liquidate at the earliest possible moment.

"My client suffers far more acutely than any of you," continued the lawyer. "He has surrendered all that he possesses. It is not much, it is true, but I trust it will serve as an earnest of his future intentions. He is crushed by his misfortune and would willingly divide his body among you."

"What's that?" asked a somewhat deaf old man, supplementing his right ear with his broad palm.

"My client is willing to divide his very

"My client is willing to divide his very body among you," repeated the attorney.
"All right," responded the old man, "I'll take his gall!"—Chicago Chronicle.

War Photographer—"Business with me is developing. How is it with you?" Ammunition Manufacturer—"It's booming, I thank you!"—Town Topics.

flat?

Little Tommy—Please, sir, if it was you could see the north pole with a telescope.—Puck.

	THE GENERAL MA	RK	Œ	TS	3.	1
	KANSAS CITY.	Mo)	July	v 25.	1
	CATTLE-Best beeves	4 2	35	@	5 00	
	Stockers	3 :	35	600	4 55	
	Native cows	1 :	50	0	3 75	i
	HOGS-Choice to heavy	2 :	50	600	3 95	1
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	3	40	0	4 05	
9	WHEAT-No. 2 red	7	74	0	764	1
	No 2 hard		671	440	70	1
	CORN-No. 2 mixed OATS-No. 2 mixed	:	303	200	31	1
	OATS-No. 2 mixed	2	25	@	261/	
	RYE-No. 2		40	0	41	1
	FLOUR-Patent, per barrel	4 (00	0	4 10	1
	Fancy	3 8	80	0	3 9)	1
	HAY-Choice timothy	6	50	0	8 00	11
	Fancy prairie	5 (00	0	5 25	1
	BRAN (sacked)	4	43	0	451/	1
	BUTTER-Choice creamery				151/	1
	CHEESE-Full cream		83	400	9	
	EGGS-Choice		8	60	81/	
	POTATOES	:	30	0	35	
	ST. LOUIS.					1
	CATTLE-Native and shipping	4.	00	0	5 10	1
	Texans	3 :	35	0	3 80	1
	HOGS-Heavy	3 1	75	(0)	3 95	1
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	2 :	50	@	4 50	
	FLOUR-Choice	3 8	85	(ex	4 05	1
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	1	75	0	76	1
	CORN-No. 2 mixed	:			321/	
	OATS-No. 2 mixed	:	34	0	25	1

RYE—No. 2. 45 @ 46
BUTTER—Creamery. 14 @ 17
LARD—Western mess. 5 30 @ 5 40 CHTCAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime... 4 80 @ 5 50

HOGS—Packing and shipping. 3 70 @ 3 974

SHEEP—Fair to choica...... 3 00 @ 5 00

FLOUR—Winter wheat...... 4 50 @ 4 75 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 78 @ CORN—No. 2 33½4@ OATS-No. 2.... ... 9 70 @ 9 721 NEW YORK.

PORK CATTLE-Native steers..... 5 00 @ 5 30 CORN-No. 2......OATS-No. 2.....

A Philippine Heroine.

One of the Philippine insurgent leaders is a beautiful woman whose life seems to be charmed. She has often rushed bravely into the very teeth of death from guns and cannon, but has never been wounded. Frequently we see people in this country who live so long that their lives seem charmed also, but the only charm about it is that they keep up their strength and vitalize their blood with that celebrated remedy, thosetter's Stomach Bitters. their blood with that celebrathostetter's Stomach Bitters.

War to the Death.

The slaughter was frightful. The dead and dying were strewn about by

thousands.
The crash of matter and the wreck of material bore testimony to the awful work that had been done!

had been done!

But the end was not yet, for Mrs. O'Hoolihan, with her insect destroyer in hand, continued to pass to and fro among the detached pieces of furniture, slaying without mercy and spraying with a fierceness that betrayed long suffering and a grim determination to end it, even if the cost should mount up to a quarter.—Cleveland Leader.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet teel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunjons of all raise nd cives seet and confert. bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort.
Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists at. shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted. Le Roy, N. Y.

A Positive Proof.

Teacher—Now can any of you give any proofs of your own that the world is not flat?

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.

Google—"That auctioneer has a lot of wind." Halyard—"He needs it." Google— "Why?" Halyard—"Because his sales are small."-Town Topics.

Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA (Teething Pow ders) is the preparation that has gained so much reputation in all our large cities in saving the lives of Teething Children and so diminishing their mortality, and no Mother should fail to use them if she desires to preserve the life of her little one. Teethina Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething casy.

For War Times.

Photographer to captain in his new uniform—Look fierce, please.—Cincinnati En-

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

No worder so many bank clerks go away, because they all have such cheque-ered careers—L. A. W. Bulletin.

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

One reason why "it pays to be honest" is because there is less competition along that line.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

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

The tallest man is "short" sometimes.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Hall's Catarrh Core stitutional Cure. Price 75



The Kind You Have Always Bought



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 receive 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.

SKILL OF DOCTORS TESTED.

Fifteen Years of Suffering.

"I thought I should surely die."

When the stomach begins to fail in its duties, other organs speedily become affected in sympathy, and life is simply a burden almost unbearable. Indigestion and dyspepsia are so common that only the sufferer from these diseases knows the possibilities of misery that inhere in them. A typical example of the sufferings of the victim of indigestion is furnished in the case of John C. Pritchard. He went on for fifteen years, from bad to worse. In spite of doctors he grew constantly weaker, and thought he would die. He got well, however, and thus relates his experience:

"For fifteen years I was a great affect."

"For fifteen years I was a great affect."

"They helped me right away" is the common expression of those who have used them. Here is another testimony to the truth of this statement;

"I formerly suffered from indigestions and weakness of the stomach, but since I began the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills, I have the appetite of the farmer's boy. I am 46 years of age, and recommend alk who wish to be free from dyspepsia to lake one of Pr. Ayer's Pills, and the price of the prompt and perfect cure performed by Dr. Ayer's Pills and perf

For fifteen years I was a great sufferer "For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills offer the surest and swiftest relief from constipation and all its attendant ills. They cure dizziness, routinued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible sufferings of dyspepsia as Dr. Ayer's Pills after dinner, till their digestive organs are in good order."—WM. STEINKE, Grant, Neb.

Dr. Ayer's Pills offer the surest and swiftest relief from constipation and all its attendant ills. They cure dizziness, nausea, heartburn, palpitation, bad breath, coated tongue, nervousness, sleeplessness, biliousness, and a score of other affections that are, after all, only the signs of a more deep rooted disease. You can find more information about Dr. Ayer's Pills, and the diseases they have cured, in Ayer's Curebook, a story of cures told by the cured. This book of 100 pages is sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I formerly suffered from indigestions and weakness of the stomach, but since I began the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills, I have the appetite of the farmer's boy. I am 46 years of age, and recommend all who wish to be free from dyspepsia to take one of Dr. Ayer's Pills after dinner, till their digestive organs are in good order."—WM. STEINKE, Grant, Neb.

"DON'T HIDE YOUR LIGHT UNDER A BUSHEL." THAT'S JUST WHY WE TALK ABOUT

SAPOLIO

FROM FACTORY TO USER DIRECT.



We make fine Surreys, Buggies, Phaetons and Road Wagons.
Our goods have been favorably known to the trade for years.
We now sell direct to the user at Wholesale Prices. The shrewd buyer prefers to deal with the factory. He gets of us fine work at less price than agents ask for low grade vehicles. We ship anywhere, subject to examination. We DELIVER on board cars Kansas City, Mo., or Goshen, Ind., as may suit purchaser. Send for catalogue with prices plainly privated. IT'S FREE. Write today. We sell Sewing Machines and the GOSHEN BICKELE AND Well. All at Wholesale Prices. All GOOD. No matter where you live, you are not too far away to do business with us and save money. Address, EDWARD W. WALKER CARRIAGE CO., GOSHEN, INDIANA.

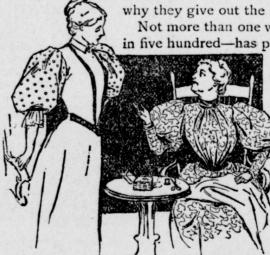
WEAK SPOTS.

Everybody Comes Into This World With a Predisposition to Disease.

A Talk With Mrs. Pinkham About the Cause of Anemia.

Everybody comes into this world with a predisposition to disease of some particular tissue; in other words, everybody has a weak spot. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the weak spot in women is somewhere in the uterine system. The uterine organs have less re-

> sistance to disease than the vital organs; that's why they give out the soonest.



Not more than one woman in a hundred-nav. in five hundred-has perfectly healthy organs of generation. This points to the stern necessity of helping one's self just 29 soon as the life powers seem to be on the ware.

Excessive menstruztion is a sign of physical weakness and want of tone in the uterine organs. It saps the strength away and produces anemia (blood. turns to water).

If you become anemic, there is no knowing what will happen. If your gums and the inside of your lips and inside your eyelids look pale in color, you are in a dangerous way and must stop that drain on your powers. Why not build up on a generous, uplifting tonic, like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

Mrs. EDWIN EHRIG, 413 Church St., Bethlehem, Pa., says: "I feel. it my duty to write and tell you that I am better than I have been for four years. I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills, and can say that I am perfectly cured. Doctors did not help meany. I should have been in my grave by this time if it had not been for your medicine. It was a godsend to me. I was troubled with excessive menstruation, which caused womb trouble, and I was obliged to remain in bed for six weeks. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine was recommended to me, and after using it a

short time, was troubled no more with flooding. I also had severe pain in my kidneys. This, also, I have no more. I shall always recommend the Compound, for it has cured me, and it will cure others. I would like to have you publish this letter." (In such cases the dry form of Compound should be used.)

PISO'S GURE FOR N

The Best BOOK on WAR BEAUTIFULLY

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN PTS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

A. N. K.-D 1719

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

OUTLINE OF POLICY.

A Practically Official Statement Regarding Future War Plans.

Spain's Coast Will Not Be Shelled, but Watson Will Be Sent to Destroy Camara's Fleet-Interesting Forecast Regarding Other Matters.

Washington, July 23 .- A significant statement was made to the Associated press yesterday by one in a position to speak with knowledge and authority as to the plans of the administration with reference to future war operations. In substance the statement was ms follows:

Watson Will Not Bombard Spanish Cities. Commodore Watson, in proceeding to the peninsula as soon as the Porto Rican expedition is under way, is not to bombard the cities on the Spanish coast. No such idea of the bombardment of the coast is entertained. While there may be other incidental purposes, the main mission of Watson is to take care of Camara's fleet. The movement of this fleet and the fears and apprehension caused by reports concerning it are to be stopped for all time. The ships under Camara will be located by Watson and finally met and at Pacific coast points, and estimates of a seasongaged. The talk occasionally induiged in as son's output valued at \$20,000,000 are current. to the Canany islands is utterly without foundation. This government has no plan to take these islands and does not want them.

No Attack on Havana Until Fall. Despite popular expectation that Porto Rico operations will be followed immediately by aczion against Havana, it can be said that Ha-vana will not be attacked while yellow fever conditions exist. This is certain. It would be the height of national folly to engage our troops In and about the fever pest hole. Consequently at will be left until the climate lends its aid in the autumn. Shafter will hold his own in the eastern strip new surrendered, may gradually gush his way over some other districts, and i there should be any particular need of immediate aggressive action at any point will move against it, but Havana will be left until yellow

dever dangers are past. Mast Decide Important Questions. Meantime, in the next two months there wil

be enough to keep this government busy. will have to cope with the most serious prob-kems yet of providing for the government and the future of the lands involved in this war. The hauling down of the Spanish flag and the hoisting of that of the United States means more than, on its face, it indicates to the popmind. No more important matter is to engage the attention of the government than the details to be arranged for the disposition, control or temporary possession pending final Aransfer of possession of these additions to war domain. There are questions of the most intricate and far-reaching character to be de-

The Destinies of New Accessions. Porto Rico, whose fall is liable to be recorded within a week or ten days, will have to have a military government. Porto Rico, of gourse, is to be kept permanently by this goverament, but there must be a military government first and many preliminary details will have to be worked out. There must be a rehabilitation of existing systems of government where we have carried our arms, and while local schemes and conditions will form Ane basis of general system for the control of the land, there must be numerous changes, The dishing such laws as may be oppressive. Laws will have to be very thoroughly gone over and the tariff system revised in some way, Amt la general and as far as possible the sys tem of government which now exists is to be

Next winter, however, when congress conwenes, the necessity for laws covering such mostlers will be recognized by recommendational Louis and Leaves at Once for the Cions to congress to that end and to be submitted by the president and it is very probabl the shaping of the destinies of Porto Rico and rsimilar circumstanced accessions will be left We a commission or commissions to be appointed to draft the laws by adoption by congress. "The government is likely to be busy from now

mental detail. Ladrones to Be Permanently Retained. It is a certainty as far as now can be foreseen that Guam, the island in the Lairone group that was captured by this government, will b mermanently retained as a coaling and supply station For these purposes it is valuable from Philippine islands, and on the point whether the rest of them will be kept I am not sure They may be and they may not be. The dis-position of the Philippines is unsettled and depends upon circumstances.

The Pernleying Cuban Problem. As to the attitude of Garcia and the insurwents in Cuba there is no change in our intention. This government has not been misled in its estimate of these forces. With the appressive hand Spain has put on them so long, contending against the conditions imposed by injustice and oppression, there would have been dittle expectation of greater abilities than are now shown by them. This government will chave to treat them kindly, but firmly. It has an ade a pledge to establish a firm and stable ax vernment and that must be carried out.

EX-CONFEDERATES ADJOURN.

Note to Hold Their Next Annual Reunion at Charleston-Ovation to the Daughter of Jefferson Davis.

Atlanta, Ga., July 23 .- The city was decorated with endless miles of bunting for the confederate parade. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Miss Winnie Davis, Mrs. John B. Gordon and Mrs. Cabbelle Currie, president of the Daughders of the Confederacy, occupied carwiages, as did also Gen. and Mrs. Longstreet, Gen. and Mrs. Hooker and Gen. Wade Hampton. Gen. Gordon, at the anditorium, introduced Miss Winnie the mines had not been removed for Davis, the veterans giving her a great want of time. The Spanish cruiser evation. A resolution was passed to Jorge Juan defending the place was substitute for "the war of the re- destroyed without loss on our part. bellion" the expression "the civil war The Annapolis and Wasp afterwards between the states." Charleston, S. proceeded from Nipe to assist in the C, was selected as the place for the encampment next July.

Telegram from Gen. Miles.

Washington, July 23.-The war demartment received a telegram from Kinley has disposed finally of the pro-Gen. Miles showing that on Thursday mt seven p. m. he was still at Guantamamo. It follows:

Playa del Este, July 21, 7 p. m. - Secretary of War, Washington: The following troops are with me aboard transports in Guantanamo farrbor, en route to Porto Rico: Four light Catteries of the Third and Fourth artillery Louis's battery B, Fifth artillers: the Sixth ered the army sufficiently large to Massachusetts, 275 recruits for Fifth corps. 6) en of signal corps and Seventh hospital corps. disposed of. 2.415 men all told.-Miles.

Grant Will Go to Porto Bleo. Washington, July 23. -Brig. Gen. Fred Grant has been assigned by the secretary of the war to the command of the Third brigade of Gen. Wilson's division of the First army corps. Gen. Grant's command, according to the

Wifth Illinois regiments. Four Girls Drowned.

Morton, Minn., July 23. - While bathing in the Minnesota river at this minister of public instruction, Senor place, Barbara and Rachael Galle, Mar | Camazo, is authority for the statement tha Lorenz and Alvina Reis-all under that peace, honorable to the Spanish | will be court-martialed for drunken-20-have been drowned.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Better Demand Reported for Wool-Duliness a Feature of the Cereal Market-Fewer Failures.

New York, July 23.-Bradstreet's commercial agency says:

Midsummer conditions still govern most lines of trade and manufacture, but the volume of business as indicated by bank clearings shows little decrease and is evidently considerably in advance of previous years at this time. A feature of the trade this week is the better demand reported for wool east and west, largely confined, it is true, to a few grades of wool. This appearance of activity has given a decidedly more hopeful tone to this business, which, however, is not yet reflected in the

manufacturing branch.
Indications that important developments may shortly be witnessed in the iron trade accumulate. This is party the result of expected good orders from railroads for rails, of a larger export business and of a good volume of

small orders for various classes of steel. Dullness has been a feature of the cereal markets. Old wheat supplies are rapidly de creasing, while the new crop movement, while in excess of last year, does not reach the pro-

portions expected.

Cotton is at the lowest price ever paid at this season of the year, partly on good crop reports and also as the result of the announced intention of a shut-down by Fall River mills. Rather more attention is given the Klondike as a result of reported heavy arrivals of gold Rather more animation is looked for in the outfitting trade as a result thereof, but that advices from Alaska are not wholly favorable proved by reports that large numbers of unsuccessful prospectors are anxious to get out

of the country.
Following the usual semi-annual crop of small business embarrassments, failures have again dropped to normal summer proportions, the total number of the week just closed being 188, 50 fewer than last week, 32 fewer than in this week a year ago, 92 smaller than in this 1896, 51 less than in 1895 and 49 less than in 1834.

THEY MAY ALL GO.

Washington Dispatch Says All Troops Now at Camp Merritt Will Probably Be Needed in Philippines.

San Francisco, July 23.-At army headquarters it is stated that the transports Scandia and Arizona will, if the present plans are not changed, get away within the next ten days, and every effort will be made to start them off together. With the departure of these two vessels, 19,000 troops will have left San Francisco for Manila and several thousand will still be held. Just what disposition will be made of the latter is not yet known, although it is firmly believed that they will eventually follow the other troops to the Philippines and possibly more will come from the east, if the threatened troubles with the insurgents about Manila grow more serious. In spite of persistent rumors that this or that command has been chosen for the Scandia and Arizona, nothing has been decided on yet. Gen. Merriam has not communicated his decision-if he has yet made oneto anybody.

LIEUT. HOBSON BACK.

National Capital.

New York, July 23.-Lieut. Hobson, who took the Merrimae into the channel at Santiago, arrived here to-day on the United States cruiser St. Paul furnish tents for the state G. A. R. re-Washington by way of the Pennsylvania railroad. It is possible that Hobson is the bearer of Admiral Sampson's report of the naval engagement off Santiago. When Hobson left a ferryboat at the foot of Whitehall street it took but a few moments to learn his identity and a crowd soon gathered to cheer him. Lieut. Hobson said that he had inspected the wrecked Spanish warships and he is certain, if prompt action is taken, that two of them, the Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa, can be saved. The Oquendo is a total wreck. The Vizcaya is not quite as bad as the Oquendo and some of her guns may be secured.

Gen. Wood Military Governor.

Playa del Este, Santiago de Cuba, July 23 .- Gen. Wood, of the rough riders, was appointed military governor of Santiago de Cuba yesterday, succeeding Gen. McKibbin, who returns to his old duty and who is on the sick list. Squads of natives were sent today to clean the streets and bury the dogs and horses whose remains have been lying in the streets for days and weeks. Other steps to improve the sanitary conditions of the city are be-

ing taken. Late Dispatch from Sampson. Washington, July 23. - The following message has been received at the navy department from Sampson, dated Playa del Este: "Expedition to Nipe has been entirely successful, although landing of the commanding general of the army on arrival at Porto Rico."

Will Be No Third Call. Washington, July 23. - President Mcposed third call for troops. He announced to Comptroller of the Currency Dawes that it would not be necessary to increase the present number of volunteers. With the regular army and the volunteers now in the field he said that the cabinet considcope with all the questions not yet

Sent Bis Resignation to Gomez.

Santiago, July 23. -Gen. Garcia, before retiring to the interior with his forces after the rupture with Gen. Shafter, held a council of his officers and tendered to Gen. Gomez, the Cuban .commander-in-chief, his resignation as present assignment, will include the commander of the Cuban army of the First and Third Kentucky and the east. The courier was sent to Gomez with his resignation.

Madrid Again Hints at Peace. Madrid, July 23, eight a. m .- The army, will shortly be concluded.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The city of Wichita will build a dam across the Little Arkansas river. Capt. Vaughn, of the Jewell county company, now at Camp Alger, Va., has

resigned. Work has begun on the Santa Fe railroad branch between Cherryvale

and Coffevville. The United States revenue collector is after those Kansas millers who

adulterate flour. The Memphis railroad will move its big grain elevator from West Memphis,

Ark., to Rosedale. Experienced Kansas horticulturists say the west must depend on the east

for apples this year. Among the troops ordered to Porto Rico are those commanded by Gen. J. K. Hudson, of Topeka.

The Pittsburg & Gulf may build a branch line from Pittsburg through St. Paul to Fredonia and beyond. Ex-President Fairchild, of the state

agricultural college, has accepted a

professorship in Berea college, Berea, The premium stemp agent at Fort Scott had to quit business because the city council levied a tax of \$200 upon

him The state coal oil inspector turned represents the profits of his office for

works.

The Santa Fe railroad put a reduced schedule of rates on coal into effect that affects 33 towns in east central \$1.60 to \$1.44 per ton.

Receipts of the internal revenue ofamount.

Inquiries by State Labor Commisboring men are not a unit for an eight-The average yearly wages of em-

from \$65.56 for domestics to \$1,120 for ballots were taken. engineers. Lieut. Lafayette Smith has resigned as quartermaster of the Twentieth

In Kansas there are only 117,621 peo-

there are 1,217,047 who call at the post office for their mail. In the federal court at Topeka suit was filed to test the legality of the trouble is supposed to have caused her Topeka city ordinance taxing premium strange conducts

stamp concerns \$3,000 per year. The live stock sanitary commission has quarantined three herds of cattle in Butler county, 20 cows having died of Texas fever in that vicinity.

The average weekly compensation of all Kansas female wage-earners the past year was \$5.01, an increase of 20 per cent. over the preceding year.

Miss Lizzie Fisher, a young Parsons miss, was arrested on the charge of LeRoy to the penitentiary. sending a naughty letter to James Warner, an express office employe.

It will be impossible for the state to and it is believed proceeded at once to union this year, because the volunteers have taken them all to the front. Webb McNall, state superintendent of insurance, turned \$8,000 into the

state treasury from June collections. Since January 1 he has turned \$38,000 over to the state. Reports from threshers over the state indicate that the wheat crop will

be about 15,000,000 bushels short of the first estimate, which placed the total yield at 70,000,000. The federal government will this year allow \$24,000 for the purpose of

scientific investigation at the Kansas agricultural college. Last year the allowance was \$1,000. Robert Robyn, of Pittsburg, an exbanker and treasurer of the I. O. O. F.

grand lodge, was arrested on the charge of criminally assaulting a female domestic in his home. Junction City people are very proud

of Gen. Chaffee, who, is with Shafter at Santiago. He was twice stationed at Fort Riley and married a Junction City girl, Miss Annie Rockwell. Senator Lucien Baker denied the

repoats that the Twentieth Kansas boys would not go to Manila. He said the war department would send them there just as soon as practicable. As a result of skinning a steer that

had died of a disease resembling has submitted its report. The plan is splenic apoplexy, C. D. Stowe, a young to have all high school courses of farmer near Lawrence, had his arm so study alike. The feature of the course seriously poisoned that his condition of study is that it provides for manual was critical.

E. E. McClelland, a farmer near year. Wichita, was robbed of \$1,100 in cash, a bank check for \$2:500 and \$16,000 in notes and mortgages. The thief en- held at Topeka last week it was detered his home in broad day and held cided to open the populist campaign McClelland up.

when cattle are in transit from one Fourth on August 18, Fifth on August county to another on March 1, the as- 20, Sixth on August 23, Seventh on sessor of the township in which the August 25. owner lives shall assess them for taxation, no matter whether the cattle have arrived there or not.

Last March the city of Neodesha put in a \$12,000 gas plant, which has paid all running expenses and \$500 besides. The city was so well pleased with the enterprise that it was decided to build a waterworks plant, and \$15,000 in bonds were voted for the purpose. The bonds for both plants were purchased by Neodesha men.

Attorney General Boyle said he would get out injunctions against mine operators in southeast Kansas to prevent violations of the new screen

The Fifth district democratic congressional committee called a convention to meet at Clay Center September 1 to name a democratic candidate for congress.

Great Bend citizens have purchased the Central Normal college, located at that place, and it will be run by them. Lieut. Evans, of the Twenty-second Kansas, camped at Falls Church, Va.,

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

The Bankruptcy Law. The referees appointed by Judge Foster to have charge of bankruptcy proceedings in Kansas under the new federal law, were in consultation Saturday for the purpose of agreeing upon a uniform system of handling the business. The referees are of the opinion that many debtburdened Kansans will take advantage of the law to escape from judgments they will never be able to pay. Judge Wall, of Wichita, said he has many applications for information as to the method of procedure. Secretary Milliken, of Saline, thinks the number of voluntary bankrupts will not be so great as it would have been had the law for the taxation of judgments not been passed. "The taxation of judgments will cause many of them to be wiped off the records," said Milliken, "and it will not be necessary for many debtors to go into court who would otherwise be compelled to do so to get rid of the judg-

ments hanging over them." A Basis for Settlement of Coal Rates. The railroad companies and the auhave agreed upon a basis for compromising their troubles about the \$216 into the state treasury, which are concerned the cases will be dismissed. The Salina rate has not yet been adjusted, but it is believed Two thousand taxpayers of Topeka that it will be. The Osage City people petitioned the city council to author- and the roads have not yet made any ize a vote on city ownership of water- progress toward an agreement. The compromise at Fredonia was a reduction from \$1.10 per ton to 90 cents. The Wichita rate was reduced from

Judicial Convention Again Adjourns. The convention for the Twenty-secfice at Leavenworth aggregated about ond judicial district held at Hiawatha 8490,000 in July-ten times the usual adjourned until August 1, at one o'clock. This is the second adjournment. The withdrawal of the Nemasioner Johnson show that Kansas la- ha delegation left but two counties to act. The supposition now is that an Hong Kong, bringing first news of the effort will be made to get the withdrawing delegation to return. Three ployes in Kansas is \$499.09, ranging thousand five hundred and fourteen

One Woman's Strange Action. At Neodesha the other night Mrs. J. M. Morland broke into her hus-Kansas and will return to his home at band's jewelry store and with a hatchet smashed the show cases and glassware and most of the jewelry. ple who have free mail delivery, while The city marshal tried to interfere, but she kept him back with a revolver. Mrs. Morland then left for her former home in Decatur county. Domestic

Must Serve a Second Sentence. In 1896, in the district court at Ottawa, L. R. LeRoy was sentenced for three years on one charge and two years on another. The penitentiary officials overlooked the last sentence and discharged LeRoy upon the expiration of the first sentence. The mistake was later discovered and Gov. Leedy issued an order recommitting

A Deliberate Spicide. Ernest A. Keller, of Coffeyville, the gun shop of H. A. Pierson, fixed a Winchester in a vice, placed his head against the muzzle and pulled the trigger and is supposed to have died instantly. No cause can be assigned, as he seemed well to do. He leaves a

young wife to whom he was married three months ago. Watching for Grasshoppers.

The announcement that grasshoppers are numerous enough in Colorado, within 50 miles of the Kansas line, to interfere with train service, though it has aroused no excitement, is causing farmers in Kansas to watch for information from the west. In the vicinity of Goodland, it is reported, grass is disappearing before the hoppers very rapidly.

Made His Last Run.

A. J. Shannon, a railway postal clerk 72 years old, died of heat prostration at Leavenworth. His home was in Paola. He was in the famous Osawatomie convention when Horace Greelev made his famous speech, and during the war served as lieutenant in the Twelfth Kansas. For a time he was quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth.

Uniform Studies for High Schools. The committee from the state teachers' association to prepare a uniform course of study for Kansas high schools training and sewing after the first

To Open the Populist Campaign At a state conference of populists in the First district August 1., Second Attorney General Boyle rules that on August 13, Third on August 16,

> Voting Railroad Bonds. Cherryvale and Caney voted bonds for \$10,000 and \$20,000, respectively, for the proposed Kansas, Oklahoma Central & Southwestern railroad to run from El Reno to Havana, Kan.

> A Kansas Justice in Trouble. C. L. Foster, the Sedgwick justice who stabbed Howard Ingham during a quarrel over \$2, was held for trial in the sum of \$1,000, and in default of bail was placed in jail.

Purchased by Farmers. Eighteen of the leading business men and farmers of Eldorado and Butler county, representing \$500,000, purchased the Farmers' and Merchants' national bank at Eldorado and have

financial institutions in that vicinity. The Epidemic Unchecked.

taken charge. It is one of the oldest

Despite the strict quarantine, glanders and another disease not yet diagnosed are causing great mortality among horses in McPherson and adjoining counties. The quarantine precludes many farmers from threshing and doing other necessary work.

BLANCO PROCLAIMS AGAIN.

Tells His Followers About the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet and Belittles the Advantage Gained by Americans.

Havana, July 23. - Capt. Gen. Blanco has issued the following proclamation announcing the capitulation of Santiago. It is dated Havana, July 17:

After three months' heroic defense and many bloody combats, owing to a searcity of ammunition and victuals, the garrison of San-tiago de Cuba has been forced to capitulate under honorable conditions and with all the honors of war. This occurred on the day of July 16, when it was recognized by the brave Spanish general of the division, who was acting commander of the place, that resistance was useless and that he could no longer hold the place. Notwithstanding that reinforcements had been possible and that although he should receive such from Manzanillo, and although he should still cover further losses and bloody combats, and although he might put the city in a better condition of defense, he was still ace to face with the fact that reinforce would only make further inroads upon the already greatly consumed and nearly exhausted store of provisions of the Spanish garrison. The city was thus placed in a very lamentable condition. The situation was anticipated, but it caused great depression to the Spanish forces. The occupation of the city of Santiago by the military forces of the Americans is lacking in strategic importance owing to the fact that the city had previously been The railroad companies and the au-thorities of Fredonia and Wichita ships, and will have little or no effect on the development of the Spanish campaign which is to decide Spain's fate. The Spanish coal rates, and so far as these places ing to measure arms with the Americans and are concerned the cases will be disarmy is intact and eager for glory. It is willgovernment and the whole country places the trust of defense at any cost of the integrity of Spanish territory and the honor of Spain's im-maculate flag. This army is sure to be triumphant and victorious at the last in spite of so pany dangers and impediments, and that it will show once more the indomitable Spanish bravery and well-known military talents of our people is the hope and expectation of your general in chief. -Blanco.

DEWEY'S STATEMENT.

Upon Hearing of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet He Says Spain Has Lost Her Sea Power, Probably Forever.

Manila, July 19 .- Yesterday the Japanese warship Naniwa arrived from destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago July 3. Admiral Dewey forthwith ordered the men called to quarters on all the ships and the news read. Tremendous cheering followed. which reached the Spanish ears in Manila. To a press representative Admiral Dewey sent the following signed

statement: The good news of Admiral Sampson's great victory is most welcome. While such results nay cause me to look to my own laurels, I gladly express my sincere gratification at the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters, which with their loss in Manila bay, must end the Spanish sea power in this war, if not forever. From the telegrams just at hand I note the remarkable similarity of the Spanish fighting of Santiago to that in Manila bay. In ooth battles their firing was ineffective. fought their ships to the least advantage and finally scuttled or burned them to cover their defeat. The small loss of life on the American side there is indeed extraordinary and rivals our deathless record here. In view of the ships engaged. I trust that the results of these two battles, as well as lesser incidents, may prove to the American people the value of a strong and well-trained navy.

SITUATION MORE CHEERFUL

No Deaths in Shafter's Army from Fever on the 22d-Belief That It Can Be

Washington, July 23 .- Last night Adjt. Gen. Corbin received a dispatch from Gen. Shafter announcing that there had been "no deaths yesterday." The dispatch contained only the three words quoted, but it was freighted with cheering intelligence to the war officials. The outbreak of yellow fever among the troops at Santiago has given the administration much concern, but the representatives of the medical officers agree in the statement that the disease is of a comparatively mild type. While there are many cases, some of them serious, the belief is expressed that the disease will be curbed without serious loss to Gen. Shafter's corps. Every possible attention is being shown those who are ill and extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread

of the disease among the troops. NEAR THE SPANISH LINES.

A Report from Manila July 19 Said Ameri can Troops Advanced within Two Miles of the Enemy's Lines.

New York, July 23.-A special dated Cavite, July 19, via Hong Kong, July 22, says: The entire regiment of First California volunteers advanced to-day to Janbo, only two miles from the Spanish lines surrounding Manila. The California troops have been thrown out by Gen. Anderson to form the advance of the attack in force. South Manila is to be captured first. The Colorado and Utah batteries are being landed at Parangue directly from the ships. The Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, with the rest of the artillery, will land at Malabon, just north of Manila. Brig. Gen. Francis V. Green, formerly colonel of the Seventy-first regiment of New York, is in command of the advance, Gen. Anderson remaining in Cavite.

Where to Land Prisoners.

Washington, July 23 .- The Madrid government officially has recognized the proposed return by the United States of the Santiago prisoners to Spain. This recognition came yesterterday in the form of a letter to Gen. Shafter from Gen. Toral, who said the Spanish secretary of war desired the prisoners landed at Nigo Coruna and at Santander in the bay of Biscay.

As a German Count Sees It. New York, July 23 .- Count Henry Conrad von Rhoden Kohzel, of Hanover, Germany, is here. When asked concerning the relations between Germany and the United States he said this country must not take the Philippines. Germany, he said, would like to see Cuba and Porto Rico in our hands, but it would object to our permanent possession of any Asiatic ter-

ritory. Coal for Dewey's Ships. Manila, July 19, via Hong Kong, July 28.—The British steamers Cyrus and Nyanza have arrived here with coal for the American fleet.

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY.

panish Transports and Store Ships Destroyed at Manzanillo by American Ves-

sels Under Commander Todd. Playa del Este, July 22. - The following is the official account of the latest naval victory-that at Manzanillomodestly told by Commander Todd, of the United States gunboat Wilmington, in his report to Admiral Samp-

son: At seven o'clock on the morning of July 18 the vessels on blockade duty in this vicinity, the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck and Osceola, approached the harbor of Manzanillo from the westward. At 7:30 o'clock the Wilmington and Helena entered the northern channel toward the city. the Scorpion and Osceola the mid-channel and the Hist. Hornet and Wampatuck the south channel, the movements of the vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at about the same mo-

At 7:50 fire was opened on the shipping, and after a deliberate fire, lasting about 21/4 hours. three Spanish transports, El Gloria, Jose Garcia and La Puricima Concepcion, were burned and destroyed. The pontoon, which was the harbor guard and store ship probably for ammunition, was burned and blown up. Three gunboats were destroyed. One other was driven ashore and sunk and a fifth was driven ashore and is believed to have been disabled. The firing was maintained at a range which

is believed to be beyond the range of the shore artillery. It was continued until, after a gradual closing in, the shore batteries opened fire at a comparatively short range, when one of the ships was recalled, the object of the expe-aition having been accomplished and the ideas of the commander-in-chief carried out as I understood them, that is, to destroy the en my's shipping, but not to charge the field of

batteries or forts. No casualties occurred on board any of our vessels. Great care was taken in directing the fire that as little damage as possible should be done to the city itself, and, so far as

could be observed, little, if any, was done.
The Spanish loss is believed to have been in the neighborhood of 100 killed. The gunboats destroyed or driven ashore were the Del Cado. Guantanamo, Ostralia, Continola and Guard-

GRANTING OF PENSIONS.

Commissioner Evans Arranging for Handling the Cases Growing Out of the War with Spain.

Washington, July 22.-Commissioner of Pensions Evans is making arrangements for handling the pension cases growing out of the war with Spain. No pensions have yet been granted, although about 50 applications have been filed. The delay has been due to the desire of the officials to systematize the work and arrangements are being made to have the pensions of this war handled entirely separate from all others. Some time is required to arrange the machinery for this, but it is expected that within ten days the granting of pensions will begin. No applications have been filed for pensions on account of the killing and wounding of officers and men in the Santiago compaign, all thus far received being on account of deaths in camp and deaths and injuries due to railway collisions and other accidental causes. The pension roll is expected to be large, in proportion to the duration of the war and the number of men engaged, on account of the destructive character of modern arms and the unhealthy climate where most of the field operations are conducted.

GOMEZ TO MOVE ON HAVANA.

Insurgent Leader Will Receive 7,000 Mauser Rifles Surrendered by Toral -Will Lay Siege to the City.

Washington, July 22.-It was said yesterday afternoon that the 7,000 Mauser rifles surrendered by Gen. Toral's soldiers will be turned over to Gen. Gomez, who will proceed with his army toward Havana and lay siege to the city. Since Gen. Blanco has been cut off from Madrid and can no longer receive remittances from his home government, he will endeavor to extend his fortifications some miles from Havana, with the view of having land enough on which to raise supplies for his troops, and it is said to be Gen. Gomez's intention to checkmate him. An officer of the war department said it had been decided to besiege Havana. Taking the city in this way will protect to a large extent the interests of many Americans who own property

there. EULATE KILLED HIS SAILORS.

Commander of the Vizcaya Said to Have Murdered 40 Men Who Refused to Stand by Their Guns.

Annapolis, Md., July 22. - Capt. Eulate adheres to his original objection and refuses to sign the parole agreement. He is gloomy and morose, associating little if any with his brother officers. A bit of gossip went the rounds which, if true, may account for the gloom which envelopes the commander of the pride of the Spanish navy. It is said that Eulate shot and killed about 40 of the men on the Vizcaya on the day of the battle because they refused to stand by their guns. A Spanish seaman who is serving as valet to one of the Spanish officers is said to be authority for the statement.

Some of the Canteens Closed.

Chickamauga, Ga., July 22.-Persistent petitioning and letter writing by wives and mothers of the soldiers has had the effect of closing up three of the regimental canteens at Camp Thomas. It is said that several others are scheduled to go. The women of the W. C. T. U. have made an appeal to Gen. Brooke and have gained his sympathy, but he is powerless for the reason that canteens are provided for in the army regulations.

Usual Display Was Suppressed. Madrid, July 22 .- Yesterday was the queen's birthday (she was born July 21, 1858), but "owing to the nation's circumstances" the usual official receptions and banquets were suppressed. The ceremony was a private mass celebrated in the chapel of the royal

palace. President Issues a Proclamation. Washington July 22 .- The president to-day issued a general order opening postal communication between the United States and the Santiago districts and other districts that may be taken hereafter.