

# Chicago County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINK LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.

NO. 39.

## SAILED AT DAYBREAK

### Army of Invasion of Over 15,000 Men Leaves Key West for Cuba.

### Authorities Arranging Details of the Expedition to Porto Rico—Another Batch of Troops Ready to Be Sent to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The first army of invasion to Cuba is now well on its way, 32 transport steamships bearing over 15,000 officers and men, conveyed by battleships, cruisers, gunboats and auxiliary craft, 16 in number, having actually sailed from Key West at daybreak yesterday morning. An authoritative statement to this effect was made at the war department yesterday, setting at rest all reports that the expedition was on its way, or had landed last week. The authorities made the announcement for the reason that the time for secrecy was passed, as the scout boats had made sure that the path was clear before it, and that no possible menace could come from the Spanish ships or troops, even should the enemy know that our forces were now advancing against them.

With the expedition off, officials here feel that there will be a period of comparative inaction for a few days. By Thursday, at the latest, the transports will be off Santiago and a large American army will make its landing on Cuban soil. Admiral Sampson has cleared the way for this undertaking, and little danger is apprehended in getting ashore. It will be after that, when the advance is made, that the actual dramatic developments may be expected. By that time it is likely the American commanders will be in direct communication with the authorities here. Admiral Sampson has taken the shore end of the cable landing at Guantanamo, and a force of cable experts are rapidly restoring the line to working order. The progress of this work has been so satisfactory that one of the leading officials of the state department said last night that it was hoped the direct cable communication would be established by Thursday. It will put an end to the dearth of official information concerning important movements and will enable the authorities here to keep in close touch with those executing the strategic movements.

### THE EXPEDITION TO PORTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The expedition to Porto Rico will leave Jacksonville, Fla., within ten days. This statement was made at the war department yesterday, and all branches of the department are busily engaged in arranging the details. The assistant secretary of war has been instructed to furnish 20 transports at the earliest possible moment. To do this it will be necessary to utilize some of the transports now en route to Santiago. Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn said yesterday that some of the vessels now in use would return by the end of the week. Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, has ordered a full engineer corps to report to Gen. Coppinger at once. This corps, combined with a force of marines, will form the advance guard, as in the Santiago expedition. A larger complement of marines than was sent to Santiago has been deemed necessary, as the occupation of a base of operation will be exceedingly difficult at Porto Rico.

### TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The most important order issued from army headquarters yesterday was one notifying Maj. Gen. Otis that the steamers to comprise the second fleet of transports to go to the Philippines were practically ready for the reception of troops, and that troops to the number of 4,000 would raise their camps, load their tents and baggage into wagons, don their heavy marching gear and form into columns for the march to the waiting transports. It will be Thursday afternoon, from present indications, when the second fleet sails. The first expedition sailed on May 25. The third fleet will get away about the 30th of the present month.

### THE AMBULANCE SHIP OFF SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—By a fortunate coincidence the naval ambulance ship Solace arrived off Santiago Sunday and was available at once to take the wounded marines who participated in the fight at Crest Hill. The dead will be buried on Cuban soil. There is nothing unusual about this, although it should now be fully realized that, with actual warfare going on, the usual modes of war must be followed, and it is said by those in authority that these will not permit the removal of the dead from the point of action.

### Four Ottumwa Boys Drowned.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 14.—Johnnie Whitaker, Erwin Wilson, Ray Leeter and Fred Jensen are dead as the result of youthful sport on a pond with ten feet of water. The boys were on a raft which capsized. None could swim and all sank before help arrived. The bodies were found quickly, but too late for resuscitation.

### Cost of Santiago Bombardment.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 8.—Approximately \$200,000 worth of ammunition was expended in the bombardment of Monday, June 6, but apparently it has not checked Spanish activity on the earthworks. The warships lost a quantity of crockery and other easily-breakable things from the concussion of the big guns.

## NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

### A Condensed Report of the Doings of Our Senators and Representatives in Washington.

The senate on the 7th passed the Curtis bill, which radically changes existing conditions in the Indian territory. It has many amendments incorporated by the senate and will have to go to conference to have them adjusted. The census bill was then taken up. The house, after disposing of the war deficiency bill, as passed with the amendments by the senate, considered the conference report upon the sundry civil bill. The report, so far as it embodied amendments, was adopted, and the house then began voting severally upon the senate amendments upon which no agreement had been reached in conference. Eight out of 45 were acted upon, when the bill was laid aside.

In the senate on the 8th a bill was passed providing for taking the twelfth census. One of the provisions is that no more than two-thirds of the supervisors and enumerators shall belong to one political party. A bill to organize a naval hospital corps and another bill, authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at Quindaro, Kan., by the Kansas City, Northeastern & Gulf railroad, were also passed. The business transacted by the house was unimportant. Mr. Grosvenor (O.) asked unanimous consent to read and have referred to the committee on rules a resolution providing for giving the Hawaiian resolution precedence over all other business except conference reports until disposed of, but on objection the resolution was not adopted.

At the session of the senate on the 9th Senator Carter (Cal.) charged the coast ship owners with compelling the government to pay an extortionate sum for transports. Senator Perkins (Cal.) denied the charge. Senator Lodge (Mass.) made some sensational disclosures concerning the disposition of the money appropriated by congress in payment of the claim of the book concern of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He introduced a resolution directing the claim committee to make an investigation. Without disposing of the resolution the senate took up private pension bills and passed 41 of them. The senate substitute for the "omnibus claim bill" was also passed. It carries over \$9,000,000. The conference report on the war revenue bill was adopted by the house by a vote of 134 to 107. The Hawaiian annexationists made a strong fight to get the bill to enable volunteers to vote in congressional elections out of the way, so as to forestall consideration of the annexation resolution, but the bill went over. Mr. Pierce (Tenn.) made an attack on the prosecution of the war and the alleged unwarranted delay in sending relief to the Cuban army.

The conference report on the war revenue bill was agreed to in the senate on the 10th by the decisive vote of 43 to 22. Every republican voted for the measure, together with eight democrats, one silver republican and one independent. The vote against the report was cast by 16 democrats, three silver republicans and three populists. The vote cast against the adoption of the report reflected the opinions of those senators who were opposed to any increase in the interest-bearing debt. The feature of the house session was an agreement to at once take up the Newlands resolution to annex Hawaii and take a vote on the matter on the 15th. The bill to enable volunteer soldiers to vote at congressional elections was passed and a number of minor measures, chiefly of a private nature, were considered.

### WANTS MORE TROOPS.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND SOLDIERS NOW AT SAN FRANCISCO, BUT GEN. MERRITT ASKS FOR THE FULL QUOTA OF 20,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Maj. Gen. Merritt wants more troops. He is now in communication with Washington on the subject, and hopes to receive word within a few hours that the additional forces have been granted him and have been started on the way. With the troops that arrived yesterday and to-day he has a force of about 16,000. From good sources it is learned that during the past 48 hours he has demanded that the full quota of 20,000 specified by him be filled.

### Gov. Smith in Trouble Again.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 9.—Six inmates of the Santa Monica soldiers' home have sworn to complaints accusing Col. A. J. Smith of intimidating them at the last election. Smith was removed from the Leavenworth soldiers' home last year after two years of congressional investigation, owing to alleged mistreatment of veterans, and transferred to the Santa Monica home.

### Must Not Blow Up His Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The navy department has sent out orders to Admiral Sampson to notify Admiral Cervera that if the latter destroys his four armored cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers to prevent their falling into United States hands Spain at the end of the war will be made to pay an additional indemnity at least equivalent to the value of those vessels.

### John Kennedy Held for Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—John Kennedy will be tried at the September term of the criminal court for the murder in the first degree of Sarah Schumacher at her grocery store at Seventeenth and Campbell streets, December 8 last. Justice Krueger made that decision in the preliminary hearing to-day. He bound him over to the grand jury without bond.

### Spain to Fight to the Bitter End.

MADRID, June 13.—The campaign inaugurated by some of the foreign newspapers in favor of peace between Spain and the United States is not approved here. According to the opinions of several generals Spain is capable of continuing the war in Cuba for two years even under the most unfavorable circumstances.

## THE BOND ISSUE.

### Secretary Gage Issues a Circular Explaining Features of the Sale.

### They Can Be Bought at Par—Subscriptions of Less Than \$500 to Be Allotted at Once—Larger Subscriptions Will Be Delayed.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Immediately upon receipt of the information from the white house that the revenue bill had been signed by the president, Secretary Gage yesterday issued the following circular explaining to the public the proposed bond issue:

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, June 13, 1898.—The secretary of the treasury invites subscriptions from the people of the United States for \$200,000,000 of the bonds of the three per cent. loan authorized by the act of congress approved June 13, 1898. Subscriptions will be received at par for a period of 30 days, the subscriptions being open from this date to three o'clock p. m. on the 14th day of July, 1898. The bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form, the coupon bonds in denominations of \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$1,000 and the registered bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000. They will be dated August 1, 1898, and by their terms will be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue and one and payable August 1, 1918. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable quarterly; the interest on the coupon bonds will be paid by means of coupons, to be detached from the bonds, and the interest on the registered bonds will be paid by checks drawn to the order of the payees and mailed to their addresses.

The law authorizing this issue of bonds provides that in allotting said bonds to several subscribers of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions of the lowest amount shall be first allotted. In accordance with that provision allotments to all individual subscribers will be made before any bonds will be allotted to other than individuals. All individual subscriptions for \$500 or less will be allotted in full as they are received, and all subscriptions must be paid in full at the time the subscription is made. If the total sum subscribed for in amounts of \$500 or less should exceed \$200,000,000, the allotments will be made according to the priority of the receipt of the subscription.

Allotment on subscriptions for over \$500 will not be made until after the subscription closes, July 14, and will then be made inversely according to the size of the subscription, the smallest subscription being first allotted, then the next in size and so on, preference being given to individual subscriptions. Persons subscribing for more than \$500 must send in cash or certified checks for the amount of the subscription, with a notice of the sum subscribed for, such deposit to constitute a partial payment, and to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure on the subscriber's part to make full payment for his subscription within ten days after the receipt of the circular. Allotments to subscribers for more than \$500 will be made as soon as possible after the subscription closes.

In order to avoid a too-rapid absorption of funds into the treasury, it is possible to cause a quiet evil effect on industry and commerce, any subscriber for more than \$500 will be permitted to take his allotment of bonds in installments of 20 per cent, taking the first installment within ten days after the notice of the allotment and the balance at four equal intervals of 40 days each in four installments each of 20 per cent. of the bonds subscribed. Delivery of bonds will be made in installments as payment for them is received and payment must in all cases be made in full as the bonds are taken. The two per cent. deposit will apply in the final installment. Any subscriber who pays for the whole amount of his allotment within ten days after the notice of his allotment, interest will be adjusted from the time of the actual payment, whether paid in one sum or in installments as permitted by the secretary of the treasury. Individual allotments made from time to time, will be aggregated and considered as one subscription.

The secretary of the treasury will receive in payment for the bonds, post office money orders payable at Washington, and checks, bank drafts and express money orders collectable in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. All money orders and bank drafts must be drawn in favor of the treasurer of the United States. The money orders and bank checks so received will be forwarded for collection by the department and as soon as returns are obtained the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of collection. The secretary will receive in payment for the bonds certificates of deposit issued by the assistant treasurers of the United States in the above named cities. These certificates of deposit may be obtained from any assistant treasurer in exchange for gold coin, gold certificates, standard silver dollars, silver certificates, United States notes, treasury notes of 1890 and national bank notes; and the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of the certificate of deposit. The secretary will also receive currency by registered mail or by express direct to the treasury department.

For the mutual convenience of the subscribers and the departments, a blank form of letter to accompany remittances has been prepared, and it may be obtained at the offices of national and state banks generally, at the secretary of the treasury, division of loans and currency, Washington. All subscriptions must be received at the treasury department at Washington, not later than three o'clock p. m. Wednesday, July 14, 1898. No subscriptions received after that date and hour will be considered.

### Think It a Hard Task.

LONDON, June 14.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The opinion here is that a land attack upon Santiago de Cuba will prove a much harder operation than is commonly supposed. The country to be traversed presents great natural difficulties. To arrive at Santiago an expedition must cross the range of mountains called Sierra Cobre, in which there are many positions easily defended by comparatively small forces, especially against an enemy which is sure to be decimated and demoralized by yellow fever and dysentery."

## ADVICES ABOUT HAVANA.

### Common Talk That Gen. Blanco Will Surrender the Place After a Merely Nominal Resistance.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 13.—According to private advices, Havana now has a garrison of 40,000 Spanish regulars and half as many volunteers. The interior of Havana province has been abandoned to the insurgents, who make daily attacks on the picket lines in the suburbs of the capital. It is common talk that Blanco will surrender after a merely nominal resistance. He has no confidence in the volunteers, refusing to arm many independent companies for fear they would join the insurgents. Everywhere Cubans and native born Spaniards are kept under surveillance, and the slightest overt act is a signal for their imprisonment. Spanish merchants of Havana say they have provisions for six months, but the shelves of the warehouses are empty, and every day many shops close their doors. The reconcentrados and families of laborers are starving in their hovels without attempting to drag themselves into the streets to beg bread, which is never given them.

## DETAILS OF BOND ISSUE.

### Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, of the Treasury, Gives Out Information in Regard to the Bids for \$200,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who has had personal charge of the details of the proposed bond issue, says:

"The subscription of \$200,000,000 of the three per cent. bonds just authorized by congress will be opened by the treasury department as soon as the bill is signed by the president, and will close at three p. m. July 14. The law provides that the smallest subscriptions shall be first allotted, and the allotments made inversely, in accordance with the size of the subscription. That will result in a line being sharply drawn at some point, and all subscriptions for an amount exceeding that sum will receive no allotment whatever. The precaution is taken to prevent individuals repeating subscription, and thus getting an undue advantage. The law provides that all individual subscriptions must be allotted first, and, therefore, subscriptions from corporations and associations, other than individuals, will only receive an allotment in the event that the individual subscriptions fall short of the \$200,000,000 which are at present offered. The treasury will print about 4,000,000 subscription blanks and circulars of information. They will be put in the hands of every money order postmaster and in every banking office and express office at the earliest possible moment. Circulars now being prepared will fully set forth the terms under which subscriptions will be received."

## A NEW SOCIETY.

### Eugene V. Debs and His Followers Bolt the Social Democracy Because of Indorsement of the Colonization Scheme.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Eugene V. Debs left the social democracy of America, which he founded and of which he was president, and with the men who succeeded under his leadership formed the social democratic party of America. Debs determined that the colonization scheme which he had fathered was chimerical and that political action should be the purpose of the organization. When the convention in Chicago, after a night of bitter debate, upheld colonization by a vote of 52 to 35, Debs and his followers walked out and organized a new society and adopted a new platform.

### Eleven Men Injured in a Smelter Disaster.

MEXA, Ark., June 13.—A most disastrous explosion occurred at the smelting plant of the Texas & Arkansas Mining company, seven miles east of Hatfield. The explosion was caused by a defective water jacket which allowed the water to run into the ore pot, causing it to explode, tearing off the top and bottom of the huge caldron and wrecking the plant. Eleven men were injured and some of them cannot recover.

### Will Find Cuba Devastated.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 13.—The Spanish, under orders from Capt. Gen. Blanco, are burning all the block forts and other coast defenses in Cuba, and the troops are concentrating in the large cities. From three of the southern ports of Cuba come reports of destruction. Plantations have been ravaged and the homes burned so that the Yankees can find nothing in case of a landing.

### Miss Long a Navy Nurse.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—An evidence of self-sacrifice for the sake of their country is afforded by the taking up of a military nurse's duties by the daughter of Secretary Long, Miss Margaret Long, with some of her chums at the Johns Hopkins medical school of Baltimore. The young women have reported to the naval hospital at Brooklyn to nurse the wounded and sick sailors.

### A Thousand Persons Killed.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—Circulars which arrived here from Sierra Leone report that a thousand persons were killed in the recent uprising in that district. One hundred and twenty inhabitants of Freetown, most of them traders, are known to have been massacred and other colonists were carried into the bush by the "warboys" and undoubtedly met a worse fate.

### Want a Day of Thanksgiving for Victories.

LACONNER, Wash., June 13.—The Northwestern Baptist association, now in session here, sent the following telegram to President McKinley Saturday: "The Northwestern Baptist association congratulates our president on the success vouchsafed to our army and navy and respectfully suggests that a day be set aside for thanksgiving to God for the victories and prayer for the continuation of Divine guidance."

## FIRST LAND BATTLE.

### American Marines Fight Spanish Guerrillas at Guantanamo.

### Lieut. Col. Huntington's 800 Men Bravely Stand Off the Spanish Troops Until Reinforcements Arrive—Four Americans Killed—Spanish Loss.

OFF GUANTANAMO, June 13.—Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines, which landed from the transport Panther on Friday and encamped on the hill guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the outer harbor of Guantanamo, has been engaged in heading off a rush attack by Spanish guerrillas and regulars since three o'clock Saturday afternoon. The fighting was almost continuous for 13 hours, until six o'clock yesterday morning, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead. Four of our men were killed and one wounded. The advance pickets under Lieut. Neville and Shaw are unaccounted for. The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was probably considerable. The splashes of blood found at daylight at the positions the Spaniards occupied indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded.

The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets, 1,000 yards inland from the camp. Capt. Spier's company was doing guard duty and was driven in, finally rallying on the camp and repulsing the enemy at five o'clock. The bodies of Privates McColligan and Dupuy were found, both shot in the head. The large cavities made by the bullets, which, inside a range of 500 yards, have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range. The bodies were stripped of shoes, hats and cartridge belts and horribly mutilated with machetes.

Lieut. Col. Huntington and Maj. Cockrell gave high praise to the nerve and steadiness of officers and men, especially the young ones, as the engagement was a baptism of fire for a large majority. The men were in darkness and in a strange land, but they stood to their posts with courage and fortitude and there was no symptom of panic. The marines, though much exhausted, were eager for more fighting, promising to inflict heavy punishment. They complimented the daring of the Spaniards with characteristic camp profanity.

### GOOD NEWS FOR FARMERS.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR WILL AGGREGATE ABOUT \$835,000,000, WHICH SURPASSES ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The farmers of the United States are drawing upon other parts of the world for more money in the fiscal year which ends with this month than in any preceding year in the history of the country. The preliminary reports of May exports which have reached the bureau of statistics make it quite apparent that the agricultural exports of the year will be considerably in excess of \$800,000,000, the total for the year being likely to reach \$835,000,000. Never before have the exports of agricultural products reached the \$800,000,000 line, and never but twice have they been as much as \$700,000,000, the two occasions in which they passed the \$700,000,000 line being in 1881 and 1892.

### They Want the Entire Bond Issue.

NEW YORK, June 13.—In view of the probable issuance of the bond of the treasury asking for subscriptions to the loan authorized by the war revenue bill to the amount of \$200,000,000, the National City bank and the Central Trust company of New York, and Vermilye & Co. have informed the secretary of the treasury that they will subscribe for the entire loan of \$200,000,000 or such part thereof as may not be subscribed for by the public.

### Big Week for Ore Mining.

JOPLIN, Mo., June 13.—The week just ended marked an epoch. The sales of ore were the largest ever made in one week in the history of the district. Compared with the corresponding week of 1897 zinc ore shows an increase of 3,697,340 pounds; lead ore, 184,100 pounds; value, \$60,493.

## STANLEY FOR GOVERNOR.

### Kansas Republicans Select the Wichita Man on the Third Ballot—Haley for Congressman-at-Large.

WICHITA, Kan., June 13.—"On Stanley, on" will be the battle cry of the Kansas republicans this year. This was determined by the republican convention here Wednesday night, when W. E. Stanley, of Wichita, attorney at law and superintendent of a Methodist Sunday school, was nominated for governor. The nomination was made on the third ballot, which was in reality only the second, the second having been thrown out because of irregularity. The first ballot resulted: Stanley, 159; Furston, 141; Sexton, 100; Hooper, 73; Hession, 121; Coburn, 74; Edwards, 73. In the third ballot Stanley began to gain early in the roll call, and before it was ended there was a stampede to him. The result of the vote was not announced. This work was completed just before supper. After supper the other officers were taken up and the following nominations made:

W. R. Smith, of Wyandotte county, for associate justice, on the first ballot; B. E. Richter, of Morris county, for lieutenant governor, on the second ballot; George A. Clark, of the Junction City Republicans, for secretary of state, on the first ballot; George E. Cole, of Crawford county, for auditor, on the first ballot; Mr. Cole was auditor during Gov. Morrill's administration; Frank E. Grimes, of Wichita county, for treasurer, on the second ballot; W. K. Nelson, of Lincoln county, for superintendent of public instruction, on the first ballot; W. J. Bailey, of Baileyville, for congressman-at-large, on the first ballot, he receiving 579½ votes; 234½ for Blue.

The platform indorses the national republican administration, reaffirms the principles of the platform of 1896, recommends the strengthening of the navy, building the Nicaragua canal, and annexing the Hawaiian islands. It favors liberal construction of pension laws, urges preference of soldiers and sailors for office, demands the ending of poll books to volunteer soldiers of Kansas, and that only one convict coal be mined to supply the state institutions. It indorses Senator Lucien Baker and Representatives Charles Curtis and Case Blandford.

Members of the state central committee, one from each judicial district, were announced as follows: First, D. R. Anthony, Jr.; Second, A. J. White; Third, D. W. Mulvaney; Fourth, George D. Cook; Fifth, W. A. Morgan; Sixth, Frank Smith; Seventh, John S. Gilmore; Eighth, F. J. Funk; Ninth, J. M. Simpson; Tenth, T. P. Kelley; Eleventh, Charles Young; Twelfth, W. W. Caldwell; Thirteenth, Luther Scott; Fourteenth, A. R. Burroughs; Fifteenth, George W. Watson; Sixteenth, W. J. Rice; Seventeenth, J. C. Pollock; Eighteenth, D. A. Banta; Nineteenth, E. A. Valentine; Twentieth, Cy Leland; Twenty-first, M. Albaugh; Twenty-second, R. L. Stine; Twenty-third, E. W. Wellington; Twenty-fourth, Frank Price; Twenty-fifth, J. S. Simmons; Twenty-sixth, D. J. Hanna.

## PEPPER FOR GOVERNOR.

### The Populist Ex-Senator Placed in Nomination for Governor by the Prohibition Party.

EMPORIA, Kan., June 10.—The state prohibition convention opened yesterday with 75 delegates present. Rev. Strong, of Sterling, was elected permanent chairman and R. N. Buckner secretary. Among the resolutions adopted was one favoring woman suffrage and one indorsing the administration's war policy. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, ex-Senator W. A. Pepper; lieutenant governor, R. T. Black, Lyon county; secretary of state, J. B. Garton, Neosho county; treasurer, J. Biddison, Lyon county; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. E. N. Buckner, Brown county; auditor, H. Harley, Geary county; congressman-at-large, M. Williams, Leavenworth county; members of national committee, Mr. Biddison, Lyon county and J. C. Strong, Sterling.

### Heavy Demand for the War Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Every indication points to a heavy over-subscription for the three per cent. war bond issue, to be offered at par by the government. The local banks generally are preparing to take bonds for themselves or customers. It is also expected that there will be a heavy demand for the bonds from abroad, and that, while it will not be the policy of the government to allot bonds to foreign bidders, many of the foreign banking houses in this city will bid for European customers.

### Third Missouri Recruiting.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11.—Three officers and 12 men arrived from Camp Alger yesterday morning and at once established a recruiting office in the business district. Capt. Lechtman, of I., will be in charge of the Kansas City office. Capt. Lamb, of C., will have charge of an office at Liberty and Lieut. Denio will recruit at Independence. The out-of-town offices will be established some time during the week. The officers are accompanied by one man from each of the 12 companies.

### Looks Dark for Young Collins.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 11.—Additional information is fast accumulating which tends to fasten the murder of J. S. Collins on the son, John Henry Collins. The authorities emphatically declare that the young man committed the crime, and express the opinion that he could be convicted on one-third of the testimony already in their hands.

# THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

## A SONG FOR THE FLEET.

A song for them one and all.  
The sister-ships of the Maine,  
They have sailed at a nation's battle-call  
To save a land from a tyrant's thrall  
That has struggled long in vain!

The coming days shall speak  
The praise of our valiant tars!  
No fear they will wanting prove or weak,  
When proudly flutters from every peak  
The glorious stripes and stars!

Then a cheer for the flag unfurled  
On the dawn of that Sabbath day  
When the shot that the gallant Dewey  
hurled  
Crushed the hopes of the Spanish world  
In the far Manila bay!

And a cheer for the valorous ones  
Who are girt for the gory fight  
Where the tropic tide-race swirls and runs  
Under the frown of the Morro's guns—  
And God be with the right!  
—Clinton Scollard, in Leslie's Weekly.

## ONLY TWO OWLS.

By ALLAN FORMAN.

IT WAS on the platform of a little water tank railway station in the west that I first made the acquaintance of the doctor and the judge. The train had been crossing a hot, dusty prairie all the morning, its monotonous level only broken by the mounds of the prairie dogs' villages; here at the station it was quite as bare and uninteresting. The water tank was the only structure that looked as if it had been built to stay; the station was a rickety shanty, and the half dozen houses which formed the "town" were "dug-outs" which did not appear much more like human habitations than the dogs' burrows which dotted the prairie in the distance. The engine stopped under the great iron tank, and I sprang to the platform to stretch my legs. From the little group of station loungers a small boy detached himself and came toward me. He had on a pair of trousers miles too large for him, and carried a small starch box under his arm; aside from the layers of soil with which his face and hands were incrustated the trousers and a fragment of a calico shirt were his only attire.

"Say, mister," he began, in the nasal whine of the professional beggar, "Mother's sick an' the baby's a-dyin', and we ain't got no money to buy no med'ine, an' father's dead an'—"

"Oh, go away," I exclaimed; for I could see, not only by the boy's manner, but by the grins of the station loungers that he was a juvenile confidence operator.

"Strew, honest, strew, mister," pursued the young rascal, unabashed; "an' I've got ter sell my two pet owls;" and here he began to snivel and held out the box.

"Have you got two owls in that box?" I asked.

"Yes, sir," he answered, brightening up, for he saw his victim was biting. "Don't open it now or they will get away," he added. "They's two fine owls, an' such pets!"

"How much do you want for them?" I asked.

"Twenty-five cents," was the unexpected and hasty answer.

It seemed that his elaborate tale of woe should have been worth at least a dollar, and on the impulse of the moment I produced a quarter. He clutched it at once and dashed off across the prairie amidst the guffaws of the station loungers.

"So he's took you in," remarked the Pullman conductor who had come up at the moment. "He's a young imp, he is; his father is one of the section hands, but his mother died a couple of years ago, and he's now wild sense. What did he say was in the box? Last trip he sold one of my passengers a prairie dog in a box, same way. Oh, it was that all right, only I reckon it must have been dead a week or so by its smell."

"He said that there are a pair of prairie owls in the box," I replied rather stiffly, for I was nettled at having made a fool of myself.

"Mebbe thar is," said the conductor. "Bout a week ago he sold a passenger a Rocky mountain bat; and when he opened the box he found half a brick—brick-bat, y' know?" and the conductor walked off chuckling.

I debated in my own mind whether or not to fling the box out on the prairie; but my curiosity was too strong, besides I could feel something moving inside; so I took it into the car, and, closing the door of my stateroom, I prepared to investigate my purchase. I cautiously slid the cover and almost dropped the box, for I was greeted by a whirring sound that, to my excited fancy, seemed like the warning of a rattlesnake; a glance reassured me the boy had told the truth, he had sold me two owls, but such looking objects! They were not more than three days old, and there was not one feather to the pair; they were covered with scanty down, powdered white by the starch which still remained in the box. They stood erect, close together, as if ashamed of their nakedness, yet glaring at me indignantly and defiantly with their big, round eyes. I began to ponder what I should do with them. I could not turn them loose, I did not know how to keep them, they were so young they would probably die, and they hadn't feathers enough to stuff. My meditations were brought to a close by my mother, who entered the stateroom and asked what I had there.

"A pair of owls," I replied, sheepishly. Then I told her the story of how I had been victimized. There were a few motherly words of advice about the desirability of not buying "a pig in a

poke," or an owl in a box, and then, mother like, she rose to the occasion and solved my doubts.

"You were very foolish to buy them, but now you have them you must take care of them. Go and get them something to eat."

"What do owls eat?" I queried, doubtfully.

"Mice and small birds."

I suggested that the opportunities for catching mice and small birds in a Pullman car, were, to say the least, limited.

"A little piece of raw meat, cut very fine, would do," she replied, ignoring my flippant remark and busying herself in brushing the starch from the youngsters' fur.

I hunted up the cook of the dining car and secured from him a bit of raw beefsteak, for which I was obliged to "tip" him a quarter; and I may remark that it cost me a quarter every time those birds ate until we reached New York; and their appetites were something enormous. When I returned my mother had the two snugly cuddled on her lap, under her hands, and she fed them on the raw meat until they stood up with crops distended like a couple of pouter pigeons. Their aspect of complacent, self-conscious dignity was so irresistibly funny that we named them Doctor and Judge at once.

The remainder of the railway trip was uneventful, except that Doctor and Judge grew amazingly and sprouted feathers, so that by the time we arrived in New York they were almost fully fledged. They learned to snap their bills together when they were hungry, which was a signal for my mother to send me off on a foraging expedition. They were very intelligent, and in less than a week learned their names; they would turn their big eyes up inquiringly when my mother spoke to them. In time they grew very fond of me, and apparently recognized me as their master; but, during all their lives, and I kept them for over two years, their affection and confidence were given to my mother; if anything alarmed them, which was not often, for they were plucky little creatures, they would fly to her for protection, and they delighted to snuggle down in her lap, under her hands, making a queer, purring noise like a couple of contented kittens.

When I reached home I got a cage for them which they never liked, so I allowed them to roam about my room at their own sweet will. They soon found congenial quarters in a couple of empty pigeon holes in my desk, where they would sit by the hour while I was writing; but the moment I lay down my pen or pencil they would dart out like a couple of young pirates, pounce upon it and drag it back into the pigeon hole, whirring in triumph; they would play hide-and-seek with each other in the dark corners of the room, under the furniture, and sometimes, as a special treat, I used to close all the doors and let a live mouse loose on the floor. The owls would rise and float, like a bit of thistle-down, just over the mouse, then drop suddenly on it, fixing their strong little claws in its back; they did not torment their victim like a cat, but tore its head off at once and proceeded to make a meal of it.

I regret to be obliged to record the fact that, notwithstanding the very evident affection which existed between the two upon all other occasions, they relapsed into savagery when feeding, and the one who was fortunate enough to secure the mouse scolded the other until the unfortunate rodent was snuggled tucked away where it could not be got at. I generally tried to have two live mice for them at a time, and all our neighbors and the near-by grocery stores were laid under contribution to meet the demand. One curious feature of their manner of eating mice was a never-failing source of amusement; they had a habit of bolting the head and forequarters first, and then swallowing the rest without tearing it into bits, with the result that they would stand with their little paunches swelled out to an enormous size, and the mouse's tail sticking out of the corner of their mouths, for all the world like a fat old man who has finished his dinner and was enjoying his after-dinner cigar.

Their flight was absolutely noiseless; they seemed to float rather than fly; but they were very swift on the wing for short distances, as many a sparrow discovered to its cost. When I went to the country for the summer I took them with me, and used to carry them in my pockets when I went out for walks. The English sparrows were becoming very plentiful about our place and were driving away the more desirable song birds. With the active cooperation of Doctor and Judge I declared war upon the impudent foreigners, and when I came upon a party of the little feathered ragamuffins I would set my two plainmen free. They would float down among the sparrows, and seldom failed to catch a couple. Sometimes in the excitement of the chase, if one of them failed to catch a sparrow, he would start off after the nearest song bird; but a sharp call never failed to bring him back, obediently, to my shoulder. It was in this matter of obedience that they showed the only difference in their dispositions. When recalled from the chase Judge would turn at once, circle about me and settle contentedly on my shoulder, but Doctor was more minded to have his own way. He would float off after a song bird like a bit of down on the breeze; when he heard me call he would flap back to me as heavily as an old crow, and would further display his vexation by snapping his bill close to my ear.

While it was evident that the strong sunlight annoyed them they seemed to seek quite as well in the daytime as at night and, naturally, all their hunting was done in the daylight, though I tried to select cloudy or overcast days for their excursions. They never seemed to have a desire to get away and, indeed, I fancy it would have been difficult to have made them go very far from some member of the family. They would sit on the branch of a tree not far from

my window, but at nightfall they sought the family sitting-room, where they made themselves comfortable on my mother's lap. In the city they delighted in sitting, for hours at a time, on the window sill watching the people passing in the street and conversing with each other in low, chirping monosyllables. They had a dove-like fondness for caressing each other and sat close side by side, motionless except as from time to time they would turn their heads and rub their bills together.

One evening I was romping with the doctor and he was wrestling with my finger, a play in which he took an especial joy. We were in the midst of our frolic when he lost his balance, I heard a slight snap and he fell over on his side; he picked himself up again and tried to continue his sport, but I saw that his right leg hung limp and helpless. I quickly examined him and discovered that it was broken just above the knee. Though I handled him as gently as I knew how, he squealed with pain, and made a bee line for his haven of refuge, my mother's lap. We bandaged the leg as best we could; but it was of no use, and after four days of suffering he died. During his illness the conduct of Judge was almost human. The evening of the accident he discovered that, for some reason he could not comprehend, Doctor was absorbing the attention of the family; he protested violently, flew on my mother's lap half a dozen times, only to be driven off, and finally, in a fit of rage and jealousy, he retreated under the sofa and sulked. The next morning, however, he discovered that there was something really wrong with his companion, and his anxiety knew no bounds. Our aim was to keep Doctor as quiet as possible, but Judge seemed to believe in that treatment that some well-meaning people deem so efficacious—he wanted to do something "to take up the patient's mind;" he tried to lure the poor Doctor into games of hide-and-seek and excursions to the window sill. When feeding time came he absolutely refused to eat until Doctor had been fed, which was an entirely new development, as in the past they had both been greedy over their meals. When Doctor finally succumbed, Judge was frantic; his grief and loneliness were most pathetic; he would run about the room for hours, peering behind pieces of furniture and under sofas and chairs and continually keeping up that whirring chirp with which they used to call each other. He could not seem to get it out of his head that the Doctor was hiding from him, and his search was heart-rending. He refused all food, though I tempted him with every dainty I could think of—live mice, fresh meat, a small bird and a nest full of baby mice failed to attract him, and he grew emaciated with surprising rapidity. He would look at the food, then start off on his fruitless search, whirring piteously the while. After hunting under all the chairs and sofas he would go out into the middle of the room, stretch out his little neck and whirr, so pleadingly, so caressingly, with exactly the same note that they used when rubbing their bills together on the windowsill, that I have seen grown-up members of my family furtively wiping their eyes.

He grew very weak, and only seemed contented on my mother's lap. One evening he was lying curled up under her hand, apparently asleep.

"Poor Judge," I said, "he will never get over the loss of Doctor." The familiar name aroused the little fellow; he staggered to his feet, looked about with great round eyes, which were already glazing in death, summoned all his strength and gave one last whirring call and fell back dead.

Pets die, and our most intimate human friends covertly sneer at our grief. For our own part we generally resolve never to keep another pet. But it was a long time before our family forgot our little prairie owls; it is some comfort for me to feel, that being taken so young and never having known freedom they were as happy with me as they could have been, exposed to the dangers and privations of their wild life. They certainly gave me a warmer sympathy with the whole animal kingdom.—N. Y. Independent.

### New Zealand Mutton.

The story of a New Zealand sheep designed for the London market may be very briefly told. It is taken from the run to the slaughter house, killed, dressed and transferred to the cooling room. The skin and superfluous fat are retained; after ten hours' cooling the carcass goes into the refrigerating room for 36 hours. Thence it goes to the storing room, and when it has been enveloped in its cotton "shirt" and labeled is ready for its journey over sea. The steamers which bring the meat to use through the tropics have, of course, to be fitted with refrigerating appliances, and our sheep takes its place among thousands of others, some of the boats being fitted to carry as many as 70,000 carcasses at one time. There are 88 vessels engaged in the trade, capable of transporting 6,700,000 sheep per annum. Arrived in the Thames, the barges come alongside the vessel, and the sheep is transferred to a cold storage station. Here, as has been already indicated, it may lie for weeks, or for months if necessary, so that—an important commercial advantage—there is no necessity for immediate sale on a depressed market. Finally, to part company with our sheep, it finds its way to Smithfield market or is dispatched by rail into the provinces. Having once left the cold stores, it will not be long before it reaches the consumer's table.—Good Words.

### Quenelles of Game.

Pound the meat of cold game, freed from skin and gristle, in a mortar. Add a little fat pork or cooked bacon, seasoning herbs, and a little nutmeg, with some gravy if too dry. Make into little sausages, dip each into a beaten egg; roll in brown raspings, and fry in boiling fat. Serve in pyramid form on a dish with fried parsley.—Boston Globe.

## THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA.

Extension of Power, No Colonies and No Partnership with Great Britain.

A large number of people are asking us what is the policy of the democratic party on the Hawaiian, Philippine and Puerto Rico annexation questions. It is impossible to answer this question at this time. The democratic party, unlike the republican party, is not operated by a junta. It makes its expressions known through the people, in national convention assembled every four years. What the party as a whole believes about these questions will find expression in the platform of 1900. Until then every individual democrat is free to express his opinion and to endeavor to find expression for it in the next national platform. This is democracy and the truth expressed by the majority. We are of the opinion that the great masses of democracy are favorable to the extension of the power of this republic. We want no colonies, but we do want coaling stations. We want the Nicaragua canal, and the democratic party will construct it. We want to drive England and every other foreign power out of the West Indies, and the democratic party will do it. We do not want an alliance with England or any other foreign power.

The republican party favors an alliance with England, favors British partnership in the Nicaragua canal and British partnership in all our affairs, national and international. The next national convention of the democratic party will draw the lines so plainly on these questions that every true American, whether adopted or native-born, will rally to its purpose.—National Democrat.

## HANNA'S BRIBERY CASE.

The People Are Demanding Prompt Action by the Senate—An Important Question.

What is the United States senate going to do with the bribery charges made against Mark Hanna? These charges, backed by the report of an investigation committee appointed by the Ohio state senate, have been laid before the upper house, and now the people of this country demand that prompt action be taken thereon. Fortunately for Hanna there is a war, though he asserted there would be none, and that war has drawn attention from his disgraceful acts to matters of apparently larger moment.

Apparently they are larger, but not so in reality. There can be nothing of more importance to the people of this country than in the honesty and patriotism of its lawmakers. Foes within can be met and conquered, but foes within are a constant and deadly menace to liberty. It should not be forgotten that the report of the investigating committee declares Mark Hanna personally or through his agents guilty of bribery. He is alleged to have bought his seat in the United States senate as he would buy a seat in the board of trade. Is the senate going to pigeon-hole this indictment against one of its members or is it going to investigate the charges, and if it finds them sustained by the facts expel this man, who has corrupted men in order that he might be in a position to corrupt the laws? What is the senate going to do, anyhow?

## PRESS COMMENTS.

Secretary Gage is not pushing his gold standard scheme much these days, but he has it well in hand and ready to slip it through when opportunity offers.—Kansas City Times.

McKinley is a tried and approved agent of manufacturers, whom he is quick to serve. For the business of war he is not fitted, being neither statesman nor warrior.—Chicago Chronicle.

Chairman Dingley would find it pleasanter to create a war revenue if he had not cultivated so much unfavorable comment on his failure to bring the receipts up to the expenditures in time of peace.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

What pleasant things our republican contemporaries are saying of the British government these days! And how they used to abuse Ambassador Bayard for uttering similar sentiments two or three years ago!—Rochester Herald.

McKinley started out to prosecute a holy war, but he has done it in such a way that the public press is beginning to shoot holes in his policy. They want the war prosecuted vigorously whether it is holy or not, and let us have an end of it.—Louisville Dispatch.

It is hoped that the president is preparing to give the nation cause for an unusually big Fourth of July celebration by pushing the war with vigor, as reported by the administration papers. But if he listens too much to Elkins, Hanna & Co. he may miss connection.—St. Louis Republic.

It has been remarked that William Mason has not been heard from since an opportunity was given freedom to respond for their country. But the belligerent statesman from Illinois has spoken at last. He has issued an appeal to the gentlemen who robbed his house in Washington offering to compound the felony.—Detroit Free Press.

The Dingley law is a failure. Custom receipts in May, 1897, under the Wilson law, \$17,000,000; in May, 1898, under the Dingley law, \$13,465,534. The new tax bill will serve to hide from general view the deficiencies of the Dingley law, but its failure is nevertheless obvious. The treasury deficit for May was \$17,800,000. It arises in part, of course, from war expenditures. These, however, the ordinary expenditures would have been in excess of the ordinary receipts. Dingley's lauded measure was a good thing for the monopolists whom it protected. As a revenue law it is a failure.—Chicago Chronicle.

## A DEGRADING POLICY.

The Appointing Power Abused by the Administration in Military Assignments.

The policy of appointing to military positions men without experience or fitness, simply because they are somebody's sons or grandsons or are able to bring the right influence to bear on the appointing power, is causing widespread dissatisfaction. At one time it looked as if the president did not intend to adopt this policy, but the last few days have been exceedingly prolific in this class of appointments. It is hard to understand how the military service can be strengthened, or such strength as it possesses be preserved through this besotted policy. It is not the way to meet a great national crisis.

It is argued that many of those men with cheaply won commissions will be placed where they will do the least possible harm, but their placing cannot alter the fact that this policy of bestowing military honors on the unmilitary and undeserving has it in it to do incalculable harm. What encouragement is there for experience and long service when men who have no military knowledge whatever are put over those who have spent years in training and in fitting themselves for the stern duties of war? It would not be strange if the demoralization of the military service followed upon the heels of such an inexcusable and unjust policy. Doubtless if it were not for the patriotism of the real soldiers, the government would find itself compelled to depend in this crisis upon the brains and the valor of its drawing-room warriors. What a farce popular government is in spots!—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

## CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

Present Appearances Indicate Democratic Success at the Polls Next Fall.

Democratic success in returning members to the house of representatives this fall will go a long way towards securing democratic victory in the presidential contest of 1900. But there is danger even in success. The danger will consist in sending unfit men to the lower house. If cranks and impractical enthusiasts are elected they will do the party incalculable harm. Democracy is of the people and is for the people. The party does not exist to further the ambitions of aspiring politicians. It has a prouder and more practical mission. There are plenty of wise, careful and brilliant men in the party who can do it and the people good service in congress. Such men should be nominated and elected. Men with some one fixed idea to which all other things are secondary should not be given a place on any democratic ticket. Wild speeches in congress, incendiary utterances on the part of sincere but mistaken fanatics can do no good and cannot fail to do much harm. Conditions point toward democratic success at the polls this fall. That success should not be turned into defeat by a mistaken choice of congressional candidates. Let the selection be made with extreme care and the result in 1900 will fully repay the efforts of the present.

## BRYAN'S APPOINTMENT.

Shrewd Trick of the Administration to Get the Democratic Leader Out of the Way.

Secretary of War Alger has weakened on his scheme to keep William J. Bryan out of the army. Clever secretary of war, Alger. It was stupid politics and worse patriotism for him to persecute the man who received 6,500,000 votes for president of the United States. McKinley, with a narrowness characteristic of the man, ignored Bryan's offer for services, and when Bryan began to raise a regiment of soldiers Alger thought it would be a smart thing to prevent the acceptance of that regiment. All the anti-democratic papers were filled with spiteful glee over Alger's shrewd trick. But it seems a new light dawned on the secretary of war. He has discovered that he made a monumental mistake when Missouri offered Bryan a regiment, and so he changed his plan. Now he proposes to accept Bryan's regiment and send it to guard outlying islands of the Philippines. The Ladrone or Mariana islands have been suggested. This banishment of Bryan to the other side of the world is really a brilliant idea. The only wonder is that it did not occur to Alger and McKinley sooner. How anxious Alger and Hanna and McKinley are "to be fair" with the late democratic candidate for president.

## Perfidious Republicans.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, is about the only republican politician who is true to the St. Louis platform. McKinley, Hanna & Co. used the St. Louis platform as a means to get into power and then they repudiated it, but Chandler is not that kind of a man. In discussing the war revenue bill Senator Chandler vigorously opposed the single gold standard and quoted from the records of McKinley, Allison and other republicans to show that they had frequently voted for silver and had supported the Stanley Matthews resolution. Secretary Gage came in for a share of Chandler criticism and was charged with disregarding the St. Louis platform. When McKinley voted for silver a dollar was quoted at 92 cents. It was a dishonest dollar then. If McKinley was honest then, he is dishonest now. But if he was dishonest then, the republicans have raised a dishonest man to the position of chief executive of this nation. Republican hypocrisy received a sharp rebuke in the speech delivered by Chandler. The perfidy of the party was shown in a clear light.

It is a curious fact that those who jeer Mr. Bryan for raising a regiment have distinguished themselves in this war only by raising their voice.—Chicago Evening News.

# Appetite---Strength

Without the First You Cannot Have the Last.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives both. It gently tones the stomach and gives digestive power, creates an appetite and invigorates the system. By making the blood rich and pure it strengthens the nerves and gives refreshing sleep.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for 65. Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

## HER EXPLANATION.

She Told Him How He Would Make Her and Mamma and Auntie Happier.

There are incidents of real life which constantly prove that truth is often more amusing as well as more strange than fiction. A sweet, gentle-voiced girl—one from whose disposition sarcasm is as far as frost from an active volcano—won the affections of a young man. It was an unintentional conquest on her part, but none the less complete. He propounded the old question and she demurred. He hid his time and again proffered his suit. She again delayed an answer. But the third time she received his question first with silence and then with assent.

"And you will be mine?" he asked.

"Yes."

"It seems too good to be true. When shall the wedding take place?"

"I—I don't know."

"There is no use in putting it off."

"No," she answered; "I think not."

"Say a week from to-day?"

"Very well."

"I knew that you would realize that you can be happier with me than without me," he suggested, a little triumphantly.

"Yes," she answered. "I do realize it now. You see, since Uncle Bob went away, mamma and auntie and I have been quite alone. We all talked it over and agreed that it would be ever so much safer to have a man in the house at night."—Washington Star.

## A WAR PLAN.

The Spaniards Made a Brave Stand, But the Fire Was Too Heavy for Them.

A detachment of Spanish infantry approached the silent, gloomy building on Icele avenue, Boston. "Halt!" cried the brave commanding officer; then he knotted at the door.

A window in the third story flew up and the face of a pretty girl appeared in the opening. "Oh, girls! Oh, girls!" she shouted, "it's the Spanish."

In another moment every window in the four-story establishment was up, and a casement held a laughing sample of the great American beauty. The hearts of the Spanish beat high with hope. Ha! but what was that?

Something whizzed from a window and a Spaniard bit the dust. Another, and yet another. Then the air was full of flying missiles. Volley after volley, the bullets fairly rained on the small band. Hardly a man was left to tell the tale.

Report of the commanding officer: "Surrounded a Boston cooking school today and were badly routed; girls attacked us with doughnuts and biscuits; supply of ammunition seemed inexhaustible. Caramba! And I had heard of the 'biscuit shooters' of the great western nation. To be caught napping, oh, it is too mean. Seventy dead, but my boys made a brave stand."—N. Y. World.

## Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. 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 bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists at shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

## May Be a Destiny Fellow.

"I have just read," said Cholice, "that the great Napoleon spent more than \$4,000 a year on dress. It twelvifies me."

"What twelvifies you, you idiot?" asked his disgusted father.

"To find that we are so similar. Who knows but I am one of those destiny fellows."—Indianapolis Journal.

The first gray hair that a man finds in his hair he thinks must have been caused by trouble; it certainly wasn't age.—Atholton Globe.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Pisco's Cure.—Ralph Erig, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

Pigs do not squeal when they are feeding.—Ram's Horn.

## AN OPERATION AVOIDED.

Mrs. Rosa Gaum Writes to Mrs. Pinkham About It. She Says:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I take pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you of the good your Vegetable Compound has done me. I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me; it has, indeed, helped me wonderfully.

For years I was troubled with an ovarian tumor, each year growing worse, until at last I was compelled to consult with a physician.

He said nothing could be done for me but to go under an operation. In speaking with a friend of mine about it, she recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying she knew it would cure me. I then sent for your medicine, and after taking three bottles of it, the tumor disappeared. Oh! you do not know how much good your medicine has done me. I shall recommend it to all suffering women.—MRS. ROSA GAUM, 720 Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The great and unvarying success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in relieving every derangement of the female organs, demonstrates it to be the modern safeguard of woman's happiness and bodily strength. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

Every woman who needs advice about her health is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.

"REMEMBER THE MAINE!" Waltz Song Boston, 30 Frank A. Bush, Publ., Belleville, Ill.



## HEARTSEASE.

Is there place beneath the moon  
Quite from care and grief immune?  
Tell me; where doth heartsease grow?  
I should dearly love to know—  
This herb that poets say  
Drives all sadness far away.  
He who its sweet juices sips  
Laughter dwells upon his lips.  
To all sorrow, grief and woe  
Heartsease is the deadly foe.  
Some allege that such herbs be  
In a place called Arcady—  
Lying somewhere toward the east.  
Mites and hounds there's not the least  
Sign or mark in all the books  
So he'll find whoe'er that looks.  
Thither traveling in vain quest  
Many souls have thought to rest.  
Twice ten thousand maids and men  
Faring far have come again,  
Saying that nowhere there lies  
Such a place beneath the skies.  
One I knew, a youth full fair,  
All his manners debonaire,  
Who for heartsease far and wide  
Traversed plain and mountain side.  
His returning, came at length  
Striped of all his youth and strength.  
Now that face once summer-bright  
Cheerless looked as winter's night.  
This report he gave to me:  
"There's no place called Arcady.  
Heartsease can nowhere be found;  
I have searched the world around.  
If it can, I'm sure that I  
Will not find it till I die."  
Now, maybe if he had stayed  
Close beneath his native shade  
And had never willed to roam,  
Heartsease had been dead at home.  
—Chicago Record.

## A CLEW BY WIRE

Or, An Interrupted Current.

BY HOWARD M. YOST.

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### CHAPTER XIII.

A groom was sent to Twineburgh for a doctor. This was contrary to Mr. Morley's wish. He insisted that a doctor was not necessary, and it was only to appease the anxiety of his daughter that he finally consented to see a medical man.

But all the daughter's entreaties could not move him to go to bed. He lay down on the couch in the library, and Florence sat beside him, holding one of his hands. I left them thus together and went outside.

"Oh, about a matter of freight," my agent replied, indifferently. "It was trivial, then?"

"Yes, yes, of no importance whatever." "Mr. Sonntag, it is from no wish to know the subject of your conversation with that wretch of a Skinner that I ask the question. But I happened to see you just before I entered the office, and I am a trifle curious to know if you usually speak as earnestly on unimportant topics as you evidently did to him."

The lawyer regarded me a moment. He seemed to be debating some question in his mind.

"Was I earnest?" he finally inquired. "Everything about me seems to be mysterious!" I exclaimed, piqued to impatience at his wholly dodging my question. "There's one mystery that will be cleared up soon, however," I added, decidedly.

"Yes? And that is—?" "The cellar mystery." Sonntag again cautioned me against being too precipitate.

"Then give me some good reason for your caution!" I exclaimed. "It's getting monotonous following people's advice without having a reason for so doing. I'll do so no more. I have half a notion to get out of the place. Ever since my arrival, petty trivial circumstances have harassed me and kept me in an irritable mood."

"Well, maybe it would be best for you to visit some of your friends in town," Sonntag said, reflectively, "if only for a few days."

"No, sir. I have no friends, and your seeming desire to have me away makes me the more determined to stay. But a course of supineness is done with. Now I'll take the reins, and see what is to be made out of the driving."

"Just as you please about that, of course, Mr. Conway. But I do beg of you, and it is for your own interests I speak, delay the attempt to enter the cellar until to-morrow."

"Why?" I curtly asked. "You'll know in the morning," my lawyer replied, with a smile.

"I may be dead by that time," I replied. "Certainly if I must be the target for every assassin's bullet, my coffin might as well be ordered now." Saying which, I took my own pistol from my pocket. "You see that? Well, it means that after this I'll be as handy with a pistol as others are."

Mr. Sonntag eyed me rather suspiciously, as though not at all certain but that I would level the weapon at him.

"Those things are dangerous, Mr. Conway, and are liable to go off without warning," he remarked, dryly, after I had returned the pistol to my pocket.

"Yes, I know that. And if there should be occasion for it to go off in my hand, you may be sure it will be for the purpose of hitting something. I believe my peace is threatened, if not my life. How do I know but what that cellar under my room has been used, maybe is being used, for some criminal purpose? If that is true, my arrival in Nelsonville and taking up my abode right in the midst of hidden crime would naturally prevent any continuance of operations, and endanger the secret. I believe that attempts are being made to cause me to leave; if mysterious demonstrations cannot accomplish it by frightening me, then the purpose is to remove me by death."

"There may be something in what you say," Sonntag remarked, after a moment's thought. "But promise me you will not attempt to shoot the station agent," he added, with deep earnestness.

"What? Make no defense against his cowardly attacks?" I exclaimed, in amazement at my lawyer's request.

"He will not repeat it, you may be sure. At least promise to defer retaliation until to-morrow."

"And get shot in the meantime!"

nestly conversing with some one inside. There was also a rear door to the lawyer's office. A man was standing near this door, and when I entered the office he quickly stepped out; not so quickly, however, but that I caught a glimpse of his face. It was Hunter, or Skinner, as you please.

The thought of the treachery he had been guilty of toward her in whose pay he was came to me and inflamed me with sudden and uncontrollable anger. Uttering an expletive, under the spur of a strong impulse, I made a spring for him. Out through the door I followed him, and down through the yard. He had too much the start, however, and was over a high board fence at the bottom of the yard before I could come up to him.

I retraced my steps to the lawyer's office. The old fellow was standing in the door and seemed to have been highly diverted by witnessing the chase, judging by his face.

"The rascal! the villain!" I exclaimed, pushing past the lawyer into the office and sinking down, panting for breath. "If ever I get my hand on him, I'll wring his neck!"

Sonntag closed the door and then turned toward me. "What have you against him?" he asked.

I recounted the shooting incident, to which Sonntag listened with a whimsical expression.

"H'm! And he shot at you when you called him Skinner, eh?" he remarked, when I had finished. "Must be something in his former life; but then—well, it's strange, certainly. Why, I always address him as Skinner, and he never attempted to shoot me; indeed, he never seemed to notice."

"Then it is evident his attempt to shoot me was not for my calling him by his right name. See here, Mr. Sonntag," I continued, earnestly, "do you suppose he is in any way concerned in the cellar affair?"

"Who, Skinner? Good gracious, no! that is, I can't say, but I think not."

"What were you talking to him about?" I asked, eying the old fellow with some impatience, for the more I conversed with him the less I could understand him.

"Oh, about a matter of freight," my agent replied, indifferently. "It was trivial, then?"

"Yes, yes, of no importance whatever." "Mr. Sonntag, it is from no wish to know the subject of your conversation with that wretch of a Skinner that I ask the question. But I happened to see you just before I entered the office, and I am a trifle curious to know if you usually speak as earnestly on unimportant topics as you evidently did to him."

The lawyer regarded me a moment. He seemed to be debating some question in his mind.

"Was I earnest?" he finally inquired. "Everything about me seems to be mysterious!" I exclaimed, piqued to impatience at his wholly dodging my question. "There's one mystery that will be cleared up soon, however," I added, decidedly.

"Yes? And that is—?" "The cellar mystery." Sonntag again cautioned me against being too precipitate.

"Then give me some good reason for your caution!" I exclaimed. "It's getting monotonous following people's advice without having a reason for so doing. I'll do so no more. I have half a notion to get out of the place. Ever since my arrival, petty trivial circumstances have harassed me and kept me in an irritable mood."

"Well, maybe it would be best for you to visit some of your friends in town," Sonntag said, reflectively, "if only for a few days."

"No, sir. I have no friends, and your seeming desire to have me away makes me the more determined to stay. But a course of supineness is done with. Now I'll take the reins, and see what is to be made out of the driving."

"Just as you please about that, of course, Mr. Conway. But I do beg of you, and it is for your own interests I speak, delay the attempt to enter the cellar until to-morrow."

"Why?" I curtly asked. "You'll know in the morning," my lawyer replied, with a smile.

"I may be dead by that time," I replied. "Certainly if I must be the target for every assassin's bullet, my coffin might as well be ordered now." Saying which, I took my own pistol from my pocket. "You see that? Well, it means that after this I'll be as handy with a pistol as others are."

Mr. Sonntag eyed me rather suspiciously, as though not at all certain but that I would level the weapon at him.

"Those things are dangerous, Mr. Conway, and are liable to go off without warning," he remarked, dryly, after I had returned the pistol to my pocket.

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"He will not repeat it, you may be sure. At least promise to defer retaliation until to-morrow."

"And get shot in the meantime!"

"No, I said it would not happen again." "Just let me get my hands on him. I'll choke the life out of him," was the only reply I made.

"Oh, yes; that's all right. Choke him all you want to, but please, Mr. Conway, no shooting. I don't mind telling you that any headstrong course on your part may upset a few well-laid plans for your own good, which give promise now of fruitful results. Wait until to-morrow. You shall know all then. I promise you."

It is impossible to convey by words the seriousness of my lawyer's manner in making these remarks.

When I was conversing with Mr. Sonntag there was something about him which compelled me to feel trust and confidence, notwithstanding his many sayings bearing on some secret purpose which he was so careful not to reveal.

"Well, I give up trying to make you out," I said, after considering his words and being impressed by them. "You certainly are the most inexplicable specimen of a country lawyer. Who are you, anyhow?"

"Your lawyer and agent, and, Mr. Conway, let me add, in sincerity, your friend."

Somehow I could not but believe him at the time. His words carried conviction.

"Pardon me for seeming impertinent," Sonntag said, as he accompanied me to the door, "but have you seen Miss Morley since your arrival?"

"Yes." "And everything is all right?" "Yes."

"You intend marrying her?" "I have her father's consent." "Ah! I congratulate you."

Sonntag extended his hand and smiled. But the smile died away immediately, and the expression which followed strangely disturbed me. Was it sorrow? For what? Or was it pity? Surely not pity for me!

I went from the office resolved to follow my lawyer's advice just this once. To-morrow was not far distant, and I would know all then. Wondering very much what this all would prove to be, I started on my five-mile walk homeward.

Fortunately, I encountered Sarah, who had driven to Twineburgh to do some trading, and who was just climbing into her wagon as I came up.

"Hello, Sarah," I called, as she was about to take up the lines. "Will you give me a lift?"

She looked around in surprise, then expressed her pleasure at seeing me again as I climbed up beside her.

As we were crossing the track at Sidington, I was considerably surprised to

Was it really the face of Horace Jackson?

see the station agent work on the platform handling some freight. The fellow really seemed to be ubiquitous. I had encountered him in Nelsonville, in Sonntag's office, and now again at the station attending to his duties.

His back was toward us and he did not notice the wagon and its occupants.

Sarah pulled up the team at my request and I climbed down from the wagon. I was curious to note again what effect my presence would have on the fellow. When I had moved some distance from the team (for I did not propose to endanger Sarah's life in case he took it into his head to fire at me again), placing my hand on my revolver as it rested in my pocket, I called to him:

"Hello, there! I say, you, Skinner!" The fellow dropped the truck handles and turned quickly. Then he fled swiftly along the platform toward the door of the station house, through which he bolted.

But I was not watching him. His flight and the manner of it was perceived simply because his form was in the line of vision.

It was upon the bow-window in the telegraph office that my gaze was fixed. For, at my hall, a face had appeared at that window, and then was quickly withdrawn.

Did my sight deceive me, or was it really the face of Horace Jackson? Following a natural impulse, I sprang upon the platform and went to the door. It was locked. Then I tried the door leading into the ladies' waiting-room, but that was also locked. I walked around the place a few times and peered into each window, but no one was to be seen.

It was no surprise that the fellow Skinner should wish to avoid me, but if the other face I had seen belonged to Jackson, why should he desire to hide from me?

Probably Jackson, having heard that I was residing at Nelsonville, and knowing that I must therefore have met Florence Morley and have been informed by her of his contemptible manner of trying to win her, thought it best not to meet me.

If he wished to avoid me he was at liberty to do so. It was a trivial circumstance, at any rate, and so I left the platform and climbed back upon the wagon.

"What for he run so?" inquired Sarah, as she drove on.

"Oh, I have a little account to settle

with him, and he is afraid of me, I suppose," I replied.

"Der was another man too—in de vinder," she continued.

"You saw him, then. Yes, I thought there was. But I couldn't find either of them, and the doors were all locked."

Sarah was much puzzled at the occurrence, and made numerous remarks and asked many questions in the endeavor to obtain more light; but I did not gratify her curiosity and answered only in monosyllables.

My mind was in even a greater whirl of perplexity than my old nurse's.

Why had Skinner tried to shoot me, and why, after thus showing some powerful animosity toward me, should he now appear such a craven that he fled, evidently in great fear, from my presence? What was the fellow's real intent and purpose in engaging himself to Florence as a detective? Was he really a detective?

Jackson had recommended him to Florence. What bond existed between Jackson and Skinner? And, moreover, who was Sonntag? These three men seemed somehow strangely connected with my life, but how and to what end?

"Sarah, do you know anything about Mr. Sonntag?" I finally asked.

"Ach, yes. He is your lawyer, ain't he?" "Yes, yes. But do you know anything about him? He has not been in Twineburgh very long, has he?"

"No. About six months. He is a very nice man, and a good von, too," Sarah replied, convincingly.

"That seems to be the general opinion regarding him. Do you know anything about the station agent?"

"I ton't know nodding about him." "He came here about the same time that Sonntag did, I believe."

"Yes, I guess so." "Sarah," I began, again, after a pause, "can your husband be relied upon to face danger?"

"Danger?" "Yes. Don't be alarmed; I don't know of any; but supposing some sudden danger arose before him, would he have the courage to meet it?"

"Yes, if I was with him," was Sarah's reply.

"When you are with him?" "Yes. I ton't know, if he was alone, but he fight de devil if I am by him."

I could not restrain a burst of laughter at the idea of the great powerful farmer being courageous only in his wife's presence. Sarah joined heartily in my merriment, and remarked that her husband could be relied upon to do just what she desired.

"Well, then, can you and Jake come over to Nelsonville to-morrow morning early and help me dig a way into the cellar?" I asked, again becoming serious.

"Sure we can," Sarah replied, excitedly.

"And bring a crowbar along, and a sledge-hammer, if you have them. If we cannot cut the thick beams in the floor of my room, we may be able to dig through the foundation wall. This is the last night I will spend in the old house with the mystery of the cellar remaining unsolved, if there is any mystery at all."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PLAYED BY SECOND VIOLIN.

Impromptu Serenade Delights the People of a Lake Front Home.

On the North side, in the shadow of one of the fine residences close to the lake front, a couple of Italians were standing, one of them with a violin in his hands and the other holding a harp. They were playing one of the popular waltz tunes of the day, and as the windows of the house were opened to the summer night the strains of the music floated in to where the occupants were seated. While the waltz was still in the midst of its swing, a tall man, in a long cloak enveloping him, and a silk hat on his head, came around the corner. He paused for a moment, and then going over to where the Italians were standing, he produced one dollar and said to the men: "Let me play them a serenade. I play second violin downtown."

In his hands the tall man carried a violin case. It was only a minute's work for him to get his violin out, and he laid it to his cheek and began to play. His long right arm, with a wonderfully swift, smooth sweep, coursed up and down the strings with the flying bow, and the music leaped from the magic shell and fled away into the night. Higher and higher the echoes rose, the heavy chords of the G string mingling with the shrill wailings of the high notes, and the very air around and about the player seemed charged with melody.

In the house the people at first spoke questioningly, and then sat mute, fearing to lose a note of the marvelous flow of melody. The music ceased, the people rushed to the front door and down the steps. But the tall violinist had hurriedly thrust his fiddle into its case and was striding around the corner before they could catch a glimpse of his face. They gave the two Italians a liberal remembrance before they left, and days after they learned the name, the famous name, of their midnight serener. And they will not forget at all—not in all time—the music they heard that night from the second violin.—Chicago Chronicle.

More Than He Could Stand.

"Jorkins broke his engagement with Miss Loveleigh."

"Was he justified?" "Yes, he found out that her mother was one of these women who never travel without taking a bird cage along."—Chicago Record.

Both Were Ignorant.

"Gobang's wife does not know what he suspects about her." "No. And he does not suspect what she knows about him."—N. Y. Truth.

No Wonder.

"They had a quarrel." "About what?" "He guessed her age."—Town Topics.

## The Bowsers' Troubles

Mr. Bowser is Unavoidably Detained from the Theater.

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All husbands are "streaky." They will run along all right for a week or two as good as pie; and then, all of a sudden and with no valid excuse, they will break out in the most surprising manner. When Mr. Bowser left the house after lunch the other day he was in great good humor and stopped to say:

"I think I'll stop and get tickets for the theater to-night and we'll put in an enjoyable evening."

When he returned at six he ascended the steps with a scuff! scuff! scuff! unlocked the front door, gave it a kick and made his way into the back parlor to growl:

"Mrs. Bowser, do you pretend to run this house on a system?"

"Why, what is wrong, dear?" she queried, in reply.

"There's lots of things wrong! I had scarcely left the office when this overcoat button came off. I laid this coat off the 5th of last May, and you've had ten months to secure that button."

"But I didn't know it was loose. Why didn't you tell me?"

"Why haven't I told you 10,000 other things that ought to be done? There are wives who glance at their hus-

bands' clothing once or twice a year and discover what repairs are needed. I want a darnin'-needle and a piece of string."

"No. I'll sew the button on."

"No. I'll do it myself. I don't want to take up your valuable time."

And despite Mrs. Bowser's entreaties and protestations, he threaded a needle with a piece of string and sat down and sewed on the button. He got it an inch out of line with the button-hole, of course, and of course it wouldn't have stayed five minutes in any event, but he had carried his point. When he had laid the coat aside he asked:

"Have we got a bad-awl and a piece of waxed-end in the house?"

"I don't think so. What do you want of them?"

"To mend my suspenders, of course. I hadn't got a hundred feet from the house this noon when it busted on me, as usual. If there's another house in the United States run like this one, I'd like to hear of it and go and sit on the doorstep for half an hour. Perhaps I can repair it with a piece of clothesline until I get down town again!"

"But you can't blame me, Mr. Bowser," she said.

"Oh, of course not! You are not to blame for anything!"

"But how did I know your suspender was ready to break?"

"That's all right, Mrs. Bowser. I'll get a piece of clothesline or barbed-wire and make repairs, and you need not worry at all. There are wives and wives."

"Are we going to the theater?" she asked, as he began pacing up and down the room with his hands under his coat-tails.

"What!" he shouted, in a voice that jumped the cat out of the room.

"Are we going to the theater?" "Theater! Theater! Have you gone crazy? Mrs. Bowser, look-a-here, and then talk theater to me!"

He unlaced one of his shoes and kicked it off, and there, at the end of his big toe, was a hole about as big as a nickel.

"I was intending to go to the theater," he said, as he stood and pointed at the toe, "but I can't get away this evening. I have got to stay home and darn my socks. That hole there has started a corn on my toe this very day."

"Mr. Bowser, those socks were braided yesterday morning when you put them on," exclaimed Mrs. Bowser with a good deal of energy.

"Oh, of course! I probably cut that hole with the shears. I want a darnin'-needle and some string or something. As long as I've got to take care of my clothes through the rest of my life I might as well begin to-night."

"Exactly. What was the use? That buckle busted off three years ago last Thanksgiving day, and yet you haven't noticed it. Is there a spare buckle kicking around the cellar or hanging up in the garret? If not, I suppose I can heat the stove poker and bend it to answer."

"You only got that vest three months ago, Mr. Bowser, and the tailor never put a buckle on!" she exclaimed, as she pulled at the strap.

"And this coat, Mrs. Bowser," he went on, regardless of her protests—"feel in this pocket. There's a hole large enough to let a coconut through. I've known it for years and years, and I've been waiting to see if you would fix it. Have we got a piece of bedcord and half a yard of old Brussels carpet lying around?"

"Mrs. Bowser protested, but he threaded a darnin'-needle with a piece of red string and used up about eight feet of it in darning the hole. He appeared to be growing good-natured, and she ventured to ask:

"Aren't we going to the theater to-night?"

"If we get through in time we may."

"Get through with what?"

"Mrs. Bowser," he said, as he removed his coat and turned his back, "look at the back of my vest!"

"I see it, but what's wrong?"

"Wrong! wrong! Is there a buckle there? Put on your glasses and tell me if you can find a buckle anywhere on the back of my vest?"

"No, I don't see one; but this is the first time you have called my attention to it."

"Exactly. What was the use? That buckle busted off three years ago last Thanksgiving day, and yet you haven't noticed it. Is there a spare buckle kicking around the cellar or hanging up in the garret? If not, I suppose I can heat the stove poker and bend it to answer."

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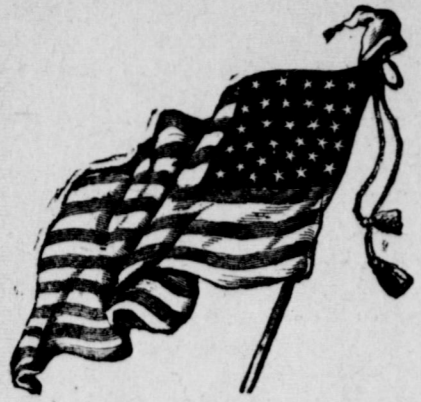
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The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of City & County.



Remember the Maine!

For Congressman 4th District, H. S. MARTIN; of Marion County.

A prosperous farmer generally wants to buy the land that adjoins him. The nation, full of life and growth, wants to extend its borders. I want the Sandwich Islands, and want them now. I want Cuba to be free, and if Cuba wants us I want Cuba. I want the Philippines and the Canaries and Porto Rico, and some day I want Canada, and after that a slice further south. Besides I want to see all English speaking nations akin.—John J. Ingalls.

Speaking of the Kansas boys, the Los Angeles Times says: "Those lads from Kansas may have to tie on their hats, but if they get after the Spaniards the dons may find it necessary to tie on their heads. The prairie-born boys demonstrated their fighting capacity in the '60's on many a bloody field, and let us not forget that Kansas, in the last war, sent more troops to the front, in proportion to population, than any other State in the Union. The Sunflower soldiers may not be much for pretty and picturesque but we are willing to back their valor as long as there is a shot in the locker."

The man to whom the nation is more indebted than to any other hundred men for its ability to maintain itself in the present war, says the Philadelphia Times, is William C. Whitney. Secretary Whitney not only laid the foundation and started the construction of our present respectable navy, but he enforced the strictest integrity throughout naval affairs from which no administration has ever dared to depart. That we have a respectable navy today and can meet Spain on more than equal terms in open sea is due wholly to the earnest, intelligent and patriotic efforts of William C. Whitney when Secretary of the navy.

Not long ago a quartette of Ohio agitators out of a job came to Kansas under the auspices of the State Temperance union to tell Kansans how to keep sober and they collected money everywhere they spoke. Woodward was one of them, and he got a fair haul of cash contributions at Paola. The idea of whiskey soaked Ohio sending temperance missionaries to Kansas is on par with Spain's continual boast about her "honor." Yet more of these humbugs are coming and our state will be overrun with them from now until election. They bank on the sympathy of the women and make good money by it. And yet the example of one man in the community who don't drink at all is worth more to the men and boys who live by him than a hundred lectures by peripatetic agitators.—Paola Spirit.

The most dazzling and happiest time in a boy's life is the last two years he attends public schools. It is then that he is the warmest number among the girls. He is in love with some freckled face girl, and the girl loves him. The boy who is the "cutest" is the favorite among the girls, hence all boys at that time in their school life—and often through their young manhood—are smart Alecks: It is at that period, too, that the

farmer boy decides that he does not want to be a farmer. The farmer girl often sneers at his working clothes. These sneers are for his benefit and he understands; his girl likes white shirts and collars, tan shoes, white hats—they're the very latest—and soft hands. The delight of a girl's heart is a "town job." So the farmer boy tries for a job in town. If he gets it he becomes a life porter to the public, lives in poverty and dies in misery. If he fails to get the town job he remains on the farm, flourishes, has the freedom of a king, the purse of a plutocrat and lives as long as he wants to.—Arkansas City Traders Exchange.

In his farewell editorial in his old paper, the Star and Kansan, Senator W. H. Young gives expression to the better judgement and conscientious sentiment of every old newspaper man in this language: "Had I the past twenty years to live over again, I should endeavor to be less harsh and censorious in my judgement of others and to express a broader tolerance and a wider charity for those who disagree with me. It is only the kind words that I have said, the earnest thoughts I have penned, I would have live. In the bitter and cutting and stinging paragraphs which I have aimed at my foes, political and personal, I find no pleasure. I used to enjoy swinging the lash and answering reviling with reviling; but it seems to me now there is a better way and I would that I might always be able to give the soft answer that turneth away wrath. Life ought to be a harmony instead of a discord; and all the fighting I have ever done but serves to deepen the conviction that fighting is one of the worst possible employments for a human being. In self defense or in defense of the weak it often becomes necessary. And yet no one can resort to combat of any kind without hurting himself, whether he hurts others or not. To become brutal and callous to some extent, instead of kind and sympathetic, is a part of the price we have to pay for victory over a wrong that must be fought with force."

A NEW PRESIDENTIAL MARCH.—The July Ladies' Home Journal will be known as "The President's Number." It will contain an illustrated anecdotal biography of President McKinley, and a new march, "The President's March," also dedicated to the Chief Executive. The march is by Victor Herbert, who wrote it expressly for the Journal to supersede "Hail to the Chief." It is pronounced in every way worthy to serve as a patriotic greeting upon occasions of the public appearance of the President.

OTTAWA CHAUTAUQUA.—The White city in Forest Park, is rapidly growing into symmetry under the stately trees, everything is being made ready for the opening June 13. Dr. Graham Taylor, of Chicago Commons, will begin his lectures at 5 o'clock, and the first Tabernacle lecture will be delivered at 8 o'clock that evening, by Prof. DeMotte, "The Harp of the Senses," a prelude of moving pictures by Edison's Projectoscope the first evening and through the first week. Among the many attractions we notice Prof. Behr's Symphony Orchestra and Band, Madam Bailey Soprano, Mrs. Huff Contralto, Prof. Leason Musical director, Prof. Sue Hoaglin Elocution, Mrs. the Magician, McClintock in Literature, Mrs. Sherwood in Art, the only Sam Jones with Spanish War Prelude, Wondling the Orator, Dr. Babbitt and the Boys' Club, Woman's Council, Temperance Day, Children's Day, and great lectures, great choruses and varied entertainments throughout.

LETTER LIST.—Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June 16, 1898: George Hinkley, W. H. Geer, John H. Miller, Joseph Riggs, Sam'l Rich, Lizzie Straub, D. J. Stephenson. All the above remaining unclaimed for June 30 1898, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. H. HOLSINGER, P. M. Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.

NORMAL INSTITUTE. The Chase County Normal Institute, which began its present term, May 31st, ultimo, now has seventy-seven pupils enrolled, viz: Minnie Ellis, Claude Hawkins, Leithie Leaphule, Alda Byram, Charlotte Martin-dale, Hattie Doolittle, Janet McNeer, Agnes Williams, Mary Clements, Jas. McElfresh, Nina Perry, Margie Gillette, Gertrude Atkinson, Maggie Osborne, Mae Ryan, Emma Goudie, Sue Filson, Aenath Varner, Lucile Wilkinson, Della Schooley, Marie Marden, Anna M. Hackett, Nellie Cumer, Rachael Powers, Mary Byrne, Iva Clark, W. C. Orrill, Olga B. Proeger, May Williams, Amos K. Holde-man, Anna Zane, Gertrude Estes, Minnie Myers, Ella Sprinace, Ida May Jacobs, Lizzie Bradley, F. W. Riggs, Jas. O. Wilson, Glennie Hays, Estella Hawkins, Katie Dickson, Mae Spencer, Goldie Fogerty, Carrie Noyes, Eva Kuhl, Grace Campbell, Hetty Chesney, Gertrude M. Park, Sarah Austin, Mabel Drinkwater, Vay Johnson, Flora Pettit, Hattie Jack, Maggie Rettiger, Lulu Patterson, Myrtle Varner, Emma Stout, Maggie Makin, Jessie Harader, Joseph Byrne, Bessie Roth, Bridgie Quinn, Anna C. Powers, Lizzie Collett, Nellie Stewart, Birdie Barnes, Maggie Williams, Ida Schimpff, Joseph M. Potee, Carrie Brasse, Lulu Evans, Nora Stone, Ida Schneider, Esther Presnell, Ruby Cumer, Bert Campbell, Fannie Cumer.

PAYUP.—We have begun putting our subscription 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 any one desires to pay up his arrearage at the rate of \$1.50 a year he can do so. One man, who was in arrears for seven years' subscription, writes to us: "I scraped together fourteen dollars and sent a draft to those Chicago people. You had sent me your bill direct, you might as well have had the full amount as to have paid commission for collecting it." Yes, and if he had sent us the money "direct," he might have paid the bill with \$10.50 instead of \$14.00, and have saved \$3.50 to himself. For several months before we began sending our bills to the Collecting Agency we published the following in the COURANT: "Subscribers, in arrearage to the COURANT for a short time longer pay up their subscription at the rate of \$1.50 a year, and they can, each, see on his paper to what date he last paid up, and remit at that rate; but when we put our bills into the hands of a collector, which now looks to us like will have to be done soon, it will be done at the rate of \$2.00 a year, giving the collector the benefit of the 25 per cent. discount, instead of the subscriber."

N. E. A. Special TO WASHINGTON, D. C. WITHOUT CHANGE, VIA Santa Fe-Pennsylvania Lines. THE OFFICIAL ROUTE. This train will leave various points in Kansas via Santa Fe Route on July 4th, 1898. It will leave Kansas City via Santa Fe at 7 p. m. same day, and arrive in Chicago next morning. The Pennsylvania Lines will take the train east of Chicago. The itinerary is a very attractive one, and embraces a daylight ride through the grandest of Alleghany mountain scenery; around the Horse Shoe Curve; along the Blue Juniata, and the majestic Susquehanna. An unique feature of the trip is the ride in the special train from York to the epoch-making battle-field of Gettysburg. Apply to E. J. Fairhurst for itinerary, list of desirable low-rate excursions from Washington, and the time train will pass your station or nearest junction point.



RICH AND ELEGANT EFFECTS IN FURNITURE we have in parlor sets in the best designs and combinations of color and fabrics. You can make your parlor or reception room both attractive and artistic by choosing your furniture from my rare stock. We have many odd and beautiful pieces in chairs and tables, that make handsome and useful wedding gifts, at L. R. HOLMES' Furniture and Undertaking Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules: at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.

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-ASSASSABLE. This Company Gives the Poor Man a Chance as well as the Rich.

NOW IS THE TIME!

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

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

THE AMERICAN NAVY. CUBA AND HAWAII.

A portfolio, in ten parts, sixteen views 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, the full set, one hundred and sixty pictures, costs but one dollar. Subscriptions for the set may be left with the agent. In view of the present excitement regarding Cuba these pictures are very timely. Call at the ticket office and see them.

REDUCED RATES. Homeseekers excursion tickets, on May 17, June 7 and 21, to points in Arkansas, Arizona, Indian Territory, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. E. J. FAIRHURST, Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry.

BRING OUR HEROES HOME! The beautiful song "Bring Our Heroes Home" dedicated to the Heroes of the U. S. Battleship Maine is one of the finest national songs ever written. The words ring with patriotism and the music is stirring and full of fire, and fitting the noble sentiment to which it is dedicated. Arranged for Piano and Organ. This song and sixteen other pages of full sheet music will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address, POPULAR MUSIC CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE. Having lost all my office fixtures, books, library, instruments, etc., complete, I would esteem it a great favor if all of those knowing themselves to be indebted to me, in the least, would call and settle, or pay a part of the whole, as I shall need it in order to set up again. Though badly disfigured I am still in the ring. Respectfully, F. T. JOHNSON M. D.

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. THOS. H. GIBBAM. J. T. BUTLER. CRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH G. 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. feb12-11

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts

Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules cure bad breath. Ripans Tabules cure biliousness. Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

POULTRY.

1888. 1898. NOURSE'S POULTRY YARDS. This year finds me with better stock than ever before, and as finely finished thorough-bred as any Kansas can boast. The result of years of study and careful management has brought me to the top notch in poultry culture. Eggs, \$1.00 per 13. Only the Par-Excellent Banded Plymouth Rocks find places in the yards of Yours, truly,

JAMES NOURSE, ELLSWORTH, - - KANSAS. feb10-3mos

EGGS FOR HATCHING, From High Class Poultry. Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Black Langshans, Single Comb Brown Leg-horns and Gold Laced Wyandottes. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 13

E. A. MOTT, POMONA, - - KANSAS. feb3-3m Haines' Poultry Yard. English Buff Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns. Eggs for hatching, from HIGH SCORING BIRDS, \$1.00 for 13; \$2.00 for 29. All orders promptly filled. F. M. HAINES, NORTONVILLE, - KANSAS. feb17-3mos

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 13. M. B. Turkeys, 25c per egg. Agent for Prairie State Incubator. Send 5c stamps for large Catalogue.

M. S. KOHL, FURLEY, - - KANSAS. feb17-4mos F. SCHADE, Breeder of the Best Quality of Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs, 75 cents for 13; and also breeder of German Rabbits weighing from eight to sixteen pounds. STRONG CITY, - KANSAS. feb31-3mos

GET PRIZE WINNERS. Black Langshans AND White Guineas. Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. My Langshans score from 95 to 94.5, by Rhodes and Hitchcock. You will need some prize winners for next show. You can get them from my matings. JAS. STEPHENSON, CLEMENTS, - - KANSAS. feb3-11 More Kansas Birds. Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Cornish Indian Games, Black Langshans, Silver Laced Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens; also Hallowicks and Rankin strains of Pekin ducks. Stock and eggs for sale. Address, with stamp, MRS. D. S. HERSEY, WICHITA, - - KANSAS. feb3-3mos

The Kansas City Times.

Provide Yourself With Information of the Coming Struggle. There Will Be Elections in Thirty-six States, This Year. To Be Informed of All the Moves on the Political Chessboard and the News of the World as Well, Read the Best Paper; The Kansas City Times.

The Kansas City Times, as the exponent of Western beliefs and interests, has become the most widely known paper in the West. Its work for all that benefits the West and Democracy has gained for it thousands of admirers, and, backed by the rural press and the approval of the major portion of the people in this section, its power for good is constantly on the increase. The good it is now able to render for Democratic principles, as embodied in the Chicago platform, can be greatly increased by the support of the people who live in Southern and Western States. The contemptible practices used in Ohio are but the forerunner of what will be attempted in the general State elections this fall. This year important elections will be held in thirty-six States and Territories. The most determined efforts, accompanied by every conceivable species of political trickery and corruption, will be brought forth to defeat the Democratic forces. Events of great importance to the people will transpire, and a live, up-to-date newspaper will be a vital necessity in every home if one would keep informed on current events. The news service of the Kansas City Times is in every sense complete. In addition to the full Associated Press report, it receives special reports from its own correspondents in every important news center in the country. Its policy is unequivocally Democratic and for the interests of the West. By means of three fast early morning trains, north, south and west, The Times is delivered at points 200 miles from Kansas City in time for breakfast, and over Western Missouri and three-fourths of Kansas, the same day it is published. It will be sent by mail one year for \$4; for six months, \$2, and for three months, \$1. The Twice-a-Week Times contains the cream of the world's news and the best market report compiled in Kansas City. Sent one year for \$1; six months for 50 cents. Address The Kansas City Times, Kansas City, Mo. A postal brings a sample copy.

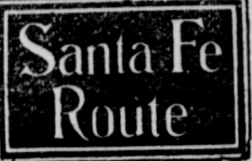
Attention, Poultry Breeders, R. C. B. LEIGHONS, FORSYTH and WHITNEY STRAINS; and BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS, well mated for best results. Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$2.00 for 30. Bantam eggs, \$1.00 for 13; \$1.50 for 26. Four nice Leghorn Cockerels for sale, at \$1.00 each. Send in your orders quick. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. STOCKWELL & SON, WASHINGTON, KANSAS. apr21-3mos

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

WAR MAP OF... Cuba The World West Indies Just what you need to locate KEY WEST, CANARY ISLANDS, CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, PORTO RICO, DRY TORTUGAS, Etc. THE WORLD On one side, 28 x 21 inches. CUBA } On other side. WEST INDIES } Each map formerly sold at 25c.—75c. Send 15c. for Sample Sheet and terms to agents: Our men earn \$15.00 to \$35.00 weekly. Rand, McNally & Co. CHICAGO, ILL. Any one in need of anything in this line would do well to give him a call. Rates reasonable. feb1-11

No fear shall we do favor away; How to the line, out as chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, 50c; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

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

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and COTTONWOOD FALLS, listing train times and destinations.

O. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and COTTONWOOD FALLS, listing train times and destinations.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Table listing county officers including Representative, Treasurer, Clerk, and others.

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80, meets first and third Friday evenings of each month.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Shoes at cost at Holz's. Warm weather, Monday. Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's.

The mother of Robert McCrum, of Strong City, was seventy years old last Saturday. The Rev. Father Jos. Manz, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

Closing Out Sale.

MY ENTIRE STOCK

Boots, Shoes and Hosiery,

TO BE CLOSED OUT AT COST.

Yours, LEO G. HOLZ.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Dr. W. A. Quayle, of Kansas City, delivered his famous lecture, "Abraham Lincoln," before a large and appreciative audience.

S. W. Beach is selling tailor-made clothing, for the American Woolen Mills Co., of Chicago.

For sale cheap, a Rand, McNally & Co's business atlas of the world, just the thing you want in these war times.

The Ladies' Social Union will hold a social and serve supper in A. L. Morrison's orchard, to-morrow (Friday) evening, June 17, to which every one is cordially invited.

A charter has been granted to the Saffordville Creamery Co., of Saffordville, with Geo. L. Barber, R. O. Minor, D. C. Allen, L. C. Woolwine and G. H. Austin as directors.

While the war in Cuba is going on, we will have 10c loaves of bread, on account of shipping, also keep fresh graham and rye for the sick.

Married, on Wednesday evening, June 15, 1898, at the home of the bride's parents in Elmdale, the Rev. Christian, of Florence, officiating.

Wm. Blosser, of Council Grove, was in town, Tuesday. Last week he put a very handsome monument in Prairie Grove Cemetery.

The Rev. J. Alvin Sankey was regularly installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city, last Thursday evening.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a very heavy rain set in here, lasting about two hours, and when it quit about 4 inches of water had fallen.

Other districts in the county are also holding examinations for teachers' certificates.

NEW LUMBER YARD. My stock is slow in coming; but, have patience, and it will be here before our war with Spain is ended. F.H. McCune.

Everybody is invited to attend the third annual commencement exercises of the common school graduates of this county at Music hall in this city.

PROGRAM. Overture, "Home's Boy Band." Invocation, "Rev. Sankey." Salutatory, "Hila Beth Wood."

Class Motto: "KEEP STRIVING." Diamond Creek Township. Willie Jeffrey, District No. 1.

Assessors' Returns. CEDAR T.P. Acres under cultivation 17,146. Acres not under cultivation 46,510.

COTTONWOOD T.P. Acres under cultivation 8,848. Acres not under cultivation 41,794.

DIAMOND CREEK T.P. Acres under cultivation 13,635. Acres not under cultivation 77,371.

Unimproved 74. Value with improvements 18,160. Total taxable personal 11,616.

NOTICE. All kinds of patterns for ladies' and children's garments out to order.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, ST. LOUIS.



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

McCall's Bazaar Patterns. THE STYLISH PATTERN. Artistic, Fashionable, Original, Perfect-Fitting.

McCall's 50c Year Magazine. Brightest ladies' magazine published. Invaluable for the home.

SILVER THE ISSUE IN 1900. Money the Pricing Instrument. Civilization and Progress Have Kept Step With Money Supply in All Ages.

The Silver Knight-Watchman. The Leading Bimetallic Paper of America. U. S. Senator W. M. STEWART, Editor.

WANTED—AN IDEA. Who can think of something to patent? Protect your ideas. They may bring you wealth.

## ALL HAVE HISTORIES.

### The Civilians Recently Appointed Generals of Volunteers.

James H. Wilson, One of the New Commanders, Directed the Soldiers Who Captured President Jefferson Davis.

[Special Washington Letter.] Each of the civilians recently appointed to the position of major general of volunteers has a history, military as well as civil. Two of them were Confederate leaders and two of them were Union generals in the civil war.

A momentous event in our national history is recalled by the appointment of Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, the soldier whose cavalry troops effected the capture of Jefferson Davis at the close of the irrepressible conflict between the sections.

One of the veterans who knew him well in the days of his prime and prowess informs the writer that Gen. Wilson stood in high favor with Gen. Grant, who regarded him as a most brilliant and reliable cavalry officer; a soldier always ready to fight. Gen. Sheridan said of him that "Wilson may be a little ahead of the time, but never behind time in carrying out specific orders."

Naturally as brave as Kilpatrick or Pleasanton, and as dashing as Custer, he was highly esteemed at headquarters in the field on account of his valuable suggestiveness and ready ability in separating the wheat from the chaff in any military proposition. Wilson was the capturer of Jefferson Davis, and his raid through the central south in pursuit of the president of the confederacy was one of the notable events of the war. After the suppression of the rebellion Gen. Wilson resigned his position in the regular army and engaged in railroad business. He finally became president of the New York & New England Railroad company, and subsequently lived quietly in Wilmington, Del. President Cleveland brought him again to public view when he appointed him a member of the board of visitors to the military academy at West Point.

The capture of Jefferson Davis was brought about by the activity and energy of Gen. Wilson, and the determination of character with which he imbued the officers and men under his command. If Abraham Lincoln had lived Mr. Davis would never have been captured. This fact is well known, and is made apparent in the memoirs of Grant, Sherman and others. In his book on Lincoln a very significant paragraph is published by Col. A. K. McClure, as follows:

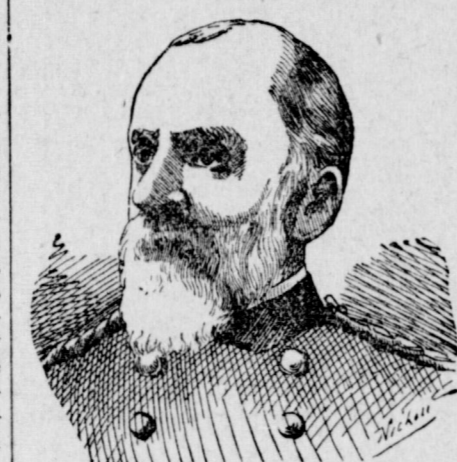
"He intimidated Sherman very broadly that he desired Jefferson Davis to escape from the country. Sherman in his memoirs repeats a story told by Lincoln to him illustrative of his wish that Davis should escape 'unknown to him,' and, discussing the same subject in the white house in the presence of Gov. Curtin, Col. Forney, several others and myself, he told the same story to illustrate the same point, obviously intending to convey very clearly his wish that the southern leaders should escape from the land and save him the grave complications which must follow their arrest. Secretary Welles, in an article in the Galaxy, quotes Lincoln as saying on this subject: 'No one need expect he would take any part in hanging or

deaths of two men and the serious wounding of several others.

Col. Pritchard reached Irwinville after midnight of May 9 and found a negro boy who could guide him to the Davis camp. When within half a mile of the camp Pritchard sent one of his lieutenants, named Purinton, with 25 dismounted men, to go to the rear of the camp, with instructions to wait until break of day to make the capture.

Capt. Lawton, of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, writing of the event, says: "At daybreak the order was whispered along the line to make ready to enter the camp. Mounting their horses, the men moved along at a walk until the tents came in sight, and then, at the word, dashed in. The camp was found pitched in both sides of the road. On the left hand as we entered were wagons, horses, tents and men; on the right were two wall tents, fronting from the road. All was quiet in the camp. We encountered no guards; if there were any, they must have been asleep.

The account of the final capture of the ex-president of the confederate states, which will live in history as authentic, is the statement published by Mr. Davis himself, which is as follows: "I stepped out of my wife's tent and saw some horsemen, whom I immedi-



GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER. (The Ex-Confederate Leader in His New Suit of Blue.)

ately recognized as cavalry, deploying around the encampment. I turned back and told my wife that these were not the expected marauders, but regular troops. She implored me to leave her at once. I hesitated from unwillingness to do so, and lost a few precious moments before yielding to her importunity. My horse and arms were near the road on which I expected to leave, and down which the cavalry approached. It was, therefore, impracticable to reach them. I was compelled to start in the opposite direction. As it was quite dark in the tent, I picked up what was supposed to be my 'raglan,' a waterproof light overcoat, without sleeves. It was subsequently found to be my wife's, so very like my own as to be mistaken for it. As I started my wife thoughtfully threw over my head and shoulders a shawl. I had gone perhaps 15 or 20 yards when a trooper galloped up and ordered me to halt and surrender, to which I gave a defiant answer, and dropping the shawl and reglan from my shoulders advanced towards him. He leveled his carbine at me; but I expected if he fired he would miss me, and my intention was in that event to put my hand under his foot, tumble him off on the other side, spring into his saddle and attempt to escape. My wife, who had been watching, when she saw the soldier aim the carbine at me ran forward and threw her arms around me. Success depended upon instantaneous action, and recognizing that the opportunity had been lost I turned back, and the morning being damp and chilly, passed on to a fire beyond the tent."

That is the story of the capture, plainly stated, and with the candor of perfect truthfulness. The official account forwarded to Gen. Wilson by Col. Pritchard substantiates the narration published by Mr. Davis, although it gives many details not found in the story written by the ex-president of the lost cause.

Hon. John H. Reagan, for many years a member of the national house of representatives, and also of the senate, was postmaster-general of the confederacy, and he was with the Davis party on that occasion, and was also taken prisoner. He also has published an account of the event, and says that Col. Pritchard did not come up for some time after Mr. Davis was made a prisoner. He says: "Mr. Davis was standing, dressed in the suit he habitually wore. He asked Col. Pritchard who commanded the troops, and when Pritchard announced himself as their commander, Mr. Davis said: 'You command a set of thieves and robbers. They rob women and children.' Col. Pritchard reminded Mr. Davis that he was a prisoner, and Mr. Davis replied: 'It would be bad enough to be the prisoner of soldiers and gentlemen. I am still lawful game, and would rather be dead than be your prisoner.'"

The prisoners were taken to Macon, Ga., where they arrived May 13, 1865. Mr. Davis was sent by command of Gen. Wilson to Fortress Monroe, Va., and there imprisoned for nearly two years. He was finally arraigned for treason before the United States circuit court, at Richmond, Va., where he had been for four years the head of a strong confederation of states. He was liberated on bail furnished by Horace Greeley, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Gerrit Smith, and that ended the case; for Mr. Davis was never brought to trial.

SMITH D. FRY.  
What's the use?  
If there's not a glance from kindly eyes,  
A glance which seems to sympathize—  
Then what's the use o' livin'?  
If there's not a smile to cheer the heart  
And heal the pain of sorrow's dart—  
Then what's the use o' livin'?  
If there's not a kiss from lips we love,  
A taste of heaven and joys above—  
Then what's the use o' livin'?  
—St. Louis Republic.

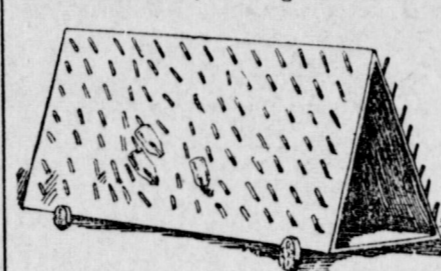
A Lesser Evil.  
"Yes, I joined the militia to-day."  
"Good gracious! What for?"  
"Well, I'd rather tote a musket any day than run a lawnmower."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



### MILK BOTTLE RACK.

How to Do Away with the Possibility of Conveying Disease by Means of Bottles.

There has been considerable talk in Philadelphia relative to the efforts of some to have the bottling of milk stopped and to return to the old dip-milk system of delivery. The objections advanced were that, as the bottles go from house to house, and as disease and contaminating influences may surround the bottles in some of the many places where they are delivered, they might be the carriers of disease. This objection is by no means a bad one, and everyone handling milk in bottles should see that proper precautions are taken to avoid trouble from this source. At least 90 per cent. of the milk handled in bottles to-day runs considerable risk in this direction, as the general custom



RACK FOR MILK BOTTLES.

is simply to collect the bottles promiscuously, get them all into a tub of soaped water of some character, wash one bottle after another with the same brush, put them in a rinse water all together, then into the cases, and put the dirty covers down, leaving the bottles open and giving opportunity for the dust and dirt from the covers or bottoms of the old cases to drop into the bottles.

With just a little more trouble and with but a very slight expense the bottles can be so handled that there need be no trouble whatever from any of the objections offered in the line of the bottles being possible carriers of disease germs. Every dairy, no matter how small, is incomplete without the use of steam, and when a dairy is equipped with this it is but a little more expense to have a sterilizer built. This need be only a simple wooden structure, and be made to suit the space at hand. It can be so arranged that, as the bottles are brought in, they can immediately be put in the sterilizer, care having been taken that the bottles have been carefully rinsed at the places where they have been collected, by the customers. After the bottles have been sterilized they can then be washed in the alkaline hot water and then rinsed in two other waters, great care being taken in the last rinse water used; this should be frequently changed.

After the bottles are rinsed they should again be placed in the sterilizer; and subsequently aired and sunned just as milk cans are treated. A system by which the dust is kept out and the air allowed to circulate freely is by the use of a rack as shown in the cut. This bottle rack may be so made that it can be run right into the sterilizer; thence the bottles can be easily put in good circulating air and then brought to the most convenient place for filling. This rack may be made to hold 400 bottles, or less or more if necessary. With these precautions the possibility of conveying disease through the medium of the bottles is very slight, and the dairyman will find that the increased confidence placed in him by his customers will help his trade materially.—Rural New Yorker.

### HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

The English ivy does not harm a tree on which it grows.

See if a little less water on irrigated land will not be better.

Fruit when placed in cold storage should be firm and hard.

Sprinkling plants with water, when frost is expected will protect them.

Pears to be put in cold storage should be picked before they begin to ripen.

Watermelons ought not to be grown on the same ground oftener than three years.

The grape vine trained to a single stake has never done its best in our experience.

Tomatoes are so hardy that they may be transplanted even after the fruit begins to set.

If grapes have been planted too closely and become too thick, better take out every other vine.

The man who gives plants of all kinds plenty of room and heroically thins his fruit, will get the best results.—Western Plowman.

### Art of Milking Cows.

In the first place, brush off the cow's bag dry and clean, but gently. Next see that your own hands are clean; use soap and warm water. Do not wet the cow's teats, certainly not by dipping your fingers in the milk as you proceed. It is a bad and intolerable habit. Do not converse with anybody, especially another milker; it will hinder you, or both, and it disturbs the cow. Never strike a cow; speak low and gently to her; she is responsive to kindness. Never feed her just before milking; that is to say, while you are milking. Feed her before milking, and wait until she is done feeding; she will stand quieter. One thing at a time. Milk her as quickly as possible and as clean as possible, but be careful not to hurt her teats. Give her a name and always call her by that name. These are small hints, but it pays to heed them.—St. Louis Republic.

### CULTURE OF PLUMS.

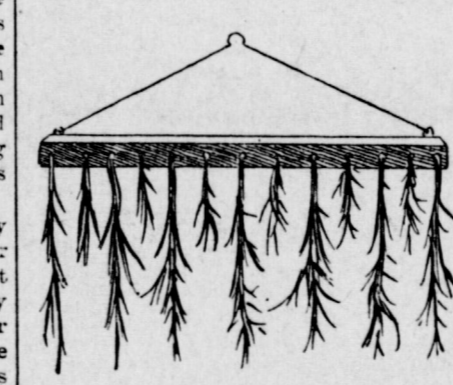
How to Fight and Destroy the Worst Enemy of This Fruit, the Insect Curculio.

The signs of attack of the curculio and the course to be pursued for its riddance are well known, but continued inquiries as to the cause of decay of immature plum fruit show the necessity for repetition. The chief enemy of the plum is the insect curculio, and its ravages for awhile caused a cessation of planting this fruit in many sections, but with a little attention, such as all fruits will require, serious trouble can be avoided and perfect fruit had. Perhaps the oldest plan for ridding the trees of the pest is to violently jar the trees with a small padded log from time to time after the leaves have appeared, when the insects would first appear. A sheet arranged beneath the trees catches the insects that fall by the jarring, and they are thus collected and destroyed. At this period the mature insect, in the form of a beetle, is at work feeding on the leaves. If let alone the real destruction is begun as the fruit is set, when eggs are deposited therein in great numbers—it is said at the rate of ten a day by each female. Even in small private orchards it is now being found advantageous to resort to the spraying of all fruit trees, and by many it will be found equally convenient to use this method of destroying these insects. A solution of the well-known Bordeaux mixture and diluted paris green would be effective in this case, and would at the same time act upon any fungus that might be present. Many of our private gardens lack the plum, one of the most delicious family fruits, merely because of this little difficulty, which is really not as great as is usually considered. The advent of the Japanese varieties, which have not thus far been found out by the curculio, has, to a degree, lent encouragement to the planter; but there are some of the old varieties that could not well be replaced, and it will be found profitable to give a little care to them rather than sacrifice their good qualities.—Mechan's Monthly.

### USEFUL IMPLEMENT.

Whenever One of These Brush Harrows Is Used a Good Crop of Grass Is Assured.

I submit a drawing of a brush harrow that has a double purpose. After the grass seed of any kind has been sown broadcast in the autumn or spring hitch one or two horses to the harrow and go right over the wheat. It will mellow the ground, put the grass seed in just deep enough and benefit the wheat to the amount of four or more bushels to the acre. I have used one of these brush harrows for 18 years. Get



A BRUSH HARROW.

a scantling of hard wood seven feet long, four by four. Bore seven two-inch holes through scantling as in Fig. 6. Get seven thorn bushes (or any other bush that is tough) seven or eight feet long and six smaller ones; fit the large ones in holes so as to come about 1/2 inches through each bush; bore a half-inch hole through each and drive a hardwood pin so they will not work out. Then take six smaller brushes, lay them on the ground under the larger ones, so as to close up the vacancies in the rear of scantling; bring the stem ends up on top of scantling and nail with a tenpenny wire nail; put a hook in at each end of scantling; then get a chain rope or four wires and hook them as shown in diagram; hitch the horse, go ahead and laugh.—J. M. Ford, in Ohio Farmer.

### CATTLE STATISTICS.

Interesting Figures and Comparisons Supplied by Agricultural Department Reports.

From the report of the department of agriculture we learn that the total number of cattle in the United States on the 1st day of January, 1897 and 1898, was as follows:

States and Territories.	1898.	1897.
Maine	303,213	300,455
New Hampshire	299,197	296,099
Vermont	401,415	401,537
Massachusetts	248,688	248,472
Rhode Island	35,534	35,547
Connecticut	204,212	202,820
New York	1,948,899	1,977,909
New Jersey	250,827	251,476
Pennsylvania	1,479,899	1,508,310
Delaware	35,907	40,359
Maryland	281,157	284,201
Virginia	608,872	631,530
North Carolina	578,836	612,011
South Carolina	282,842	288,524
Georgia	806,985	820,327
Florida	468,680	470,452
Alabama	738,589	737,284
Mississippi	638,693	737,770
Louisiana	388,292	421,963
Texas	545,771	5,965,272
Arkansas	629,197	684,781
Tennessee	659,691	764,371
West Virginia	49,844	438,493
Kentucky	656,213	746,828
Ohio	1,335,968	1,383,383
Michigan	948,898	1,027,909
Indiana	1,281,614	1,314,839
Illinois	2,307,410	2,388,067
Wisconsin	1,421,925	1,419,909
Minnesota	1,227,355	1,271,192
Iowa	2,422,084	3,387,289
Missouri	2,304,953	2,270,511
Kansas	2,888,890	2,439,891
Nebraska	1,785,355	1,654,167
Nevada	1,138,007	1,192,281
California	419,288	837,152
Oregon	259,316	272,098
Colorado	1,021,496	1,008,394
Arizona	527,394	564,272
The Dakotas	1,186,859	1,157,949
Idaho	378,309	416,530
Montana	1,185,211	1,219,532
New Mexico	750,342	772,532
Utah	378,028	414,991
Washington	415,159	471,658
Wyoming	289,063	309,438
Oklahoma	248,404	208,234
Total	45,105,038	46,450,128

### SQUAN CREEK FOLKS

Jep Jones Tells How a Stranger Devastated the Town.

Copyright, 1898. By M. GUAD.

Nobody in Squan Creek is like to forget how encouragingly the spring of 1888 opened up for us, and how the town was devastated by a stranger before warm weather had set in. We counted up that seven new barns and houses would be built, and that as many as six new families would move down from Keyport. Jabez Snow was going to build 40 rods of picket fence; Jonathan White was going to paint his house; Henry Williams was talking about buildin' a new sidewalk, and the town had voted money to put up a kerosene lamp in front of the post office. Things was right on the point of boom, and the prices of snipe had already gone up five cents on a dozen, when a stranger cum along and wanted to buy five acres of marsh land to raise bullfrogs on. More'n a dozen men had marsh land to sell, but the stranger sez to each and every one of 'em:

"I'm a peccoliar sort o' man. I'm agin a thief, but I do like a liar. Anybody with sawdust into his head kin tell the truth, but it takes a mighty smart man to be a liar. I've read and heard of the liars of Squan Creek, and I'm anxious to meet 'em. I want five acres of marsh land, and I'm going to buy of the man who tells me the most beautiful lie. Jest come on, one at a time, and all shall hev a far' show."

Nicodemus Thompson was the first liar to be called. He had about a dozen elegant lies on hand, but his wife ad-



"PATTED THE OLD MAN ON THE BACK."

vised him to stay in bed all day Sunday and think up a new one and a buster. He was all ready Monday mornin'. The lie he told was about a big oyster. He said that when he was captain of the schooner Hetty he cast anchor in the bay one night, and next mornin' they couldn't git the anchor up. An oyster had opened his shell and taken it in, and when they went to work on him with axes and crowbars he broke the cable and got away with everything. He was about an hour tellin' the story, and when he had finished the stranger clapped his hands and said:

"Mebbe thar's a man on the face of this earth who kin tell a bevvifuller lie than that, but I don't believe it. I wouldn't a missed it fur \$500 in cash. I've got to listen to the others, but you ar' purty sure of makin' a sale of your land."

The next liar was Barnabas Jones. He'd lived in Squan Creek fur seven years, and nobody had ever heard him tell a new lie. He brung an old one along with him from Barnegat, and he'd told it over and over till even the children could repeat it. He sat down to think up sunthin' new, but arter scratchin' most of the scalp off his head he fell back on the old one. It was a lie about a devil fish, and Barnabas told it in a way to make the stranger turn pale and gasp for breath. When he had heard how the devil fish had thrown three long arms over the boat and dragged it down in 20 feet of water—how Barnabas had attacked the monster with a hatchet—how the sea was dyed with blood for 40 rods around—he just riz up and patted the old man on the back and said:

"Bevvifull! Bevvifull! The highest professor in Harvard college couldn't hev told as noble a lie as that. How you do it is beyond me, but I hev'n't bin so pleased in five y'ars. Thar ain't any doubt that I shall buy your land, but I've got to listen to the others 'cause I said I would."

As Barnabas Jones cum out o' the stranger's room Enoch Reynolds went in. We'd kinder figgered among ourselves that Enoch would hit the marsh plumb center. He had a stock of about 16 different lies, all fast-class and reasonable, and he lied so astreemly that he allus shed tears over it. The lie he picked out to tell the stranger was about bein' knocked overboard one night when he was a hand on the brig Sarah Jane. He floated on his back all night, and next day he fell in with a ship which had lost all her crew by fever and was loaded with kegs of gold. Enoch went on to say that he had worked that ship all alone to within sight of Sandy Hook, when about 100 monkeys, which was floatin' about on a raft after sun wreck boarded him. He tried to make friends with them, as he

needed their services, but they fell upon him with tooth and toenail and driv him overboard, and as long as he remained in sight they was heavin' kegs of gold arter him. He swum 12 miles to land and found his way back to Squan Creek, and though he allus wanted to set out arter them monkeys nobody would take up the case. He allus cried when he thought of them pore critters driftin' around without anythin' to eat or drink. When he had finished his story and wiped away his tears, the stranger reached out his hand and said:

"Enoch Reynolds, if I was a rich man I would gin ye \$100 a week to tell me two sich lies as that every day of the year. I know they'd make me a better man to'rds the world at large. Bein' as I ain't rich, I kin only say that your land is as good as sold to me fur \$13 an acre, but don't say nuthin' 'till I've heard the other liars."

The fourth man was Hosanna Bloomfield, and everybody knowed him fur the slickest lobster liar fur 20 miles up and down. He had about ten lobster lies, and the one he told the stranger was about a lobster drivin' him ashore on Cat Island one afternoon. When he had bin driv ashore the lobster followed him into the timber, and when he had clumb a tree the critter grabbed hold of the trunk and shook it so hard that most of the limbs broke off. Hosanna was held a prisoner fur two days and nights, and the lobster had gnawed the tree half way down when he got discouraged and quit.

"Ah! if I could only lie like that!" said the stranger when the story was finished. "It is a noble lie—a bevvifull specimen of intellectual depravity. I wouldn't hev missed it fur \$1,000. Consider your land as sold, but keep quiet fur a day or two."

Then the other liars went in and told their lies and cum out agin to the num-

ber of ten or twelve, and the stranger had a good word fur each and every one. Next day, however, every man was arrested and brung before Squar' Wilcox, and each and every one was asked: "Do you admit lyin' to the complainant here?"

"We do," they all said.

And was it to help sell your marsh land?"

"It was."

"Then, bein' as you lied fur gain, which is agin the laws of New Jersey, I shall hev to fine each of you five dollars."

And that was the trick the stranger played upon the guileless folks of Squan Creek; and as thar' was only about \$100 circulatin' in the town, and \$80 of that had to be paid into court, the result was wuss than a tidal wave. All improvements had to be abandoned, bizness was knocked endways, and it was three months before the richest family in town could buy three pounds of butter all to once. We got over it arter about two y'ars of strugglin', but thar' won't never be no sich lyin' agin as we used to hev. It sorter broke down all the best liars, and sum of 'em even went out of the bizness and turned their atenshun to fish and clams.

### ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Lime, Sand and Hot Water Successfully Used in Its Manufacture by a Scotch Firm.

A Scotch firm is manufacturing an artificial stone which is said to stand every test and to be impervious to all vagaries of the weather. The process is a simple one, and the ingredients of the stone, chiefly lime and sand, are not expensive commodities, so that it is believed that the artificial product will be able to compete with the real. The lime and sand, having been thoroughly incorporated, are passed into molding boxes, which may be of any convenient size or shape, and these are placed within the converter. Water at high pressure and having a high temperature is pumped into the converter to cause the necessary chemical union between the lime and sand, and the molding boxes are also submitted to a temperature of about 400 degrees Fahrenheit by the action of superheated steam. In about 30 hours the surplus water is run off, but the heat is continued, in order to remove moisture from the molding boxes, for another 15 hours. The boxes are then removed from the converter and the stone within them is practically ready for use. Experiments are now in progress from which it is hoped that other products of nature's laboratory, such as slate and marble, will presently be successfully imitated.

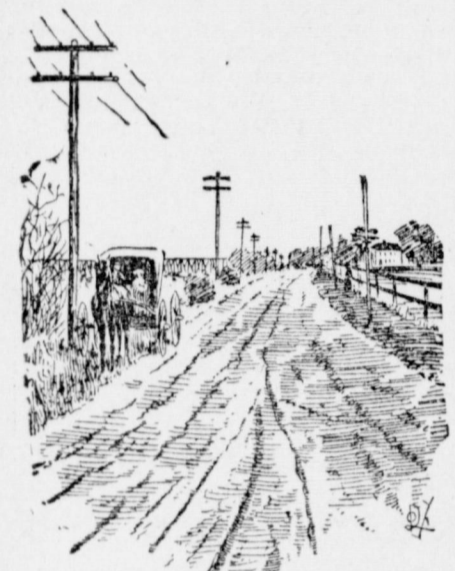
# FARM & GARDEN

CIRCULATION IS LIFE.

And for This Reason Farmer and Merchant Are Extremely Interested in Good Roads Building.

The roads and highways of a civil division are as the veins and arteries of the human system, says the Suffern Independent. Life and health, that is, business and prosperity, of each part can be had and secured only by the freest circulation, and the conduits must not be allowed to clog. While the limb would wither if the circulation was interrupted, the heart would also suffer. Where would the proud city of New York be without her magnificent railways, and what would have been her condition if the great blizzard of 1888 had continued a month?

The village with its paved streets and flagged walks may say: "Let the farmer build his roads; he is the party benefited." The lord of the manor who surrounds his grounds with a high wall and morass, and then beautifies his place for his own enjoyment and benefit, may be wise if he has within himself all he requires to satisfy his needs.



ROAD NEAR YARDLEY, PA.

(A Clog to Prosperity as Well as Comfort.)

The village which has placed its streets in perfect condition and has neglected the highways leading thereto, has arranged, like the lord of the manor, to live in seclusion.

Has the village all it requires? Does it depend upon anything or anybody for its existence, growth and prosperity? Is it not, in fact, most dependent? Does not every village depend upon the extent of the accessible area of which it is the center and metropolis, and the prosperity of that area?

The village cannot shift the burden upon the farmer, nor the farmer upon his brother farmer. Each is interested, and the contiguity of the highway is but an incident. Suppose the Erie railroad were abandoned; whose loss would be the greater, that of the farmer living within one-half mile, or the one a mile distant?

## LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

The Numbering of Farm Houses and Free Rural Mail Delivery Would Add to Its Comforts.

Residents of the country desire to see the rural districts placed in every practicable way on an equality with the city, and city dwellers are gradually learning that the whole land would be materially benefited in many ways if this end were attained. The improvement of highways by state aid is a long step in the right direction, and makes possible the introduction of other features calculated to ameliorate conditions and bring the back country districts into closer touch with the world. Easy means of communication, more rapid transit, the electric car everywhere crossing the land, free rural postal delivery, and some plan for naming roads and numbering houses so that the farm house may be as readily located as the city house, are among the improvements that the near future ought to bring.

A plan for the last-named purpose is being pressed by the California Cultivator. All roads, beginning at the county seat or end nearest, are divided into sections of one mile each, and each mile into ten blocks, with an odd number for one side and an even one for the other. The houses on each block are designated by the block number, with a distinguishing letter following it. This locates every house and tells how far it is from the beginning of the road. To find block 436, divide by two (as blocks 1 and 2 are opposite each other), getting 218, and then divide by ten (as there are ten blocks to the mile), and it will be plain that block 436 is 21.8 miles from the beginning of the road. The adoption of this plan, the Cultivator thinks, would pave the way for a speedy enforcement of a rural free delivery of mails.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

## Six Best Winter Apples.

The best six kinds of apples for family use in winter and for market as well are the King, Pys, Spitzenburg, Baldwin and Greening, for sour apples; and for sweet apples, Pound Sweet for early use and the Belle Bonne for late use. This last apple is a great keeper, of most delicious quality and a great bearer. It is an old Connecticut fruit and has been crowded out of sight by inferior sorts. To this list might be added Hubbardston, Nonesech and Seek-No-Farther as apples almost sure to return clean crops. It is remarkable how well these apples resist the attacks of insects and fungi.

In using rennet for making cheese use about 2 1/2 ounces—prepared rennet—for 1,000 pounds of milk.

## DO NOT OVERFEED.

How Dairymen Can Make a Complete Success of Feeding the Calves by Hand.

We are particularly anxious that our readers should make a complete success in growing calves by hand this year. As we have said before, the hand-raised calf has become an economic necessity both for the farmer and the feeder, and in fact for the state. The impression has become general that this calf cannot be grown on separator milk. We have held steadily to the contrary for two or three years, and have given enough letters from farmers who have been solving the problem to satisfy every reader that, given the separator milk sweet and properly balanced with cornmeal at the beginning, and shelled corn afterward, this calf can be grown to perfection. We wish, however, to warn our readers against overfeeding. It will not do to suppose that if a calf does well on four quarts of milk that it will do twice as well on eight, nor will it do to suppose that if the milk is not properly balanced more of it will make up for the lack of balance. We are satisfied that a large number of the calves that are spoiled in starting them in life on separator milk, are spoiled by overfeeding. The separator milk from one good cow will grow two good calves if it is properly balanced. The calves do not need much over half of the milk, and if the other half is fed to the pigs, balanced in the same way, there will be plenty of profit to the man who goes at it intelligently. Be careful about overfeeding with separator milk, and be careful that what you do feed is properly balanced with corn meal or flax seed meal to start on, and with shelled corn after the calf is two months old.—Wallace's Farmer.

## RUNNING A CREAMERY.

Why a Good Many Enterprises of This Kind Have Proved Financial Failures.

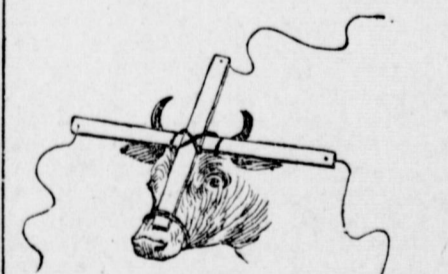
There are at least two good reasons why many of the creameries in different localities have proven a failure. One of the principal ones is a lack of milk. The creameries were built all right and, with proper management, would have turned out a good quality of product, but the amount of milk was insufficient to pay running expenses and the natural consequence was failure. While creameries pay, they can only be made to pay with plenty of milk, and in working up a cooperative creamery one of the first items to look after is the supply of milk. The farmers must not only keep cows but they must keep good dairy cows and be willing to sell the milk at a fair price, and there must be a sufficient number of cows to keep the creamery running every day. Make sure of the cows before undertaking the building. Another cause is the investment of too much money. Too high a price is paid to the promoters of the scheme. The dairy business is of slow growth and if, after a careful canvass, the milk of only 300 cows can be received it is rather poor economy to invest in a building and machinery to work up the milk of 500 cows. Then be sure that, considering quality, you are paying a fair price.

One of the schemes worked that has caused more failures than any other is to induce the farmers and business men to take stock in a company to pay for a creamery that the promoters will put up all complete ready to make butter, and at two to three times what the building and machinery could have been put in had more care been exercised in the buying.—Dakota Field and Farm.

## HOW TO CONTROL THEM.

An Ingenious Contrivance Which Makes the Management of Unruly Bovines Very Easy.

Fasten a stout stick about six feet long to the horns, allowing it to project equally on either side of the head. Perpendicular to this place a stick four feet long and fasten it to the lower part of the head by means of the ring in the



HOW TO CONTROL CATTLE.

bull's nose, or in the case of any other animal a strap just back of the muzzle. Bind the sticks securely together where they cross. Place ropes in the three ends, get behind the animal, and he can be easily managed, as great leverage is secured. If he tries to run straight ahead pulling on the upright will throw the head up in the air.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

It is claimed that if moldy and rotted feed is fed to cows, the butter will not "come." That is reasonable.

The oil meal trust is soaking it to the dairymen and breeders right along. It is advising heavy feeding of oil meal. Don't do it. Feed oil meal in very limited quantities.

Whole flaxseed ground meal is as good, and perhaps better, than oil meal. We believe that oil meal, fed recklessly, fed as it is advised to be fed by the oil meal trust, has killed thousands of animals.

If the butter from the milk of a herd does not come, it may be caused by the fault in one cow. Put the milk of separate cows in self-sealing glass jars, and after 12 hours, shake vigorously, until the butter comes. If there is, both instead of butter, that cow's milk is at fault.—Western Plowman.

## WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

From the Free Press, Detroit, Mich. A prominent business man recently expressed the opinion that there is one thing that will prevent women from completely filling man's place in the business world—they can't be depended upon because they are sick too often. This is refuted by Mrs. C. W. Mansfield, a business woman of 58 Farrar St., Detroit, Mich., who says: "A complication of female ailments kept me awake nights and wore me out. I could get no relief from medicine and hope was slipping away from me. A young lady in my employ gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took them and rest at night for the first time in months. I bought more and took them and they cured me as they also cured several other people to my knowledge. I think that if you should ask any of the druggists of Detroit who are the best buyers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they would say the young women. These pills certainly build up the nervous system and a young woman owes her life to them. As a business woman I am pleased to recommend them, as they did more for me than any medicine I ever took. I am a physician, and I can give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People credit for my general good health to-day. No disease of modern times has done so much for women to take their proper place in life by safeguarding their health as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. For the growing girl they are of the greatest benefit, for the mother indispensable, for every woman invaluable. For paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and other diseases long supposed incurable, these pills have proved their efficacy in thousands of cases."



Suddenly Prostrated.

Pa's Definition. Teacher—Harry, can you tell me the meaning of the word "infinitesimal"? Harry—Not exactly, but I can tell you what father says it means. "Very well; your father is a man of learning, and his definition will probably be in accord with that of the books; let us have it, Harry." "Well, pa says it means a watering place bathing suit."—Richmond Dispatch.

Good advice has been offered for hundreds of years, but none of it is as good as the old adage, "Keep your mouth shut."—Acheson Globe.

When two men hate each other, they can't make a decent pretense of being friendly. Women can do it, but men can't.—Acheson Globe.

Time is money. That is, it takes considerable money to have much of a time.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee Looks like Coffee Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

OLD SORES CURED Allen's Ucerine Salve is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Sinus Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and All Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts and Fresh Wounds. Buy in small size. Price, 50c. Book free. J. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

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## OF A LOWER ORDER.

Woman Has Progressed, But Man Is Yet in a Benighted State.

A few weeks ago a new play was tried upon a town near New York. The author was a man, but in some way he had learned a good deal about women's mental processes; and when the leading lady proceeded to cut a Gordian knot by methods strictly feminine, a girl in the audience beamed appreciatively. "Oh, you wily creature," she murmured, addressing the absent dramatist. Then she turned impulsively to a serious-looking woman who sat beside her. "Now how could he have known she would do just that? He certainly must have been a woman in some far-off incarnation." Her neighbor's seriousness became severity, and she frowned the frivolous young person down.

"That is quite impossible," she said, with impressive gravity. "Evidently you haven't studied the subject. Woman is a progressed state. A man may look forward to being a woman in a future incarnation; but he belongs to a lower order and has never been feminine in the past."

Then she wondered why the girl found the rest of the play so funny.—N. Y. Sun.

Doubtful Meaning. George—And will you miss me while I am away, Ethel? "That's some consolation to me." "And to me also, dear."

"Why to you?" "It will be such a consolation to have the pleasure of missing you."—Chicago Evening News.

The Funny Man. Miss Mattina—You won't mind my sitting down in my bonnet, Mr. Sparkle, will you? Sparkle (the well-known comic writer, quoting one of his latest witticisms)—Not at all; it will only flatten it out a little.

"O, come now, Mr. Sparkle, I know that is not your own. I saw it in print the other day!"—Moonshine.

To Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, the St. Lawrence River, the Adirondacks, the Green and White Mountains, the Berkshire Hills, the valley of the Hudson, the Catskills, and the Atlantic Coast, the Michigan Central is the direct and favorite Summer Touring Route for "Summer Tours." City Ticket Office, 119 Adams Street, Chicago.

Given by Her. Singleton—Well, how do you take married life? Benedict—According to directions.—N. Y. World.

Robt. Flourney writes: "I can with confidence recommend Dr. Moffet's TEETHINA (Teething Powders) as the best and surest medicine I ever used for Teething children and the Bowel disorders of our Southern country." TEETHINA Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething easy.

When two men hate each other, they can't make a decent pretense of being friendly. Women can do it, but men can't.—Acheson Globe.

Time is money. That is, it takes considerable money to have much of a time.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee.

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## The Chinese Flag.

The standard of the Celestial Empire is a very queer looking affair. It represents the most grotesque of green dragons on a yellow ground. The latter is suggestive not only of the national complexion, but also of that of a sufferer from biliousness. To remove this unbecoming tint from the complexion, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will speedily regulate your liver, prevent malaria, and remedy dyspepsia, nervousness, rheumatism and kidney complaint.

## The Latter-Day Mystery.

The early sea serpent is outranked this season by the "mysterious cannonading" off various ports.—Boston Transcript.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 22 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A darky never looks as picturesque as in a snow storm.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

## A FAMILY FAILING.

The struggle with Heredity. The Right Side of the Color Line.

To heredity, to the transmission of traits from sire to son, we owe most of the possibilities of growth and development. If each newly born being started out anew, without the force of heredity the level of life might be expected to be that of the digger Indian or Bushman. Naturally bad traits descend like the good. Peculiarities of feature, eccentricities of speech and manner, birth marks, etc., are handed down just as surely as manual dexterity, physical beauty, mathematical ability, and the mental and moral qualities in general. A curious example of this descent of family traits is furnished by Mrs. Maggie Pickett, Canton, Ga., in whose family gray hair was hereditary. She writes:

"Gray hair is hereditary in our family. As long as I can recollect, my mother's hair has been gray. About twelve years ago, my hair began to show signs of turning. I resolved to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and after using it only a few times, my hair was restored to its natural color. I still use this dressing occasionally, a bottle lasting me quite a while; and though over forty years of age, my hair retains its youthful color and fullness. To all who have faded and gray hair, I would heartily recommend Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor."—Mrs. MAGGIE PICKETT, Canton, Ga.

There is no shame in gray hair, but there may be some sadness, because it is untimely, and out of season. Gray hairs are a crown of honor to the aged, but to the young they are a stigma. There is no need to be gray in youth. Grayness comes from a deficiency of the coloring matter which gives the hair its natural tint. This coloring matter can be supplied artificially and is so supplied by Dr. J. C. Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is by supplying the lacking pigment that Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. Beyond this, it makes the hair grow, gives it gloss and softness, stops it from falling, removes dandruff, and cleanses the scalp. Mrs. C. M. Ayres, Mount Airy, Ga., writes:

"About three years ago, my head became full of dandruff, which caused great annoyance; after a time the hair began falling out. The use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the hair from falling out, and made the scalp clean and healthy."—Mrs. C. M. AYRES, Mount Airy, Ga.

Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor is noted as a dressing, it is used every day by thousands whose chief claim to beauty rests on beautiful hair. Send for Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, a story of cured cases, free. Address the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

## ELASTIG STARCH

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 three

## GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. 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, English Quail, American Pheasant, 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 no substitute.

## 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. These 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.

## "IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY

## SAPOLIO

FROM FACTORY TO USER DIR. CT. We make fine Surreys, Buggies, Phaetons and Road Wagons. Kansas City Wagon Co. Our goods have been favorably known to the trade for years. We now sell direct to the user at Wholesale Prices. The above 1200 West 12th St. buyers prefer to deal with the factory. A list of our lines, sold by mail, subject to examination. WE DELIVER on board cars Kansas City, Mo., or elsewhere, at less price than agents ask for low grade vehicles. We ship anywhere, well. All at Wholesale Prices. ALL GOODS. No matter where you live, you can get EDWARD W. WALKER CARRIAGE CO., GOSHEN, INDIANA.

## AGENTS WANTED For the LIFE and TIMES of CLADSTONE.

By the celebrated historian, John Clark Ridpath, LL. D. A stimulating volume of nearly 600 pages, uniform in size with Rippath's History of the World. Magnificently illustrated and bound. It will be eagerly taken by all classes. A bonanza for agents. Some convincing outfit and territory now. \$25. Editorial work at less price than agents ask. Full time too far away to do business with us and save money. Address: JOHN CLARK RIDPATH PUBLISHING CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## CANCER, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, PILES, and all Blood Diseases Cured by Fluid and Solid Extract of Red Clover Blossoms.

WAR REVENUE BILL.

House Adopts the Conference Report by a Large Vote.

Five Republicans Against It, Five Democrats for It—Details of the Bill as it Will Pass Senate and Reach the President.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The house, by a vote of 141 to 107, yesterday agreed to the senate amendments to the war revenue bill. Five republicans voted against the conference report and five democrats voted for it.

A tax of 12 cents on all beer, lager beer, ale, port and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured, and sold or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, in every barrel containing not more than 31 gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or fractional parts of a barrel, with a discount of 7 1/2 per cent. on all sales by collectors.

Special Taxes from July 1. First.—Manufacturers of capital not exceeding \$25,000, \$50; employing a capital not exceeding \$25,000, for every additional \$1,000, \$1, surplus included in capital. Second.—Brokers, \$2, but any person having paid a special tax as a broker shall not be required to pay a special tax as a broker. Third.—Pawnbrokers, \$20.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes. In lieu of the tax now imposed by law, a tax of 12 cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, upon cigars and cigarettes manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturer: \$2.50 per 1,000 cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000; \$1 per 1,000 cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000; \$2.50 per 1,000 cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000; \$1 per 1,000 cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000.

Insurance. Life.—On each policy for each \$100, 10 cents on the amount insured. Policies on the industrial or weekly plan, 40 per cent. of the amount of the first weekly premium is charged. Fraternal, beneficiary societies and orders, farmers' purely local co-operative companies, employees' relief associations, operated on the lodge system, local co-operative plan, organized and conducted solely by the members thereof for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit, are exempted from the duties of this act.

Charges Against Young Scott Harrison. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—It is said that suit will be brought to oust Scott Harrison, the recently-elected city treasurer of this city, from office on the ground that he violated the corrupt practices act of the state. It is alleged that Harrison, who is a nephew of ex-President Harrison, when running for office, made promises of positions right and left, and that when elected at least 50 men to whom promises were made were disappointed.

A Sash Factory Burned. WATERLOO, Ia., June 10.—The sash, door and blind factory of the Cedar Valley Manufacturing company was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is \$20,000, with insurance of \$7,000. This is the second large manufacturing plant of the same character to be destroyed here within a week, and there is an increasing belief that the fires were incendiary in origin.

Favorable to Postal Savings Banks. WASHINGTON, June 10.—The senate committee on post offices and post roads yesterday authorized a favorable report upon the bill providing for the establishment of a system of postal savings banks. The bill is the regular measure. It authorizes every money order post office to receive deposits for any sum in excess of \$1, and allows interest at the rate of two per cent.

Money Order Offices for Soldiers. WASHINGTON, June 10.—For the convenience of the troops at Camp Alger, near Falls Church, Va., the post office department has opened there a money order office to be known as Camp Alger postal station, Washington. A money order office has also been opened at Chickamauga park, as a branch of the Chattanooga, Tenn., office.

Gardner the Bicycle Champion. BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—The national circuit bicycle races yesterday attracted a large and enthusiastic crowd. In the one-mile open Arthur Gardner won over Cooper, Bald and Becker. Time, 2:02. In the five-mile professional handicap Earl Kiser won first.

Bartley Must Go to Prison. LINCOLN, Neb., June 10.—The 20-year penitentiary sentence of ex-State Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley was affirmed by the supreme court. Bartley was convicted of stealing \$300,000 state funds.

Two Notable Nominations. WASHINGTON, June 10.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate: To be major general, J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio. To be brigadier general, John P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Santa Fe will erect a new roundhouse at Winfield.

It took \$2,696 to run the state soldiers' home at Dodge City during May. St. Louis capitalists will erect at Cherryvale a zinc smelter to cost \$100,000.

The Santa Fe will erect large shops at Cleburne, Riley county, to cost \$125,000.

"Jack" Schell, of Hiawatha, has leased Sol Miller's old paper, the Troy Chief.

The first socialist county ticket nominated in Kansas was put up at Fort Scott.

The state agricultural college at Manhattan last week graduated 69, 33 of whom were women.

"Remember the Maine" is the title of a new song just published by Frank A. Bush, of Belleville.

E. R. Ridgely was renominated for congressman by the Third district populist convention at Cherryvale.

The Kansas state board of railroad commissioners decided that it had no power over telegraph lines in the state.

Fire destroyed one-half of the big Lanyon spelter plant at Iola. The loss is \$50,000, no insurance, and 250 men are temporarily made idle.

Dr. Wiley G. Woodruff, coach of the Kansas university football team, has been appointed a surgeon in the regular army, with headquarters at Fort Riley.

Ben Fowler, ex-chairman of the Lyon county populist committee, says a middle-of-the-road candidate for congress will be nominated in the Fourth district.

At the twenty-sixth annual commencement of the Kansas state university last week the degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on 63 graduates.

Gov. Geedy had nothing to do with naming recruiting stations for volunteers under the second call. The government will attend to this in every state.

Seventy new lawyers, recent graduates of the Kansas state university, went to Topeka in a body and were admitted to practice before the supreme court.

Will Goodwin, aged 16, of Neosho Falls, swallowed a silver dollar, which became lodged in his throat, and it was necessary to make an incision to effect its removal.

James M. Thompson, of Caldwell, a well-known judge, was found drowned in Bluff creek. There are suspicions of foul play, as some tough characters had been with him.

The receipts of the Kansas state grain inspection department for May exceeded expenditures by \$300. There is now \$8,000 to the credit of the department in the state treasury.

PLAN TO AID DEWEY.

Dr. Joseph Chan, an Educated Chinaman of Cleveland, Would Do Missionary Work in the Philippine Islands.

CLEVELAND, O., June 11.—Dr. Joseph F. Chan, a Chinese physician, highly educated and a naturalized citizen residing here, has conceived a novel plan for rendering assistance to the United States in driving the Spaniards from the Philippine islands, and has offered his services to the government to aid in carrying out the plan.

Dr. Chan proposes to enlist in the United States regular army, or to receive an appointment as surgeon. He will ask for authority to enlist a party of about 200 of his fellow-countrymen in San Francisco, and take them to the Philippines and do missionary work among the Chinese residents of that country.

Dr. Chan says that of the 9,000,000 of inhabitants in the Philippines 3,000,000 are Chinese. They were taking no part in the insurrection against the Spaniards, but are strongly opposed to Spanish rule. He says that the Chinese in the Philippines are almost entirely ignorant of the United States, but if he can go over there he could influence them to become in favor of the government of the islands under the control of the United States, and would organize a large army of Chinamen to fight under the stars and stripes and to become allies in the army of invasion.

The doctor is in correspondence with Gov. Bushnell and the war department at Washington in reference to his plan.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

All Industries Have Felt the Uplifting Influence of the Prospects of an Early Termination of the War.

NEW YORK, June 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says today: The certainty that the Spanish Atlantic fleet is imprisoned and powerless to do harm has helped to make the tone of markets more confident. Every step of progress during the week, which has looked toward an early termination of the struggle, has been reflected in the market and in lower rates for money.

All industries have felt the uplifting influence of the growing anxiety to lend on even longer exchange at low rates in place of shipments of gold to this country begins to accumulate a standing credit in favor of the United States. A stronger situation it would be difficult to describe.

Iron and steel production has declined, because several establishments have stopped for repairs. The woolen manufacturers are buying no wool and the sales at the three chief markets during the past week were only 2,540,300 pounds, against 4,878,750 in 1902. But the demand for goods proves somewhat better in many directions than was expected, and the government requirements have compelled some manufacturers to buy somewhat larger quantities of wool which they had not expected to require.

In cotton goods there is a stronger tone throughout, with prices sustained at the recent advance, but the coming crop is watched with anxiety. Failures for the week have been 203 in the United States, against 402 last year.

MONTEREY AT SAN DIEGO.

The Big Steamer Supposed to Be on Her Way to Manila Turns Up at a Most Unusual Place.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 11.—The United States steamer Monterey and her coal consort, the Brutus, supposed to be speeding on their way to Honolulu and Manila, were sighted at noon yesterday steaming south towards San Diego at a good rate of speed, the Monterey leading. The Monterey came to this harbor and dropped anchor off the coal bunkers. Paymaster Rogers stated that they had simply come in here for coal and water and would sail this afternoon at high tide for Honolulu. It was suggested that the course taken was a little out of the usual one and he said it would make little difference in time of arrival at Honolulu. Coal was ordered put on board in a hurry and is now being taken on. The officer accompanying the paymaster stated that they met heavy weather the second day out and lost overboard 300 tons of coal which was secured in netting on the Monterey's deck.

GEN. MERRITT BANQUETED.

The Newly-Appointed Governor General of the Philippine Islands Makes Known His Views.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—At a banquet given by Mayor Phelan to Maj. Gen. Merritt at the Pacific Union club a number of prominent citizens were present. In responding to a toast in his honor Gen. Merritt said the success of the American troops in the Philippines could not be doubted. The territory acquired by the United States by right of conquest should not be relinquished. What the navy has won the army will hold. He closed by saying: "I believe in the new national policy of the United States, which looks to the acquisition of additional territory, represented in outlying islands that are requisite for the development of national strength and growth." His sentiments were heartily applauded.

Two Military Post Offices.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The post office department will extend its service to Cuba in one direction and to the Philippines in another. The Cuban post office is called "New York Military Station No. 1," and is under the supervision of the postmaster at New York. The Philippine station is placed in charge of the postmaster at San Francisco and is termed in the orders, "San Francisco Military Station No. 1."

Letters Are Not Opened.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Postmaster General Emory Smith requests the Associated press to state that all reports indicating that the post office inspectors or other officials have been detailed or authorized to open letters within the mails are untrue and misleading. The privacy of the mails at no time, under any condition or circumstances anywhere, will be invaded during the war. All mail properly addressed and upon which sufficient postage is paid will be delivered to the addressee as expeditiously and scrupulously as it ever has been.

SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

Every Shot Which Cervera and Linares Fire from Shore Brings Santiago Nearer—Sampson's Plans.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Every shot which Linares and Cervera are induced to fire from shore or ship brings nearer the capitulation of Santiago. Nobody anticipates this better than the carefully calculating admiral of the American blockading force. Those who expected Sampson and Schley to rest and wait for the army after Hobson had choked the channel with the Merrimac now understand that the American commanders had a different plan in mind. There has been no let up to the vigorous campaign against Santiago harbor and city. There will be none. The bombardment will go on. The landings which have been made will be held. The fighting will be continuous. Deeper and deeper into the magazines the Spaniards will have to go for their ammunition. It will not be many days until the inevitable will confront the Spanish general and the Spanish admiral. Always in emergencies, the Spanish government has no reserve stock of powder and projectiles at Santiago. Only a limited amount of shooting can be done. There is no source from which to draw additional supplies. When the stock on hand gives out the end must come. The American officers are fully informed of the weakness of the Spaniards. They know the lack of means for a prolonged defense.

LIEUT. WHITNEY RETURNS.

Man Who Twice Penetrated Cuba and Porto Rico Has Valuable Information for the War Department.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Lieut. Henry Whitney, Fourth United States artillery, who has twice penetrated into the very heart of Spanish territory, once in Cuba and lastly in Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday on the British steamer Adranore, from Porto Rico. Through him the war department will soon be in possession of important and accurate information concerning the military strength and defenses of the island. The Porto Rican mission was undertaken under orders from the department to travel through the most strongly fortified places and the headquarters of military bodies and observe their strength and the preparations the commanders had made to resist occupation by the American troops.

MR. DEPEW'S OPINION.

A Paris Paper Quotes Him as Saying That the United States and England Will Not Form an Alliance.

PARIS, June 9.—Channey M. Depew, in an interview published in the Matin, is quoted as saying that "America's enthusiasm over England's friendly attitude is merely circumstantial." "America," Mr. Depew is further represented to say, "will never conclude an effective alliance with England, but with France. Both republics possessing the same democratic aspirations, they can never fail to maintain the most cordial relations." The Temps also publishes an interview with Dr. Depew in which he is quoted as declaring that an alliance between the United States and Great Britain is impossible.

New Road to the Gulf.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 9.—A charter for the Gulf, Chickasaw & Kansas Railway company was filed with the secretary of state yesterday. The capital stock of the company will be \$1,500,000. The route of the road, as designated by the charter, is to be from Peru, Kan., south through Oklahoma and the Indian territory to Grayson county, Tex., and thence in a nearly direct line to Galveston. The estimate length will be 575 miles.

He Served as a Substitute.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 9.—L. W. Colby, of Beatrice, who was appointed a brigadier general by the president, as found to have served in the civil war as a substitute. From a resident of this city, who was a friend of Colby's in his youth, it was learned that Colby was given \$1,100 to go to the war in the Eighth Illinois in the place of Charles Blanchard, living near Freeport, Ill.

Reward for Hobson and His Men.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The president has directed Admiral Sampson to prepare and forward at once a detailed report of the gallant action of Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson at Santiago and as soon as it is received will send a special message to congress recognizing the heroism displayed not only by Hobson himself, but by the men who accompanied him on the Merrimac.

A United States Senator Indicted.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 9.—The federal grand jury here returned an indictment against United States Senator Richard R. Kenny, of Delaware, charging him with aiding ex-Teller Boggs in the robbery of funds of the First national bank of Dover. The amount charged against the senator in the indictment is \$23,491.61.

Mrs. Atkinson Not Guilty.

CLEVELAND, O., June 9.—A special from Glenview, W. Va., says: The jury last night returned a verdict of not guilty in the indictment in which Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the governor, was a co-defendant. This ends the long and noted case in which Mrs. Atkinson was charged with forgery.

He Prosecuted Haymarket Rioters.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Judge Julius F. Grinnell dropped dead today at the Illinois Trust and Savings bank. Judge Grinnell was famous for the record he made as a fearless public servant, particularly as state's attorney during the prosecution of the Haymarket anarchists.

Queen Regent in Poor Health.

LONDON, June 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says: "The queen regent is said to be in ill health. She hardly ever appears in public, though she drives daily in the wilderness behind the palace."

COLLINS IN JAIL.

The Topeka University Stud of Placed Under Arrest Charged with Murdering His Father—Three Negroes in Charge.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 10.—John Henry Collins, a state university student, was arrested at his home here last night on the charge of murder in the first degree, and is now in the county jail. He is accused of killing his own father, J. S. Collins, a prominent Topeka business man. The murder was committed at five o'clock on Friday morning, May 13. Since then detectives by the score have been at work on the case, and after young Collins was taken in custody they asserted that he had breathed the last free air during his lifetime. Johnson Jordan and "Crook" Wright, of Topeka, and Jesse Harper, of Lawrence, all negroes, are also in jail, being held as witnesses. Jordan and Wright swore that young Collins tried to hire them to commit the crime, and had given them \$75 in cash, his gold watch and diamond suit. The negroes say they backed out before the night set for crime.

PLAUDIT'S COLORS LOWERED.

Greatest Three-Year-Old of the Year Defeated in the Latoria Derby by Han D'Or.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The mighty Han D'Or, the greatest three-year-old of the year, met his first defeat yesterday in the Latoria derby after one of the grandest contests ever witnessed on the western turf. Han D'Or is the colt that lowered the colors of the Madden pride and in doing it also lowered the world's record for a mile and a half. Ten thousand people cheered Han D'Or as he came down the stretch like a wild horse. No race run at Latoria ever created more enthusiasm and every horseman on the track pronounced it the grandest race since the days of Ten Broeck. The first half of a mile was covered in 50 seconds; the six furlongs in 1:14 1/4; seven furlongs in 1:27 3/4; mile in 1:40 3/4; mile and an eighth in 1:54, and the mile and a quarter in 2:07 1/4, the final time being 2:23 1/4, which is a quarter of a second better than any previous record.

MUST SETTLE WITH ENGLAND.

British Consulate Secretary at Porto Rico Informed on the Charge of Giving Information to United States.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A cablegram from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, to the Evening Journal says: Suspected of having furnished the United States with information of the mining of San Juan harbor, Walter Bett, secretary of the British consulate at that port, has received his passports and been banished from Porto Rico by order of Gov. Gen. Macias. Mr. Bett was imprisoned in a dungeon for 56 hours and during that time was subjected to gross maltreatment. British Consul Crawford has made formal protest to his government and serious international complications are imminent.

INFESTED WITH TRAMPS.

Great Bend, Kan., Overrun with Penitents Men Who Had Captured a Train and Ran It to Suit Themselves.

GREAT BEND, Kan., June 10.—This town is overrun with tramps, fully 200 leaving a freight train which pulled into this city last night, and of which they had absolute control. The train was captured at Emporia and, although the trainmen made determined efforts to gain control of the mob, they were unsuccessful, the tramps running the train through the larger towns at full speed, and it being utterly impossible for the officers to render any assistance.

Where is the Charleston's Destination?

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The Evening Post says that the cruiser Charleston will not go to the Philippine islands immediately, but that her destination is the island of Guahan, in the Ladrones group, which are controlled by the Spanish and which are about 1,500 miles from Manila and 3,500 miles from Honolulu. The Post says that the United States will seize the group and use the island of Guahan for a Pacific coaling station in addition to many others she may seize in the future.

Republican Congressmen Renominated.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Congressional district conventions held by the republicans of Cook county resulted as follows: First district, James R. Mann, renominated; Second, William R. Lorimer, renominated; Sixth, Henry Sherman Boutell, renominated; Seventh, George E. Foss, renominated for third term; Third, Hugh R. Belknap, renominated for third term; Fifth, George E. White, renominated.

Southwestern Firemen's Tournament.

PITTSBURG, Kan., June 10.—The closing meeting of the Southwestern Firemen's tournament was held yesterday. The next meeting will be at Kansas City, Mo., in June 1899. The following officers were chosen: President, W. H. Holmes, Pittsburg; vice president, J. J. Little, Fort Smith, Ark.; secretary, Hill Porter, Carthage, Mo.; treasurer, J. P. French, Pierce City, Mo.

Yellow Fever at McHenry, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., June 10.—Gen. J. F. Hunter, secretary of the state board of health, says that several cases of yellow fever exist at McHenry, in Harrison county, near a gulf port. The place has been quarantined. Health authorities at Mobile, Ala., have placed inspectors on trains to prevent entry of any person from McHenry.

Board to Select a Camp Ground.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The secretary of war has appointed a board consisting of Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, assistant surgeon general; Maj. F. G. Hogson, quartermaster; Maj. George H. Hopkins, assistant adjutant general; and Lieut. Edgar Jadin, to visit Columbia, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Fernandina and Miami, Fla., with a view to ascertaining a suitable camp ground for forces now in the field. Having completed this duty, all members of the board will return to this city and submit a report in writing as to the result of their observations.