

# Cherokee County Courier.

W. E. THIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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NO. 36.

## TROOPS FOR DEWEY.

### Trouble Getting Transports Causes Delay in the Manila Expedition.

#### Ships Ready for Invading Cuba—Army Will Be Put on Board the Transports as Soon as News About the Fleets Has Been Received.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Much comment and some criticism have been caused by the delay in forwarding troops to the Philippine islands to support Admiral Dewey. Both the comment and the criticism had their origin in the desire of the people that the fruits of Dewey's victory at Manila should not be endangered by any lack of assistance from the navy or war department. It is known now that troops would have been sent to Manila before this had it been possible for the war department to secure transports on the Pacific coast. The utmost difficulty is being experienced by the department in obtaining such transports. The coastwise trade on the Pacific is not large as compared with that on the Atlantic, and a majority of the vessels engaged in the trade are of foreign register. Of course, ships flying a foreign flag cannot be used as transports by the government, as such use would constitute a violation of the neutrality laws of the nation whose flag the ship bore.

Last night Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn received a telegraphic offer from the agent of the Northern Pacific Steamship company at Seattle, placing at the disposal of the government the company's entire fleet of steamers, provided they be given American register. These ships are the Tacoma, Arizona, Olympia, Columbia, Victoria and Argyll. All are British built vessels and fly the British flag. The likelihood is that the war department will order such vessels of the Northern Pacific Steamship company as may be needed to San Francisco and then ask congress to give them an American register in order that they may promptly convey the available troops to Manila. It is the desire of the department that the troops following those to be sent to the Philippines on Saturday next shall go not later than Wednesday, June 1. It is imperatively necessary that they be gotten to Manila as soon as possible, but in order that they may go at all it will be quite as necessary that some foreign ships be given American register by congress.

The advices received by the assistant secretary from San Francisco yesterday indicated that three of the transports, the City of Sydney, the City of Peking and the Australia, would start on their long journey today. Notwithstanding the long delay in getting these ships away, the officials here say it could not be avoided, as there were many alterations which had to be made in them necessary to the comfort and health of the crew.

#### SHIPS READY FOR INVADING CUBA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 24.—Everything waits on news from the fleets. When the long-looked-for and long-hoped-for meeting between Admirals Sampson and Cervera takes place—and military officers do not for a moment question the result—it is the general belief that orders will be given to put the army on board the transports at once. Should the original plan be carried out of sending only regular troops on the first expedition, the fleet of transports at Port Tampa is amply sufficient for that purpose. With the arrival yesterday of the Iroquois, Santiago and Cherokee, 21 transports are now at the port, every one fitted for embarkation. These ships will easily accommodate between 15,000 and 16,000 men, somewhat over the total number of regular troops in camp here. It is thought 36 hours after orders are issued to embark, every man, horse and pound of supplies can be placed on board the vessels in waiting.

#### MISS BARTON AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 24.—The Red Cross ship, State of Texas, with Miss Clara Barton, representative of the National Red Cross society of America, and a corps of surgeons and trained nurses, arrived at Port Tampa from Key West yesterday and cast anchor near the gunboat Helen. The vessel, which is fully fitted up for hospital purposes and carries supplies enough for the equipment of several Red Cross stations, will, it is said, follow the fleet of troops into Cuban waters. In speaking of the Red Cross work in Cuba Miss Barton said that she had received assurance from the highest Spanish official sources that her hospital at Serró and her headquarters were being carefully guarded, and that the Red Cross supplies left there were being put to their intended uses.

#### Congressmen to the Front.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Two representatives in congress, Mr. Robbins, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Broussard, of Louisiana, were given authority today to go to the front in the Cuban invasion. Robbins is a member of the Second brigade, Pennsylvania state militia. Broussard was given authority to organize a regiment of immunes in Louisiana.

#### Why the Vatican Is Neutral.

LONDON, May 24.—The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says he learns that the vatican's declaration of neutrality was due to a notification from Washington that no manifestations of sympathy with Spain would be tolerated.

## WORK OF CONGRESS.

### Daily Proceedings at the National Capitol in Abbreviated Form—Some of the Most Important Bills.

A RESOLUTION to confirm all the temporary appointments made by the president in the line and staff of the navy was passed by the senate on the 17th. A bill was also passed to pay volunteers from the day of their enlistment at the state camps. The consideration of the war revenue measure was then resumed, Senator Jones (Ala.) taking the floor. He opposed the proposition to issue bonds and certificates of indebtedness in excess of the requirements of the war and presented in general way the views of the democratic members of the finance committee. At three o'clock the bill was laid aside and Senator Hale (Me.) presented a resolution in memory of the late Seth L. Milliken, a representative from Maine. Eulogies were pronounced and an adjournment was taken out of respect to the dead congressman. The house passed two bills affecting labor on limiting the labor of persons employed upon government works and in government service to eight hours daily and the other providing for the equipment of a non-partisan commission to consider legislative problems affecting labor. The bill to repeal an act providing that transmission of the electoral vote of the states to Washington shall be by messenger was defeated. The report of the committee in the contested election case from the Third Kentucky district was adopted without discussion. It favored the sitting member.

CONSIDERABLE progress was made on the war revenue measure in the senate on the 18th. The feature of the debate was the speech of Senator Purdie (Ind.), who contended that a bond issue was unnecessary and that all the funds required for the prosecution of the war could be raised through the proposed inheritance tax by the tax on corporations, by the sale of the silver coinage and the issue of legal tender notes. The conference report on the bill suspending certain parts of the existing law relating to the purchase of supplies by the war department was adopted. The bill permitting officers of the regular army to accept staff appointments in the volunteer army without losing their rank in the regular service was also passed. The house made an ineffectual effort to pass a bill providing the publication of information about the country's fortifications. The pension deficiency bill was passed without a word of debate. Mr. Brownell (C.) introduced a joint resolution for returning interest on the bonds of the United States to the holders of the bonds who are in possession of the same. The session only lasted half an hour.

EXCELLENT progress was made by the senate on the 19th in the consideration of the war revenue bill. The two-thirds of the majority having been generally agreed to, Senator McLaughlin (S. C.) opened the discussion with a carefully prepared speech touching all its features. He expressed the hope that the bill would pass as reported, with the exception of the stamp duty which he thought unnecessary. A resolution for the improvement of Arkansas Pass harbor in Texas was passed. The house agreed to the senate amendments to the labor arbitration bill. Chairman Hill, of the house committee on military affairs, introduced two bills, one that the pay of volunteers received into the service of the United States shall commence from the day they joined for duty and the other allowing regular army officers to accept volunteer appointments without it costing them their places in the regular army. Mr. Todd (Mich.) introduced a bill to provide for carrying on the war. It proposes to issue bonds and treasury notes; to coin into standard silver dollars all the silver billion in the treasury; to levy a tax of five per cent. upon the gross earnings of railroads, telegraph, telephone and street railway companies and stock of life and fire insurance companies, and five per cent. of the net income of any individual or corporation whose annual income exceeds \$2,000.

At the conclusion of the senate's session on the 20th the reading of the war revenue measure was completed about seven o'clock of the evening. Amendments having been agreed to, Senator Daniels (Va.) made a speech opposing an issue of bonds and supporting the sub-parangam proposed by the democratic majority of the finance committee. Senator Aldrich (R. I.) offered the bond provision and the provision authorizing certificates of indebtedness as substitutes for the sections of the bill reported by the committee. The committee report was adopted and the bill reported by the committee was passed. The joint resolution for organizing an auxiliary naval force to form an inner line of defense was passed and the senate then adjourned until the 22d. The house was not in session.

#### Powers of Evangelists Limited.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23.—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, had a warm discussion on the subject of the limitation of evangelists. The question was on the adoption of a law forbidding evangelists to enter a charge and hold services without the consent of the pastor. Evangelists were referred to as anarchists—"men who make trouble." etc. It was also intimated that evangelists were after money. The proposed regulation was finally adopted.

#### Americans May Travel to Turkey.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The imperial Ottoman legation in Washington declares that the dispatch of May 21 from Constantinople, published by the American papers, concerning the refusal by the Turkish authorities to allow American citizens to travel in the interior of the empire is absolutely and entirely without foundation.

#### Missouri Soldiers Are Sick.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—An epidemic of measles and pneumonia has broken out in the Fifth regiment of Missouri volunteers at Jefferson barracks. Six patients in a dangerous condition were removed to the city hospital. A number of others are being cared for at the barracks. The epidemic is the result of the drenching from recent heavy rains.

#### Plaudit a Double Winner.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Plaudit is a double Derby winner. Saturday he won new laurels by easily defeating Lieber Karl, who was the only starter against him in the great \$10,000 Derby at Oakley. There is no longer a question of doubts as to which is the better horse of the two. Plaudit is in a class by himself.

#### Sedalia Does Nobly.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 23.—Since war with Spain was declared 320 men have enlisted and gone to the front from this place. The enlisting officer said there was not a city in the union, considering population, that can equal this record.

## PURSUING CERVERA.

### Fleets of Sampson and Schley on the Trail of the Spaniard.

#### The Blockade of Cuba Effective—So Far as Known Not a Single Neutral Vessel Has Been Able to Pass the Lines Without Permission.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—It was stated at the navy department yesterday, at the close of office hours, that no dispatches of any kind relating to the movements of any engagement had been received during the day, and that the only dispatch received related to an inconsequential prize case. As the ships are now at sea, there is no expectation of reports until a decisive engagement occurs and a dispatch boat gets to a port, or it is found Cervera has eluded our search. In the meantime, there is a complete lack of official data by which to forecast the coming engagement.

A report was current during the day that the big battleship Oregon had arrived at Key West, but the department officials would notice it only by entering a general denial that word had been received of any important vessel movements or arrivals.

Late in the day the Associated press dispatches from Madrid, giving the sharp debate in the cortes over the alleged flying of the Spanish flag by American warships, created much comment in naval circles. Spain's protest to the powers that this use of the flag was "cowardly and iniquitous" was dismissed by naval officers with the statement that international law writers agreed on the right to use an enemy's flag for purposes of deceit, so long as the flag is hauled down before a shot is fired.

The statement made by the Spanish minister of the interior that the government is likely to resort to privateering does not create any apprehension among officers here. One of the highest authorities of the navy department said Spain would adopt privateering if she felt it to be to her interest, without waiting for this country to give any pretext for such action. It is felt, however, that Great Britain, Germany and France will have considerable say in case Spain resorts to privateering. The commerce of these countries with the United States would suffer very severely by Spanish privateering, and its effect would be far more disastrous to these foreign interests than to the shipping of the United States. It was this influence of Great Britain, Germany and France which forced Spain reluctantly to forego privateering, and it is not thought probable the foreign influences will now consent to have their commerce destroyed.

The announcement by way of Paris that the Italian government had protested against the continuance of the blockade of the Cuban coast, on the ground that it was ineffective, met a prompt denial at the state department, and it can be stated definitely that neither in Washington nor in Rome have any representations on this subject been addressed to the United States government. As a matter of fact, Italy probably is the maritime power of all others with which the United States has had absolutely no correspondence in the slightest degree connected with the Cuban blockade.

As to the allegation that the blockade is ineffective, it is said that, on the contrary, it has been singularly successful and that, so far as known, not a single neutral ship subject to detention has passed the lines without the express consent of our government. The Montserrat, it is true, did enter Cienfuegos harbor before our blockading ships had time to get around to the south side of Cuba and establish the blockade and she did manage to get out at night. But she is a Spanish ship and Spain is perhaps the only nation in the world that has lost the power to protest against a blockade, being a combatant herself. It is only for neutral powers to enter such protests and none of them has as yet the slightest pretext for such action.

With the beginning of the present week, all Spanish vessels in United States ports, which sailed after the outbreak of war, are subject to seizure as well as all Spanish merchantmen found on the high seas, save where they left port for the United States before April 21, last. The president's proclamation of war allowed such ships lying in our ports or bound for them 30 days in which to discharge cargo, and also insure them safe passage home. That period of time expired last Saturday night.

Under the energetic management of Capt. Bartlett, who was recalled from the retired list into the active service of the navy department for the purpose, there has just been perfected a most admirable and thorough system of coast signaling for war purposes. The navy department itself established 30 stations on the coast manned by naval militiamen. Then it called into service 1,000 lighthouse employes and 1,000 life saving men, making a total force of over 5,000 men, who patrol the great shore lines from Bar Harbor to Galveston night and day and in all weathers, watching for the approach of an enemy or for a signal from any passing United States warship.

## MUST DEFEND HER "HONOR."

### Spanish Minister Says in This War Weakness and Poverty Are Fitted Against Strength and Wealth.

MADRID, May 23.—Senator Capdepon, minister of the interior, has denied, in the course of an interview, that the change in the ministry would involve any alteration in the foreign policy of Spain, all the new ministers being in favor of prosecuting the war to the end with the utmost energy. He says: Spain went perilously near sacrificing her honor in the interest of peace, only making a stand when further concessions would have involved her disgrace and effacement as a nation. This she will never do, and in this resolve the new cabinet is as thoroughly determined as the old. The new cabinet entertains no illusion. It is aware that weakness and poverty are opposed to strength and wealth, but Spain is in the position of a duelist bound to defend his honor against the gross insults of a more powerful antagonist, who, although he is convinced that the result is almost certain death, yet feels the force of the principle of noble obligation. Spain prefers a possible defeat to a certain disgrace. Ministers know that the moral sympathies of the powers are with Spain, and that, while hesitating to undertake the responsibility for action which might lead to a greater war, they may eventually intervene from motives of self-interest and public policy on behalf of Spain.

#### FIRST PENSION CLAIM.

#### The Widow of James Boyle, Who Was Killed on the Maine, Files a Claim Under the Act of 1890.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The first application for a pension growing out of the present war has been received. It is made for the benefit of the widow and four minor children of James Boyle, who was killed on the battleship Maine last February in Havana harbor, when that splendid vessel was blown up by the Spaniards. The application is made under the act of 1890, known as the dependent pension law, and it is expected that Mrs. Boyle will get at least \$12 a month and not less than \$2 a month will go to each of her four children. She is penniless now.

#### Edward Bellamy Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 23.—Edward Bellamy, author and humanitarian, is dead at his home in Chicopee Falls, in the 49th year of his age. Mr. Bellamy has been in feeble health ever since he finished his "Equality," some eight months ago. It was in 1888 that his famous book, "Looking Backward," was published, the sale of which up to the present time is over 450,000 copies in America and probably over 500,000 copies have been sold in England and other foreign countries.

#### Manila Bishops Are Bitter.

LONDON, May 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong says: Spaniards in Hong Kong and at Manila openly boast that a fleet of warships is on the way to the Philippines and the bishops have issued pastorals to the effect that "Spain and God are preparing to cut out these social excrescences from America." The pastors urge the people to give no quarter and they ascribe Admiral Dewey's humanity in refusing to bombard Manila as due to fear.

#### For Sampson and Dewey.

READING, Pa., May 23.—On a rush telegram from Washington, the Carpenter steel works sent 150 13-inch projectiles destined for Sampson's fleet. These weigh 1,200 pounds each and will go through anything Spanish aboard. Over 800 projectiles of somewhat smaller size are on hand and they go to San Francisco for Admiral Dewey, at Manila. The 13-inch projectiles are popularly known as "McKinley's peacemakers."

#### Many Killed in a Storm.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., May 23.—A tornado passed through the fruit belt of the Ozark region, spending its force in the White river valley. At Elm Springs great property damage was done and one man was killed. Two miles east Farmer Killingsworth and his wife were killed. The house of an Italian was also wrecked and the entire family killed. Near Fort Smith a Mrs. Nesbitt died from fright.

#### Wounded Soldiers Being Cared For.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The secretary of war received word from Gen. Brooke confirming the report of the accident at Chickamanga to a train carrying Missouri volunteers. He stated that one man was killed and four injured and that the remains of the one killed had been sent to his friends in Missouri. He also said that the injured men were being cared for at the hospital.

#### Large Area Submerged.

QUINCY, Ill., May 23.—The break in the Crow levee, in the Indian district, has caused the spreading waters to cover an area of nearly 15,000 acres of farming lands and on part of them the water is three feet deep. It is estimated that about 5,000 or 6,000 acres of wheat is submerged and it probably will be a total loss.

#### Missouri G. A. R. Officers.

CARTHAGE, Mo., May 23.—Officers of the state G. A. R. were elected at the encampment here as follows: A. G. Peterson, St. Louis, commander; W. F. Henry, Kansas City, senior vice commander; Capt. Tuttle, Carthage, junior vice commander; Rev. Ferrell, Tintina, chaplain.

#### Southern Methodist Editors.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23.—At the general conference of the M. E. church south yesterday Rev. H. M. Dubose, of Jackson, Miss., was chosen editor of the Epworth Herald, and Rev. J. J. Tigert, of Nashville, Tenn., was selected editor of the Methodist Review.

## GREAT LIFE ENDED.

### William E. Gladstone, England's "Grand Old Man," Passes Away.

#### For Over Sixty Years He Was in Public Life and Four Times Premier of the World's Greatest Empire—Brief Sketch of His Career.

HAWARDEN, May 19.—William Ewart Gladstone, the most famous figure in British politics, died at his home here this morning at five o'clock. He passed away peacefully, during slumber, with all the members of his family at the bedside. Though a national funeral will probably be accepted by the family, there is little doubt but that the



WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

remains of Mr. Gladstone will be laid to rest in the peaceful graveyard at Hawarden, adjoining the church where he was married more than half a century ago.

Every other topic in Great Britain yesterday dropped out of sight before the passing of Mr. Gladstone. Hawarden focused the attention, which from the highest to the men in the street, was respectful, sincere and profoundly moved. In two places, perhaps, was the tension most keen and most heartfelt—the house of commons and Hawarden. Just before the house rose yesterday a telegram from Mr. Herbert Gladstone reached Lord Stanley announcing that his father was sinking. Already before his death the hush of grief seemed to fall over the scene of his triumphs; from the present men turned to the past, recalling sayings and doings. A great lion lay dying, his old colleagues, his old time enemies and followers watching his last long fight with his last and implacable foe, as they watched in past days his fight against foes whom he could overcome. True to himself he was yielding slowly, inch by inch. Disregarding recent precedence, it was decided that the programme in parliament should be the same as that adopted in the cases of the earl of Chatham and of the younger Pitt, namely, an address to her majesty, for a funeral at the public charge and a monument erected in Westminster abbey.

When William E. Gladstone was born George III was king, Napoleon was overshadowing Europe and Joseph Bonaparte had been a year on the throne of Spain. It was December 29, 1809, the year that saw Madison inaugurated fourth president of the United States. Gladstone entered parliament in 1822. Gladstone has been from that time to this almost continually in public life. Four times prime minister, he has probably exerted more influence on the destinies of the British Empire in the last century than any other man. Unable to bear the strain of office on account of the decay of his physical powers incident to his advanced years, he resigned the premier-ship in 1868 and retired to private life to spend his last days in the bosom of his family and the companionship of the wife who has been by his side for nearly 65 years. From his retirement however, his voice was now and then heard on public questions, and it always commanded attention, not only among English speaking nations, but throughout the world.

The history of Gladstone's public life is the history of English and European politics since he first entered parliament. When he retired to private life he was old enough to be the grandfather of the generation of politicians then coming into power. Beginning his political life as a pronounced Tory, Mr. Gladstone became first a liberal and then an advocate of Irish home rule. He was 25 years a Tory, 26 years a liberal and the rest of the time a "home ruler." Many are the peacages which Gladstone has created as political rewards and it is said that many times he has been urged to accept a peerage for himself. He never would accept the title, however, preferring to be the great commoner, England's "Grand Old Man."

#### England and Japan Are Allies.

LONDON, May 23.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Confirmation is given in well-informed quarters to the rumor that friendly advances made by England to Japan have already attained a tangible result. It is believed that an Anglo-Japanese understanding has been reached which comprehends all eventualities which can occur in the east, and establishes a sort of Asiatic balance of power."

#### Report of Presbyterian Relief Board.

WINONA, Ind., May 23.—At today's session of the Presbyterian general assembly the reports of the board of relief for disabled ministers, and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers, was submitted. The report showed that 875 names were carried on the roll. Among them were 342 ministers, 472 widows and 29 orphan families. The average amount of annuities paid was \$205.

#### Oklahoma G. A. R.

SHAWNEE, Ok., May 23.—Yesterday was the closing day of the G. A. R. encampment. The ceremonies ended in a military and civic parade. Gen. Black, of Illinois, addressed a large audience at the pavilion. Kingfisher was selected as the place to hold the territorial encampment next May. El Reno won the honor of entertaining the reunion in September.

#### Atchison Mystery Solved.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 23.—The body of Mrs. E. A. Mize was found in the Missouri river near Leavenworth. Mrs. Mize, rendered insane by illness, disappeared from her home in Atchison April 9. She was the wife of one of Atchison's most prominent merchants and was one of the most highly-esteemed women in the community.

## CRUISER CHARLESTON SAILS.

### The Steamer That Carries Relief to Dewey at Manila Cheered by Great Crowds on Leaving.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The Charleston is well on her way to Manila. The big cruiser passed through the Golden Gate at 8:20 o'clock yesterday morning, after having been anchored in the stream all night. She adjusted her compasses at an early hour and then passed up the bay through the Racepoint straits and past the docks on the northern frontage of the city. Every steam vessel in the harbor blew an avoird to Capt. Glass and his crew. None of the forts in the harbor saluted the vessel but the demonstration made by the 6,000 soldiers gathered at the Presidio was tremendous. When the vessel was sighted coming down the bay the soldiers gathered on the beach to bid her bon voyage. They lined the beach for a mile and cheer upon cheer rang out from the men who are to so soon follow the Charleston to the scene of Admiral Dewey's triumph. The Charleston's big siren answered the boys on the beach time and again and the whistling was heard from one end of the city to the other. Never has a war vessel leaving this harbor received such a send-off as was given the Charleston.

#### A THRILLING STORY.

#### The Captain of the Bark Antia Berwind Tells About the Indignities He Suffered at Las Palmas.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—A thrilling story of Spanish indignities, the burning of the stars and stripes and the stoning of the American crew of the bark Antia Berwind was told yesterday by Capt. Donahoe, of that vessel, which arrived here from Las Palmas, Canary islands, without a single one of his officers, all having been held by the American consul, a native of the Canary islands, who resigned his position as soon as the hostilities began.

Capt. Donahoe "warped" his way out of the harbor of Las Palmas at midnight April 20, unknown to the inhabitants, as the edict had just gone forth to hold the vessel and imprison her crew. It was a daring undertaking, but Capt. Donahoe, who was accompanied by his wife, knew full well to remain longer meant death, as the natives were fearfully incensed against anything American. Three attempts to burn the vessel were made, and, failing in this, the mobs took vengeance in burning the American flag under the eyes of the Berwind's crew.

#### To Join the Blue and Gray Legion.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Four hundred and sixty stalwart Swedish-Americans marched in a body to the headquarters of the Blue and Gray legion Saturday and offered their services to that organization. United with this Blue and Gray legion were 400 British-Americans, many of whom have seen active service in the British army. The Highlanders were especially well represented, and had among their number men who had served in the Black Watch, Gordon Highlanders and other renowned Scottish regiments.

#### Gen. Wallace's Opinion.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 23.—Gen. Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, Ind., who has been employed by the Harpers as a war correspondent, arrived here yesterday evening on his return from Washington City. His mission there was to find when the army will be sent to Cuba, as he is to accompany it. He received no assurance that it would move soon and thinks it may not be before October. Gen. Wallace says war cannot end under several months and he thinks another call will be made.

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FATE'S CAPRICE.

By S. RHETT ROMAN.

JOHN VAN STYVER pushed the swinging door of the post office, went in and dropped his letter in the box marked "Pacific Coast."

Thrusting his hands in his pockets, he passed back out into the street and paused on the sidewalk in uncertainty. Then he began to whistle softly a tune he had heard the cowboys sing, and it reminded him of the prairies.

"The little woman will be glad to get it, and if a big duffer like me can't earn his dinner somehow, why, he don't deserve to have any," he mused.

He went threading his way through the crowded street with the long, swinging step of a man who has done much hunting and mountain climbing and turned toward one of the big newspaper offices, those wonderful hives of intellectual activity of which New York has a right to be proud.

The letter he had just dispatched was addressed to Mrs. John Van Styver, 204 Front Bay street, San Francisco, Cal.

It contained, besides an extensive collection of terms of endearment, which proved that Van Styver's collegiate education had been good, and that he possessed a considerable amount of enthusiasm and a warmth of feeling, a check for every available cent he had in the world, sent to a violet-eyed young woman and a baby girl, living at the other extremity of the continent.

In San Francisco there abounded much of that yellow and white metal on which the happiness of the human race largely depends.

But for that very reason those who have none of either are in a sad plight if living in that wealthy and beautiful town.

But separation, Mary Van Styver thought, was very much harder to bear than the poverty which had overtaken their small household. The vultures of misfortune always "gather fast and gather faster," as the poet said, and it is a strong brain indeed and a most determined spirit which can successfully fight them off.

Of recent years all things had conspired against John Van Styver.

First, a savings bank failure, then the protracted litigation over a mine, which John persisted was rightfully theirs and could be worked at a great profit, had swallowed up their remaining small capital and now required more funds if the fight was to be kept up.

So when an offer came from a publishing house in New York to Van Styver to illustrate a new and promising periodical he telegraphed his acceptance, packed his valise and took the night train east, glad to cut short the parting from May and the rosy-checked, brown-eyed little mite sleeping so peacefully among the frills and laces of her cot.

"Oh, I'll only be away six months, little woman. Just long enough for you to want to have me back again," John said when he jumped on the train.

That was one year ago. Of course it would have been absurd to bring the two away from their cottage home to so trying a climate as that of New York, where the child would have sickened, possibly died—John shuddered at the thought—if removed from the glorious blue sky and balmy air of the Pacific coast to be shut up in small, stuffy rooms in some wretched boarding house in New York.

Now, a man, give him an armchair and a cigar or a pipe, and if he happens to be an artist put a pencil in his fingers or a brush and an easel in front of him, and he's all right and quite content with his surroundings.

John Van Styver had inherited the artist temperament and some of the genius of a Dutch ancestor, some of those wonderful paintings of two centuries ago adorn to-day one of the glorious picture galleries of The Hague.

Van Styver had not made a very profound art study, but there was a dash and spirit about his etchings and pen pictures, and his campfire scenes on the prairies and American Indians were so strong and original and full of life that his reputation had reached the big cities, resulting in the offer which brought him east.

The vultures were not yet sated, however, and continued to crowd, one after the other.

After a six months' struggle the magazine collapsed, went down in failure, as did the salaries of those connected with it, and Van Styver found himself suddenly among that army of litterateurs and artists struggling for a precarious living, whose success is far more possible when unburdened by ties and obligations.

Determined and naturally buoyant, he threw himself heart and soul in the work, got a position of sketch artist on a big daily, dashed off an occasional reminiscence of California days, which was accepted or declined, according to the editor's needs or humor, obtained occasional work from art dealers and had obtained an order to fresco the ballroom and hallways of a millionaire's palatial residence. Just completed, when the last ill-omened bird of prey, persistent and nagging fate, filled him in the shape of a protracted and desperate attack of typhoid fever.

Up to that time John's letters home had been hopeful and cheery, and his remittances, if not mathematical in regularity, were sufficient to keep the wolf from the door of the sunny little cottage by the deep waters of the Pacific.

Nor could May, loving and tender-

hearted, guess that his was a life of hard and constant privation and that a bare room and scant food were his portion.

An intense, an eager longing to get back to the dear ones whose images were his companions waking or sleeping, grew with each day, together with the fret and humiliation of not being able to conquer adversity, and by force, will and talent to get ahead of circumstances and disaster.

Van Styver thought he had his foot in the stirrups and would mount and ride to success when obtaining the contract to decorate the ballroom panels and arched gallery of the white marble house on Fifth avenue.

It was the very ordinary slip between the raised goblet and the thirsty lips eagerly pressed forward to its brim, the old tale running through the wool and warp of life, and which made up its deceptions and tragedies.

Van Styver had completed his preliminary work, had received his first payment, had eagerly dispatched it home, when stricken down.

Two months of constant fever in a hospital, however skillful the nursing, even if a man comes out alive, leaves him a pretty sad wreck of his former self.

Add the shabbiness inevitable to garments worn unremittingly summer and winter, which, however carefully tended, must get dilapidated, worn and threadbare; the broken and patched shoes, and weather-beaten hat, and the disguise is quite complete between a man in easy circumstances, to whom success comes naturally, and a poor devil on whom the world looks askance, and shows neither mercy nor favor.

Going to ascertain, Van Styver found his place taken on the newspaper, and the mural decorations of the white marble house all completed, not with the art and grace he could have put into them, but the owner was anxious to occupy his dwelling, so how could he wait on the convenience of a convalescent artist any more than the management of a big daily could?

To get into the cold air outside was bracing, and John felt strength and energy coming back to usurp the languor and depression of illness.

A windfall, in the way of some illustrating to be done hurriedly, gave him the check he inserted in the letter he dropped in the post office box before going to see if there was nothing to be had in the way of extra work at the office of the Herald.

There was nothing that day, and he went slowly back to the shabby dark hall room, in a shabby and poor boarding house, where he had a cot to sleep in and a chair to sit on, and a few photographs placed where the poor light could get at them, to cheer him.

One was of a beautiful young woman, whose eyes were the color of violets, whose hair was wavy and nutbrown, and whose wistful face and tender mouth were a constant entreaty to Van Styver to come back to the home under the glorious California sky. The other, a dimpled, laughing, rosy child, brought cheer to his heart, for there was no sign of suffering there.

A letter had been brought by the postman during his absence, and was thrust under the door.

Tearing it open, Van Styver read an agitated entreaty that he come back as fast as steam could take him. Their rosebud and joy lay ill—ill unto death, and her one cry was for him.

"Oh, John, John, dearest, come if you would save her! Come, come, come! or she will die! Her life is waning, and she moans for you!"

The paper was blistered with tears, and Van Styver groaned aloud as he staggered to a chair and buried his face in his folded arms on the table.

One hour sooner, and he could have used the money for his passage back to his dying child.

The manager of one of the departments of an enormous trunk line, a road having ramifications all over the union, sat in his office in a dissatisfied brown study.

Palmer Davidson had great responsibilities resting on him, which his big salary could not cover.

Few outsiders dream of the immense amount of advertising done by the great railroad companies of this country, nor of its value, variety and scope.

Conducted by an extensive and thoroughly-equipped bureau, to them and to their efforts and methods is due a vast development of whole sections of country which would otherwise remain wilds, forest or jungle lands, and to the untiring and sagacious supervision of men of marked ability may be traced the influx of trade and commerce which ensues on the springing up of villages, lumber mills and factories whose location has been the result of their showing advantages and opportunities which otherwise would have remained undiscovered.

Davidson was at the head of such a department.

On the wide desk before which he sat lay a confusion of sketches, showing in more or less elaborate form and hackneyed style the route of the main line, from east to west, to be used as advertising cards by the road.

Some were ornate, some simple. They were of all sizes, shapes and forms, but none suited the fancy of the man, who, looking with critical intendment on each in turn, had thrown them down with an air of complete and annoyed disappointment.

"Here, Dick, check these things in the fire, will you? They are not worth the pasteboard they are drawn on. Not one of 'em will do," said Davidson, instantly turning to a young clerk who was checking up some books across the room.

"It seems d—d queer that there's not a single artist in this town who can catch my idea. Why, I explained what I wanted fully to at least 50 of them, and not one seems to have caught the faintest glimmer of what I want. If I could draw I'd do the thing myself. Just look at that!" Davidson held up a labored and stilted drawing, then

twirled it off on the floor in complete disgust.

"Why, that ain't bad," said the young clerk.

"I think not!" said Davidson, pushing them all impatiently away. "Considering it takes thousands of dollars to get them out, my boy, something a little more striking and original than that will have to be invented before I try the venture."

"And yet, hang it all," said Davidson, rising and walking up and down his office, his hands in his pockets, "the road must have the cards out in a month's time for the spring traffic. There are those prairie lands out in Texas. It's got to be shown in a clever and novel way, what are the sections the road covers. Who would glance then at those things?"

Dick had stirred the fire, and was making it burn more brightly, by means of the discarded sketches he had twisted and turned between the bars of the grate.

Dick was placid. He shared only to a very mild degree the disappointment of the head of the department.

"A man wants to see you, sir," said a clerk, opening the office door.

"What for?" queried Davidson.

"Don't know, but he says it's important."

"How does he look?" asked Davidson, sitting down.

"Pretty seedy. Big, tall fellow, but seems to have been ill."

"Show him in."

John Van Styver, gaunt, poorly clad, with bloodshot eyes and tumbled hair, a look of haggard wretchedness on his worn face, his hand trembling from weakness and anxiety, was not a prepossessing figure. Nor did Davidson distinguish between the ravages of typhoid fever on his once splendid physique, or those which long habits of inebriety would have produced.

"What do you want, my man?" he asked, scanning the wan appearance of the figure before him with growing disfavor.

"To work my passage from New York to San Francisco on your road," said Van Styver.

"Ever been connected with a railroad?" asked Davidson.

"Never."

"The road don't take tramps. It has all the men it needs, and only employs honest, sober fellows," said Davidson, turning and taking up a letter to end the interview.

John staggered a little, and sat down on a stool.

The vision of a wan little face tossing on a pillow, of dark curls falling around two sweet brown eyes, of a little voice calling incessantly for one who could not come, while the shadow of death was stealing steadily on, brought the dew out on his forehead.

"Hello! This one looks all right, sir. This one's good," said Dick, pausing before consigning one of the condemned sketches to the flame. "Why, it's fine."

"Let's see," said Davidson, interestedly, leaning over to look at it. Dick spread it out on the desk before him, with one other his youthful inexperience thought good.

"Bosh!" was Davidson's contemptuous criticism. "Why, its old as the hills. I want a design which will show the line stretching from the dawn east to the setting sun in the west, without all this rubbish, with the light so arranged as to produce a novel and striking effect, a chariot driven by Progress, Development and Wealth, and—"

John Van Styver's eye had been mechanically arrested by the sight of the drawings, and the explanation given by Davidson, not so much to Dick as to ease off some of his disappointed irritation at the apparent impossibility of obtaining all that big town anyone capable of seizing and executing his idea.

The drawing was the best of those submitted. Davidson turned it from side to side, to see if anything could be done with it.

During the pause which ensued John Van Styver, taking a blank sheet from his pocket and a pencil, dashed off a design, weird and bold and beautiful.

A vast fair country, over a continent, the stars and moon glimmering in the west, and a resplendent burst of the rising sun in the dawn east; a chariot driven by three figures, magnificent in lightness and grace of pose, horses whose mad and supererush was the embodiment of his own wild desire to reach that land where the waves of the great Pacific laved the seashore, stood out in splendid lines, and a great rush of prosperity was pictured, as following the straight line of the great road as it ran from the one ocean brink to the other.

Slipping the drawing over Davidson's shoulder, John placed it silently before him on the desk.

"Phew!" exclaimed Dick, with a violent start, looking on in astonishment at Van Styver.

Davidson said nothing, but looked long and hard at the splendid drawing before him. Getting up, he held out his hand to John.

"I don't know your name, but you are a great artist," he said, with energy. "And what's more, you are the only one who could come near interpreting my idea, and you have executed it splendidly, far finer than I had thought it out myself. I'm very much indebted to you. I'll be glad to give you a pass to San Francisco, and I'll buy your sketch for \$500."

A mist came before John's eyes, and without one word he wrung the hand hard which extended him a check and went out.

"Be hopeful. Leave on train in hour's time, bringing money," he telegraphed.

Rushing to his forlorn room, John began to gather his few belongings and his loved photographs to catch the train. A telegraph messenger knocked at his door. With trembling terror he tore open the envelope.

"Our darling better. Come at once. Good news of mine."

"M. VAN STYVER." John dashed down the stairs, jumped in a cab and caught the train just as it pulled out.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

PRICES FALLING.

Industrial Depression Follows the Introduction of the Gold Standard.

If the falling prices since 1873 has been due to some cause other than the demonetization of silver we should have expected the fall to be universal the world over. Yet, strange to the gold bug, while in every gold standard country prices have disastrously fallen, prices in the silver standard countries have remained substantially stable. United States Consul Whetmore, of Shanghai, has prepared an index number table of Chinese prices showing this fact beyond dispute; and the same has been true of Mexico and the other silver countries. But the most striking and conclusive example is Japan. Up to 1897 that country had enjoyed the most marvelous prosperity. Her export trade increased from \$5,000,000 in 1890 to \$71,000,000 in 1895, with the annual balance of trade of \$5,000,000 in her favor. In 1897, however, Japan decided to become "the England of the orient," and adopted the single gold standard. What has been the result? Prices have begun to fall and industrial depression has set in. The Tiji Shimpo, the leading paper of Japan, in reviewing the first year of the gold standard, says: "We can speak only in gloomy terms of the year just past. Commercial affairs and political affairs reached their lowest depths of depression and mismanagement. The introduction of the gold standard proved a complete failure." And that paper states that the balance of trade is against Japan. Says Greater Japan, a magazine published in Japan in English: "The adoption of the gold standard is the worst mistake ever committed by the government in the long history of 30 years that have been passed since the present Meiji era began." And it adds: "Many of the factories in the western part of Japan are closing or only running on half time."

NOTES OR BONDS.

Democrats Obstructing Republican Tax-Creating Measures for Syndicates.

Democrats in congress who are opposing the issue of \$500,000,000 worth of bonds are acting in the interests of the people. Of course, the republicans raise a great howl that the democrats are "obstructionists," but the democrats are simply obstructing an attempt to place a great and unnecessary burden of taxation upon the country. There are more ways of raising money with which to pay the expenses of the war than the one way, so dear to republicans—that of issuing bonds with which to make the syndicates rich and to keep the masses poor. Treasury notes are just as good as bonds, being payable in coin, and they do not carry any interest. Again, there is a great quantity of silver lying idle in the government vaults which ought to be utilized. The people know that the democrats are fighting for their benefit, and the democrats are quite willing to go before the people on the issue raised by the republicans. Treasury notes will have to be redeemed in the long run just as the bonds would have to be redeemed, but there would be no interest to pay on the notes, and that is why the money sharks are opposed to them. Every three months the bondholder would be able to thrust his hand into the treasury and loot it of interest. He could not do that if treasury notes were issued. "Anything to get interest out of the government" is the cry of the republican. And that is the extent of the bond buyer's patriotism.—Chicago Dispatch.

A TRICK OF HANNA'S.

The President Maker Works a Point Under Cover of the War Excitement.

Hanna has turned a little trick under cover of the war excitement. That the game he has played is discreditable goes without saying. That it would have worked in ordinary times is doubtful. Worthington C. Ford, who has held the office of chief of bureau of statistics for the last five years and demonstrated rare capacity, has been removed. Giving the record of Statistician Ford the Pittsburgh Post says: "In 1893, when he took his office, it was in a condition of chaos and its reports of little account. It is the bureau that collects, compiles and prepares for publication those exceedingly important returns of the country's commerce, industry and finance on which the future plans of merchants and financiers are based. Their value is known in all newspaper offices, and with all who concern themselves with economic subjects." Hanna has removed this capable officer and has put in his place one Austin, an obscure Washington correspondent, who knows nothing whatever about the science of statistics. In the campaign of 1896 Austin was hired by Hanna to compile campaign dodgers filled with misinformation. As a tool he proved useful to Hanna, and for his reward he is given a place which he is in no wise competent to fill. This is the kind of work Hanna calls statesmanship. This is one of the results of the disgraceful bargaining which made Hanna a senator.

—Those politicians and newspapers in the United States who are attributing the improved condition here to the advent of Chinese wall protection might turn their attention to Canada and explain why that country is proportionately more prosperous than we are, while having low tariff. The present conditions in Canada, compared with what existed when protection was in force there, is to those capable of reasoning one of the best possible object lessons on the fallacy of Dingleyism.—Sioux City Tribune.

A BAD FEATURE.

Mr. Dingley's Aversion to Commerce Appears in the War Revenue Bill.

One provision of the bill to provide revenue for war purposes is of such an obnoxious character that it is likely to be stricken out by the senate. In general the bill distributes the burden of emergency taxation in a pretty fair sort of way. But the unconquerable aversion to commerce possessed by Mr. Dingley crept into the bill in the shape of a tonnage tax on foreign shipping. It would naturally be supposed that our foreign commerce was sufficiently laden with the Dingley tariff duties, without adding the weight of heavy tonnage duty, which is in effect an addition to the tariff rates. A representative of one of the leading steamship lines has been in Washington explaining the effect of such a tax to the senators. To Senator Allison he gave a specific illustration as follows: "One of our large freight steamers, the Pennsylvania or the Pretoria, of 3,139 tons net, would be charged \$1,627.80 every time she enters the port of New York, or, as she makes eight trips yearly, this one steamer would have to pay a tax of \$13,822.40 per annum. This is simply enormous, and will serve to prove the correctness of the contention as to the influence of the tax towards a deviation of traffic, and give an idea of the magnitude of the intended taxation in the aggregate."

This tax would simply divert commerce from the North Atlantic ports to Montreal, and the freight for the United States would come down by rail from Montreal instead of being distributed from New York. This would be putting work and wages in the way of the Canadian freight handlers and railroads, bringing stagnation on the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and make Montreal the leading port of the continent. It is to be hoped that the senate will be wise enough to wipe out this provision, which would not only weaken us by robbing us of the profits of commerce, but would intensify the disaffection that the Dingley law stirred up in many foreign nations.—Utica Observer.

PLAGUES THE INVENTORS.

The Currency Problem Raises a Specter to Haunt the Republicans.

The republican party has steadily boasted its invention of the greenbacks, the blood-stained greenback as Dick Oglesby called it. The greenback is a noninterest-bearing obligation, and more than 30 years after the civil war, during which the country's soldiers and sailors were paid in greenbacks, hundreds of millions of them are still in circulation. It was suggested by Secretary Gage, not, however, with the full assent of the president, that steps be taken by the issuance of interest-bearing bonds to redeem, retire and destroy greenbacks. This the party has refused to do. The blood-stained republican created greenback is still a feature of the national currency. Now that more currency is needed for the prosecution of another war the republican house says issue interest-bearing bonds. The senate, however, hears a report from its finance committee to the effect that in providing more money resort may again be had to that form of government obligation which costs nothing but printing. There is no gain in this plan for the money loaner. If there be loss it must fall on everybody. Thus the currency problem returns to plague the inventor of the greenback, the republican party, which is now seeking to discredit the money it once took credit for supplying. This is the absolute proof that the republican party of to-day is no longer the party of Lincoln, who was a real follower of Jefferson.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—The democrats in the senate have demanded an inheritance tax as a part of the Dingley war revenue bill. What are the republicans going to do about that?—St. Louis Republic.

—But for the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the United States, as poured forth from day to day in the democratic press for the past year, Spain would never have been called to account for atrocities in Cuba by the present administration.—Columbus (O.) Press.

—Let the republicans keep the currency question, the protection of trusts and the making of political appointments to the army in the background and they will find democrats voting with them in all measures looking toward the defeat of the common foe.—Chicago Dispatch.

—Spain stands where she does today because for centuries she has been governed for the profit and glory of the politicians in power, regardless of the general good. That is the principle of spoils, whether the politicians be called kings and nobles or bosses and heelers. It exists in every country and among every people.—Buffalo Express.

—If we are to have outlying provinces all over the world we shall have to create proconsuls (or something of that sort) to govern them and to supervise the collection of the provincial revenues. Of course, the great political bosses in New York, Pennsylvania, etc., will expect to have the naming of these functionaries. What a particularly fat addition to the present political and financial assets of bossdom such a prerogative as that would be.—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

—The Ohio senate's report of bribery against Mark Hanna is now in the hands of Vice President Hobart. The scheme is said to be to watch for a time when none but Hanna's friends are present and then call for the report in the senate, with the expectation that it will be tabled and thus permanently disposed of. The senate cannot afford to treat the matter so lightly. And, pray, what kind of a "friend" is it that would want to treat so frivolously so serious a charge?—St. Louis Republic.

CHEERING HIM.

His Hearers Were Duly Appreciative But Were Not Completely Carried Away.

He was unquestionably an orator. But he was not content with that gift. He desired to deliver speeches which would read well in print. As a result, his periods were polished till they lost force. They would have made more of an impression if he had left a few jagged edges on them. His speeches were as famed for their superior qualities as they were for their immaculate syntax, but his wife was a confident admirer of his powers as a speaker. Without taking the trouble to inform herself very thoroughly on the topics he discussed, she accepted his observations with implicit faith and unbounded applause. She had gone to hear him address the legislature. After it was over he remarked: "That speech wasn't the success we hoped it would be."

"It was a very nice speech, indeed," she answered, encouragingly. "I enjoyed it very much. I have passed a highly instructive afternoon. And, besides, I needed rest."

"There wasn't much enthusiasm."

"I was very enthusiastic."

"I was referring to my fellow-members."

"You couldn't tell whether they liked it or not."

"At all events, they were not carried off their feet."

"Oh, you mustn't be the least bit worried about that. They couldn't be. They took special precautions. I noticed that before you got half through nearly all of them had their feet on their desks."—Washington Star.

Bills of Fare in Fashionable Restaurants.

The question has been mooted over and over again whether the emulating of French and German dishes upon the bill of fare of the better class of American restaurants is or is not an improvement. Many pretend that before their introduction our cooking was coarse, barbaric. This is an open question, but no bill of fare presents attractions to the dyspeptic, but they, like the bilious, malurios and persons with weak kidneys, can be cured by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Experts.

Lamb—I suppose you enjoy a game of poker with an expert player?  
Wolf—I enjoy playing with a man who considers himself an expert.—Boston Transcript.

Their Permanent Abode.—"Where are those political rogues we hear so much about, papa?" "They are always in the opposing party, my son."—Detroit Free Press.

The oftener a girl has been engaged, the more interesting is the announcement of her marriage.—Athens Globe.

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### GOING ALONE.

With curls in the sunny air tossing,  
With light in the merry bright eyes,  
With laughter so clearly out ringing—  
A laugh of delight and surprise:  
All friendly assistance disdaining,  
And trusting to strength but its own,  
The past fears and trials forgotten,  
The baby is "going alone."

How often the help he has needed  
Has carelessly strayed from his side;  
The hand of the loved one to sustain him,  
His tottering footsteps to guide.  
See, he has fallen while reaching for sun-  
beams  
Which just as he grasped them have  
flown;  
And tears of vexation have followed—  
But now he is "going alone."

All through life he will learn  
This lesson again and again.  
He will carelessly lean upon shadows,  
He will fall and weep over the pain,  
He will learn what a stern world we live in,  
And he may grow cold like the rest;  
But keep a warm sunny welcome  
For those who are truest and best:  
Yet not trusting his all in their keeping,  
But stronger and manlier grown,  
Chastened and taught by past sorrow,  
He learned to walk bravely "alone."

And yet not alone, for our Father  
The wandering footsteps will guide  
Through all the dark ways of earth life,  
And over the river's deep tide.  
Ah! here is a strength unfeeling,  
A strength we can perfectly trust,  
When all human aid unavailing,  
The "dust shall return unto dust."  
—Katherine C. Ackerman, in Banner of  
Gold.

### A CLEW BY WIRE

Or, An Interrupted Current.

BY HOWARD M. YOST.

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#### CHAPTER IX.—CONTINUED.

Sarah greeted me effusively. The good soul seemed to have a constant fear that each time she saw me would be the last.

"Can you let me have a saw, a chisel and a hammer?" I asked.

"Ach, yes. Bud what for, Nel?"

"I am going to find out what is in that cellar," I answered.

"How you get in?"

"By cutting through the floor."

"Dat will be hard work, Nel. De timber under de floor is awful thick."

"I know that. But I have plenty of time, and so will be able eventually to get through."

The tools were produced, and I started homeward, Sarah sending after me an earnest appeal for carefulness and the avoidance of danger.

I intended to commence the task of getting into the sealed apartment immediately upon my arrival home. The thought that danger of some kind might lurk in the cellar would not deter me. And the pistol-shot I had heard the last night seemed to indicate that there might be a degree of peril in the work. I did not like the idea of the dank, musty odors ascending into my sleeping apartment, but I could easily remove to one of the spacious chambers upstairs, and thus escape them.

On arriving at the house, I took the tools into my room. I looked over the floor, and, after quite a time debating where the hole should be made, determined to begin over in one corner. Before I had time to commence operations, a loud knock sounded on the front door.

Hastily shoving the tools under the bed, I went out through the hall and opened the door. My visitor was Mr. Sonntag.

#### CHAPTER X.

I ushered the old lawyer into the room. After a few commonplace remarks he said: "That walling-up of those cellar doorways has made quite an impression on me. Suppose we have a look at them."

I was very willing. Together we descended the stairs to the storeroom.

Mr. Sonntag examined the place where the door had been, minutely, as though he expected to find in the stones of the wall some intimation of what was on the inside. He even went so far as to scratch off patches of the whitewash.

"It is rather dark here," he finally said, glancing around.

"Perhaps the door can be opened," I suggested.

"I have the key with me, but maybe it would be best not to use it. Give me a few matches."

I handed him all I had with me, and he, by the light afforded, examined closely the places where he had scratched off the whitewash.

While watching him, the thought again occurred to me that I had seen or met him previous to my arrival at Nelsonville.

"Do you know it seems as though I had seen you before?" I said.

"Yes, so you remarked during your visit to my office yesterday," Sonntag replied, as he stepped back to where I was standing.

"There is no doubt of that being a solid wall," he went on; "so if the room behind it is being used for some purpose, entrance is not gained from here. See what pains have been taken to hide the work. The whole wall has been newly whitewashed. If that had not been done, the new mason-work would be glaringly perceptible. Let us go into the house cellar and have a look at the dividing wall there."

It needed but a glance to see that this wall had not been tampered with. The whitewash was old, and there was no spot where it had been renewed.

"I have already examined the outside place," the old lawyer remarked, as we ascended the stairway.

"That was not whitewashed, and, if I remember rightly, the stones used looked old and worn like the rest of the foundation," I said.

"Yes; the stones used in both the doorways were old ones. But they are of a different kind of stone," he remarked, with a shrewd smile.

"Different kind? What significance would that have?"

"All the stone quarried about here is

limestone. You will find the foundations and walls under your house are built with this kind. If any other kind was used it would have to be brought from a distance. Sandstone was used for the two doorways."

"And was therefore brought from a distance?" I asked.

"Perhaps not in this case."

"But you said there is nothing but limestone quarried about here," I suggested.

"And that is true. The stones used in the doorways had been used before, for they are old and weatherbeaten. Do you remember a small stone building up at the mountain, which years ago was used as a schoolhouse?" my lawyer asked.

"Oh, yes! It was known as the Mountain school," I replied.

"Well, it is fast going to ruin," Sonntag continued; "has not been used for years, I am told. The point is here: That old schoolhouse was built of sandstone. Where the builders got the stone I, of course, cannot say, but evidently not around here. It is my belief the stones in the two doorways were taken from the old tumble-down schoolhouse."

"And supposing your surmise is a correct one, does it furnish you with a clue to the person or persons who did the job?" I asked.

"Perhaps," he replied, shortly.

As he raised his head to answer, recollection flashed upon me. "Ah!" I exclaimed. "I have been cudgeling my brain in the endeavor to remember where I had seen you before."

He quickly turned toward me with a half-smile on his face, but offered no reply.

"I have seen you in Philadelphia," I continued.

"Possibly. I used to live there before coming to Twineburgh," he remarked, indifferently.

"You have been in Twineburgh but six months," I went on.

"Yes."

"And I saw you for the first time about a year ago. I almost knocked you over as I was coming out of the president's office in the Safety security bank. You were just going in, and I ran into you."

"Ah, possibly. I have had business dealings with that concern," the old lawyer replied.

"And you knew Mr. Perry, the president?"

"Yes, slightly."

"Then why did you ask me at the time if I was the president?" I asked.

Sonntag gave a twitch of the shoulder, and his shrewd sharp eyes twinkled.

"Did I ask you that?" he queried.

"Do you not remember?"

"Can't say that I do," he replied.

"It seems strange you should leave the city to engage in the practice of law in a small town like Twineburgh," I said, musingly.

"Why strange?" was his curt question.

"Oh, well, you are quite advanced in years, and, with your long experience, ought to have commanded a larger and more lucrative practice in a large place like Philadelphia than in a small country town."

He did not reply for a few moments, but stood with a whimsical look on his face with his eyes turned toward the floor.

"I became tired of city life," he finally said. "I have no family depending upon me, and so am at liberty to follow out any whim which happens to take pos-

ones we are accustomed to, of course, but one formed by nature. Certainly there are possibilities in electric force which we have not yet discovered. You say the sounds occurred only when a wind was blowing which caused the wire to swing against the lightning rod?"

"That was surmise, for I have had no opportunity to watch when the wind blew. But it seemed the most natural explanation of the rappings."

"And you had no way of ascertaining whether the sounds in your room here and in the attic were produced by the same voice and at the same time, or whether there were two voices independent of each other?"

"Why, you know it was impossible for me to be in the attic and in my room too," I answered.

"Perhaps we may be given an opportunity to find out something about the voices," Sonntag said, with a gesture toward the window.

"How do you mean?" I asked.

"There is a thunderstorm coming up. It will undoubtedly be preceded by a wind," the old lawyer said.

"Yes, yes! How fortunate it is that you are here!" I exclaimed, excitedly, for I comprehended his meaning.

"Now you remain here, and I will go up to the attic," I went on. "Each of us must note the exact time the sound is heard. We had better compare watches, so that there shall be no difference in each one's estimate of the time."

I pulled out my watch and approached Sonntag. His hand went up to his vest pocket and he was about to follow my example, when upon our hearing came that small, soft, high-pitched voice.

We stood gazing into each other's eyes for a moment, then I made a rush for the door.

The lawyer detained me, and in great impatience I waited.

"Take paper and pencil with you," he said. "Jot down the words and indicate the raps in the exact order that they come. I will do the same with the words and pauses. Now go."

I went up the two stairways on the jump. The wind was coming up strong, and the heavy thunder rolled in the distance. Near the small window, where I had heard the voice, I took my stand. The raps from above were louder now, and besides, in the daytime, lost a great deal of the uncanniness which the gloom and solitude of night had given them.

The voice was sounding, though not as distinctly as before, which was probably on account of the loud moaning and whistling of the high wind.

My paper and pencil were ready, and I listened with strained attention to catch the words.

"This is what my paper showed:

"Never will (rap, rap, rap) consent under existing (rap, rap—a grating noise, probably caused by the wire being held against the lightning rod by the force of the wind) the property record (raps) place to bring you (raps) hid where (raps) never find (raps) talk wisdom I shall (raps) night and take (raps) dollar will you ever—"

Right here the garret was flooded by a blinding glare, and immediately followed crash on crash close above me.

Stunned by the noise and too dazed for the moment to realize that the threatening storm had burst, I feebly tottered toward the stairs and sank down upon the top step.

The rain was coming down in torrents and the roar on the roof seemed but an echo of the thunder. I was soon able to arouse myself from my dazed condition, and, remembering the object of my errand, went back to the spot where I had stood to recover the paper and pencil, which had fallen from my hands. There was no desire to continue investigations while the storm lasted; so, picking up the paper, I hastened downstairs to my room.

I noticed a strange odor as I went through the doorway, and saw Sonntag standing in the middle of the room in a strange attitude. The pencil he had used was still in his hand, but the paper had fluttered to the floor.

The old lawyer not seeming to notice my approach, I tapped him on the arm. He gazed around at me with wide, staring eyes, then drew a long breath.

"What was it that happened?" he finally asked.

"Oh, did you catch it, too? Nothing but a little demonstration of electrical force," I replied. "It was quite close to us. The house must have been struck by the bolt; or perhaps the lightning rod saved it."

"It was awful!" the old fellow exclaimed. "There was a stream of fire reached half way across the room. It came from the wall there, right near the chimney. Well, it's over, and neither of us hurt." The old fellow shook himself together. "After this, no more experimenting in electricity for me, especially during a thunderstorm. I'll stick to—the law," he said, with a flash of his bright eyes which told me he had recovered from the effects of the shock.

"Then you did not take any note of the voice?" I remarked.

"Yes, yes. Here it is; and you?—ah, that's good. Now let us compare."

The two slips of paper were laid on the table. "The first words taken note of on my paper," Sonntag began, "are, you have my—then a pause, and yours are: Never will. Ah!" he exclaimed, in deep satisfaction, "they seem to run along well together. Now you begin and read, and where the raps are indicated pause, and I will put in my words. Let's see if we can get any sense out of it."

"This is what we read:

"Never will—"

"you have my—"

"consent under existing—"

"circumstances you have broken faith with me in every—"

"way why was—"

"the property removed—"

"from the original—"

"place to bring you—"

"to time what did you do with it safely—"

"hid where—"

"you can—"

"never find—"

"it unless you—"

"talk wisdom I shall—"

"go for it this very—"

"night and take—"

"it away and not one—"

"dollar will you ever—"

"Right here is where the shock came," I said, after reading the last phrase. "Of course I took no more notes after that. Have you any more?"

"No. The flame came, and I got no further," Sonntag answered. "This certainly is curious. There seems to be a complete circuit formed somehow, or, more properly, two circuits; when one is closed the other is opened by that closing, and vice versa."

While making the foregoing remark the old fellow was leaning over the table, intently scanning the two papers.

"You say a flame shot out into the room?" I asked.

"Yes."

"From where?"

"Between the window and chimney, it seemed to be," he replied, without lifting his head.

I stepped over to the place indicated. There was a large nail sticking in the

wall, which had been covered with whitewash. A flannel coat which I had hung on the nail the night before was now lying on the floor, a charred ruin.

The nail itself was blackened, and was quite hot, as contact with my fingers told me.

"Great heavens!" I exclaimed, starting back. "This is the strangest phenomenon. What a wonder the house is not ablaze!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### EXTRACTING INFORMATION.

How Mr. Spurgeon Prepared His Sermons.

The man who sits in a city railway station at the "Bureau of General Information" must, like "the little busy bee," gather honey "from every opening flower." When off duty, he should be refilling his memory with all sorts of knowledge, for at the bureau he must be "on tap" to every man, woman or child thirsting for information. A similar burden rests on lawyers in large practice, and on clergymen whose popularity makes the public their parishioners.

That eminent preacher, the late Charles H. Spurgeon, was once asked by an American visitor, who had noticed that an orphanage, a theological school, a church, and many correspondents kept him busy from morning to night:

"Pray, Mr. Spurgeon, when and where do you compose your sermons?"

"I am always at that," replied the preacher. "I get something from everyone I meet. I shall seek a sermon from you before I am through with you."

A distinguished British seaman, the late Admiral Sir George Tryon, used to act on the preacher's rule. When secretary to the British admiralty he was obliged to pay the penalty attached to the post of dining at city banquets, guild and private dinners. Being invited to more dinner parties than he could go to, he used to pick and choose among them. His wife, for a long time, was ignorant of the rule which guided her husband in refusing certain invitations and accepting others.

At last she discovered that he accepted only those invitations which would lead him to places where he might meet some one who could give information of value to him in his profession. He cared nothing for the gossip which makes up the talk at a fashionable dinner party, but he was on the lookout for useful information, and was ready to extract it from any source. Like Spurgeon, he learned something from everybody.—Youth's Companion.

#### A Man Parson.

When Wilberforce became rector of Brightstone, in the Isle of Wight, he was waited on by an old farmer, whose one desire in life was to rent the glebe land. "Why?" asked Wilberforce.

"Well," said the old fellow, with a look of business shrewdness, "when t'other parson was here, he used to farm it himself, and, there being so little of it, he always got in his hay before anybody else. Then he clapped on the praye for rain."—San Francisco Argonaut.

#### An Old Story.

Frank—Some genius in Birmingham has invented a buttonless shirt.

Billy—Why, that's old. I've worn them ever since my wife learned to ride a bike.—Tit-Bits.

#### The Infant Class.

"Bobby Longears, give the plural for 'child.'"

"Twins."—L'Illustré de Poche.

### CAPTURE OF MANILA.

It Means Freedom for Millions of Miserable Creatures.

How the Philippine Islanders Have Been Robbed and Abused by the Officers Sent to Them from Spain.

[Special San Francisco Letter.]

Everybody on the Pacific coast is still talking about Commodore Dewey's bold and successful attack on the Spanish fleet at Manila. Other naval victories call forth loud plaudits, of course, but the conquest and occupation of the Philippine islands means, to use a slang phrase, "a whole lot" to the merchants and traders of San Francisco and other coast towns.

Those who are not shouting are looking up facts about the islands. A few weeks ago the average American citizen knew as much about the Philippines as he did about the political di-



GEN. PRIMO DE RIVERA. (Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands.)

visions of the Soudan. To-day he informs you that the group contains about 1,200 islands, covering 114,326 square miles, all but 2,000 square miles of the total Asiatic colonial possessions of Spain. Most of the islands are small, with the exception of Luzon, which has an area of 40,224 square miles and a population of 5,000,000. The islands next largest in size are Mindanao, Samar, Mindoro, Panay, Leyte, Negros, Masbate and Zebu.

Manila, which, according to the last census, has a population of 153,000, is the largest city and the capital of the archipelago; the other important towns and trading points being Laoag, Lipa, Zamboanga and Batangas, with populations varying from 30,000 to 45,000. The total population of the group is given as 7,670,000, including the Spanish army and navy.

The Philippine islands were discovered by Magellan, in 1521, and a few years later the Spaniards took possession of the whole group. The inhabitants consist partly of negroes, who live in the interior, and are repulsive in aspect and savage. The Malays, the real native element, are Roman Catholics and engaged in agriculture and fishing. They are in control of many branches of industry and imitate European handiwork with great success. The Chinese and the mestizos, generally descending from Chinese fathers and native mothers, are mostly engaged in commerce. The few Spaniards living in the islands belong to the official class. The Malays have to some extent been crossed with the Spanish as well as the Chinese; and these half-breeds, like their brethren in Cuba, hate the Spaniards and have worked harmoniously with the natives to throw off the Spanish yoke.

The islands are among the most fertile in the world. Huge mountain chains, all of volcanic origin, rise to a

height of 7,000 feet, and are covered to their very tops with forests of immense trees, yielding excellent timber and many of the most valuable kinds of wood. On the extensive slopes and in the valleys are cultivated manila hemp; tobacco, which the Spanish government has always kept as a monopoly; cotton, sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, wheat, maize, pepper, ginger, vanilla, cinnamon and cocoa. The mountains yield precious metals in limited quantities, and coal is successfully mined in several localities.

The commerce of the islands is important. In 1896 the imports were about \$12,000,000 and the exports \$22,000,000. In 1895 304 vessels cleared the principal ports, and there were in existence 720 miles of telegraph and 70 miles of railway. Manila is connected with Hong Kong, Great Britain's trading center in China, 630 miles distant, by cable.

The colonial government of Spain has for years been administered by a governor general, a civilian officer, and a captain general, who has charge of the military affairs and defenses. The group is divided into 43 provinces, ruled by governors, alcaldes or commandants, according to importance or location. The revenues collected by Spain have always been enormous and taxation has been made as odious as possible. Every article which comes to

the island is heavily taxed, the duty on muslin and petroleum, for instance, being 100 per cent. of the cost.

The climate is good, as tropical countries go. From June to September there are epidemics of fever at Manila, caused probably by the dense exhalations from the swampy land about the city. These fevers are endemic and usually fatal to foreigners. The vapors rising from the marshes are often visible above the islands, forming great white clouds. From October to May life at Manila is very pleasant.

Under any sort of decent government the Philippine islands would long ago have become immensely wealthy, but the Spanish dons who were sent there to administer affairs had eyes for nothing but their own interests. Instead of encouraging enterprise, they killed it by placing an onerous tax on every cocoanut tree planted, on every beast of burden, on every animal slaughtered for home consumption or market, on mills and oil presses, on weights and measures, and even on cock fighting. An income tax is collected from every inhabitant, even though he has no income at all, and every person over 18 years of age is required to procure every year a certificate of identification, the charge of which varies from \$1.50 to \$25, according to the means of the applicant. Failure or inability to pay this tax means terrible punishment. Men and women—sex cuts no figure with the Spanish gath—er—are stripped to the waist, tied to a post in a public place, and whipped without mercy. This is followed by deportation to some other island, where the delinquents are compelled to "work out" the amount of the tax due the government at the rate of six cents per day.

Insurrections have been frequent, but owing to the poverty of the half-castes and natives who engaged in them usually ended in quick failure. Two years ago the first general revolt was inaugurated. The military resources of the Spanish were for some time inadequate to quell the uprising, and not until the government promised the introduction of sweeping reforms and immunity of those who had participated in the revolution was a semblance of peace restored. The Spanish governor general announced that the islands had been "pacified;" and thereupon spat

upon his own promises and began a system of persecution against the "rebels" which in cruelty and torture outdid anything mankind has ever heard of, barring only the Spanish inquisition. The prisoners were put on the rack, had their limbs lacerated, and in some instances had their eyes put out, their tongues torn out and their ears cut off. Howling friars, of which the islands are full, clothed in the garb of religion, but disowned by the regular priests of the church, sanctioned these horrible punishments and confiscated the pitiful belongings of the victims for the benefit of their monasteries.

That such unspeakable actions and breach of faith were resented by the people is not strange. One uprising followed the other, and finally the people instituted a provisional revolutionary government, under the leadership of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, a patriotic, able and self-sacrificing native Malay of the highest type. Aguinaldo was twice betrayed by the Spaniards with promises of reform which were never kept. He saw his brothers butchered and his country robbed into poverty. Last December Don Primo de Rivera, the Spanish governor of the islands, made peace with the rebel chieftain and then sought to deprive him of liberty and life. Aguinaldo managed to escape, however, and traveled in disguise from Singapore to Hong Kong, being assisted in his efforts to reach a neutral port by Spencer Pratt, the American consul general at Singapore. In Hong Kong he placed himself at the disposal of Commodore Dewey, and returned to the Philippines with that intrepid commander. He has agreed to maintain order on the islands with the army of revolution of which he is the head and which has been awaiting his arrival. Besides being generalissimo of the revolutionary army, Aguinaldo is president of the Philippine republic established by the patriots.

In spite of all drawbacks the insurrectionists have been fairly successful right along, and, when supplied with arms and ammunition by the United States, will make short work of the disorganized Spanish army of occupation.

WILLIAM WALTER WELLS.

Prepared for Emergencies.

Wife (at seven a. m.)—Now, deny your condition last evening! Here you are with your hat and shoes on. Don't tell me you didn't come home the worse for drink!

Husband—Not a bit, dear. You know I have lately taken to walking in my sleep, and I thought I'd go to bed prepared.—Stray Stories.

#### Strictly True.

Kane—Poor Smythe is at his wife's end.

Lane—How is that?

Kane—He is dead.—Harlem Life.



Mr. Sonntag examined the place minutely.

session of me. There is enough business here to enable a single man to live well, besides allowing him more leisure. I was looking for such a business, and—

and found it in Twineburgh."

"Well, you certainly are an odd fellow, if you will excuse me for saying so," I remarked, with a laugh.

"Yes, I am rather odd."

When we reentered my bedroom, Sonntag's quick eye caught sight of the tools under my bed.

"Going to cut through the floor?" he asked.

"That is what I intended to do. I'm going to know what is down there," I replied, decidedly.

Then I told him about the noises I had heard which had seemed to come from beneath, the slamming of the door, and the pistol shot. I also told of the voices I had heard both in the attic and in my room, and all I had observed regarding them.

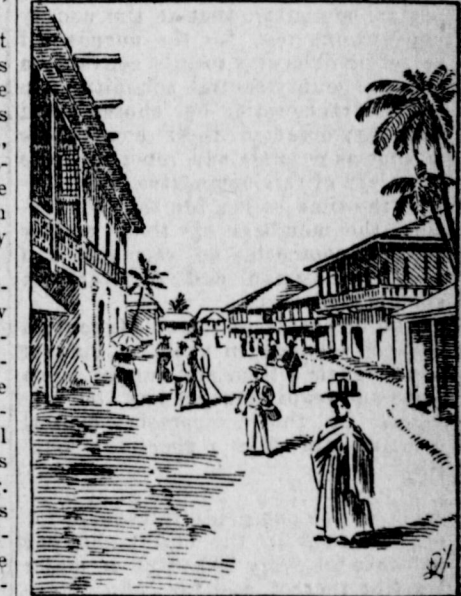
The old lawyer listened intently, and when I had finished walked to the window.

"Do you suppose that the sound of the voices could in some way have come from the telephone wire?" I finally asked.

"Not being an electrical expert, I cannot say," Sonntag answered, turning from the window.

"It seems impossible the voices could be heard without the aid of a receiver," I remarked.

"Perhaps there is a receiver both in your room and upstairs—not like the



A MANILA STREET SCENE.





Remember the Maine!

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

CALL FOR STATE CONVENTION.

Chairman J. Mack Love and Secretary W. H. L. Pepperell of the democratic state committee have issued the following call for the state convention, which will be held at Atchison, June 15:

There will be a delegate convention of the democrats of Kansas held in the city of Atchison on June 12, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating the state ticket, as follows:

- Governor. Lieutenant governor. Secretary of state. Auditor. Attorney General. Superintendent of public instruction.

Congressman-at-large, and one associate justice of the supreme court. Also the selection of a new state central committee.

It is also recommended by the state central committee that at the county conventions held for the purpose of selecting delegates to this convention that the county central committees in the several counties be chosen, and that they organize their committees as soon as possible and report to the secretary of this committee, at or before the time called for this convention, the members of their county central committee so selected, and also the chairman and secretary of such committees.

The delegates to this convention shall be selected in such a manner and at such a time and under such rules and regulations as may be provided by the democratic central committee of their respective counties.

The basis of apportionment of delegates will be one delegate-at-large for every county in the state, and one delegate for every 300 votes or major fraction thereof, cast for John Sheridan for elector in 1888, and each apportionment of the several counties will be entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

Chase, 3

The secretaries of the several county conventions or committees are urgently requested to forward to the undersigned, W. H. L. Pepperell, at Concordia, Kas., a certified copy of the credentials of the several delegates so that they may be received at Concordia not later than Monday, June 13, 1898; and after that send the same to Atchison, Kas.: This request is made so that everything will be in readiness for the state central committee to act intelligently and prepare a roster of those entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention.

By order of the committee. J. MACK LOVE, Chairman. W. H. L. PEPPERELL, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

A mass convention of the Democrat, of Chase county, is called for Saturday, June 4th, 1898, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to elect 3 delegates and 3 alternates to the State convention which meets, June 15th, 1898, at ten o'clock in the city of Atchison.

By order of the Central Committee. J. H. MARTIN, Ch'm'n pro tem. J. P. KUHLE, Sec'y.

It is interesting to know just at this time that in the United States senate there are twelve senators who served in the union army, and twelve who served in the confederate army. There are fifty-seven representatives who served in the union army and thirty who are ex-confederates.

Topeka "Capital."—"Captain J. C. McGinley, of the Emporia company, is the ranking captain of the Twenty-second. Since the reorganization of the camp into regiments he has been acting commander of the Twenty-second. Captain Jack is a popular commanding officer." This means that McGinley is the next captain to receive an appointment as major.

McClure's Magazine for June will be a special War number, with articles by Generals Miles and Fitzhugh Lee; an account of the

first cruise of the blockading fleet off Cuba, written by Mr. Stephen Bonsal, who was on the flagship, "New York"; a description of the marching of the volunteers, by William Allen White; some "Songs of the Ships of Steel," by James Barner; an American's account of his life in Manila; and other timely articles, and a great many pictures relating to the war.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT.

President McKinley is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a prominent Mason and Knight Templar, organizations for which the Catholic Church has no friendship. But this has not prevented the Archbishops of that Church paying him the highest possible compliment. In a letter addressed to all the churches of that denomination in the United States, and which was to be read in all of them last Sunday the Archbishops declare:

"Whatever may have been the individual opinions of Americans prior to the declarations of war, there can now be no two opinions as to the duty of loyal Americans. A resort to arms was determined upon by the executive of the nation with the advice of both houses of congress and after consultation with his cabinet officers, but not until every effort had been exhausted to bring about an honorable and peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain. The patient calmness, the dignified forbearance, the subdued firmness of President McKinley during the trying time that intervened between the destruction of the Maine and the declaration are beyond all praise and should command the admiration of every true American. We, the members of the Catholic Church, are true Americans, and as such are loyal to our country and our flag and are obedient to the highest decrees and the supreme authority of the nation."

If anybody has any criticism to offer of the above sentiments let him speak. The declaration has the true patriotic ring and will call out general applause and commendation.—Newton Journal.

ENDORSEMENT MARTIN.

The following strong endorsement of the democratic candidate for congress is from the Emporia Democrat: "It is with no small degree of pleasure that we place at the head of our editorial columns the name of H. S. Martin, of Marion county, as our candidate for congress in this, the Fourth congressional district. We know of no man in the state who is more worthy of his nomination or better qualified to represent the district than is Mr. Martin. He is a man above reproach, pure and honest in all his transactions, and has never yet, in any respect been charged with crookedness, either as a private or public citizen. He came to Kansas when but a small boy, hence nearly all his life has been spent here. He is strongest where he is best known and above all he is the man most feared by the republicans. He will unite all the elements of the democratic party and should secure every anti-republican vote in the district."

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 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.

Home-seekers excursion tickets, on May 17, June 7 and 21; to points in Arkansas, Arizona, Indian Territory, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Imperial Council Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Dallas Texas, June 14, 1898, one fare round trip, on sale, June 12 and 13; limited 15 days.

Annual Convention, Kansas Republican League, Topeka, May 26, 1898, one fare round trip; tickets on sale, May 25 and 26; return limit May 27.

State Convention, Prohibition Party, Emporia, June 7 and 8, 1898, 1 1/2 fare, Certificate plan.

E. J. FAIRHURST, Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

The 11th annual commencement of the Cottonwood Falls high school will be held Thursday and Friday, May 26 and 27.

CLASS DAY PROGRAM in the high school room, afternoon of May 26:

- Chorus—Selected. Invocation—Rev. R. T. Harkness. Music. Class History—May Williams. Oration—"Cleopatra; the Chambers of the Heart," Annetta Holsinger. Oration—"Is the World Growing Colder," Emma Baker. Music. Oration—"Room at the Top," Bella Clements. Oration—"Our Nation in History," Anna Morgan. Music. Oration—"Our Nation's Wards," Margaret Williams. Oration—"What of the Night?" Cecil Cullison. Music. Oration—"Barbarism of the Age," May Williams. Class Prophecy—Bella Clements. Class Poem—Emma Baker. Chorus—Selected.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM in Music Hall, Friday evening, May 27:

- Chorus—"The Miller." Invocation—Rev. A. Cullison. Solo—Meriam E. Tuttle. Salutatory—Margaret Williams. Solo—Mrs. Kate Jordan Hewett. Lecture—"Poetry in Song," T. E. Dewey, of Abilene, illustrated by Mrs. Kate Jordan Hewett, of Emporia; Miss Julia Molnerney, of Abilene, and Miss Meriam E. Tuttle, of Cottonwood Falls. Alumni Address. Address to Middle Class—Anna Morgan. Response—Jennie Rogier. Solo—E. F. Holmes. Validictory—Annetta I. Holsinger. Presentation of Diplomas—J. Harman Doolittle. Chorus—Selected.

- GRADUATES. Margaret Roana Williams. Mary Williams. Bella Clements. Cecil Cullison. Anna Kathrine Morgan. Emma Baker. Annetta I. Holsinger.

PROGRAM

for the Dedication services at Elmdale Cemetery, May 30, 1898, on the ground. J. R. Critton, Pres. of the day.

Music—"Rally Round the Flag"—by the Band. Invocation by Rev. Morrison.

Presentation of Monument by citizens. S. B. Wood, Sponsor.

Music—"The Boys are still Marching"—by Elmdale Choir. Commanders recognition.

Placing the Guard and Flying the Colors. Music—"Star Spangled Banner"—by the Band.

Scripture Readings by S. V. C. J. V. C. and O. of D. Invocation Prayer by Chaplain of the Post.

Music—"A Tribute to the Brave"—by Elmdale Choir. Dedication Salutation.

Gun squad fires three volleys from top of mound. Music—"Hail Columbia"—by the Band.

Closing Dedication services and Civil services commence. Music by Elmdale Choir; "Bring Garlands To-day." Address by E. W. Cunningham, of Emporia.

Music by Choir; "We Decorate Your Graves." Address by Mrs. Minnie Morgan of Cottonwood Falls.

Music by the Band; "America." Decoration of the graves. Select recitation by Jennie Cunningham; "Lincoln's Gettysburg speech."

Music by the Choir; "Wreck of the Maine." Commander's final salutation. Removing the symbols and lowering the flag.

Music by the Band; "Red, White and Blue." Benediction.

Everybody in the county is invited out, and more particularly the old soldier and his family are requested to be present and participate with us in honoring the soldier dead of 1861-65.

THE PEOPLE OF ELMDALE.

MEMORIAL DAY. John W. Geary Post No 15, G. A. R. will attend the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Elmdale on Monday, May 30, therefore no extensive memorial services will be held at this place.

The post will leave for Elmdale at 10 a. m., stopping at Prairie Grove cemetery to decorate the soldiers' graves.

All who intend going to Elmdale are requested to meet with the post at 10 a. m., Monday, May 30.

Flowers for soldiers' graves are solicited. Have them at the Post room not later than 10 o'clock.

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.

LOW RATES. To Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver on June 5 and 6, 1898. One fare, plus \$2 for round-trip. Tickets good for return at any time from June 12 to July 6, 1898. The Santa Fe is the only line that runs all its Colorado through Pueblo and Colorado Springs to Denver, and that lights its day coaches and chair cars by the axle electric light. The rockballasted track and the automatic block system assure safety in transit. Particulars on application to agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry.

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.

Bills Allowed.

Table listing various bills allowed, including District court, Sheriff's fees, State vs. Sample, etc., with amounts.

Total, \$4823 48

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY. I, M. C. Newton, County Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct list of the bills allowed at the regular April, 1898, meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. GISHAM. 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

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency,

Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY.- COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches. OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway

Residence, first house north of the Widow Gillet's. Cottonwood Falls, - Kansas.

Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

POULTRY.

NOURSE'S POULTRY YARDS.

This year finds me with better stock than ever before, and as finely finished thoroughbred 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 Barred Plymouth Rocks find places in the yards of Yours, truly,

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

ECCS FOR HATCHING, From High Class Poultry.

Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Black Langshans, Single Comb Brown, Leghorns 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 30. 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 11; M. B. Turkeys, \$2.00 per egg. Agent for Prairie State incubator. Send 5c stamps for large Catalogue.

M. S. KOHL, FURLEY, - KANSAS. Sedgwick county. 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. mch31-3mos

GET PRIZE WINNERS. Black Langshans AND White Guineas.

Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. My Langshans score from 93 to 94 1/2, by Rhodes and Hitchcock. You will see some prize winners for next show. You can get them from my matings.

JAS. STEPHENSON, CLEMENTS, - KANSAS. mch3-1f

More Kansas Birds.

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

MRS. D. S. HERSEY, WICHITA, - KANSAS. mch3-3mos

Attention, Poultry Breeders.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS, FORSYTH and WHITNEY STRAINS; and BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS, well mated for best results.

Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$3.00 for 30. Bantam eggs, \$1.00 for 15; \$2.00 for 30. 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 WEST INDIES } On other side.

Send 15c for Sample Sheet, and terms to agents: Our men earn \$15.00 to \$35.00 weekly.

Rand, McNally & Co. CHICAGO, ILL.



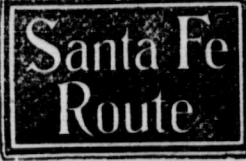
THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall be in favor of us; how to the line, but as chips fall where they may.

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



TIME TABLE.

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

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and various stations like Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Evans, Strong City, etc.

Table with columns for WEST, EAST, and various stations like Saffordville, Elmor, Strong City, etc.

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and various stations like Bazaar, Gladstone, Cottonwood Falls, etc.

Table with columns for COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative, Treasurer, Clerk, etc.

Table with columns for SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 50, etc.

Table with columns for LOCAL SHORT STOPS: H. P. Coe is on the sick list, etc.

The recent heavy rains washed out some corn fields and caused others to rot.

Mrs. L. Lilla Williams, of Wichita, is visiting Mrs. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City.

Miss Inez Simmons, of Strong City, left for Kansas City, Tuesday afternoon.

H. E. Lantry and W. H. Cushing, of Strong City, were at Emporia, last Friday.

This is the last week of school, and the summer vacation will begin next Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hulse, of Clements, are the happy parents of a girl baby.

Ed. Hinote will leave, Sunday, for Colorado, to work for the Chase County Stone Co.

T. J. Ryan has purchased the residence property of W. A. Dople: in Strong City.

Born, on Monday, May 7, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dwelle, of Cedar Point, a son.

Mrs. James Jackson, of Kansas City, who was here visiting friends and relatives, returned home, last week.

The City Marshal should arrest the vandal, if he can be known, who whittles trees on Broadway or any other street.

Mrs. J. O. Silverwood and children and brother, R. L. Cochran, left, Saturday afternoon, for her home at Wichita.

Mrs. Andrew O'Byrne, who was visiting friends and relatives, at Strong City, has returned to her home at Topeka.

J. C. Dwelle is building a residence on the quarter section belonging to his daughter, near his farm, near Cedar Point.

A new wire has been put on the Santa Fe poles between Kansas City and Hutchinson, to be used for the grain market.

Geo. E. Burnett, formerly of Matfield Green, a nephew of Mrs. J. E. Perry, of this city, is a member of the 2d Mo. Inf.

Attention is called to the notice of the regular meeting of the Board of Equalization, June 6, to be held in another column.

Henry C. Frey is now the owner of the J. C. Dwelle farm, 480 acres, near Cedar Point, and will take possession of it, this summer.

W. J. McNea returned from New Mexico, last Saturday night, bringing 104 head of cattle with him, to graze in this county, this summer.

Lou Goudie and Arwed Holmberg have enlisted in the new company of volunteers being recruited by Prof. D. A. Ellsworth, at Emporia.

Mrs. Laura Wood, Miss Rose C. Thrall, Miss May Brough, Wm. Whittington, J. Erickson, Harry R. Dow, (2), A. F. Lidzy, A. N. Elbridge, C. Alexander.

S. W. Beach is selling tailor-made clothing, for the American Woolen Mills Co., of Chicago. See his samples and get his prices before buying your spring suits.

Scott Ramsey now sports a newly broken horse, a new buggy and a new set of harness he bought of R. B. Harris & Co and J. P. Kuhl, respectively, of this city.

Henry ImMache, of Elmor, was on the Kansas City market, a few days ago, with a car load of hogs and a car load of wheat, which brought, respectively, \$4.47 and \$1.32.

For sale cheap, a Rand, McNally & Co's business atlas of the world, just the thing you want in these war times; good for a school or family library. Apply at the COURANT office.

James Roach is now here, laid off, because of getting the end of the third finger of his right hand cut off by being crushed between two stones while working in Colorado, one day last week.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Henney, of Wichita, will be at the Catholic church in Strong City, to-morrow (Friday) morning, to administer the sacrament of confirmation to quite a number of children.

Louie Heintz, who has been visiting his brother, W. G. Heintz, of this city, and his sister, Mrs. Brooks Stewart, of Elmdale, for some time past, returned to his home at Pueblo, Col., last Tuesday night.

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

Mr. Steve Adare, of Strong City, and Miss Hattie Reed, were married, Wednesday, May 18, 1898, at the home of the bride's parents, at Abilene. They are now at home at the Bank Hotel in Strong City.

We will pay a salary of 1000 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture and insect Destroyer in the country. Address, with stamp, PERFECTION MFG. CO., Parsons, Kan.

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

Fred Randall, on Diamond creek, got badly hurt, on Tuesday of last week. One of his horses got stuck in wire gate, and he started to loosen it, and it would not stand still, and he got tangled in the wire, which was rusty, and got one of his hands and thigh badly cut.

Everything in my store consisting of dry goods, gent's furnishings, shoes, groceries, queensware, tinware and flour, to go for cost or less. I am going to quit business here. W. A. DOYLE.

Prof. D. A. Ellsworth, formerly of this city, but now an instructor in the state normal, is organizing a company of volunteers. Poets in the olden times made good soldiers, and there is no reason why Kansas poets should not make hard fighters. A man who attempts to thrust poetry on a commonwealth like Kansas has nerve enough to fight Spaniards.—Florence Bulletin.

Ed. W. Ellis, a Cottonwood Falls "boy," at one time "devil" in the COURANT office, has been sent by the Topeka Journal to the Philippine Islands as its war correspondent. Mr. Ellis enlisted as a private in the 20th Regiment, and has been detailed as a clerk by Col. Little. He is to remain on the islands until the close of the present conflict, and then to return via Europe, thus completely circumnavigating the globe. This is the largest assignment ever given to a Kansas newspaper man, and is a great honor conferred upon "Ed." His many friends in this city will rejoice in his success.

The State Journal prints the picture of Ed. Ellis a Chase county boy who goes as their correspondent to Manila and honors him with the following sketch: "Edward William Ellis, who goes to the Philippine Islands as the correspondent of the State Journal, has been on this paper nearly three years, occupying the

position of exchange and "Kansas" editor. He is a Virginian and true to the faith, a Democrat. His parents died near Leadville, Col., when he was a mere child, and he has since made his own way in the world. His only near relative, a sister, Miss Minnie Ellis, is a teacher in the city schools at Cottonwood Falls. Other relatives also reside there, and Mr. Ellis lived there for several years. He was postmaster under Cleveland's first term, at Cottonwood Falls and was later dist. clk. of Chase county. He also published a Democratic paper there for a year, selling out a short time before coming to Topeka in 1894. He spent several years freighting across the Rocky mountains and there became accustomed to privations, which he has made a strenuous effort to avoid during recent years. Mr. Ellis has traveled throughout the east, north and south, and is well informed. He is a genial companion and a capable and observant writer."

COMMENCEMENT. The class of 1898 wish to depart from the custom of former years and have arranged their exercises so as to make them as interesting as possible and to accommodate all their friends.

Class Day exercises will be held in the high school room on Thursday afternoon, May 26, at 2 p. m., at which the usual orations will be delivered. No admission will be charged and all are invited.

The commencement proper will be held on Friday evening, the 27th, in Music hall. No expense has been spared to make this an entertainment of great merit. Thomas Emmet Dewey, a musical and literary critic, will deliver his celebrated lecture on "Poetry in Song" and illustrate it by song and verse, both of a high order, rendered by artists in this line. You may expect to laugh or weep.

The address to the lower class and response will amuse you. The other parts will be very interesting, the persons taking part in them being proof of that.

A general admission fee of 25c will be charged for this; reserved seats 35c. The expense of the entertainment demands this price and the high order merits it.

The exercises will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Prof. Morley, of Emporia College, will deliver the baccalaureate address, on Sunday evening, May 22, in the M. E. church.

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. If 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 arrears to the COURANT can 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."

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, will meet as a Board of Equalization, at the office of the County Clerk on the 1st Monday, in June, A. D. 1898, for purpose of equalizing the valuation of all property assessed in said county, for 1898, at which meeting or adjourned meeting thereof all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessors can appear and have all errors corrected. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

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.

and other distinctive Colorado scenes from the car windows. Santa Fe trains carry you through some of the most pleasing sections of Colorado by daylight. Tickets to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver on sale June 5 and 6, 1898 at one fare, plus \$2 for round-trip. Good for return June 12 to July 6, 1898. Details on application to agent A. T. & S. F. Ry.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY. The annual memorial service will be held in the Presbyterian church, this city, on Sunday, May 29, at 11 a. m. Every ex-soldier and sailor is invited to meet at G. A. R. hall at 10 o'clock a. m., Sunday, May 29, and accompany the post to the church. COMMITTEE.

WARD OF THANKS. We wish to thank the kind friends who so kindly assisted us in caring for our boy. In your hour of trouble may you be shown the same loving sympathy, is the most earnest wish of GEO. C. ELLIS AND FAMILY.

THE NEW TIME THE GREAT REFORM MAGAZINE A FRANK, FEARLESS FORCEFUL UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF PLUTOCRACY Editors: E. O. Flower Frederick Ugham Adams Monthly, 100 large pages, illustrated, not a dull line in it. It is fighting your fight—it deserves your support. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; sample number mailed for six cents.

Subscriptions to The New Time will be received and forwarded by The COURANT. We offer a year's subscription for The New Time and The COURANT for \$2.15.

Fourth of July. In response to a very general desire, the Woodmen were prevailed upon to hold their annual picnic on the 4th of July, and while that organization has undertaken the task, it will not be an exclusive lodge affair and the M. W. A. anxiously desire the assistance of every society in the county in making the 4th of July, 1898, a holiday for patriotism never before equalled in Chase county.

This year, 1898, brings the United States and "old glory" prominently before the nations of the earth. Before our next national holiday, our soldiers and sailors will be battling together in foreign climes for the oppressed. It is to be hoped that by that time another republic will be placed in the galaxy of free American nations.

All this is calculated to make the next 4th of July a memorable one. To carry out the ideas of the association, the following committees were appointed: To secure grounds, prepare the same, furnish ice water, etc.—J. M. Tuttle, L. W. Heck, S. W. Beach, T. G. Allen, R. B. Harris, John Martin, Jas. Mitchell, Ed Sweeney, P. A. Mead.

To prepare the programme of the day—L. M. Gillett, C. F. Spurgin, Wm. LaCoss, Thos. Broderick, B. M. Garth, C. J. Fisher, C. H. Burnett, Clay Shaft.

Music—J. B. Smith, R. O. Miner, Wm. Martin, Jr., N. M. Patton, L. N. Lawrence, Joseph Amy.

To secure speakers—J. W. McWilliams, Dr. Samuel Steele, W. A. Morgan.

To dispose of ground privileges—J. A. Costello, E. A. Kipne, C. A. Cowley.

Sports of the day—Jos. Rettiger, Dr. J. M. Hamme, Chet Wootring, H. F. Gillett, J. M. Kerr, Dr. E. B. Grubbs.

Evening entertainment—W. G. Heintz, Kid Scribner, Bert Dunlap, Frank Daubs.

It is the desire of the association that this picnic be held in Carter's grove and that the festivities begin with a parade of all the fraternal societies in the county.

The marshal of the day will be announced at an early day. J. A. COSTELLO, Strong City, J. C. FISHER, Cedar Point, B. M. GARTH, Saffordville, N. M. PATTON, Clements, CHAS. DUCKETT, Hymer, W. A. MORGAN, Cottonwood Falls, Committee.

Resolutions. At a regular meeting of U. S. Grant Post, No. 201, Department of Kansas G. A. R., held at Elmdale, May 21, 1898, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The attention of this post has been called to an attack recently made upon Comrade A. M. Brees, a member of this post and at present commander of the Soldiers' Home at Fort Dodge, by Theo. Botkin, late commander of the Department of Kansas G. A. R., which attack was embodied in his annual report at the meeting of the department at Wichita, Kansas, and was made in the absence of A. M. Brees, and became a part of the records of the Department of Kansas, G. A. R., which attack was called forth by the following letter:

HON. THEODOCIOUS BOTKIN. DEAR SIR:—I am just in receipt of a letter from Hon. Thos. H. Grisham, president of our board of managers, in which he says that you intend to visit this home about Feb. 1. I write this simply to say that S. N. Wood was a cousin to Mrs. Brees and also a cousin of mine, and it would be very embarrassing to us to entertain you! In fact we should decline to do so even should it compel us to step down and out of this institution. I am aware that this is a public institution and that you have a right to visit it and hold a camp fire if you desire. Respectfully, A. M. BRESSE, Comd't.

And whereas the said A. M. Brees has been a member of this post from its organization and a citizen of this community for twenty years, and throughout that time we have known him to be a true gentleman; warm hearted, generous and sympathetic, and a loyal member of the G. A. R. Therefore be it

Resolved, by this post, that we, knowing much concerning transactions in Stevens county, Kan., a few years ago, do fully endorse the position taken by Comrade A. M. Brees in his letter to Botkin, and would have considered him less than a man if he had done otherwise; and Resolved, that we, knowing the record of said Botkin, do consider him beneath the contempt of this post, and Resolved, further, that we denounce the said attack made in the absence of Comrade Brees as the work of an assassin and characteristic of the man who made it. And, be it further Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be furnished to the papers of Chase county for publication, and also to the Western Veteran.

Resolutions. Resolutions of Angola lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F. on the death of our brother and neighbor, H. N. W. Simmons, who departed this life the 26th day of April, A. D. 1898. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove our beloved brother and neighbor H. N. W. Simmons from our midst and from his long suffering from among us to his home of eternal rest, therefore be it Resolved, that we the members of Angola Lodge No. 58 I. O. O. F. remembering his many good qualities, his kind disposition and benevolence, his usefulness as a member of our lodge, and wise council when with us, deeply deplore the loss of our worthy brother, and condole with the patient, heart-stricken wife and loved ones of his family in their sad loss and bereavement, and be it further Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the records in our lodge and the secretary thereof be directed to transmit a copy of the same to the family of the deceased and that the papers of our county be requested to publish the same. M. C. NEWTON, H. A. McDANIEL.

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 estimable practices used in Ohio are but the forerunner of what will be attempted in the general State elections this fall. This year important elections 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.



# THE ARMY IN THE PINES.

I AM old and I am weary, and my marching days are o'er, I can hear the misty river, breaking on its ghostly shore.

At the window, with my crutches, as the daylight fades away,  
I sit and watch the shadows 'neath the hoary maples play:  
It is then I hear the music of a bugle loud and shrill,  
And the long roll in the twilight seems to come from yonder hill.  
But awake or dreaming ever I can see the old blue lines,  
And again the army marches—marches underneath the pines.

With a tread that echoes ever in the veteran's heart to-day,  
Marches still that grand old army, 'mong the trees so far away;  
And I see its banners floating proudly against the azure sky,  
Just as though beneath my window it today were passing by:  
I can recognize the comrades touching elbows as of yore,  
With a beautiful devotion that will live forever more;  
And the sun in cloudless heavens upon blade and bayonet shines,  
And the breezes stir the pennons of the army in the pines.

Sitting here I count the marches one can never more forget,  
I can see the gleaming camp-fires when the stars their watch have set;  
Yonder rides the graybeard colonel, with a comrade's smile for all,  
That morning in the wilderness, he was the first to fall:  
I remember how we laid him 'neath the dark green branches low,  
And turned to meet the charges of the ever valiant foe;  
I seem to hear war's thunder as it rolled along our lines,  
Waking not the dear old colonel, sleeping sweetly 'neath the pines.

But my crutches of remind me that our battle flags are furled,  
That where we fought the angel Peace proclaims to all the world  
That love cements the sections and that, brothers true to-day,  
Beneath the starry banner fair stand both the Blue and Gray.  
The roses bloom in beauty where we heard the mad shells scream,  
And southern lilies grow beside the squadron guarded stream,  
And everywhere, this sacred day, love gratefully entwines,  
A fragrant wreath in memory of the army in the pines.

The sound of music thrills me; they are coming down the street,  
I plainly hear upon the wind the tramp of many feet;  
With nature's treasures beautiful they march again to keep  
Memorial day and crown the boys where side by side they sleep:  
They see me at the window and salute me as they pass,  
I lift my hand and smile on them, but very soon they pass,  
My old, old eyes grow misty and I cannot see the lines,  
Though I seem to hear the army once again among the pines.

There's another army marching 'neath the heavens soft and blue,  
Its leaders are not many now, its privates, too, are few:  
One by one they cross the river to the camp where all is still,  
Where drums to battle never beat and bugles never trill:  
Memorial day grows sweeter as the long years glide away,  
And loving nature yields her gifts alike for Blue and Gray;  
And soon where the last veteran sleeps will creep the summer vines,  
And evermore will silent be the camps among the pines.

—T. C. Harbaugh, in Ohio Farmer.

# AT A BROTHER'S GRAVE.

"I don't you ever goin' to quit lawin' over that shoat?" You an' Josh have both spent more'n its worth fifty times over, an' it ain't no nearer settled than it was five year ago.

No I won't give my consent to spendin' another nickel in lawin', and "Ma" Walker gave her foot a determined stamp on the polished kitchen floor to signify that she meant all she said.

To those who knew "Ma" Walker the stamp she gave meant much. Her mind was made up, and no amount of coaxing and argument could change it. She didn't intend to throw good money after bad in a vain endeavor to get payment for a four-dollar shoat for which they had already mortgaged the farm for more than they could pay in the next five years.

"But, 'Ma,' the lawyer says he can git a judgment in the next court, an' then I want to reach Josh that he can't have everything his own way. The lawyer says he'll only need \$50 more."

"Hiram Walker, you might just as well quit talkin', for I tell you I won't consent to spendin' another cent. I declare to goodness, it's a downright shame that two brothers can't get along without spendin' all they make in lawin'! It's bad enough for Josh, and for you, what's got a family to care for, it's still worse. You had just better spend that \$50 in buyin' me an' the girls some new clothes. Goodness knows, we need 'em bad enough; I haven't had a new dress since this lawin' business began, five year ago; neither has the girls."

Again the foot of "Ma" Walker struck the floor with a thump that was certainly impressive, and her husband, finding that he could accomplish nothing by argument, left the house. If his wife wouldn't consent he had no thought of doing what he wished against her wishes, and, besides that, the money that he wanted was her own, the re-

ceipts from her butter and egg sales. No, the case would have to go over for awhile, but he wouldn't give it up, he would teach his contrary brother the needed lesson in time.

In the dark days of '61 three brothers responded to President Lincoln's call for troops. They came from a quiet farm home in one of the northern counties of Indiana. All of them left home for the battlefields with a mother's blessing on their heads, but the mother's heart went out especially to the youngest, "her baby." He was but a boy of 19 to whom the hard work of the farm had always been more of a burden than his frail body could bear, and for that reason he was made much of by the other members of the family. But men were needed, her sons thought it their place to go, and it was not her part to stand in the way of their duty to their country.

Month after month wore away. The mother watched anxiously for each mail, and was occasionally rewarded with a letter, always from "her baby." He told her of his brothers, of the army, of their camp life, of their marches and their battles, but of himself he told her little except that he was as well as usual. But the mother read between the lines. The hardships of campaigning was wearing away "her baby's" health, and how she longed for him.

And then one day a letter came from Hiram. His brother, the mother's "baby," was ill, and they would send him home to her. She could feel at-



THE BROTHERS MEET.

most glad that he was sick for it would bring him back. How carefully she would nurse him, and by the time the war was over he should be well again.

But the mother's hopes were not to be realized. "Her baby" came home to her only to be taken away again forever. She watched beside his bedside; she did all the many little things that only a mother knows how to do, but without success. Long before the war was over they had laid him in the little cemetery, and his furlough was extended into eternity.

When the old folks died the farm of more than 200 acres was left to Hiram and Josiah Walker, to be divided equally or worked together, as the brothers might choose. For several years they farmed their land together, and then Hiram married. After that the land was divided, Hiram taking the part on which the home stood for himself and his bride, and Josiah was to make his home with them.

Added to the ties of blood were the ties of comradeship on the battlefields of the south, and they seemed inseparable. Nothing, it seemed, could come between them. They assisted each other in their work, they shared each other's earnings; they made it a point to plant at the same time; they reaped their crops at the same time, and they sold the products of their farms to the same men. Their lives were the happy ones of peace and good will.

And then came a time of doubt, of hard words, and all the comradeship of the past was forgotten.

It was in the winter time, and both brothers were fattening hogs for market. The pens in which their hogs were kept adjoined, and day after day they had stood together and remarked about the condition of the stock. One morning as Josiah came out to the barnyard he found his brother counting his hogs, and as he reached his side Hiram turned to him and said:

"Josh, there's a board loose and one of my shoats has worked its way into your pen. I think it's the spotted one in the corner there."

"Guess you're mistaken, Hiram; that's my pig; this old sow here is his mother. You'll have to look again, Hiram, to find your shoat."

"But I guess I know my shoat when I see it, Josh, and I tell you that spotted pig's mine. I'll git in an' catch it and put it back in my pen."

"You'll do nothin' of the kind. That spotted pig's mine, I tell you, an' you'll let it alone where it is. I don't believe you've lost a shoat, anyway."

And so the quarrel started. A pig that either would have gladly given the other had he asked it was to come between them.

At his first opportunity Hiram car-

ried out his intention of putting the pig into his own pen, and in less than 24 hours afterwards he was arrested on a warrant sworn out by his brother.

The case went through the justice court with a decision for Josiah; when appealed to the grand jury the decision was the other way. At a retrial the decision was again reversed, and then it went to the state courts, where it was tried time after time, until now it had reached the supreme court, and Hiram hoped to have the last decision against him reversed.

During the progress of the case both brothers had become heavily involved in raising the money needed to pay court and attorneys' fees. Hiram's farm had been mortgaged, his crops sold to pay the same kind of bills. The needs of his family had counted for naught against this legal monster. His boy had left school that he might take the place of a hired man and so save that expense, as well as that incurred by his schooling. The daughters had done without the clothes they were accustomed to. They and their mother had worked over their old ones until they would bear no more, and then came this plea for just \$50 more. Every plea of this kind had promised to be the last one since the case was first started, and "Ma" Walker had finally rebelled.

"I tell you, girls, something's got to be done so's your father and Uncle Josh'll make up this senseless quarrel of theirs. I can't, for the life of me,

ner he was going to the cemetery, saying she believed she would go with him.

"I guess I'll go this morning," he replied. "The girls tell me Josh has took a notion to annoy me by goin' in the afternoon, an' I guess I'll let him have his own way."

After the quarrel of five years before Josiah had built himself a house as far from that of his brother as possible, and at his place there was no sign of his intention of varying his usual custom of visiting the cemetery in the morning. The girls had worked their plans quite successfully, and the chances were the brothers would meet at a place where, for a time at least, they must drop their quarrel over a spotted pig.

Josiah Walker was kneeling beside the little marble monument clipping the dead branches out of a rose bush over his brother's grave, when he became aware that some one was approaching the grave from the other side of the bush. Glancing around he saw it was his brother. As he rose from his position beside the bush Hiram paused at the side of the grave opposite him.

"Why do you come here at this time?" demanded Josiah, thoroughly incensed at what he considered an imposition.

"And why did you tell my girls that you was comin' in the afternoon," answered Hiram. "I came this morning because you told them that."

"I never told the girls nothing of the kind, and you know it. You come here at this time to spite me."

The whole scheme that the girls and their mother had worked came to Hiram in a minute, and stepping a little nearer he said:

"Josiah, the girls told me that, and now I know why. They can't see any sense in this quarrel of ours, and want us to forget it. They thought here at Charley's grave would be a good place for us to meet. Don't you think it is?"

Without a word of reply Josiah extended his hand across the grave, where it met that of his brother.

"Hiram," he said, "we have quarreled for many years. I thought I would never again speak a kind word to you, but beside the grave where our brother and comrade sleeps our quarrel should be forgotten for the time at least. Shall it be?"

"Why not let it be forgotten for all time, Josiah? Is a spotted pig worth the amount of happiness it has cost us?"

"It was my pig, Hiram."

"No, it was mine, Josiah."

"Let's call it our pig, Hiram, as it really was?"

"That's best, Josiah. Now let's fix up Charley's and mother's graves, and then you must go home to dinner with me, for I suspect 'ma' and the girls will be expecting you."

The lawsuit was settled out of court. "Ma" Walker and the girls got their summer dresses, and abundant supply, for they came from both farms, and Josiah is back at the old home again to live.

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

## A GREAT BOOK THIEF.

Strange and Interesting History of Count Libri's Acquired Library.

Probably the most audacious and successful book thief that ever lived was Count Libri of Florence, who, emigrating to France, became in 1842 secretary of a government commission to examine and catalogue the books and manuscripts in the many communal libraries of the country. Availing himself of his opportunities, of the carelessness and ignorance of the custodians, and a consummate knowledge of the treasures unveiled to him, he quietly and leisurely despoiled the libraries of hundreds of their choicest manuscripts and most precious heirlooms, carefully obliterating afterward all signs that might lead to their identification.

How the collection thus acquired came into the possession of the late Lord Ashburnham; by what means Libri's robberies were afterwards discovered and traced back to him; together with the recent sale of the library at a stupendous increase of price, and the methods by which the French government finally recovered a portion of their long-lost treasures, form a most remarkable and romantic chapter in literary history.

## THE NAMELESS DEAD.



To deck, with flowers, the lonely spot of earth  
That holds the dust of heroes—nameless dead—  
Columbia comes; nor asks the place of birth;  
They were her sons; in grief she bows her head,  
While from her heart she breathes to Heaven the prayer  
That all are joined in love fraternal there.  
—Ram's Horn.

## Mahogany.

Mahogany is now very generally substituted for hickory in the manufacture of wagon wheels in France, it being found cheaper and quite as durable.

# THE FUNNY SIDE OF WAR.

General Grant as an Unknown—  
A Good Story Teller—A Night  
Attack—The Trooper Who Lost  
His Voice.

—Copyright, 1898.

By  
CHARLES  
B. LEWIS.

There were occasions, as we lay in front of Petersburg, when Gen. Grant went strolling about by himself, and as he never wore any insignia of rank it was hard to tell him from any other officers. I had been in one of the rifle pits with a comrade for 16 hours, and as we finally crept back along the ditch and reached the federal works we found the relief standing there and ready to take our places. With them was Gen. Grant, but looking so dirt-stained and shabby that we took him for no greater man than a captain.

To get into or out of one of the rifle pits on the front one had to creep on his stomach, and once in the pit not a finger could be lifted without drawing the fire of a dozen sharpshooters. Grant asked if it was hot out there, and my comrade hunted about for his pipe and replied:

"Say, Cap, you look as if you could put two and two together."

"I think I can," replied "cap."

"Well, then, you take two h—lls and add two more to 'em and you'll get what's out there. Haven't got a match about your clothes, have you?"

The general produced his match box and sprung back the lid and extended it, and at the same time asked if the enemy seemed to be very busy.

"Busy!" shouted the private in reply. "Say, old man, why don't you try one o' them pits for yourself for about an hour? If you don't find the busiest lot of Johnnies over there you ever run across then you hain't got no hair to stand on end. Mebbe you are hankerin' after a new experience?"

"N—o, not particularly," replied Grant, as a lot of dirt from a "high" bullet rained down on his hat.

"Then I'd advise you to get back and stay back. If you are curious to know what 'h—ll and repeat' means I'll come around to your tent and write it out for you for a plug of tobacco."

Grant smiled and smoked and watched the relief crawling up the ditch, and as we made for our quarters we met one of his staff looking him up. It was probably the only bit of advice he got from a private soldier during the war.

## A Funny Man Wanted.

We had in our company a private named Baker, who could tell a funny story so funny that none of the men around him had a show to get homesick. At second Bull Run he became panic-stricken and bolted, and for this he was afterwards brought before a court-martial. Baker's description of how a sudden fear came upon him—how he found his hair crawling up and his knees knocking together, while his chattering teeth were biting away at the end of his tongue, was said by a member of the court to be the funniest thing he ever listened to. He told of his flights—how he seemed to have wings—how he ran into and knocked down a fat major—how he whirled a mule end to end and frightened a band into running away—and his looks, voice and gestures upset the dignity of the court and hastened a verdict. It was a serious charge and merited heavy punishment, but Baker got off with a few days in the guardhouse.

A month later we had a sharp little fight between outposts, and in addition to our killed we had a dozen wounded men. There was a surgeon with us, but owing to some accident or blunder he had no anesthetic with him. A trooper's arm had been so shattered that amputation was necessary, and he was asked if he thought he could stand it without chloroform. If not, he would have to be sent about 12 miles in an ambulance. He thought it over for a minute and then replied:

"Just find out whether Baker is all right, and then I'll tell you."

Inquiries were made and Baker was found to be unhurt. Then the wounded man said:

"If Baker will show up and tell me one of his funny stories you can go ahead and chop the old arm off and have done with it."

The story teller was soon on hand. He realized the gravity of the occasion and made the effort of his life. Fifty of us stood around while he told and acted out a yarn about a farmer's courtship. He hadn't been talking a minute when the wounded trooper began laughing, and the surgeon was the only one in the crowd who didn't enjoy the story. He had to shut his ears to it and do his work. The arm was off and the stump dressed in seven or eight minutes, and the victim cried out only once.

## Attacked by a Mule.

While neither the federal nor the confederate army could have carried on the war for ten days without the help of the army mule, the animal was responsible for a good many things which went wrong on both sides. As Sheridan lay comforting Early on the Opequan a drove of mules was forwarded from Washington. Among them was one which attracted attention by his unusually long neck. It was the general opinion that nature started in to make him a giraffe, but changed her mind after finishing up his neck. It was a day or two before anyone discovered what the extra two feet had been put into his neck for. Then the beast got his bearing and sent forth such brays as had never been heard even about an army camp before. He could out-bray anything on legs. He could waken

up more men with one effort than any score of mules could by braying for an hour. After the third night of his arrival the teamster to whose lot he fell was ordered to take him two miles to the rear, but even then his tones reached the ears of 10,000 men and his jaws had to be tied.

This mule differed from other mules not only in length of neck, but in having feelings to be hurt. When they choked off his bray they grieved and wounded him, and he determined on revenge. After a day or two he slipped his halter and made his way on the neutral ground. The videttes and pickets on both sides tried to capture him, but it was no go. On the second night of his liberty, just after the midnight charge of pickets, the mule suddenly "opened fire" against the federal lines. He came down on the left flank at a gallop, braying as he came, and inside of three minutes he had routed out 6,000 soldiers and got them into line. In the ears of the half-sleeping men his brays sounded like cheers, and our lines had scarcely been formed when we began firing. A minute later the confederates were under arms and blazing away, believing it was a night attack, and it was subsequently figured that at least 20,000 bullets were fired by both sides. Not one of them even grazed that mule. Our fire halted him for a time, but bracing up to the occasion he presently came charging into and over the lines, knocking men right and left and almost starting a panic. When he was finally captured, the soldiers demanded that he be instantly wiped off the face of the earth, but discipline prevailed and he was turned over to the quartermaster and shipped back from whence he came.

## Working Out of the Army.

After the first two or three battles men began to discover that war was not a picnic, and as a result a certain per cent. of officers as well as of the rank and file began to lay plans to get out with honor. Few officers dared forward a resignation without a certificate from the surgeon, and as for an enlisted man, he had to be sharper than a fox to produce any ailment to baffle those who must sign his application. Rheumatism was a favorite complaint for awhile, but when it would work no longer and men with liver complaint and consumption were stood out on extra duty to be cured, the homesick chaps had to go down deeper. Then it came about that they suddenly went deaf or lost their voices. The surgeons were put to no end of trouble by these maligners, and when a soldier had hung out for any length of time he was given some severe tests.

We had in C troop a man named Hope, who proved himself a good fighter until homesickness overcame him. His was the first "lost voice" heard in our brigade. He went out on sentry one night, and at the end of two hours came in with his voice down to a whisper. It was supposed to be a hoarseness which would soon disappear, and Hope seemed very anxious to be cured as speedily as possible. As his case did not yield after a few days he was carefully examined. His lungs and throat were found to be all right, and the surgeons were puzzled to know what was the matter. A soldier who can't speak aloud is of no use, and at the end of three weeks, as Hope had not got his voice back, there was talk of discharging him. Then somebody broached the idea that he was "coddling," and he was taken in hand to experiment on.

One of the first experiments tried on Hope cost the experimenter pretty dearly. By advice or order of the surgeon one of the company fell in behind him as he was walking up and down and gave him a kick. It was a kick in earnest, and one calculated to make the victim cry out, but Hope uttered no word. He simply turned on the kicker and backed his eyes and broke his nose. Then tacks were put under the saddle of a horse and Hope ordered to mount him and ride off with a message. The horse kicked and bucked for five minutes, and then threw the trooper over his head, but there was never a yell. They made him chew soap to grease his vocal chords, and they followed it with whatever was nauseating in the drug line, but he made no complaints. Things were even carried so far that a bullet was fired through his hat, but that lost voice of his could never be found. When the poor fellow had been harassed for a month or more, and when everybody began to believe that his case was genuine, one of the experimenters accidentally discovered that Hope had been a prize fighter before enlisting. This fact was taken as the basis for a new experiment.

We were in a remount camp, with discipline rather lax, and two men who had a grudge were given a show to fight it out with gloves. Hope was not only on hand, but acted as second for one of the fighters. The battle was hardly begun when he became excited and as his man was getting the worst of things in the second round the voiceless man suddenly yelled out in tones which could be heard half a mile away: "Swing on him with your right, Jimmy—swing on him with your right!"

Hope got 30 days in the guardhouse and was then returned to duty, and no other trooper in that regiment ever lost his voice for more than an hour at a time.



A SCHOOL GIRL'S BATTLE.

From the Mail, Milford, Ind. Miss Emma Rybolt, a prepossessing school girl of Milford, Ind., is of more than usual intelligence, and is ambitious to rise in the literary world.

"In the fall of 1896," said Mrs. Rybolt, "Emma was taken ill. She was a close student and her work began to tangle on her. She grew weak, pale and nervous, and complained of pains in her back, chest and limbs. A few weeks passed and she grew worse. The doctor said she was a victim of nervous prostration, and should have been taken from school weeks earlier. She gradually grew worse, her nerves were so tense that the least noise irritated her and she had a fever and a continual twitching in her muscles. The symptoms were much like St. Vitus' dance.

A year passed, and, under a change of physicians, Emma became somewhat better but soon was as bad as ever. One day I read of a case similar to hers which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I decided to try them.

"Emma had no faith in proprietary medicines, but tried the pills, and after taking a dozen doses, she began to improve. It was about the first of April when she began and by the middle of May, after taking about eight boxes, she was entirely cured. While ill, she lost twenty-eight pounds, but now weighs more than ever before. Her nerves are strong and she is in perfect health. We are all confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured her, and I cheerfully recommend them in all similar cases. MRS. E. A. RYBOLT."

Subscribed and ready to reform me, this third day of September, 1897. C. LEB BAKER, Notary Public. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure all diseases arising from a poor and watery condition of the blood, will build up a run-down system and are a specific for paralysis, locomotor ataxia and other diseases long regarded as incurable.

SOME NEW WAR TERMS.

John Talked Poker in His Sleep and Had to Make an Explanation.

"John, what makes you stay downtown so late nights?" inquired an angry wife of her husband.

"They're talkin' war downtown and urge that I tell my experiences in the last war as sort of pointers."

"But in your sleep you say 'I'm in.' What does that mean?"

"Why you know, if they'd ask me if I'd go to war again of course I'd say that, wouldn't I, darling?"

"Yes, dear, and then sometimes you say: 'It's up to you.'"

"That's when I'm going down the line asking questions of my company."

"But what do you mean when you say: 'Do I say it loud?'"

"Yes, a little bit exclamatory."

"Well, that's when the engagement opens up."

"And if you keep talking about the 'reds' and 'whites' what's that?"

"Oh, bless you, that's the colors of the flag."

"Well, don't go to war, will you, John?"

"Unless my country demands it, then—"

The explanation appeared to be satisfactory.—Denver Times.

Give the Children a Drink called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1/2 as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Intrusted to the Monarch. Jewels excitedly—What became of those diamond earrings while I was out? They're worth \$400!

His Wife—The cook saw them, dear. It's her day out, you know, and said she'd leave if I didn't let her wear them this afternoon.—Jewelry Weekly.

Shake Into Your Shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try It to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

How They Shop. "Harry" said Mrs. Tredway to her husband at the breakfast table, "I am quite out of money, and I want to spend the day shopping. Let me have 60 cents."

"What do you want 60 cents for?"

"Ten cents for car fare and 50 cents for luncheon."—Harper's Bazar.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood. What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

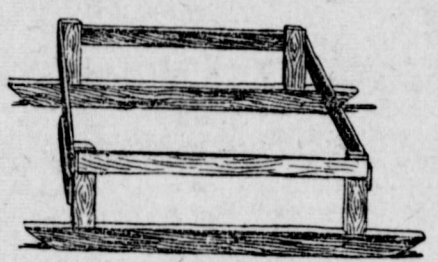


PORTABLE SHEEP SHED.

Affords Protection from Flies in Summer and Can be Moved to the Feeding Yard in Winter.

A. D. S. asks me to give a plan for a portable shed that can be used for shade and a protection from flies in summer and be moved to the feeding yard in the winter.

Take two two by eight pieces, any length desired—we use 16 feet. Bevel one edge at both ends so that it can be moved in either direction. Two or three feet from either end, depending upon length of sills, spike an upright post, one three feet high, the other four, so as to give slope to the roof. Place posts of similar lengths upon the other sill. The posts on either sill may be tied together by a fencing board or shingling lath, as no weight will be thrown upon them. Next get the two parts together by pieces corresponding to plates. These should be



FRAME OF PORTABLE SHED.

not less than two by six or two by eight inch, if the shed is made 16 feet wide. Spike these to the posts so that the weight of the roof falls upon them edge-wise. A brace from the plates to the foot of each post makes it ready for the roof. Pine boards make a very satisfactory roof. If the shed is to be used in the winter the boards should be lapped at least two inches at either edge and nailed tightly, the nails being clinched below. Where such a shed is to be used for summer shade only, the boards need not be lapped. It may be enclosed to suit one's fancy. I leave it open. For summer protection from flies it is important that the roof be very low, as the gaddy is shy of such a shield.

I think it highly advisable to replace shade trees in fields that are sometimes plowed, with such sheds as this. By moving them every week or ten days very rich spots will be made during a summer. Then there is not the danger from lightning.

They may well be used in the winter also. Where there is no accumulation of manure under foot and good circulation of air, as there always may be under such a shed, sheep may be crowded very closely for short periods during storms. Such a shed 16 feet square may well accommodate 50 sheep during a rainstorm. Kept upon a tough sod, the flock might always have a clean place. During many winters in this latitude, or farther south, this would make an entirely satisfactory provision for wintering sheep, provided spring or well water was convenient. It would not require as much time and labor to move such a shed as it would to haul and scatter the manure if the sheep were confined to a barn stable, and there would be no loss, which is unavoidable under any other system.

I notice that I have neglected to say that the roof boards should be as long as the sills, or even longer. Use such length that they will extend three feet beyond the plates. The roof will not then sag at the middle so badly. The accompanying cut will make the construction plain.—H. P. Miller, in Ohio Farmer.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

The hen should never be frightened. Don't feed much, if any, corn in hot weather.

If you overfeed you will have fat hens and fewer eggs.

Hens divided into small colonies lay more eggs than when crowded together.

The object now is to hatch as many chickens as possible as early as possible.

Properly fed and cared for, goslings will grow faster than any other kind of fowl.

A dunghill will eat as much as a pure bred and forget to give a good account of it.

Island Poultry has found equal parts of coal oil and olive oil a cure for swollen eyes.

Feed chicks at first about every three hours, and less frequently as they grow older.

First prevent disease if possible; second keep it from spreading if it breaks out in the flock.

It may be advisable once more to recommend occasional washing of roosts with kerosene.

Fill empty egg shells with mustard and cayenne and leave them about the yard for egg-eating hens to indulge in. It often cures the habit.—Western Plowman.

More Interest in Horses. There is no question about the revival of interest in horse breeding, and it is safe to say that more mares will be bred this year than for any year since 1893. Nor is the reason for this state of affairs obscure. Horses are getting scarce—good ones, especially—and again bring prices that pay for their oats. The prices in the country have advanced more than in the market as a rule, and it is hard to pick up horses and make any money shipping them where they could be had very cheap two or three years ago.—National Stockman.

HOW TO HIVE SWARMS.

How to Do It So as to Prevent the Killing or Injuring of Even a Single Little Bee.

It is a nice little trick to know just how to hive swarms properly. There usually is but one queen with the swarm, and this one bee is by far the most important factor of the swarm, hence we must ever keep in mind the importance of handling the bees to endanger her welfare the least. It is almost impossible to have a swarm of bees without killing or injuring a few bees, and if one of those injured happens to be the queen, our swarm is worthless as a swarm.

In whatever manner we handle the swarm, we should do it in a manner to prevent the killing of a single bee if possible, and to keep all the swarm together and allow no part of it to be left outside the hive, except the few living bees that are on the wing at the time of hiving. The queen is liable to be in any part of the swarm, and may be in a small handful of bees in the vicinity that may have become entirely separated from the principal cluster. To have a swarm right is to have all of them, and if the queen is there at all she is likely in the hive with the bees.

When a swarm issues from the hive, or when they are issuing from the hive, they should not be molested in any manner whatever, but allowed to congregate at their leisure and select a place to suit themselves to cluster on, and no interference with them whatever until they all, or nearly all, settle. It is not best to get in a hurry to get them in the hive, but allow them a few minutes to get well settled, and then promptly hive them. A box just large enough to accommodate the swarm, filled with holes to give them plenty of air, may be held directly over and on the top of the bees, and with a little leafy twig, or a little smoke used to start them in the swarming box, when they will readily respond and occupy the box. They may then be carried to the hive, which should be previously arranged for them, and a portion of them brushed off at the entrance, and as near in the entrance as possible, when those finding the entrance will give the call and the whole army move in that direction if dislodged from the swarming box in the vicinity of the entrance.

Swarms should not be left any length of time after they have issued from the hive and clustered, as the next thing in order for them to do is to get up and leave.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

SHADING THE WINDOWS.

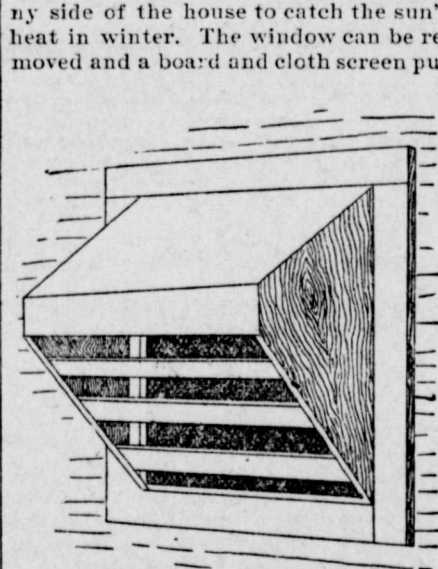
A Little Contrivance That Gives Much Comfort to the Hen Family in the Summer.

Poultry houses become very uncomfortable in summer because of the sun's heat that is admitted through the windows, these generally being on the sunny side of the house to catch the sun's heat in winter. The window can be removed and a board and cloth screen put

on, as suggested in the cut. This will let in the air, but keep out the heat. The sides are of board, and are held rigidly at the top by a crossbar beneath the cloth. The slats at the lower side strengthen and keep in place the bottom. Such a screen is much better than the usual awning that leaves the sides open, for during a great part of the day the sun is in a position to shine in at the sides of the window, something that cannot occur with such a screen as is here shown.—N. Y. Tribune.

Grit of Various Kinds. Broken flint is preferred because it is sharp as well as hard. It is superior to oyster shells because it has greater cutting power, and serves the purpose of grit more perfectly. Limestone is preferred to all other substances. Limestone, marble (which is really limestone), oyster shells, clam shells, sea shells and chalk are almost identical in composition, all being or containing carbonate of lime, and if oyster shells supply lime so will limestone. Now chalk is also carbonate of lime, but it is too soft to serve as grit, hence, in order to secure sharp and hard grit from a substance that contains a form of lime, the limestone should be preferred. Bone, coarsely ground, is also excellent. Fowls will not consume more than they require if it is placed before them.—Farm and Fireside.

Extra Feed for Lambs. The young lamb grows very rapidly the first few weeks of its life. But unless given some extra feed besides what its dam furnishes the lamb will soon get too little, and its growth will be stunted. A little clover hay to begin with may be fed to each lamb, and if this is followed by a gill of whole oats, the lamb will thrive so well that its growth will never be checked. Even less oats than this will be enough if the lambs have all the clover hay they can eat. This feed may be varied by giving wheat bran feed dry in the troughs which should be made for that purpose and so protected that lambs cannot put their feet into them.—American Cultivator.



COMFORT FOR THE HENS.

SAMPLE OF "DROP-IN" TRADE.

The Dealer in Corn Salvage Spools the Real Estate Man's Proud Boast.

Real estate dealers often console themselves during these dull winter recesses of the periods of inactivity which have gone before. A well-known Washington street dealer while in a reminiscent mood told the following:

"The period of inactivity through which we are now passing reminds me somewhat of the days of 1873 when a dealer who made a sale was looked upon as a marvel. I had my office at that time on the second floor of this building. On the main floor were the offices of Reece, Pierce & Co. I was in the habit of stopping in each morning and greeting Col. Pierce, and usually the greeting became a morning visit. One day I was complaining somewhat bitterly of the dullness of the market, and the colonel remarked: 'I tell you that you miss it by not getting down on the ground floor. Now we get a green deal of drop-in trade, so to speak; that never gets to you because of the stairs.'"

"Just as he was closing this remark the door opened and in stepped a man with a valise. 'There, what did I tell you,' said the colonel. 'Here's a man who probably wants to buy a lot and who never would climb up to you.' I was duly impressed with the truth of the statement then, and we both became silent as the newcomer advanced. As he came up to us he bowed and smiled and blandly inquired: 'Can't I sell either of you some corn salvage to-day?'"

The colonel was almost overcome, but he managed to express a decided negative to the visitor repeated. When he had closed the door behind him I burst out laughing and exclaimed: 'Colonel, if that's the kind of drop-in trade you get down here I want none of it. Now, if you would never trouble me because he could easily see that any man who could frequently climb the stairs of this building could not possibly have corns.' I went upstairs to my office, leaving the colonel speechless.—Chicago Chronicle.

THIS IS A "HOT" ONE.

Lake Crystal, Minn., July 31st, 1897. April 5th, 1892, my little boy, just four years of age, was terribly scalded by falling backward into a pail full of boiling water. He fell into it in such a manner that he remained doubled up until his mother, who was in the next room, could come to his rescue. In tearing his clothing from him, the skin and flesh came off in strips, and the mother's hands were badly burned. The skin came off his body from above the middle of the back to below the calves of his legs. The burn was deep and the case desperate. For two months he was under the care of our family physician. We then took him to St. Paul and acting under his advice called in one of the leading surgeons of the city, who took the case in charge. Other physicians were called in consultation; sixty pieces of skin were grafted at one time, yet notwithstanding all the skill of the doctors and the most unremitting care, two months afterwards hope had been given up. For months he had lain on pillows with his face down and suffered terribly. He had no appetite and could retain nothing on his stomach. The sores were violent and for two months had lain perfectly dormant. My attention was then called to Allen's Ulcerine Salve, and in desperation, ready to try anything that promised help, we commenced its use. Results were apparent at once. It once aroused the sores to action and stimulated a healthy discharge. We kept the boy's strength up with a preparation of beef's blood and wine, and in about two months he was well on his feet and recovering, and we were able to remove him back to our home. Thirteen months from the time he was injured he was perfectly restored. It has been over four years since the cure was effected and the boy is perfectly well and remarkably strong and active. I believe that Allen's Ulcerine Salve saved his life, as when we commenced its use all hopes had been given up. It is perfectly safe and perfectly to set in any moment. It was four months after he was burned before we began to use the Salve. Signed, H. E. WOODS, Wholesale Agents, St. Paul, Minn. Sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1897.

(Signed, W. P. COBB, Justice of the Peace. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Prepared by J. P. ALLEN Medicine Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Ulcerine Salve is a sure cure for all kinds of ulcers and sores. Also best preparation for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts and fresh wounds. Be wise—keep it in the house.

Had Outgrown the Habit. She—Do you believe microbes are got from kissing? He—I really have no way of knowing; you know, I'm married.—Yonkers Statesman.

Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA (Teething Powders) cures Cholera Infantum, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Thrush, Erythema, Eruptions and sores upon the skin; Removes and Prevents the formation of Worms in Children; Allays Irritation and makes Teething Easy and not a period of suffering and dread.

A loafer doesn't seem to care for anybody except those who are busy.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

There are few sermons neither too long nor too short.—Ram's Horn.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods in Kansas City, Mo., May 23. Includes items like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, FLOUR, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POTATOES, and LARD.

ST. LOUIS.

Table listing market prices for various goods in St. Louis. Includes items like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, FLOUR, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POTATOES, and LARD.

NEW YORK.

Table listing market prices for various goods in New York. Includes items like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, FLOUR, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POTATOES, and LARD.

Disease

can be driven in or driven out. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla drives disease out of the blood. Many medicines suppress disease—cover it but don't cure it. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases originating in impure blood by purifying the blood itself. Foul blood makes a foul body. Make the blood pure and the body will be sound. Through the blood Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures eczema, tetter, boils, eruptions, humors, rheumatism, and all scrofulous diseases.

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me by my physician as a blood purifier. When I began taking it I had risings or boils all over my body, but one bottle cured me. I consider Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best blood medicine made."—BONNER CRAFT, Wesson, Miss.

Get Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"TO SAVE TIME IS TO LENGTHEN LIFE." DO YOU VALUE LIFE? THEN USE SAPOLIO

Lecture of a Novelist. A well-known novelist delivered a lecture recently in which he read selections from his own works. His reputation and the society that engaged him brought together an audience composed of the best people of the neighborhood. After the lecture, when people met, it was the proper thing for one to ask the other:

"Were you at the lecture?" And the answer in every case: "Oh, yes! I was there, but I didn't hear a word. Did you hear the lecture?" "Well, no! I was there, but I couldn't hear either."

A friend who met the novelist a few days after his visit to the suburban town asked him what kind of audience he had, and how he liked the town. "It's a fine place," was the reply, "and I had the most attentive audience that I have ever spoken to. No one made a sound, and I did not have to raise my voice above a whisper."—Philadelphia Press.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. For testimonials, free, send to F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

How They Succeeded. Tom—Some men gain prosperity by one big jump, others by hops. Dick—Hops? "Yes; for example, the brewer."—Up to Date.

The Doctor's Discovery. "What do you find the most common delusion among your patients, doctor?" "That we physicians care nothing about having our bills paid."—Detroit Free Press.

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

"His love for her increased after marriage." "So they live together happily, eh?" "No, they don't live together at all. She married another man."—Town Topics.

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

Pugilists and babies are put to sleep in a different manner.—Chicago Daily News.

Advertisement for SYRUP OF FIGS, highlighting its quality and effectiveness for various ailments.

Advertisement for 7000 BICYCLES, featuring a bicycle illustration and details about the offer.

Advertisement for THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS, detailing its benefits and scientific basis.

Advertisement for UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, providing information about educational opportunities.

Advertisement for DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, describing a medical treatment for dropsy.

Advertisement for CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., including contact information for various locations.

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



**KANSAS STATE NEWS.**

The web worm is devastating fruit trees near Emporia. E. F. Caldwell was appointed postmaster at Lawrence.

A movement is on foot at Topeka to revive the state fair. Salina has a curfew law, the age being 15 for both sexes.

The Sons of Herman have added a woman's auxiliary to the Kansas grand lodge.

Lewis Spaulso, a 15-year-old Topeka lad, went with the Twentieth Kansas as bugler.

Semmer county has 300,005 acres of growing wheat, an increase of 30 per cent over last year.

Wichita masons were expecting a big time at the dedication of their handsome new building on the 23d.

Peabody was visited by a disastrous hail and windstorm recently, nearly every window pane in town being broken.

The estimated yield of Kansas wheat this year is about 100,000 bushels. The acreage is 28 per cent greater than last year.

The state bank commissioner charges serious irregularities in the affairs of the First state bank of Marion, which failed recently.

Sanford Topping, secretary of the Ottawa Chautauqua assembly, in the success of which he had been a potent factor, died at Ottawa.

A tornado recently destroyed nearly every house in Cunningham, Kingman county. Fortunately, nobody was killed, but much stock was killed.

A tornado devastated a small section of country near Severy, and injured several people. J. B. Mitchell's baby, two miles northeast of Severy, being fatally hurt.

Attorney Gen. Boyle decided that the state agricultural college fund cannot be invested in farm mortgages. The money must be invested in approved bonds.

Texas fever is said to exist among cattle in Lowell, Spring Valley and Gordon townships, Cherokee county, and they have been placed in the infectious district.

Several towns in Saline and McPherson counties were visited by diminutive cyclones and serious rainstorms, valuable personal property and growing crops being damaged.

The Twenty-second Kansas regiment, H. C. Lindsay colonel, was ordered to Falls Church, Va., about 22 miles from Washington. The regiment hopes to fight under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

The Fourth district populist convention at Emporia endorsed the Democratic nominee, H. S. Martin. John Madden could have had the nomination but he declined in favor of Martin.

No less than three distinctively different tornadoes passed over Harvey county the other day, demolishing houses and in many cases totally ruining the wheat fields. No lives were lost.

Gov. Leedy named Rev. V. H. Biddison, of St. Marys, chaplain of the Twenty-second regiment. Rev. Biddison was chaplain of the state senate during the stormy legislative session of 1893.

The authority of a Kansas district judge to require defendants in liquor cases to give bond that they will not again violate the law was upheld by the Kansas appellate court, sitting at Fort Scott.

Holtzman masons will entertain the Northern Kansas Masonic union on St. John's day, June 24. Rev. S. E. Busser, of Emporia, will orate and Marshall's band, of Topeka, will furnish music.

There is a double distinction for the Twentieth Kansas, commanded by Ed C. Little. Adj. Gen. Allen says it was not only the first regiment mustered into the service, but it was also the first volunteer regiment mustered in.

Several members of the Kansas congressional delegation were urging the president to commission Theo. Botkin, ex-department commander of the G. A. U., as colonel, with permission to organize an independent Kansas regiment.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Live Stock association at Emporia recently took important steps toward looking after the interests of cattle shippers. J. W. Robinson, Eldorado, is president, and George Plumb, Emporia, secretary of the association.

Officers from the Hutchinson state reformatory wished eight convicts from the Lansing penitentiary and took them to Hutchinson, to forestall habeas corpus proceedings. One of the men taken was Louis Murphy, who had been released by District Judge Myers and ordered let alone. Judge Myers said he would have the reformatory and penitentiary officials arrested for contempt.

Baker university, at Baldwin, is making great preparations to celebrate its fortieth anniversary the week beginning May 30. Among the speakers will be ex-Gov. Morrill, J. R. Burton, Charles M. Sheldon, Silas Porter, Charles E. Lobdell, A. W. Smith, T. A. McNeal, W. E. Stanley, J. L. Bristow, Rev. W. A. Quayle, Rev. Jesse Bowens Young and others. Baker university is the oldest educational institution in Kansas, having been founded before the state was admitted. It has had no small part in the history of the state.

Deceyville, in Clay county, has just been laid out, and its founders claim the honor for naming the first town in the United States after the hero of Manila.

The Kansas appellate court, sitting at Fort Scott, rendered a decision sustaining the new Kansas scrip law, upholding the ruling of District Judge Simons.

Department Commander Eastman, of the G. A. U., appointed Capt. P. H. Cooney, of Topeka, as his chief of staff.

Prof. E. B. Cowgill, of Topeka, declined the position of regent of the state agricultural college, tendered him by Gov. Leedy.

**THE OREGON IS SAFE.**

The Great Battleship Successfully Makes Her Great Voyage—Charleston sails with supplies for Dewey.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Secretary Long gave out the welcome information yesterday that the battleship Oregon, the second largest craft in the American navy, had successfully completed her long trip from San Francisco, making the entire circuit of South America, and was now safe. Whether or not she has joined Adm. Sampson's fleet the secretary would not say. The rigid secrecy of the navy department was relaxed only enough to make known the best news the navy department had received since the battle of Manila, as it meant not only that the Oregon was out of harm's way from a concerted attack on this one ship by the whole Spanish squadron now in southern waters, but also that her great fighting strength would add to Adm. Sampson's force in the near future, if, indeed, it had not already augmented the admiral's strength.

The cruiser Charleston, which started yesterday on her long journey to meet Adm. Dewey at Manila, should arrive there in about 24 days, allowing two days at Honolulu for coal. Adm. Dewey's cables show that he is able to maintain the ground he has gained until reinforcements arrive in the usual course, so that the Charleston will get there in time to serve his purposes. The stock of ammunition which the Charleston carries is believed to be the great essential just now, the fierce engagement at Cavite having consumed a large part of the American admiral's shot and shell.

**THE ALABAMA LAUNCHED.**

Greatest Battleship of the American Navy Makes Its Initial Plunge at Cramp's Shipyard—Her Dimensions.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—At 12:50 p. m. yesterday the Alabama, the greatest battleship in the American navy if not in the world, was successfully launched at Cramp's ship yard. Miss Morgan, daughter of Senator Morgan, attended to joining the name of Alabama to the ponderous mass of steel, and a small but distinguished party of guests came from Washington to witness the ceremony. It was the first war time launch in 35 years and in consequence it was unlike the baptismal ceremonies of other ships of war.

**DOES NOT EXPECT A BATTLE.**

Senator Cannon Thinks Spanish Are Unwilling to Take Chances—Congress Awaiting the Result.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—"I do not believe that there will be a great naval battle," remarked Senator Cannon. "It is Spain's intention not to fight if she can escape us. My opinion is the Spanish cruisers will attempt to steal along the Atlantic coast and bombard our cities. Spain does not want to try another bout with us after the experience with Adm. Dewey." The opinion of the leaders in congress is that until they know the result of the naval battle which is to take place whenever Sampson and Schley catch the Spanish fleet final adjournment will not be considered.

**CUBA IS OUR GIBRALTAR.**

A Well-Known South American Soldier Says the Island Will Be of Vast Value to Us.

PARIS, May 19.—La Patrie publishes an interview with Gen. Mansilla, a well-known South American soldier and a nephew of Rosas, who says: The victory of America is inevitable, but I deplore the fact that Europe does not intervene to prevent her extending her military and maritime power. I dare say her declaration about Cuba is sincere, but the relations of protector and protected, debtor and creditor, and savior and saved, must end in annexation. After Cuba America will one day take Mexico. Cuba is America's Gibraltar and will become of immense value when the Nicaragua canal is made.

**Leather Shops Started Up.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 18.—After an idleness of 30 years the shops at the Allegheny arsenal in this city were started up to-day and a large force was put to work manufacturing leather goods for the volunteer army. It is not known how long the work will continue, but it is probable some of the shops will be in operation until the close of the war. As fast as the saddles, harness, belts, cartridge boxes and other equipments for the artillery, cavalry and infantry branches of the army service are completed they will be sent from here to Washington or to one of the national camps.

**Adm. Dewey Makes a Request for Aid.**

WASHINGTON, May 19.—There is some uneasiness felt over a dispatch from Adm. Dewey urging immediate action in sending not less than 10,000 troops (and such war vessels as were on the Pacific and could be spared) to him at once. After some telegraphing between Washington and San Francisco, Secretary Long was directed to inform him that the first aid would leave this afternoon from San Francisco, that the Charleston had sailed for Manila, and the Bennington, a 1,700-ton steel gunboat, with a battery of six six-inch rifles, would convey out the next lot of troops in about a week.

**TRADE REPORT.**

An Excellent Foreign Demand for Most Products of American Agriculture—A Leading Feature.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Bradstreet's commercial report to-day says: The excellent foreign demand at good prices for most products of American agriculture constitutes, as for some time past, the leading feature of the country's trade. Second only to this and of necessarily forming an important link in the chain of good trade may be mentioned the almost uniformly good crop situation, furnishing the best evidence that foreign demands now and in the future will be adequately met. The immense balance of trade already piled up in this country's favor, of course, constitutes an element of strength, which in its effects on the money market can hardly be exaggerated. Naturally dependent upon and merely a phase of the foreign demand is the activity visible in nearly all lines of transportation, showing that this industry, like others, is sharing to the full in the preparation of business having its rise in our heavy export trade.

**TOO PROUD TO BEG.**

Charles L. Morton, a Once Prominent Physician of Ohio, Comes to an Unhappy End at Fort Scott, Kan.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 21.—Dr. Charles L. Morton, a once prominent physician of Columbus, O., where his family now lives, died at a hospital here of what the city physician said was actual starvation. He had lived for weeks on what he could pick up in the stores and had slept in a friend's office. His pride had kept him from begging, and none of his associates knew to what straits he was reduced. He suffered reverses in Ohio about four years ago and came here to dispose of some land interests. Finding them of no value, he would not return to Ohio to live in reduced circumstances among those who had seen him prosper in previous years.

**WON BY 'KID' M'COY.**

He Gets the Decision Over Gus Ruhlin After Twenty Rounds of Fighting at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 21.—The fight last night between Kid McCoy and Gus Ruhlin, the latter of Cleveland, resulted in a victory for McCoy after 20 rounds. Three thousand persons were in the Alhambra, where the fight was held. There was little betting on the result and this showing made by Ruhlin was a surprise. He stood a lot of punishment and was always ready to come back for more. He was apparently strong at the finish. There was a great difference in the weight of the men, McCoy, according to his statement, weighing 137 pounds, and Ruhlin, according to Billy Madden, his manager, tipping the scales at 180 pounds.

**NEW GREENBACK SCHEME.**

Senator Platt Would Make Legal Tenders and Treasury Notes Convertible into Two Per Cent Bonds.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Senator Platt, of New York, gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the war revenue bill, providing for the funding of outstanding greenbacks and treasury notes at the pleasure of the holder into bonds bearing two per cent interest. The principal of these bonds is made payable at the pleasure of the government after the other interest-bearing debts of the government are paid, and until finally paid they are made convertible into greenbacks and treasury notes.

**Censorship Over Newspaper Dispatches.**

TAMPA, Fla., May 21.—All the newspaper correspondents at Tampa have been notified that in future all dispatches must be placed in the hands of Lieut. Miley, of Gen. Shafter's staff, for approval. The censorship in future will be very rigid, and it is stated that it will be kept in force until after the invasion of Cuba takes place. It is the intention to keep the Spanish government in complete ignorance of the movements of the army and every means will be exerted in order to do so.

**Loss at San Juan.**

NEW YORK, May 21.—The steamer Arkadia, plying between New York and Porto Rico, has arrived here. She was in the harbor at San Juan two days after the recent bombardment by Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet. Capt. Lloyd says that from 15 to 20 Spaniards were killed and about 60 wounded. Many houses were damaged, one of the forts was destroyed and two guns were dismounted.

**Cuba's Vice President Coming.**

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 21.—Senor Domingo Capote, whose landing on the north side of Jamaica, from a sailboat in which he came from Cuba, was reported in the dispatches from this place Thursday, is the vice president of the Cuban republic. Senor Capote is on the way to New York, where, from his official status, he will be able to represent effectively certain views of the Cuban chiefs.

**Had Ammunition on Board.**

KEY WEST, Fla., May 21.—Over 40 cases of ammunition were found on the Spanish steamer Argonauta, captured during the first days of the war. It was on board this steamer that Lieut. Col. Cortijo, Weyler's brother-in-law, was captured with other Spanish soldiers now prisoners at Fort McPherson.

**Spaniards Embarking for Manila.**

BARCELONA, May 21.—Between 4,000 and 10,000 Spanish troops, drawn from Catalonia, Andalusia, Aragon and Valencia, are embarking here for the Philippines.

**STRONG FORCE FOR CUBA.**

Enough Troops to Be Sent to the Island So That There Will Be No Reverses Says Mr. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—"We are going to walk over Cuba with a force so strong that there will be no reverses, no checks to the forward movement," said the president to a visitor. There is no doubt now of the determination to move the troops to Cuba. Cervera's disappearing fleet cuts no figure. Every day now tells on the preparations. The president's words, quoted above, are well borne out by the magnitude of the provision being made. When the start takes place from Tampa in the next few days it will be on a scale and with a completeness which will render unnecessary any more delays. The president further explained the purpose to land in Cuba in such strength and with such support as will permit of active operations from the very first. The force will be overwhelming. It will move upon Havana as soon as the different divisions get into position after they land. Within a week from the day the troops set foot on Cuban soil it is expected that Havana will be invested by land. The show of strength will be such as to impress Gen. Blanco with the utter uselessness of contesting the advance.

**WANT PEACE RESTORED.**

Negotiations to End the War Between the United States and Spain Are Under Way.

PARIS, May 20.—Negotiations looking to the bringing about of peace between the United States and Spain are under way, and the suggested terms will take definite form in a few days. It is known that the governments interested have been considering this step, and the news, which had become known yesterday, comes from indisputable authority. The foreign minister of France, M. Hanotaux, is paving the way, and the announcement of the propositions are awaited with interest here, where the fact that such a step is meditated has become generally known. It is reported that Spain is willing and anxious to treat for peace if she is allowed to retain Porto Rico and the Philippines, allowing Cuba to go. It is further stated that should the United States not agree to peace upon these terms, Spain would be satisfied with the retention of the Philippines alone.

**SPAIN IS FORTIFYING.**

Great Activity Reported in Strengthening Her Coast Defenses—"Cadiz Fleet to Chase Dewey."

LONDON, May 20.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail commenting upon the great activity displayed in strengthening the coast defenses of Spain, says: Special naval and military committees have been formed to watch the approaches to the harbors. The reasons for this are unknown, but possibly there are fears of an American naval raid, or there is a prospect of European complications. Capt. Anson, the newly designated minister of marine, who favors an active naval policy, especially at the Philippines, has had long conferences with Admiral Bermejo, whom he will succeed. In the Philippines, a majority of the people are loyal and the Americans and their few native allies are unable to conquer another acre of soil. Spain will, therefore, keep at home the 7,000 troops intended for the Philippines until further notice and will immediately send the Cadiz reserve squadron to Manila to chastise Dewey.

**WILL HAVE TO DRAFT.**

Governor of North Carolina Unable to Raise Volunteers Since State Troops Saw Ensign Bagley's Corps.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The governor of North Carolina has wired Senator Pritchard that owing to the large number of desertions it is probable that he will be compelled to draft men to fill up the regiments to the full quota. The governor explains that the state troops attached to the funeral of Ensign Bagley at Raleigh and there witnessed the dire result of actual war and had become panic-stricken. Large numbers have deserted, preferring apparently to follow peaceful pursuits rather than endeavor to emulate the gallant Bagley.

**Spain Seizes a Coal Depot.**

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch to the Star from Montreal, published to-day, states that Senor Polo y Bernabe has secured by cable a coal depot near St. Pierre, Miquelon, the French colony on the south coast of Newfoundland, at which the Cadiz squadron will coal previous to attacking the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, while the Cape Verde squadron commanded by Adm. Cervera draws off the squadrons commanded by Adm. Sampson and Commodore Schley.

**Doctor Convicted of Bigamy.**

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 20.—Dr. J. J. Knepper, who married Anna Jackson, an 18-year-old country girl in Canadian county, and took her to Clinton, Ia., while he had a wife living in Kansas, pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. He had a good practice at Clinton, Ia., where he was arrested.

**Twenty-First Kansas at Chickamauga.**

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., May 20.—The Twenty-first regiment of Kansas volunteers is in camp here. Late yesterday afternoon the Twenty-first was the recipient of high compliments from the officers here because of the fact that it is one of very few to arrive properly officered and organized.

**Boy's Narrow Escape from Death.**

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 20.—While Will Seip, aged 14, was trying to catch pigeons in the cupola of the German Methodist church, he lost his balance and fell. He had descended 15 feet when he struck some cross beams, which saved him from falling 125 feet to the ground. Several men attempted to dislodge the boy from the timbers, but could not. Members of the fire department came to the rescue and after climbing into the belfry made a sort of basket out of the end of a long rope and young Seip was lowered from his lofty position.

**SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.**

Second District Republican Editors. The Second District Republican Editorial association met at Oswatimie on the 18th. Crowds were kept away by washouts on the railroads, but those who attended were royally treated by the citizens. A reception and banquet was held at which toasts were responded to by C. C. Clevinger, George W. Martin, C. F. Scott, C. S. Bixby and Prof. Peavis. C. C. Clevinger was elected president, W. D. Greason, vice president, and C. F. Scott, secretary. It was also the fortieth anniversary of the republican party's birth in Kansas. At the anniversary services Col. Leonard, of Lawrence, who presided at the Oswatimie convention 40 years ago, again acted in that capacity.

**Mr. Breidthal Enters a Protest.**

State Bank Commissioner Breidthal wired a strong protest to United States Senator Harris against that feature of the war tax bill which levies a tax on banks. The proposed law levies a tax of \$100 on each bank of \$50,000 and under and \$2 per \$1,000 on each additional \$1,000. Breidthal advocates a tax of \$2 a \$1,000 straight. There are 350 banks in Kansas having a capital of less than \$50,000 and Breidthal says it is not right to tax them as much as a bank having \$50,000 capital.

**Less Fees for Sheriffs.**

In the district court at Abilene Sheriff Robson brought suit for \$77 for "attendance on probate court" during the past quarter, claiming that under the new fee and salary law he was entitled to \$1.50 a day for every day the probate court is in session whether he has anything to do or not. District Judge Moore decided against the sheriff, holding that a sheriff is entitled to no fees in the probate court except for services especially requested by the court.

**Must Have Better Pay.**

Warden Landis has notified Gov. Barnes that Kansas will no longer take care of Oklahoma convicts without a greater remuneration. He says Kansas is losing money on every Oklahoma convict, for the reason that the penitentiary does not afford opportunities to place them in profitable occupations. Oklahoma pays Kansas 25 cents a day for each convict, and out of this sum they must be fed, clothed and cared for generally.

**Value of Kansas Telephone Lines.**

The Missouri & Kansas Telephone company has submitted its sworn statement of the value of its Kansas lines. According to the statement, it has a total of 990 miles of poles in the state and 3,630 miles of wire, of the value of \$47,074.25. It values its office furniture and fixtures, its tools and instruments, at \$23,200, making a total value of \$69,274.25. The revenues for the past year in Kansas aggregated \$108,313.74.

**The Law May Be Void.**

A Topeka lawyer declared that the law passed by the legislature, changing the boundary lines of the First and Fourth congressional districts, is illegal. The law, it is claimed, is in direct conflict with a federal statute requiring election by districts as constituted in 1891 until the whole state is redistricted. The news of the discovery of the illegality of the law has created a big political sensation.

**Wanted His Two Boys.**

W. F. Sheard, of Cawker City, has two sons in the Twenty-second regiment under 21 years old. The boys ran away and enlisted without telling anyone where they were going. The father went to Topeka and demanded their release, but the state authorities could only refer him to the war department. He said he would get the boys out of the regiment if possible.

**May Lynch a Kansas Youth.**

Guy Hanna, 19 years old, was being pursued through Bourbon and Crawford counties by a posse of citizens who threatened to hang him. He is charged with having so severely injured Lettie Haag, the ten-year-old daughter of a widow living at Hepler, that she was expected to die. He is accused of brutal violence, after forcibly carrying the girl some distance.

**Kansas Friends Take Garfield University.**

The gift of Garfield university at Wichita was accepted by the Friends' church of Kansas, which was in session at Lawrence. J. M. Davis, of St. Louis, is the giver. The church agreed to raise an endowment of \$50,000. A board of 15 managers was selected to have charge of the university. It is the intention to open the school in September.

**Preparing for Another Call.**

Charles Harris, of Emporia, a veteran of the civil war and member of the legislature from Lyon county, has raised a company of volunteers to be ready for the next call for troops. He went to Topeka and tendered its services to Gov. Leedy, who advised him to keep it in shape for service if the time should come when it would be needed.

**A Kansas Political Rumor.**

Ex-Gov. Lewelling, now a state railroad commissioner, is quoted as saying that he would resign and give his place to John Madden, of Emporia, who, by his withdrawing from the race for congress in the Fourth district in favor of Martin, democrat, made the success of silver forces in Kansas possible.

**Pythians and Rathbone Sisters.**

The Kansas grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, was held at Fort Scott last week. These officers were elected: Grand chancellor, W. H. Swartzell, Parsons; vice chancellor, J. W. Alton, Kingman; prelate, E. E. Murphy, Leavenworth; secretary, Gus J. Neubert, Kansas City; treasurer, A. C. Jones, Wichita. The Rathbone Sisters elected Mrs. Clara Nichols, Colby, grand chief; senior, Mrs. M. A. Brown, Girard; junior, Mrs. Bates, Fort Scott; manager, Mrs. Davis, Concordia; secretary, Mrs. Ida Kirkwood, Seranton; treasurer, Mrs. Fox Larned. The 1899 meeting will be at Topeka.

**CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS**

Reports of Committees to the General Assembly at Marshall, Mo., Show the Church Is in Good Shape.

MARSHALL, Mo., May 21.—At yesterday's session of the Cumberland Presbyterian general assembly, Gen. H. Y. Norman, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., was chosen moderator. Rev. J. W. Laughlin, of St. Louis, superintendent of the general missionary work, read the report of the board of missions and church erection. From this report the following facts were gleaned: In spite of the distressed financial condition of the times, there are great reasons for congratulation over the work of the board. The results from anniversary day, 1898, were more gratifying than last year. Work has been carried on in 15 city missions. At present 13 of these are manned by well-occupied and efficient missionaries. The board occupied by mission work in Japan embraces one-twentieth of the entire area of the empire and one-eighth of the population. The women's board reports a total receipt for the year of \$11,097.73. The sum received for foreign missions was \$9,676.22; for home missions, \$2,421.51; the church erection, \$478.81; special and synodical offering, \$24,122.94; a contribution from Mrs. Elizabeth Barclay, of Petersburg, Ill., of \$13,841. The church erection fund shows a total of \$28,362.79, of which \$29,151.92 is loaned to 18 churches. A resolution was passed memorializing President McKinley to secure religious liberty and protection for missions in Cuba and the Philippine islands, when the government is established, before allowing them to pass from under the control of the United States.

**AS VIEWED IN LONDON.**

Newspapers Continue Their Pro-American Comments—What a European War Might Bring on.

LONDON, May 21.—The weeklies continue their pro-American comments on the war and its international developments. The Speaker says: The ultimate results of the war cannot be doubtful. Any check the United States may receive will only increase its determination to persist. The intervention of the powers would make that determination unalterable; and if European complications bring on a European war, every great power in Europe, except ourselves and Germany, will find what Italy and Spain have found already—that its government is sitting on a volcano.

**Second Call Improbable.**

Unless Unforeseen Circumstances Develop No More Troops Will Be Necessary—Wants Five Colored Regiments.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—It is now stated that President McKinley will make no further call for volunteers unless unforeseen circumstances render such a step necessary. The mustering in of the 125,000 men already called for is proceeding most satisfactorily. The president considers 125,000 volunteers, the 10,000 immunes and the regulars sufficient to carry on a successful war. The organization of the regiments is progressing most satisfactorily. President McKinley is greatly in favor of giving the colored people five of the ten regiments that are to be raised. A lieutenant of a Pennsylvania company of volunteers stationed at Chickamauga, Myers was convicted for killing John Weir, of Independence, while he was sleeping in the Liberty street depot. He was murdered for his money, Myers striking him with a coupling pin. Fatal Snowslide in the Northwest. SEATTLE, Wash., May 21.—The steamer Morgan City has just arrived in port with the news of a terrible snowslide down the Valdes glacier. Fully 100 persons were caught by the avalanche and buried alive. Many were rescued, however, but probably 20 lives were lost. Among the dead is A. Johnson, of East St. Louis, Ill. The Valdes mountains are on the gulf of Georgia, coast of British Columbia. The Cuban Blockade Reported Illusory. LONDON, May 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: El Imparcial expects Senor Anon to display great vigor in the marine office. The other papers are less enthusiastic about him. The blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is considered illusory as Spanish warships and merchant vessels are frequently moving from port to port between the islands. Cyclone Causes Big Property Loss. ROCKFORD, Ill., May 21.—Nearly a score of lives lost, dozens of persons injured, close to \$1,000,000 worth of property destroyed, many farms laid waste, growing crops cut off, and with ruin and devastation everywhere in its destructive path is the partial record of the terrific cyclone that swept over Carroll and Ogle counties Wednesday evening. McKinley Will Touch the Button. OMAHA, Neb., May 21.—At noon, Wednesday, June 1, President McKinley will be placed in telephonic communication with the officials of the Transmississippi exposition and his message will be read before the assembled people on the grounds. The president will touch the button that will start the exposition machinery in motion. An Engineer Killed. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—A disastrous wreck, in which one man lost his life, occurred yesterday morning at the Main street entrance of the tunnel. The dead man was Oscar Dearing, an engineer of the Terminal Railroad association. He was caught beneath the wreckage of five empty flat cars, which he was drawing across the bridge to East St. Louis, and mutilated. The cars jumped the track while making a switch and plowed up the plank flooring of the bridge entrance for a distance of several yards. Engineer Dearing lost his life by jumping from his car.