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W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

NO. 32.

MEN WHO COMMAND THE NATION'S LAND AND NAVAL FORCES.



THE PORTS BLOCKED.

State Department Notifies All Nations of Our Military Plans.

United States Gunboat Nashville Captures a Spanish Ship Near Key West—Engineers of Spanish Fleet Purposely Disable Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—There were two further important steps in Washington towards actual hostilities, not to mention the overt act involved in the seizure of the Spanish vessel Buena Ventura off Key West. The first was the issue by the president of his proclamation announcing to the world a blockade of a number of Cuban ports, and the second was the signing by him of the bill providing for the utilization of the volunteer forces in war. Following up the formalities beginning with the blockade proclamation, the state department yesterday afternoon addressed an identical note to all of the representatives of foreign nations accredited to Washington, notifying them of the policy to be pursued by this government in the matter of privateering and neutrality. This was followed by the sending of cable messages to all American embassies and legations abroad, containing the same information in a little more succinct form for presentation to the governments to which they are accredited.

Reasons for Declaring War.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The state department is now considering the advisability of requesting congress to declare war. While there is no absolute necessity for the immediate declaration there are several reasons why the adoption of such a course would prove advantageous to us. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the state department to induce it to make a proper recommendation to congress to serve as a basis of action. It is held that until a formal declaration is issued we cannot set in motion the neutrality laws of foreign countries and in fact would be practically in the position that Spain occupied toward Cuba—denying that war existed in spite of the actual fact.

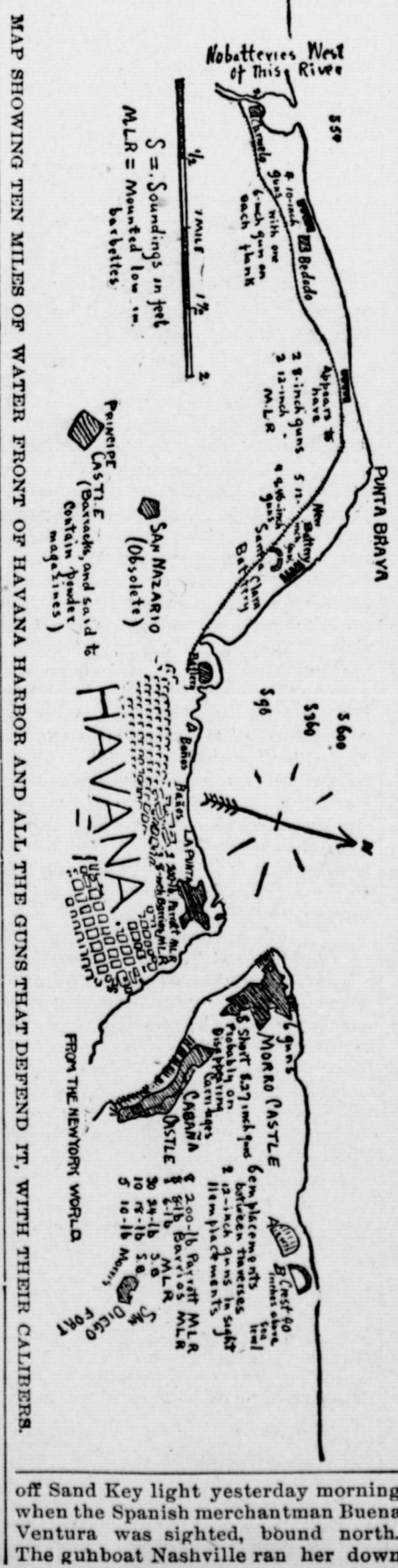
Spanish Ships Purposely Disabled.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 23.—The British steamer Asloun, Capt. P. H. Garnett, arrived yesterday from Las Palmas, Grande Canary, one of the Canary island group. He arrived at Las Palmas March 31, two days after the Spanish flotilla left that port. He was reliably informed that the machinery of the several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers was purposely disabled in pursuance of a plot by

the engineers. They did not relish the trip across the ocean in torpedo boats, and, finding the Spanish government determined to make them go, as a last resort crippled the machinery.

Nashville Captures a Spanish Ship.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 23.—The United States fleet was about 12 miles



and put a shot across her bows. The Spaniard ignored the shot, but another, closer to her bows, brought her to. A prize crew under Ensign T. P. Magruder was put aboard. Capt. Lucaraga, in command of her, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared; but when he was informed of the state of affairs, he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically.

Fleet from Hong Kong Sails.

SHANGHAI, April 23.—The American squadron at Hong Kong has sailed for Manila. Reported priests and commercial classes favor surrender, but the military are determined to resist.

WAR MEASURE COMPLETE.

House Ways and Means Committee Prepares a Bill Expected to Raise About a Hundred Millions Annually.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The republican members of the ways and means committee yesterday completed the war revenue measure yesterday and sent it to the printer. It will be gone over again to-day and probably submitted to the full committee on Wednesday. Several questions are still open. The bill as now prepared, it is estimated, will raise between \$95,000,000 and \$100,000,000 annually. The principal decision made yesterday was the definite determination not to place a tax upon either of the substitute propositions, railroad and other transportation tickets or petroleum. It was decided, however, to place a tax of one cent upon chewing gum and two and four cents on foreign and native wines, two cents on pints and four cents on quarts. Three additions are made to the stamp act of 1896, which is re-enacted with modifications. A tonnage tax, which is expected to raise \$2,500,000, is also incorporated in the bill. The addition of \$1 per barrel upon beer is expected to raise \$55,000,000. The question of allowing a rebate on beer stamps is still open. The doubling of the tobacco tax and the provision for a retail license of \$4.80 are expected to raise \$30,000,000, and the provisions of the stamp tax over \$30,000,000.

WOULD FAIL OF ITS OBJECT.

Report That Spain Has Ceded Cuba to Austria, but It Is Discredited—Monroe Doctrine a Barrier.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—For some reason unknown the president again delayed the issuance of the call for volunteers. This apparently inexplicable delay of the executive gave color to the rumor which soon grew into a "semi-official statement" that Spain had executed a coup and had ceded the island of Cuba to Austria. For a time it was thought that there might be something in the rumor and that this would explain the president's rather puzzling movements since the refusal of Spain to answer our ultimatum. Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations and one of the best authorities on international law in the United States, said: "The story is without foundation and was instigated for the purpose of causing the United States to relent at this period. Even if it were true that Spain had ceded Cuba to Austria, such a proceeding would not be tolerated, as it is in direct violation of the Monroe doctrine. In 1896 Henry Clay declared Spain might retain possession of Cuba, but should never relinquish her authority to any other nation."

SPANISH FLEET HESITATES.

If They Cross the Ocean to American Waters They Will Be Cut Off from a Coal Supply.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The belief among high officials is that the Spanish will hesitate before sending the pick of their navy into American or Cuban waters. It must be realized, it is said, that, cut off from a coal supply, they would be at a great disadvantage and would run the very risk of total annihilation. Nor is it believed that Capt. Gen. Blanco will be in a hurry to precipitate a conflict, and therefore it is not expected that Capt. Sampson's fleet will have very much to do during the next few days but to prevent supplies from entering Havana. Nevertheless it is believed that hostilities will not be delayed longer than is necessary to get our army within supporting distance. When that is accomplished our navy will not delay an hour, but will immediately attack the fortifications around Havana.

CAPT. SAMPSON PROMOTED.

Commander of North Atlantic Squadron Will Be Raised to the Rank of Rear Admiral.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The secretary of the navy has finally decided to temporarily appoint Capt. Sampson, now in command of the North Atlantic squadron, a rear admiral. By this action the department will "jump" Capt. Sampson, who stands third in the list of captains, not only over ten captains preceding him, but over ten commodores of the next grade above and below that of rear admiral. It is explained, however, that the appointment being only temporary, the superior officers will lose nothing by this, for when he relinquishes command of the squadron, Rear Admiral Sampson will again become Capt. Sampson and retain his number in the register.

WAR BILL IS PASSED.

Congress Announces That War Exists Between America and Spain.

Naval Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate—The House Disagreed to the Senate Amendment to Army Reorganization Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—War and war measures were the only topics discussed by the senate yesterday during more than four hours of its session. The body had scarcely convened when the message of the president urging congress to declare the existence of war between the United States and Spain was laid before it. Without comment the message was referred to the foreign relations committee.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, introduced the following joint resolution, which he asked to have referred to the committee on foreign relations:

That a state of war now exists and since the 15th day of February, 1898, existed between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was then resumed, the pending question being upon the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, to regulate the price of armor. Mr. Hale then moved to lay the amendment upon the table and it was so ordered by a vote of 36 to 13.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment authorizing the secretary of the navy to enlist at any time after the passage of the act as many seamen, landsmen and boys as he may deem necessary to man the ships of the navy or for use of the navy as a temporary force, and appropriating \$8,500,000 for that purpose. Mr. Hale agreed to an amendment offered by Mr. Cokrell, of Missouri, that the time limit should be during the existence of the war. The amendment was agreed to, the amendment appropriation being made immediately available.

An amendment was also agreed to providing that, hereafter, all first-class battleships and monitors shall be named after the various states. The bill as amended was passed.

The amendment for better organization of the line of the army, providing for the three battalion formation, was called up by Mr. Hawley. The amendments offered by the committee were agreed to without division, and the bill was placed upon its passage and passed within 20 minutes of its introduction.

At 2:55 p. m., the message clerk of the house of representatives informed the senate that the house had passed an act declaring a state of war existing between the United States and Spain. The message was at once read to the senate and the senate went into legislative session to consider the resolution declaring the existence of war. At 4:37 p. m., the senate resumed business in open session. At 4:55 p. m., the message clerk of the house announced that the speaker had signed the bill declaring the existence of war between the United States and Spain and requested the signature of the vice president. Within two minutes Vice President Hobart had signed the act and precisely at five o'clock announced his signature.

A few minutes later another message was received from the house announcing its disagreement with the senate amendment to the army reorganization bill, and asking for a conference. The conference was agreed to, and Messrs. Hawley, Proctor and Cokrell were named as the senate conferees. Several minor bills were passed and at 5:35 p. m. the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The house of representatives yesterday passed the bill declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and the kingdom of Spain in a manner which cannot fail to impress the world. It required but one minute and 41 seconds to accomplish this. The house was considering an election case and simply paused to declare war. The bill is as follows:

A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

Be it enacted, First, that war be and the same is hereby declared to exist and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

Second, that the president of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

After the president's message was read the committee on foreign affairs framed the resolution, Acting Chairman Adams wrote the report, and it was passed and on its way to the senate in an hour and six minutes. The speaker signed it at 4:24. The remainder of the day was devoted to the election case of Wise vs. Young from the Second Virginia district. The house declined to agree to the senate amendments to the army reorganization bill, and it was sent to conference. There was no demonstration at the conclusion of the reading and no demand for the reading of the diplomatic correspondence that accompanied the message. The speaker simply ordered it referred under the rules to the committee on foreign affairs and printed for the information of the house. The house then proceeded with the consideration of District of Columbia business.

INSURGENTS WILL FIGHT.

Present Plan of United States Is Not to Take Militia and Raw Recruits into Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Sherman said yesterday that it was his expectation that, for the present and immediate future, the insurgent army would do the greater part of the fighting in Cuba. He added the statement that there was no intention of taking the militia men and new recruits until thoroughly inured to the hardships of actual military life, and that probably the regulars also would be held in this country until later in the season. The secretary expressed the opinion that



Adm. Sampson's fleet would take the first opportunity to form a junction with Gomez's army, and that there would thenceforth be perfect co-operation between those two organizations in conducting the war against the common enemy. "The insurgents are the best men for this service at present," said the secretary, "and they can be trusted to do zealous work when well armed and well clothed." He said it was his understanding that this government would furnish the arms and munitions of war to fit out several regiments of insurgents in good shape and to put the entire Cuban army in good fighting trim.

SPANISH DECREE GAZETTED.

The "Detestable Conduct" of United States Blamed for the War—Will Resort to Privateering When Expedient.

MADRID, April 25.—The following decree was gazetted yesterday: Diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and the United States, and the state of war being begun between the two countries, numerous questions of international law arise, which must be precisely defined, chiefly because the injustice and provocation come from our adversaries, and it is they who, by their detestable conduct, have caused this grave conflict.

The royal decree says Spain maintains her right to have recourse to privateering, and announces that for the present only auxiliary cruisers will be fitted out. The rules Spain will observe during the war are outlined in five clauses, covering neutral flags and goods, contraband of war, what will be considered a blockade, the right of search and what constitutes contraband of war, ending with saying foreign privateers will be regarded as pirates. Continuing the decree reads: We have observed with strictest fidelity the principles of international law, and have shown the most scrupulous respect for morality and the right of government. There is an opinion that the fact that we have not adhered to the declaration of Paris does not exempt us from the duty of respecting the principles therein enunciated. The principle Spain unquestionably refused to admit then was the abolition of privateering. The government now considers it most indispensable to make absolute reserve on this point, in order to maintain our liberty of action and uncontested right to have recourse to privateering when we consider it expedient.

May Cut Cuban Cables.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 25.—The United States steamer Mangrove left here at half past five this morning fully equipped as a cable ship. She headed southeast and her destination is said to be the south of Cuba. There, it is believed, she will cut off cable communication with the island proper, so far as the southern cables are concerned. It is understood she is to be conveyed by one or more warships. According to another report, upon the authority of one of her officers, she is going out to the Key West ship channel to remove the buoys.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

The President Asks Congress to Make a Declaration of War.

United States Officials Want to Draw the Fire of the Spanish Fleet Before Landing Troops and Taking Possession of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The president yesterday sent to congress the following message, recommending a declaration of war against Spain:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

I transmit to the congress for its consideration and appropriate action copies of correspondence recently had with the representative of Spain in the United States, with the United States minister at Madrid and, through the latter, with the government of Spain, showing the action taken under the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Upon communicating with the Spanish minister in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the executive to address to the government of Spain in obedience to said resolution, the said minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries and that all of the communications between their respective representatives ceased therefore. I recommend to your especial attention the note addressed to the United States minister at Madrid by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs on the 21st inst., whereby the foregoing notification was conveyed. It will be perceived therefrom that the government of Spain, having cognizance of the joint resolution of the United States congress and in view of things which the president is thereby required and authorized to do, repudiates by treating the representative demand of this government as measures of hostility, following with that instant and complete severance of relations by its action, whereby the usage of nations accompanies an existent state of war between sovereign powers.

The position of Spain being thus made known and the demands of the United States being denied with a complete rupture of intercourse by the act of Spain, I have been constrained, in exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid, to proclaim under date of April 22, 1898, a blockade of certain ports of the north coast of Cuba, lying between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and, further, in exercise of my constitutional powers and using the authority conferred upon me by the act of congress, approved April 22, 1898, to issue my proclamation dated April 23, 1898, calling for volunteers in order to carry into effect the said resolution of April 20, 1898. Copies of these proclamations are hereto appended.

In view of the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of the congress of the United States in the premises, I now recommend to your honorable body the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon to the end that the definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be made known, and the assertion of all its rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of a public war may be assured.

Accompanying the president's message to congress was the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Spain since the passage of the resolution directing the president to intervene in Cuba.

LOOKING FOR A NAVAL BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It was stated yesterday on good authority that the mysterious mission of the cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia, which left Hampton roads on Saturday, was to keep a careful watch on the movements of the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde islands. It was expected that as soon as war had been formally declared between the United States and Spain, Portugal, as well as other European nations, will declare her neutrality. As the Cape Verde islands belong to Portugal, as soon as this is done the Spanish fleet can no longer use these islands as a base of operations. It will have to move within a reasonable time and the direction in which it goes is a matter of vital importance to the United States.

The Spanish fleet will necessarily move at the rate of its slowest member and the Minneapolis and Columbia, can easily keep them in sight until the destination of the Spaniards is known, when they can put on steam and bring the news to the American squadron. It is known to be the desire of the administration to draw the fire of the Spanish fleet before proceeding with the work of landing troops and taking possession of Cuba. While the Spanish squadron is intact it is not the policy of the administration to bombard Havana and risk the loss of one or more of our finest ships with engagements with shore batteries. A naval battle is therefore expected to precede any attack on Havana by our Key West squadron. Some time may elapse before war begins in Cuba. A peaceful blockade is especially distasteful to the navy, burning with a keen desire to avenge the Maine, but naval strategy demands that due caution shall be exercised in handling the fleet until Spain's plans are more fully developed. The growing possibility that the United States may have to cross the Atlantic and thrash Spain to a standstill near her base of supplies renders doubly imperative caution in the handling of American battleships. The loss of one war vessel in the bombardment of Havana, or the disabling of two or more, would be a serious loss.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

LIFE COMPANIONSHIP.

We've ranged the fields of life, my dear,
These many years together;
In heart ties to each other near,
In fair and cloudy weather.

As life-long lovers, hand in hand,
We've hailed the sunshine ever;
To breast the storm we took our stand,
As those whom naught should sever.

Together we have scaled the heights
That promised pleasure purer;
And steadfastly pursued the lights
That gave us knowledge surer.

Together we have quaffed life's wine,
And found it all the sweeter,
Because we shared it, thin and mine,
And time sped on the fleetest.

Together we have seen youth go,
Life's fairest season ever;
And middle age, like melting snow—
To come no more forever.

Through changing scenes of joy and pain,
Of storm and tranquil weather,
With equal shares of loss and gain,
We have grown old together.

Now, knowing that we soon must die,
No boon could please us better,
Than if the Lord should heed our cry,
And call us home together.

-A. S. Brendle, in Good Housekeeping.

FOR OLD SAKE'S SAKE

By GWENDOLEN OVERTON.

IT IS a commonplace of speech that there is no changing of the leopard's spots. The keen observer of his kind, who has not twelve axioms wherewith to work the theorems of life, but twelve hundred, accepts it as gospel. Raymond who was not a keen observer, but a man with faith in his heart, did not accept it. In the face of advice, and caution, and good counsel, he decided to reduce it to the absurd and marry Cicely Glanville. Success crowned him, as even those who warned him know now, but it was a desperate risk.

Far back in the days which it were heresy to doubt were as good as they were old, when Alan was just the stolid small son of Capt. Raymond, and Cicely was but the angel-faced little daughter of Capt. Raymond's first lieutenant, Marlitt, the boy and girl had been fond of one another. They had made mud-pies and hunted the first wild flowers of the plains, and had ridden burros and bronchos together. They had wintered and summered, in each other's company, the mountains and praries of the southwest, while the land was yet given over to the never-ending disturbances of the hostiles. They had learned what it was to have only one another for playmates for months at a time. And because of the hardships of long marches and the joys of a half-savage freedom shared together, they came to think themselves inseparable. And then they were separated. Cicely was to be civilized. She was sent east and abroad to school. Alan Raymond went through West Point and got his commission. Thereupon fate—which at times does what might be expected of her—sent him to the same post where the Marlitts were stationed, and he saw Cicely again. He looked into the placid depths of her long, gray eyes, and remembered the past. He looked at the curving red lips and the thick brown hair, and guessed the future. She had changed for the worse and for the better. She had been civilized, and was less frank; she had learned to attain her ends by indirect means, yet, as women go, she was honest. But the saintly face was more beautiful and the child was grown to one of those women whom to love is to worship. And in due time Raymond loved her.

There are men who take their love as simply as they do the breath of their life. It is necessary to them, but they do not go mad with the ecstasy of its possession. When Raymond had told Cicely that he loved her, and when she had laid her head upon his shoulder and had put her slender, clinging hands in his, and, turning up the beautiful, deep eyes to his face, had said: "I love you," he was satisfied. His fault, if such it were, was that he was undemonstrative, and Cicely's—though some count it a virtue in woman—that she was jealous. Of all vices, jealousy carries with it its own swiftest punishment. It realizes its unreason, but is powerless—like a dreamer who suffers and cannot awake, though he knows, the while, that he is dreaming. She knew in her heart that her lover's word was worth more than most men's vows; she knew that his purpose was direct and honest, and yet she doubted. The tiny stone of suspicion began to roll. A question which Cicely was too proud to ask would have checked it, but it rushed on and became an avalanche that buried and crushed their happiness under its mass. Raymond looked on dazed. He could not understand.

When it was too late it was made plain. Cicely sat before her own fire, in the dusk, and looked quietly at the blazing logs. The light shone on her fair face and on her gleaming hair. Raymond stood and looked down at her, resting his arm on the mantel piece. He was an honest man. He had no intention of speaking of even the love of the past to another man's wife, but beside the blank reality rose up in front of him the might-have-been of his life, and he cried out from the depths:

"Cicely, why did you do it?" he asked. She started back and looked up at him. For one long minute the deep eyes gazed into his eyes and saw there the futility of an irretrievable mistake. The closed lips grew white, and parted and curved again. She turned and hid her face in her tight-clasped hands, and bowed her head against the back of the chair. There is tragedy of the fiercest sort that enters, once, at least, into

most lives—tragedy which seems to rend the veil of one's universe in twain and to open up the graves where one's hopes and sorrows have lain sleeping. Yet we jeer at melodrama when we are shown bits from the play of existence that are as nothing to the truth. We say it is overacted. It is because it has been mercifully given to us to forget. In the past, Raymond, first of all, would have scoffed; in the future, he would come to doubt the horror of the present moment. But it caught him and held him then with a mighty strength. The primitive creature comes out when it is lashed with the whip of real pain; all the bars of custom and convention cannot restrain it. He forgot the honor of his sane moments. He snatched away the hands and dragged her to him, and turned her face up again to his.

"Why did you do it, Cicely?" he repeated. She clenched her teeth and steadied her voice, and then she told him. "But you were utterly wrong," he said. He was dazed to have been so misunderstood, and he offered no explanation. But she did not need one now. She had seen the full measure of her folly.

"I know," she answered, "I was wrong, and—I am punished." She threw her arms about his neck and sobbed, and he held her close. It was only for a little time. Then she drew away and her arms fell at her sides. "It cannot be helped," she said; and she turned and went away.

There was no change in Raymond, either then or as the years went on. He was a good officer and a good man, and unembittered. But Cicely Glanville changed. The world loves nothing better than to find an explanation for what has mystified it. It does not trouble to verify its belief. "It is plain," it said now, "why Cicely Marlitt married Glanville. Raymond was not the man to have allowed her to indulge her propensities."

The propensities were toward flirtations that scandalized that conservative and respectable institution, the army. Even the men of the regiment resented that it should be given fame through Mrs. Glanville. And the women feared and hated her; but they also admired. Popular superstition to the contrary notwithstanding, most women see the charms of a rival. Envy is as keen-sighted as love is blind. And the clever ones admit them.

Being isolated from the small circle of feminine wit, Mrs. Glanville added to her attractions much masculine clear-sightedness and wide range of interests. She was as good to talk to as to look upon. She spoke with the tongue of a wisdom that was more—not less—than womanly, and she sang with the voice of a siren, and men fell down before her and worshiped her, and, throwing the cloak of their infatuation over the clay feet of their idol, came finally to forget them and believe it all spotless alabaster. They held her up to wives, and daughters, and sisters whom they would have disowned for following in her path. And they ruined the peace of their lives and of their homes for her—all, too, without the hope of even a capricious fancy for reward. She brought them low and



"CICEY, DO YOU LOVE ME STILL?"

laughed at them, but they still had faith, as had her husband, though the heavens should fall. She was known to the borders of the service, and beyond, as a creature of no heart who had caused disaster and even death, and had shown neither remorse nor pity.

Yet when she was free once more Raymond went to her. His old faith was unshaken. It was a better sort of faith than any other she had inspired. Years had gone since she had seen him. She sat once again before the fire—this time in her father's home. And Raymond stood looking down at her. The face above the black dress of her mourning was as saint-like as of old, and seemed as young and unscarred. The long, gray eyes were as placid, but more deep. He did not ask now why she had done these things. Perhaps he knew. But he said to her, as though the time between had never been:

"Cicely, do you love me still?" And the sweet lips parted to say the words that they had never framed save for him: "I love you still."

He reached out his hand and took hers. She tried to draw it away.

"But you do not want me—now?" she said.

He held her fast and answered: "I want you now." There was no doubt in his firm voice.

"You do not know," she tried to tell him.

"Yes, I know," he said; "and yet—and yet I want the Cicely who was my honest little playmate years ago; who was my trusted love in the past; who will be my faithful wife in the time to come. For old sake's sake, I want her, dear."

THE MONEY STANDARD.

How Silver was Demonetized Without the Knowledge of the People.

We adopted the gold standard without any party ever asking for it. Isn't it strange that we should abandon a thing we had for 81 years and take up a system that was purely experimental, so far as our country is concerned, and do that without any party of any name ever asking to have it done?

Do you believe in our form of government? Do you believe that our government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed? If you do, then I want to ask you do you believe it is right for a legislative body to make a great and sweeping change without the American people ever having considered or discussed or decided upon the subject?

They did it in 1873. Not only was the change made without any party asking for it, but the change was made without the American people knowing it. We abandoned bimetalism and substituted the gold standard without the American people knowing that it was being done. I will go further than that. Not only did congress do this without the knowledge of the people, but congress did it without the members of congress knowing what was being done.

Now, you say that it is not possible. Well—it was done, and I think I can show you that it is not impossible, even as a matter of reason. We were not using at that time either gold or silver. We were using paper. The bill that demonetized silver did not purport in its title to demonetize silver.

It was a bill to codify the mint laws. The American people did not discuss it. The members of congress stated they did not know when the bill passed that it demonetized silver. Mr. Blaine was speaker of the house; he said he didn't know it. Prominent men on both sides of the house, in both parties, said they didn't know it. You say that is hard to believe.

Now, let me show you how easy it is to believe it. We have had something like it recently. If anybody tells you that it is impossible to get a bill through congress without the members of congress knowing what the bill contains, you ask who put section 22 into the Dingley bill?

Now, there was a bill of importance—a bill that the people were studying, members of all parties examining it and reading it and talking about it, and yet it passed the house and passed the senate, and then they all said, who put that section 22 in that bill?

And the fraud was so apparent that the attorney general wrote an opinion nullifying the section. Oh, that we had had a McKenna to nullify the gold standard on the same ground in 1873! —William J. Bryan.

HANNA'S TRICKERY.

Under Course of the Administration Throughout the Whole Cuban Affairs.

McKinley, Hanna & Co. have tricked congress and the people ever since the active discussion of the Cuban question came to the front.

When the consular reports were demanded they were withheld and the accounts of Spanish atrocities published in the anti-republican newspapers were denounced as lies and set down as the output of "sensational journalism."

At last the consular reports have been submitted, and in them is to be found the plain proof that the republican administration has lied to congress and the people for the purpose of preventing discussion and of securing a dishonorable peace.

One week after the destruction of the Maine Consul-General Lee cabled the government as follows:

"Copper cylinders ammunition found intact in ten-inch forward magazine, starboard side, this morning. Seems to show that magazine not exploded. Evidence beginning to prove explosion on port side by torpedo."

Mark Hanna, the personal friend of the president, and the man who boasts that he made McKinley, said two days after the receipt of Lee's dispatch:

"I think the destruction of the Maine was an accident, just as I thought at first. I have held all along it was an accident, and I have seen nothing proposed to make me change my opinion."

Of course, Hanna knew all about Lee's message, and therefore he lied when he said he had seen nothing to make him change his opinion.

But the most flagrant instance of trickery and double dealing is to be charged to Secretary of the Navy Long. It was a week after the reception of Gen. Lee's telegram when Long gave out this famous announcement:

"The element of Spanish responsibility for the Maine explosion may be considered eliminated."

Wall Street heard what Long said, or rather, knew what he was going to say, in advance of the public, and Wall Street men made fortunes out of their advance knowledge.

Is an administration convicted of trickery and falsehood fit to control the Cuban situation? The house, under Czar Reed, says "Yes." The people say "No." —Chicago Dispatch.

There is no doubt that the shuffling Cuban policy of the national administration has contributed to the marvelous increase in the democratic vote. But the democratic tide began to rise before the quarrel with Spain became acute. It was coming our way, whatever had occurred. Progress in the right direction has simply been wonderfully accelerated by the dissatisfaction of the country with McKinley's pro-Spanish policy. —Chicago Chronicle.

Mark Hanna is reported a regular attendant at cabinet meetings nowadays. First thing he will take to signing state papers and vetoing acts of congress. —Kansas City Times.

WATCH THEM CLOSELY.

Two Glorious Old Patriots Who Have Been Playing a Little Game of Their Own.

During the progress of the coming struggle and directly after its termination let us not forget to keep an eye on those two glorious old patriots—the gem of the republic—Mark Hanna and Steve Elkins. By observing them closely we may be able to get a line upon what they have been playing for during these last two months.

There have been various conjectures as to "what there was in it" for Messrs. Elkins and Hanna. No one, of course, has credited them with anything save mercenary motives. But precisely what turn their greed and acquisitiveness had taken has been a good deal of a puzzle. One thing has been evident right along—the two patriots have been in terror lest the Maso government should be recognized. They have, it is true, fought every proposition looking to war, but when the pressure became overwhelming they surrendered that point.

But they have never ceased to oppose with the energy of despair every attempt to give the insurgents the standing of a nation. They have brought to bear every possible influence—political, social and financial—to defeat recognition. They have haunted the white house day and night; they have utilized the full power of the administration; they have left no stone unturned, no trick untried in order to defeat formal acknowledgment of Cuban independence. And they have succeeded. The Maso government is not recognized by the joint resolution.

But what are they going to get out of it? That is what we shall discover if we watch the events of the next few weeks. Meanwhile we can only conjecture, and conjecture is poor and unsatisfactory amusement. Mr. Polo y Bernabe might tell if he were disposed to talk. So might the Rothschilds. There are a dozen theories equally plausible—and equally discreditable—which would fit the case. We shall have to wait facts, and the facts sooner or later will be disclosed.

If not during the war, certainly soon after the conclusion of peace, we shall know, pretty nearly, why two senators of the United States strained every nerve in an attempt to compromise a national insult, why they defeated the recognition of Cuban independence and why they stand to-day the targets of contempt and scorn for the whole country.

It is all coming out pretty soon, and it is going to make mighty interesting reading. —Chicago Chronicle.

PURELY PATRIOTIC.

Praiseworthy Conduct of Democrats in Congress in the Pending Trouble with Spain.

Democrats in congress have manifested a truly democratic patriotic spirit in regard to the situation in which the country has been placed by the imbroglio with Spain. They have not taken advantage of the opportunity to make political capital out of the troubles experienced by the republican administration. They have developed a broad patriotism which has been the expression of the true American spirit which exists in the democratic party. This patriotism has been acknowledged more or less grudgingly in one or two instances by republican newspapers but the Washington Post, an independent journal most ably conducted, speaks frankly in praise of the democrats in congress. Among other things the Post says: "These democrats have presented the spectacle of a sincere and patriotic convertism—a high-minded and admirable moderation. They have done absolutely nothing to embarrass the republican administration in its efforts to reach an honorable solution of the pending difficulties, and have in no case sought to make petty party capital of a delicate and critical national emergency. They have shown that there is in their ranks as noble a love of country as may be found in any of our political subdivisions, and they have extorted from their most determined opponents a tribute of unadulterated and unfeigned admiration. On the occasion of the vote to sustain the president and his contemplated course they were as prompt, as ardent and as unanimous as were the republicans, and ever since, through all the intricate and perilous evolutions of the episode, they have set the example of a patriotic temperance and a splendid self-restraint. The country will never again doubt the devotion of the democratic party to the flag, the union, and its institutions. The republican demagogue who, in any future political campaign, attempts to play upon that false and foolish note will find himself repudiated as an impudent and vicious mountebank." These are words that republicans should remember, but when the next campaign opens the same old slanders will be retailed by republican spellbinders that have been retailed by them for the last quarter of a century.

The People Ignored.

Congress called on the president for the report of the American consuls in Cuba on conditions existing on the island, especially the want, privation and starvation among the reconcentrados. These reports have been sent in, and the statement is authorized they will not be made public, as congress has all the essential facts. It strikes us congress and the people should have all the facts. They should go to the civilized world. Neither should congress nor the people be treated like children, incapable of gauging important facts. —Pittsburgh Post.

As a straw, it may be mentioned that the republican legislature of Ohio refused to endorse Mr. McKinley's Cuban policy. —Atlanta Constitution.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"My wife weighs nearly 200 pounds." "Well?" "And she is still jumping at conclusions just as she always did." —Detroit Free Press.

"Dah is some folks," said Uncle Eben, "dat 'ud a heap rather hab a reputation foh bein' unlucky dan er record foh 'industriousness.'" —Washington Star.

"Doctor—"Do you know that the majority of physicians are comparatively poor men?" Gibbs—"No, I wasn't aware of that; but I know some of them are awfully poor doctors." —Tit-Bits.

"With wheat at a dollar a bushel," remarked the observer of men and things, "it is really a wonder that more of these gentlemen are not beating their swords into plowshares." —Detroit Journal.

Mrs. Bowers (her first ocean voyage) —"Phew! What a little box this is! I wonder why they call them 'state rooms'?" Mr. Bowers—"I guess the fellow who invented them was born in Rhode Island." —Puck.

Prudent—"So you refused him?" said Maud. "Yes," replied Mammie, "I told him I shall send back any letters unopened." "I wouldn't be so rude. There might be matinee tickets in some of them." —Washington Star.

He Meant Business.—Father—"You have been calling on my daughter rather frequently of late. Are your intentions serious?" Youth—"Yes, indeed; I'm trying to persuade her to buy the make of wheel I'm agent for." —Truth.

A teacher asked a little boy to spell "responsibility," which he did. "Now, Tommy," said the teacher, "can you tell me the meaning of that big word?" "Is, hum," answered Tommy. "If I had only four buttons on my trousers and two came off, all the responsibility would hang on the other two." —Tit-Bits.

GRANDSON OF TECUMSEH.

"Big Jim," the Great Shawnee Chief, Has a Claim of \$800,000 Against Uncle Sam.

"Big Jim," the great Shawnee chief and grandson of the mighty Tecumseh, accompanied by his interpreter and under the guardianship of Martin J. Bentley, recently passed through the city on his way home from Washington. The chief lives with the 300 survivors of his once numerous tribe, at Little River, O. T., on a reservation six miles square, and the last bit of domain to which they can claim even a shadow of title, though they have in Big Jim's lifetime ceded millions of acres to the United States—land acquired from the original Spanish conquerors. The trio named above have been in Washington city for several weeks, trying to secure recognition by the government of a claim of \$800,000 and interest accrued since 1874. The money was due for land sold to the government in 1854, and at the time the transfer was made the Shawnees were rich and preferred that the government keep it. But in 1874, after they had been impoverished by contributions of men and live stock to the cause of the union, and asked for their money, they found that it had all been paid out to claimants in no wise representing them. Not a single name which had been signed to the treaty ceding the land was on the pay rolls; but instead the names of scores of people who had no rights in the Shawnee tribal property. But the money was all paid them, nevertheless, and now they are trying to get what they consider their own.

Big Jim is also trying to obtain pay for \$249,000 worth of horses and cattle turned over to the federal government for the use of the union army. The claim was audited and approved by a commission appointed by President Grant, but has never been paid; and Big Jim's people have never been able to command the influence at Washington necessary to put it through.

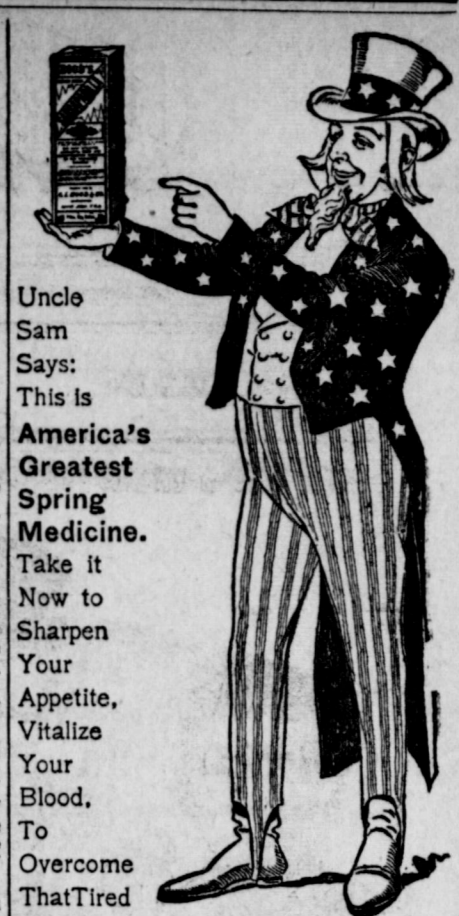
Mr. Bentley said that heretofore Big Jim had never been able to secure serious attention to his claims by any presidential administration; but that this administration is disposed to look into them seriously, with a view to redressing the Shawnees' grievances, if possible. This, however, will not be done while the government at Washington is so deeply engrossed with international affairs. He says, too, that Big Jim and his people deserve well of the government because of their loyalty during the war of the rebellion, and their valuable services since then in repressing outbreaks by other and more lawless tribes by whom they have been surrounded. He also states that Big Jim alone furnished 700 head of cattle to the federal government when the war broke out, and assisted in quelling the turbulence of tribes which came in with the state of Texas. Big Jim has treaties signed by Sam Houston as proof of his services in this connection. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Another Runaway Star.

There is, in the constellation of the Great Bear, a famous little star which has been called a "runaway," because of the extraordinary speed with which it is moving. But it is so far away that the effect of its motion can only be noted by careful astronomical observations. Prof. Simon Newcomb has said of this star, which bears the name "1830 Groombridge," that the united attractions of the entire known universe could not have set it going with such velocity, and would be unable to arrest it. Now Prof. Kapteyn announces the discovery of a telescopic star in the southern hemisphere, in the constellation Pictor, which appears to be moving considerably faster yet. What its real velocity is, however, can only be told when the distance is known.—Youth's Companion.

Great Britain Leads.

Great Britain's marine steam tonnage is to-day 6,720,703—about as much as that of all other nations added together.



Uncle Sam Says: This is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. Take it Now to Sharpen Your Appetite, Vitalize Your Blood, and Overcome That Tired Feeling.

Go to your druggist and get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it today, and realize at once the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Spring Medicine.

Not a Lawyer. "Now," said the lawyer who was conducting the cross-examination, "will you please state how and where you first met this man?" "I think," said the lady with the sharp nose, "that it was—'Never mind what you think,' interrupted the lawyer. 'We want facts here. We don't care what you think, and we haven't any time to waste in listening to what you think. Now, please tell us where and when it was that you first met this man.' The witness made no reply. 'Come, come,' urged the lawyer. 'I demand an answer to my question.' Still no response from the witness. 'Your honor,' said the lawyer, turning to the court, 'I think I am entitled to an answer to the question I have put.' 'The witness will please answer the question,' said the court in impressive tones. 'Can't,' said the lady. 'Why not?' 'The court doesn't care to hear what I think, does it?' 'Then there's no use questioning me any further. I am not a lawyer. I can't talk without thinking.' So they called the next witness. —Cleveland Leader.

Masculine Morality. Because a man feels away a great deal of money is no sign of immorality. Many a man has spent all he earned all his life upon the idea of a highly wicked time was to chuck a girl under the chin. —Atchison Globe.

Many people get up early and do nothing else all day. —Washington Democrat.

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THE PRIME OF LIFE.

Oh, bless the glad sun's warmth and light! Away, my love, we'll wander, To where the larch shines green and bright Against the dim wood yonder.

A CLEW BY WIRE

Or, An Interrupted Current.

BY HOWARD M. YOST.

Copyright, 1895, by J. B. Lippincott Co.

CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.

The sound of the voice was intermittent. There would be a few words, then a pause, and so on. I could make no sense of the few disjointed sentences. It lasted but a few minutes. Indeed, so brief was the conversation, if that is what it was, there was no time to make an investigation.

You can't stay here, Nel. You go home wize me. I could not forbear a smile at Sarah's fears, but, remembering they were the consequence of the deep affection she felt for me, I checked the frivolous reply which my tongue was about to utter.

We descended the stairway, and found the cellar bare and empty. I peered into every dark nook and corner, but there was nothing which could have caused the noise.

young lady, nor in the grave dignity of the man. The carriage swept along. When nearly opposite us, the young woman evidently caught sight of the group standing back from the roadway, for she leaned forward and sent a glance past her father toward us.

'POSSUM TALKS. Zeb White Tells of a Family Quarrel and a Woman Up a Tree. Copyright, 1898. By M. QUAD.

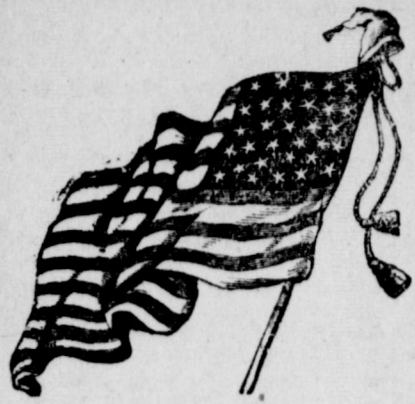
slept I dreamed that she was bein' et up. Three different times that night I got ready to go up and drive away that b'ar, but I felt sorter hurt in my feelin's and stuck it out 'till daylight.

An Experiment That Failed. "Gentlemen," began the man who had lugged two bulky satchels into the car with him and at once began hunting through them for a flask.

CHAPTER VI. When we were again standing in the main hall on the first floor, Sarah's last remark came to me.



"Yes, and she so fine and prout."



Remember the Maine!

The foremost authority in all the world on the subject of earthquakes, John Milne, and his unique earthquake observatory in the Isle of Wight will be the subject of an illustrated article in McClure's Magazine for May. The article will describe how, by the scientific appliances invented and set up by Prof. Milne, the slightest tremor of the earth in however remote a quarter, is instantly measured and recorded and the place of its occurrence disclosed, whether on the land or under the sea.

"The Fourth artillery, which left Ft. Riley, Kan., the other day," says the Wichita Eagle, "is the oldest military organization in the United States, and its officers and men are jubilant at the idea of going to war. It was organized in 1776, and Alexander Hamilton, the great Federalist leader, was its first captain. Its first military service was in the battle of Long Island, in the revolutionary war. In 1892 the descendants of Alexander Hamilton presented it with a banner for 106 years of service, faithful and tried. Lieutenant Henry B. Ledyard, of Detroit, was formerly of the Fourth artillery. At the centennial of the inauguration of Washington, held in New York in 1889, Mr. Ledyard looked with great interest at his old battery as it marched past the reviewing stand. He remarked that he once knew every man in it, but such were the changes of a few years in the ranks, that he was able to recognize but few of his old comrades."

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

Just now, discussion is going on in various parts of the state, over the probable personnel of the next state ticket. There is but little clamor on the part of the democrats for places upon the ticket. They recognize that the present state administration is the best in the history of the state. Republicans, even, acknowledge it and tremble when they think of it. A few of the leaders and trimmers of the democratic party, however, are asking that places be made for democrats upon the state ticket. No matter how desirable it might be to do this, it can never be done without endangering the success of the ticket.

There is a perfect understanding between democrats and populists due to the eminently fair treatment given the former by the administration. Everybody knows that on the part of the populists the contract has been more than filled in giving places to democrats in excess of the terms of agreement. Financially, the democrats are better off at present than they would be with representation on the state ticket.

There is no criticism of the official conduct of our state officers. Why then should they be turned down or forced out? We have shown that the democracy of Kansas would be the loser by this plan. It would certainly produce confusion. The differences between us are more imaginative than real. Close up the ranks.—Banner.

Our neighbor hits the nail on the head in the above article in so far as it relates to the state ticket. The present state officers should be endorsed in toto and nominated by the democratic state convention or we should place a full ticket in nomination. The former course would result in the election of our friends and allies to the office, the

latter course would disrupt the silver forces and result in defeat all along the line. To force a division of the nominations for state officers at this time will be fraught with great danger. It smatters too much of a hunt for spoils at the sacrifice of principle. A custom obtains in all political parties of giving a public official a second nomination if he has shown competency, honesty and fidelity during his first term. Each and every one of the present state officials is entitled to this reward for faithful services from the democrats as well as from the populists and free silver republicans.

The special committees from the democratic and populist parties, respectively, which met in Topeka, Wednesday, and agreed upon a division of the state office spoils will most likely find that they have reckoned without their hosts.

When the representatives of the two parties meet in state convention on June 15—at Atchinson and Topeka, respectively—the fixers will meet a humiliating defeat.

It is desirable and all important that the nominees of both parties should be identical from the highest to the lowest, and an equitable adjustment may easily be made without shelving any of the present state officials. Compensating favors may be shown the democrats in the personnel of the congressional, legislative and county tickets. This would harmonize the refractory factions in both parties and insure a glorious victory for the reform forces all along the line.

This plan of campaign would win, the success of any other would be doubtful.—Newton Journal.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call of the Central Committee, the Democrats of Chase county met in mass convention in the City Hall, in Strong City, April 23, 1898; at 2 o'clock, p. m.

In the absence of A. F. Fritze, Chairman of the Committee, the Secretary, J. P. Kuhl, called the meeting to order, and read the call.

On motion, J. L. Cochran was elected Temporary Chairman; and J. P. Kuhl, Temporary Secretary, of the convention.

The Committee on Order of Business reported the temporary officers as the permanent Chairman and Secretary, which report was adopted. The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of J. T. Butler, Wm. J. O'Byrne and W. E. Timmons, reported the following resolutions, to-wit: which, on motion, were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, in mass convention, endorse the Democratic platform as was placed before the common people of the United States; at Chicago, in 1896; and that we, further, endorse the silver movement in the United States.

2d. That we will not consider any man a true friend of bi-metalism who is not in full sympathy with our members now in Congress; and we congratulate ourselves that we are so well represented now in Congress, by silver members.

AND, WHEREAS, our political colleagues, the Populists and free-silver Republicans, expect our co-operation and support to the entire State and Congressional tickets of the State; outside of this Congressional District, we, in the interest of unity, justice and common courtesy, believe that the nomination of a Democrat in this the 4th Congressional District would insure the unity of all these parties as nothing else would.

Be it therefore, further resolved, That we pledge the delegates elected by this convention to such a policy as will insure the nomination of a Democrat, if such a thing be possible in the interest of harmony and united effort, as a candidate for Congress, in this district.

The following Delegates were elected to the Congressional convention which will meet at Emporia, May 3d, at 4 o'clock, p. m.: J. L. Cochran, J. T. Butler, J. H. Martin, W. C. Harvey and S. T. Slabaugh, Alternates—W. E. Timmons, J. P. Kuhl, S. W. Beach and W. J. O'Byrne.

On motion of W. E. Timmons, the convention adjourned.

J. P. KUHL, Secretary.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The last Association of the present school year was held in Strong City, April 16. The attendance of teachers was rather below the average. Strong City pupils and friends helped to swell the audience.

by a few, and all receive good from it? Should the fact that so many of our teachers are only teaching for a short time, release them from duties and opportunities of teachers while they are in the work? Shall our present plan of Teachers' Associations be continued, or is there something better for us, something that more can and will attend and help to enjoy? If these queries are worthy of thought let the teachers give some time to them.

BAND CONCERT.

According to announcement the first concert of Holmes' Boys' Cornet Band took place in Music Hall, last Friday night, before a large and very enthusiastic audience. The movement of Commodore Sampson's squadron on Havana and the excitement caused thereby added much to the interest of the occasion.

The hall was draped in a mass of bunting, stars and stripes, and the grand old eagle was perched in front of and over the stage, holding in his talons the Cuban flag. This band was organized by E. F. Holmes, the present manager, and has already a widespread reputation, having won at the Topeka soldiers' reunion a first prize of \$100.

"They opened the exercises with 'America,' and when they closed with 'Rally Round the Flag' the suppressed enthusiasm and patriotism showed itself in a spontaneous tribute to 'Old Glory' and the Cuban flag.

The cornet solo by Stanley M. Jones, 'The Swiss Boy,' was a most accomplished performance. The cornet solo by W. Glen Patten, 'Tramp, Tramp, Tramp,' caused an outburst of intense patriotic excitement.

The baritone solo by Lonnie L. Kuhl, 'Fascination,' was fascinatingly well performed.

The singing of Miss Meriam E. Tuttle was excellent, as it always is; and the piano solo, 'The Palms,' was charmingly rendered by Miss Nellie McCallum.

The character song by M. C. Grady was very good; and 'Reubenstein at the Piano,' by E. Bruce Johnston, brought the house down.

Prof. A. Guille, at the piano, did himself proud.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, MAY 7, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Governor and Mrs. John W. Leedy, of our state, expect to spend Friday and Saturday, May 6th and 7th, proximo, at Peabody, Kansas, the guests of friends in that city. On Saturday May 7th, at 1:30 p. m., there will occur on the Peabody Fair Grounds, the largest Free Silver meeting ever held in that section.

It will be under the auspices of the 'Triple Alliance,' Populists, Free Silver Republicans and Democrats, and will be addressed by Mr. Wm. J. Bryan and Governor Leedy. This gathering of the reform forces will positively be addressed by Mr. Bryan and Gov. Leedy. There will be reduced rates on the A. T. & S. F. and C. R. I. & P. Railways for the occasion. (One and one-third rate for round trip) There will be no admission charge, and everybody is invited. The citizens of Peabody are making every arrangement for the comfort of their guests at this meeting.

AGENTS WANTED.

Send your address to us, and we will inform you how other men earn from \$15.00 to \$35.00 weekly. If you are endowed with an average amount of common sense, you can in a short time do as well or better, by securing a county agency for one of our standard publications. If you want to start without delay, send \$1.25, and we will forward a copy of the 'Reversible Wall map of the U. S. and World,' 66x46 inches in size, eleven beautiful colors. A county map of the U. S. on one side, and a library map of the world on the other, should be in every home and office. This is the 1898 edition, corrected to date; two five-dollar maps at a popular price.

We will also send a copy of our new wall map of Kansas showing counties, railroads, towns, etc., 1898 edition, with a marginal index, locating every town on map, giving population.

Above two maps almost sell themselves, but printed instructions accompany samples. Later on you can try some expensive article. Write quick and choose your field.

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TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

The regular April examination of applicants for teachers' certificates will be held the last Saturday in the month, April 30, in the Grammar School room, commencing at 7:30, a. m. SADIE P. GRISHAM, Co. Supt.

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To invest your money. \$1.00 will buy one share of stock in our new 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.

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FOR THE COMING YEAR

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

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

ANTHONY HOPE'S NEW ZENDA NOVEL
"Report of Herat," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," is a splendid invention, in character, in dramatic situations, it is the noblest and most stirring novel that Anthony Hope has ever written.

EDISON'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT
The best artists and illustrators are making pictures for McClure's Magazine. A. B. Frost, Peter Newell, C. D. Gibson, Howard Pyle, Kenyon Cox, C. K. Lawson, W. D. Stevens, Alfred Brennan, and others.

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

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

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

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

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

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(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Hamilton, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton (1898-9)

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Practices in all State and Federal courts

J. W. MCWILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency,
Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved farms.
—AND LOANS MONEY—
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
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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 Gillett's.
Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

POULTRY.

D. A. WISE,
Breeder of the Highest Quality of
BLACK LANGSHANS.

Eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Choice Breeding Cockerels for sale. 707 East 10th st.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, FIVE PENS.

If you want to raise Show Birds, heavy weight, good combs, good black points, and heavy leg and middle toe feathering, try a setting of eggs from my pens. The finest Light Brahmas in the West. Some good cockerels for sale, at \$2.00, each. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting.

HENRY E. CROSSER,

ENTERPRISE, - KANSAS.
feb3-3mos

COLUMBIAN POULTRY YARDS.

S. C. B. and Buff Leghorns, Black Langshans and Barred Plymouth Rocks, bred from a long line of Prize Winners at the LEADING POULTRY SHOWS in Kansas, Iowa and Missouri.
Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 for 30; four settings for \$5.00.
Choice Young Stock for sale. Show Birds a specialty.
CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ANSWERED. Prices of stock a matter of correspondence. Orders for eggs booked now. Address

E. C. FOWLER, 1385 Harrison Street, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS. feb3-3mos

J. M. & C. M. ROSE,

Breeders of
FINE JERSEY CATTLE
And
STANDARD BRED POULTRY,
ELMDALE, KANSAS.

Light Brahmas, S. C. B. Leghorns, W. C. B. Polish, W. F. B. Spanish, S. S. Hamburgs, Houdans, White and Pearl Guineas and Colored Muscovy Ducks.
Stock for sale a matter of correspondence. Eggs from all but S. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.00; and Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15. feb10-3mos

Eggs for Hatching, From High Scoring Breeding Yards

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns,
\$1.50 per 15; \$2.00 per 25,
At The
EAST SIDE POULTRY FARM,
P. C. BOWEN & SON, Proprietors,
CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.
P. O. Box 243. feb10-3m
In writing mention the Courant.

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 15.
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 are the best I could get. Full sets mated to a grand cock, from Geo. M. Lefell, Springfield, Ohio; Hens mated to a splendid, vigorous Cockerel, of Judge Emery stock. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15.
Stock for sale after November 1st. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FRANK B. CLIMPSE,

ABILENE, - - KANSAS.
feb17-3mos

F. SCHADE,

Breeder of the Best Quality of Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs, 75 cents for 15; and also breeder of German Hamburgs weighing from eight to sixteen pounds.

STRONG CITY, - KANSAS. mch1-3mos

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall... How to the line, all ships fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; if for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$2.50 for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Representative... Dr. F. T. Johnson... Treasurer... C. A. Cowley... Clerk... M. C. Newton... Sheriff... J. E. Perry... County Attorney... J. T. Butler... Surveyor... John McCallum... Probate Judge... J. R. Jeffrey... Sup't. of Public Instruction... Mrs. Sadie E. Grisham... Register of Deeds... Wm. Norton... Commissioners... C. I. Mauls... W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80... Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month... J. E. Perry... Ch. Council No. 294... Meets second and fourth Monday of each month... Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, Sec.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Charley Davis is home from Ottawa. Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's Kings' shoes for ladies, men and children. Ed. Brandley was down to Kansas City, last week. Chas. Harkness is again clerking at the Corner Drug Store. Ice formed in this vicinity, Sunday and Monday nights. L. M. Swope was on the sick list, the fore part of the week. As usual, you will find the prettiest line of embroidery at King's. Miss Emma Jones, of Saffordville, is visiting friends in this city. Bring your produce to King's; they always pay the highest prices. Read the ad. of G. A. Stockwell & Son, in our "Poultry" columns. Kings shoe more people in Chase county than any other two firms. Mrs. Wm. Norton and daughter returned, yesterday, from Wichita. Smith Bros. will pay the highest market price for poultry and eggs. Don't fail to read the poultry ads in another column of the COURANT. Dr. F. T. Johnson attended the G. A. R. re-union at Wichita, last week. If not killed later, there will be plenty of fruit in these parts, this year. Miss Katie O'Donnell, of Strong City, visited Miss Landis, of Emporia, last week. Born, on Friday, April 15, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Will Holmes, of Cedar Point, a son. Gladys Bledsoe, of Strong City, is very sick, with erysipilas and intermittent fever. If you intend sending away for eggs, be sure to read the "Poultry" ads, in another column. Miss Sallie McCrum, of Strong City, visited Miss Sadie O'Byrne, of Emporia, last week. D. A. Ellsworth and wife, of Emporia, are visiting Mrs. E. W. Pinkston, at Cedar Point. Mrs. J. S. Doolittle is occupying Mrs. Young's house recently vacated by A. J. Houghton. Arthur Crocker, of Saffordville, has gone to Texas, to work for the cattle firm of Vail & Gates. Register of Deeds Wm. Norton and wife attended the G. A. R. re-union at Wichita, last week. The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Penny, of Clements, died, on Tuesday of last week. Dr. F. T. Johnson went to Galveston, Texas, last week, and returned here, Monday morning. Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Hutchinson, visited at her father's, Witt Adair, of Strong City, last week. If you want corn chop, flour, bran or shorts, go and shake hands with H. L. Hunt before you buy. Farmers, bring your eggs and poultry to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords. Mrs. Bess Chamberlain, of Newton, visited at her father's, G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, last week. See those pretty shirt waists, at 50c to \$2.00. The better ones have two collars, at King & King's. Miss Grace Houghton is riding a fine "Sylph Special" bicyole, a birthday present from her father. Chas. H. White, of Strong City, left, Saturday last, for Morgan, Texas, to work for B. Lantry's Sons. G. Webb Murdock has gone to Needoha, to paint new scenery for the Opera House at that place. John Allen, of Saffordville, attended the re-union of the S. of V., and G. A. R., at Wichita, last week. Sam Reifenyder, of Wichita, was visiting friends and relatives at Strong City, one day last week. Mrs. Chas. Robinson, of Strong City, visited her sister, Mrs. A. P. McMind, of Emporia, last week. The will of Lizzie M. Harkness has been filed in the Probate Court, and May 13 set to make proof of same. Remember, we carry the largest stock of dress shirts, as well as work shirts, in the county. Kings. 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.

I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising. JOHN WANAMAKER. I have 150 head of Colorado native yearlings for sale cheap. J. A. HOLMES, Elmdale, Kans. David Rettiger, of Strong City, left, Saturday, for San Antonio, Texas, where his wife now is, for her health. Miss Emma Bingel, who was visiting at her uncle's, John Doering, left, yesterday, for Colorado Springs, Col. Arch Watchous and family, of Homestead, have gone to Oklahoma, where Mr. Watchous will start a feed mill. Bart Shipman has again gone to work operating the gasoline engine for the Santa Fe R. R., at Strong City. Sheriff John McCallum has a fine water-color painting of the "Maine," which he has just had handsomely framed. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. Married, at Cedar Point, by Squire D. B. Riggs, on Sunday, April 24, 1898, Mr. Jesse Riggs and Miss Maud Coleman. Support home industry, and try the flour made at the Cottonwood Falls mill. It will convince you to be good and healthy. Mrs. B. W. Dodge, of Strong City, has gone to Tusahoma, I. T. where her husband is now working for B. Lantry's Sons. You will find the renowned Broad-head dress goods better than any other weave manufactured, and popular in prices, at KING'S. Yellow Dent Seed Corn, plenty of it to supply the trade. I also have Cane and Kaffir Corn seed. F. I. BEACH. Wanted—A good allround blacksmith. A man that can do wagon work preferred. Apply to JNO. STEWART, Elmdale, Ks. We ship 40 cases of eggs, weekly, and want to increase our shipment to 60, if we can get them. We always pay the highest price. Kings. Don't buy a hat until you have looked our stock over. They are new and nobby, and popular prices prevail. Kings. He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising that business. A. T. STEWART. Bessie Harkness has been quite sick for several days past, and her father, the Rev. R. T. Harkness, is here from his charge at Madison. Married, on Tuesday, April 26, 1898, by Probate Judge O. H. Drinkwater, Mr. Scott Wood, of Buck creek, and Miss Annie Coleman, of Topeka. The special sale of W. P. Martin & Co. will close next Saturday night, so, if you want to get the benefit of the discount, you must buy of them before then. Black Langshan, S. L. Wyandotte, S. S. Hamburg and S. C. B. Leghorn eggs for sale, at \$1.00 per setting of 15, by Timmons Bros., Cottonwood Falls, Kans. The father of Mrs. Albert Matti died, last Tuesday, at her home, on Bloody creek, and was buried, on Wednesday, in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of this city. Dr. T. M. Zano has begun divorce proceedings against his wife, in the Osage county District Court, and by mutual agreement he is paying her \$30 a month and her board until suit is decided. Emporia has been designated as the rendezvous for recruits from Lyon, Chase and Morris counties, and the volunteers from Chase county are requested to report at Emporia, on Tuesday May 3. The following schools closed their terms last week. Clements, W. W. Austin and Miss Lizzie Brandley, teachers; Bazaar, Mrs. Grace Blackburn, teacher; Upton, Miss Anna Haokett, teacher. The railroads have made a rate of 14 fare for the round trip to Emporia, on account of the Democratic Congressional Convention, May 31. Tickets will be sold May 2nd and 3rd, good returning until the 5th. Mrs. S. P. Grisham is acting as Deputy County Clerk during the absence of M. C. Newton, the Clerk, who left, last Friday, for Vermillion; South Dakota, to visit a brother whom he had not seen since 1865. 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. F. P. Cochran was at Wichita, last week, acting as Judge Advocate in a Court Martial. He also visited his daughter, Mrs. J. O. Silverwood, at that place, and brought home with him his little grand son, Robert P. Silverwood. R. M. Ryan, in the south part of town, has all kinds of horses for sale, except bawky horses. He has fast horses and slow horses; young horses and old horses; broke horses and unbroke horses. If you want to buy, look at his horses. 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. Mrs. Maggie Strickland has begun divorce proceedings in the District Court of Lyon county, Kansas, against T. C. Strickland, formerly of this city, but now living in California. Madden Bros., of Emporia, represent the plaintiff, and J. T. Butler, of this city, the defendant. The public schools of Strong City closed, last Friday, and the commencement exercises took place, last Monday evening, the graduates being Lawrence Dodge and Misses Lulu Patton, Jessie Hagans, Anna Greelish and Sue Filson, all of whom showed remarkable talent in their respective orations. Miss Louise Jones, of Emporia, gave a very interesting lecture to the class.

Since the government began to make preparations for war and since the declaration of war between this country and Spain quite a number of train loads of soldiers; and train loads of their equipments, have passed through Strong City, on the Santa Fe, on their way to the South. Just why it was done we do not know, but Co. I was ordered, yesterday, by telegraph, to send their equipments, uniforms, etc., to Topeka at once. Capt. Spence also received a dispatch from Col. Hoisington to obey the Governor's orders, but to hold the company together for regimental organization. All you guess about difficulty in selling Stark Trees may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth drop a postal to Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport, Ill. Name reference. Cash paid to salesman the year round. Outfit free—takes no money to TRY the work. Also want CLUB MAKERS—get their trees free. Look out for W. P. Martin & Co.'s sale, beginning Monday, April 25th, and lasting until Saturday at 9:30 p.m. All fall and winter dress goods will be sold at a 20 per cent. discount. All calf, pebble goat and kid shoes for children, misses and ladies will be sold at a discount of 15 per cent. This for one week. Come early and get first choice. W. P. MARTIN & Co. A delegate convention of the Populist party, of Chase county, Kansas, will be held in the Court-house in this city, on Saturday, May 14, 1898, for the purpose of electing five delegates to attend the State convention to be held at Topeka, June 15, 1898, and to elect seven delegates to attend the 4th Congressional District convention to be held at Emporia, May 17, 1898. To day, our business houses are covered with flags, and suspended over the street are American and Cuban streamers, in honor of the encampment near the city of Co. I, Second regiment, Kansas National guard. Our company is effectively officered by Captain B. L. Spence, First Lieutenant C. C. Massey, Second Lieutenant Wm. Duckett and First Sergeant Phil Goodreau. H. N. Simmons, who had been in bad health for several years past, died at his home, west of Strong City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 26, 1898. He was a most highly respected citizen and was an old veteran. His funeral will take place, at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, under the directions of the Odd Fellows, at the family residence, and the body will be buried on the home farm. David Ward, the lucky gold miner, who brought back the news of a rich find of gold on the American side of Alaska, and who says that the rush next spring will be far down the Yukon on the American side, spent three years prospecting in Alaska, and in that time only received seven letters from home. Since his return he has had more than that many thousands of letters 'om would-be argo 'rats in three months. He is now in Philadelphia, Pa., and tries to answer every inquiry concerning the Far North, its perils, rigors of climate and wonderful riches. His practical experience makes his advice highly valuable, and anyone interested in Alaska should avail themselves of his knowledge by writing to him. Co. I went into camp, east of town, last Saturday morning, and remaining over Sunday, breaking camp, Monday morning, and opening a recruiting office in their army, Music Hall. They attended service at the Catholic church in Strong City, Sunday morning, the Rev. Father Mann giving them a very nice little talk, and offering up the mass for the success of our country. In the afternoon nearly a thousand people from this city and the surrounding country, many of whom, especially the old veterans, took dinner with the boys, and Mr. Hale, of the Emporia college, who filled the Presbyterian pulpit that day, gave the boys and their guests a talk. On Friday many flags made their appearance on Broadway, and very early Saturday morning "Old Glory" was swung to the breeze on the Court-house and the school-house, and the principal thoroughfare (Broadway) of this city was a mass of flags and bunting, and this street yet looks as if a Fourth of July was being celebrated. 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 scurped 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 arrearage 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 has 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." GREAT MUSIC OFFER. Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ together with ten cents in postage and will mail you ten pieces of full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: POPULAR MUSIC PUB. CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

BULBS PLANTS SEEDS

Catalogue for asking. Send to-day. Bulbs for planting—out of doors. Bulbs for Winter blooming in the house. Plants for blooming during the winter. Plants for decorating. Seeds for Fall sowing—out of doors. Seeds for Winter sowing in the house. Send us 10c to pay postage and package and we will send you 15 Selected Bulbs, or six packages of Selected Flower Seeds, or six packages (all different) Sweet Peas, or all three collections for 25 cents.

The PAGE SEED CO., - GREENE, N. Y.

THE NEW TIME THE GREAT REFORM MAGAZINE A FRANK, FEARLESS FORCEFUL UNGCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF PLUTOCRACY Editors: B. O. Flower Frederick Upham Adams Monthly, 100 large pages, illustrated—sent 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. THE NEW TIME, 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO. 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.

Final Tax Notice. STATE OF KANSAS, 1898. COUNTY OF CHASE, 1898. Office of Treasurer of Chase County Kansas, March 28, 1898. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots in Chase County Kansas, sold on the 3rd day of Sept. 1896 for the taxes of 1894, will be decided to the purchaser thereof unless redeemed on or before the 5th day of Sept. 1898 and that the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and town lot calculated to the 5th day of Sept. 1898 is set opposite each description of land and town lot, Bazaar Township. Name Description S. T. R. Am't. T. J. Brewer, sw 1/4 of sw 1/4 10 21 8 10 45 W. W. Bebee, nw 1/4 of sw 1/4 32 20 9 12 48 Matfield Twp. H. V. Calvert, se 1/4 34 21 7 14 35 W. R. Jackson, com. at the se corner of the sw 1/4 of se 1/4 of Sec. 6 Twp. 22 Range 8, thence north 5 1/2 ft. thence west 155 ft. thence south 25 ft. thence east 155 ft. thence north 19 1/2 ft. to place of beginning 8 73 G. W. Hancock, west 3 acres of lot 28 in 31 22 9 3 27 J. S. Mustard, sw 1/4 Cedar Twp. Edwin Fowler, ne 1/4 1 22 5 63 98 A. J. Penrod, ne 1/4 20 21 7 55 88 J. T. Foreman, ne 1/4 20 21 7 12 10 S. H. Warren, ne 1/4 4 22 7 84 90 Mary J. Berlin, s 1/2 of ne 1/4 6 22 7 12 20 S. H. Warren, se 1/4 19 22 7 66 59 Cottonwood Twp. L. Alfred Lehnher, ne 1/4 2 20 6 43 50 J. Jonathan Butterfield, se 1/4 16 20 6 22 35 John Patton, e 1/2 of sw 1/4 of se 1/4 23 20 6 72 60 Maria Patton, 2 1/2 acres in e 1/2 of sw 1/4 23 20 6 3 15 Wm. J. Davis, nw 1/4 12 21 6 55 99 Wm. J. Davis, sw 1/4 12 21 6 55 99 The Syndicate Land Irrigation Co. 12 21 6 55 99 Thos White & S. W. Ritterhouse, s 1/2 sw 1/4 8 21 7 14 21 Diamond Creek Twp. Wm. Luff, e 1/4 of w 1/2 a of ne 1/4 of nw 1/4 15 19 6 1 80 Iowa Mfg. Co. se 1/4 32 19 6 7 15 R. S. Baldwin, commencing on east line west 1/2 of nw 1/4 at a point 50 rods south of north line of sec. 26 thence south 10 rods thence west to center of Cottonwood river thence northwesterly following the center of said river to a point 50 rods south of the north line of said section thence east to place of beginning 26 19 7 4 66 Geo. Leavitt, s 1/2 se 1/4 26 19 7 9 41 Falls Twp. James Hansford, w 1/2 se 1/4 & w 1/2 ne 1/4 2 20 7 18 19 G. W. Perkins & L. B. Johnston se 1/4 12 19 8 26 10 Toledo Twp. E. L. Kiel White, ne 1/4 ne 1/4 North Cottonwood Falls, Lot. Bl. W. S. Smith, 1 3 5 1 51 S. H. Myton, 1 3 5 1 51 " " 4 5 1 51 " " 6 5 1 51 " " 6 5 1 51 Louisa Kelley 4 5 2 72 2 W. B. Bebee, 18 6 99 " " 18 6 99 " " 6 7 1 50 " " 9 7 2 00 Kittle Ollinger, north 11 ft. of off the south 39 ft of lots 9, 10 and 11 of lot Eleanor W. Rosan, 4 1/2 ft. south side of lot W. B. Bebee, n 1/4 14 14 8 51 " " 1 23 13 88 " " 2 23 13 88 Cottonwood Falls. W. B. Bebee 3 42 1 92 Annie H. Smith, 3 44 1 21 " " 5 54 1 14 " " 24 10 27 Grand View Add. to Cottonwood Falls. Cottonwood Falls Investment Co 3 7 59 Emilies Add. to Strong City. Sarah Wiseman, 1 10 2 22 " " 3 10 2 22 " " 5 10 2 22 " " 10 14 2 22 W. B. Bebee, 13 14 1 46 Sarah J. Ewing 19 14 1 21 Sarah J. Ewing 21 & 22 14 3 21 W. B. Bebee 9 24 2 21 Carters Add. to Strong City. Annie Hoffman 11 13 & 15 43 6 67 Edwin Cass north 50 ft of lot 10 commencing at the sw corner of nw 1/4 of nw 1/4 of sec. 19 Range 8, thence running east 30 ft thence continuing east 164 ft for a point of beginning of the following conveyed parcel of land, thence north 170 ft thence east 150 ft thence south 170 ft thence west 150 ft to point of beginning 4 30 Saffordville. G. W. Biasedell 2 1 1 39 " " 2 2 1 38 " " 2 2 1 38

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 commendable practices used in Ohio are but the forerunner of what will be attempted in the general State elections this fall. This year important elections will be held in thirty-six States and Territories. The most determined efforts, accompanied by every conceivable species of political trickery and corruption, will be brought forth to defeat the Democratic forces. Events of great importance to the people will transpire, and a live, up-to-date newspaper will be a vital necessity in every home if one would keep informed on current events. The news service of the Kansas City Times is in every sense complete. In addition to the full Associated Press report, it receives special reports from its own correspondents in every important news center in the country. Its policy is unequivocally Democratic and for the interests of the West. By means of three fast early morning trains, north, south and west, The Times is delivered at points 200 miles from Kansas City in time for breakfast, and over Western Missouri and three fourths of Kansas, the same day it is published. It will be sent by mail one year for \$4; for six months, \$2, and for three months, \$1. The Twice a Week Times contains the cream of the world's news and the best market report compiled in Kansas City. Sent one year for \$1; six months for 50 cents. Address The Kansas City Times, Kansas City, Mo. A postal brings a sample copy. R-I-P-A-N-S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. ONE GIVES RELIEF. SILVER THE ISSUE IN 1900. Money the Pricing Instrument. Civilization and Progress Have Kept Step With Money Supply in All Ages. The Money Question discussed in the light of experience and history. The Silver Knight-Watchman. The Leading Bimetallic Paper of America. U. S. Senator W. M. STEWART, Editor. A correct account of the doings of Congress given each week. A family paper for the home and fire-side. All the important happenings of the week, condensed, in news columns of 500. A large circulation in every state and Territory. Subscription Price, \$1 Per Year. Send for sample; agents wanted. Published weekly by the Silver Knight Publishing Co., WASHINGTON, D. C. ST. JAMES HOTEL, ST. LOUIS. RATES: \$2.00 PER DAY. Room and Breakfast, \$1.00. EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.00 Per Day. Good Rooms. Good Meals. Good Service. When you visit St. Louis stop at ST. JAMES HOTEL, Broadway and Walnut. Street Cars Direct to Hotel, TURKISH BATHS, Open all Night.

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. Each map formerly sold at 25c.—75c. Send 15c. for Sample Sheet and terms to agents: Our men earn \$15.00 to \$35.00 weekly. Rand, McNally & Co. CHICAGO, ILL. BRITISH S. S. CARONE. THE ONLY STEAMER SAILING BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND ST. MICHAELS THAT CARRIES THE BRITISH FLAG, AND IS FULLY PROTECTED FROM THE SPANISH WAR-SHIP.

It is the quickest and only safe way to Alaska. The largest and best equipped Steamer in the Alaskan trade, connecting with our fine River Steamers at St. Michaels, making the journey as pleasant and comfortable as a trip to the Hudson. For further particulars address Klondike-Chicago Transportation and Trading Co., 417-418 MONROE BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL. J. E. GUTHRIE, AUCTIONEER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Public Sales a Specialty. Any one in need of anything in this line would do well to give him a call. Rates reasonable. 1617-18. Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules: at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure headache.

TO REACH THE PUBLIC

How Publicity Is Obtained for a Large Railroad.

Advertising Which Not Only Catches the Eye, But at the Same Time Also Instructs the Reader.

The average newspaper reader cares very little about a description of the tiresome routine incident to office duties, but the methods essential in obtaining the necessary publicity for a large railroad corporation will no doubt prove interesting.

"First of all," said Mr. B. F. Horner, general passenger agent of the Nickel

plate road to a newspaper reporter, "before we investigate any of our methods let me describe the origin of the name. 'Nickel Plate,' the popular soubriquet of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, has furnished the subject for the weaving of many a fairy tale, each with more or less foundation in fact, as suited the purpose of the dreamy narrator of corner grocery legend or the resourceful and visionary space writer doing time on a Sunday blank sheet. The most authentic information places the origin of the name 'Nickel Plate' as a title for the road in the sanetum of the fertile brained editor of a northern Ohio newspaper," said Mr. Horner. "The circumstance was the animated discussion inspired incident to the commendable rivalry of the cities of Norwalk and Bellevue, in their efforts to induce the projectors of the road to construct the line through either one or the other of those cities.

"In its issue of April 14, 1881, the Norwalk Chronicle, in speaking of the road, its glittering prospects and the brilliant possibilities of trade opened up for the cities through which it operated, together with the gilt edged character of its financial backing, characterized the institution as the 'nickel plated' railroad, the term intended as expressive of the bright and substantial attributes of the enterprise.

"This is believed to be the first use of the term as applied to the road, which from that time on was frequently used in the same connection in various papers until, in abbreviated form, 'Nickel Plate,' it has become the accepted and popular soubriquet of this great trunk line."

At this juncture in the conversation the general passenger agent invited the newspaper man to visit the sanetum of the advertising manager, where the mere mechanical accessories of the printer's art are chained into such striking and effective situations as will best attract the eye of the fickle public. Here the reporter was introduced to Mr. A. J. Horner, who is in charge of the advertising department, with the request that every facility be afforded him in securing the information desired.

Mr. Horner, Jr., said it was the policy of the general passenger agent to make the words "Nickel Plate" a distinguishing feature of all advertising issued. "You will find it emblazoned on every class of paper sent out. The phrase was first used in our advertising about 1881. The prototype of our present trademark, if it may be so termed, was used, I believe, on a time table in effect November 28, 1881.

"At that time the phrase was printed in plain letters and no effort was made toward a distinctive trademark. Later we adopted the present style of letters so well known. We also arranged these letters into a perspective view, the first being used in 1893.

"About three years ago this was further evolved until we secured the cut now so largely used and which is regarded as our business escutcheon.

"Our present aim is to display some one of these characteristic cuts in a prominent position in all our advertising matter.

"The Nickel Plate road depends largely on the newspapers for accomplishing publicity," continued the advertiser. "We have become convinced that the successful newspaper of to-day is the most available medium through which

the public may be reached. In the Traveler's Register, a brief time table is exhibited, showing the arrival and departure of trains and from time to time brief reading notices are inserted in the local columns, announcing special trains, reduced rate excursions and such other brief announcements as seem most fitting and opportune.

"Although the largest percentage of our publicity is obtained through the newspapers," continued Mr. Horner, "we do not depend on them entirely."

"For the information of the traveling public we aim to keep in all places where such documents are usually found, folders giving our train itinerary in full. These are published at regular intervals and include leaflets announcing the local accommodation train schedules, as well as through folders setting forth the attractiveness of our

service available in our dining cars and depot restaurants. Our triple passenger service is symbolized by this advertisement and thousands of these colored posters are sent to various ticket offices of our friendly connections and exhibited in this way to the traveling public.

As the advertising man warmed up to his subject, the newspaper reporter seated himself more comfortably in the huge armchair and watched expectantly additional exhibits of advertising novelties. Here the official whose duty it is to apprise the public of the merits of the passenger service on the Nickel Plate pointed to an object hanging over his desk.

"Our 1898 calendar is another example of the oddities we strive to evolve to call attention to the merits of our 'Peerless Trio of Fast Express Trains.'" Here was a curious specimen of the lithographer's art. On the upper left-hand corner of the calendar is the ubiquitous Nickel Plate trade-mark, while on the right, three horseshoe magnets are portrayed. Encased in these magnets are pictured three express trains, gracefully following the bends of the magnets, symbolically alluding to the power of attraction possessed by the trio of fast express trains. Representatives of all classes of people are portrayed on the calendar, each being irresistibly drawn toward the magnetic trains.

The advertiser of the Nickel Plate road has called to his aid a number of artists and designers to assist in formulating new and taking advertising material. "We believe we have obtained more original ideas by this course," said Mr. Horner, "than we could by employing a single artist to originate all our cuts. We have used all sorts of illustrations, gay and grave, comic and sentimental, sublime and ridiculous. Emblems of all sorts of secret societies and orders, churches and church organizations have had a place in our advertising matter through announcements of special excursions and advertisements of reduced rates we have made to accommodate their members.

"Perhaps the most artistic advertising cut we have evolved of late is that bearing a fine photograph of the familiar Nickel Plate escutcheon. This cut is a new departure in half-tone reproduction. It was executed by Chief Illustrator Donnell, of the American Machinist, of New York, and it was through seeing some of Mr. Donnell's work along this line that he was finally induced to attempt it for us. The background for the words 'Nickel Plate' is so arranged as to illustrate the luxurious interior of the cars attached to our express trains. Here the faultless linen of the dining cars shows off in marked contrast to the somber drapings of the sleeper."

Railroad advertisers should keep pace with the progress and improvements made in modern passenger facilities. Advertising is an art, almost a science. The man who is "up to date" must be continually on the lookout for new ways of attracting the attention of the public. He should possess rare judgment to discriminate between the many forms of advertising seductively placed before him and to determine which will prove the most effective. Nothing will illustrate this point more clearly than the manner of best meeting the demands of the public, growing out of the present unusual interest in the discovery of gold in the far northwest. When the remarkable statements of rich finds were published in the newspapers throughout the country the Nickel Plate had a six-colored lithograph wall map prepared from government charts and surveys, showing a bird's-eye view of Alaska.

"In the summer season," said Mr. Horner, "we issue neat booklets descriptive of various health and pleasure resorts along the Nickel Plate which are profusely illustrated with half-tones made from photographs. These are for regular resorters. However, we also cater to the demand of the busy man, who only occasionally visits these resorts for a day or two. As he can only snatch a brief time from his business, we offer short limit round trip tickets at extremely low rates. For those who cannot afford to spend more than a few days' vacation on a summer outing we run excursions frequently. Advertising is like breathing. You can't do enough of it in one day to last a month. There are a number of ways in which special features are advertised, and it is also true that we aim to introduce some special features in advertising. Our holiday souvenir, distributed at Christmas, being a sample of some of the 'gentle reminders' we like to send out that the Nickel Plate is still on the corner. To sum it all up," concluded Mr. Horner, "we have in our methods of advertising aimed to reach all classes of people, high and low, rich and poor, and once they have patronized our line



A Pointer for the Sheriff

When the sheriff of Bowlder county finally got his grip on Joe Blackburn, who was a bad man in general and a stage robber in particular, he determined to hold fast, and the prisoner was placed in the strongest cell in the jail and chained to the floor. He had been arraigned and bound over to the higher court, and the prospects of his being hung were first-class, when a woman arrived at the jail one day and asked for Joe. The sheriff was a polite and big-hearted man, but he didn't know the woman and therefore refused. When she found she couldn't get in she wiped the tears from her eyes and said: "I heard he was a bad man, and I wanted to talk with him about his soul. I was in hopes to make him a repentant man."

"Ye might as well waste yer time on a grizzly b'ar, ma'am."

"Do you think he would accept and read a Bible?" she asked.

"Mebbe so, but a pack of keards is more in his line. I'll go in and ask him."

Much to the sheriff's surprise the prisoner said that he was languishing for a Bible and was in the mood for repentance. The woman had one under her arm, and was delighted at the thought of making the man better. It was passed in and she went her way. Two nights later Joe escaped and got clear away, and they found behind him his Bible, two files and a saw. The three of them seemed somehow to be connected, but the sheriff wasn't able to solve the puzzle until he accidentally met the woman a year later in a town 100 miles away.

"Ma'am, you will excuse me," he said, "but I jest want to ax a few questions. Was thar' anything in that Bible I passed in to Joe?"

"Of course," she replied.

"Was it files and saws?"

"Yes."

"Reg'lar Bible, was it, marm?"

"Yes."

"Had the story of Jonah and the whale, Cain and Abel, and all that?"

"It had. Didn't you look for yourself?"

"Not very keenly, marm. All the Bibles I ever saw back in the state of Ohio was all readin' matter, while this yere Bible was readin' matter and saws and files and Joe Blackburn all mixed up together. It's the only one I've seen fur five years back, but if that's the kind they are rushin' into market I'm willin' to bet that Jonah didn't stay in that whale's belly 15 minits, and that the whale ain't got over feelin' bad to this day!"

LUCK IN THE WEST

Just before the trail reached the river we discovered a man lying on the grass under a tree, and when we rode up to the spot it was to find that his elbows and ankles were tied, and that he had a noosed rope around his neck. That he was still alive, though unconscious, was speedily ascertained, and as we cut away the things which bound him we saw that the free end of the rope had become unfastened from the limb above. The half-senseless body was carried down to the river and sprinkled with water, and after many minutes the man revived sufficiently to ask: "Who are you fellers, and what's been going on yere?"

"We are travelers," replied the colonel, "and it appears that an effort has been made by some party or other to hang you. Can't you remember what happened?"

"Purty near it," replied the victim after a long drink. "I was on a hoss. I was goin' over the river. A crowd of about ten fellers overhauled me and strung me up. Am I on earth or sumwhar' else?"

"You are still in the land of the living. Was it a stolen horse you were ridin'?"

"Of course it was."

"And the crowd hung you for stealin' the horse?"

"Fur sure. They hain't hangin' a man in this kentry fur jest ridin' along and mindin' his bizness. See the hoss around yere anyhow?"

"No."

"And has the crowd left?"

"Yes."

"Then dern my hide if I ain't goin' to kick! I say it ain't a far' deal, and I say—I!"

And here he sat up and waved his arms about and cursed in such a dreadful manner that we all fell away from him. When he had exhausted himself the colonel said:

"My friend, you are an ungrateful man. If the rope hadn't broken—if we hadn't come along to loosen the noose and work over you—you would have been a dead man ere this. You even seem to regret that we have saved your life."

"Say, it's jest my infernal luck!" replied the man after another period of cursing. "In the fust place, I spent three days dodgin' around to git hold of that hoss. I hadn't had him an hour when I was overhauled and lost him. Then they hung me up an I orter hev died. You fellers cum along and slop water all over me and bring me to, and now—now—"

"Now what?"

"Now I'm dead-broke, got a sore throat, no grub, and hev got to wade the river and walk 50 miles before I kin raise a dollar or steal another hoss! Next time you cum across one o' these leetle affairs jest hev sense 'nuff to ride on and mind yer own bizness!"

HUNTING FOR A VICTIM

There were six or eight of us on the hotel veranda when a man past the middle age, whose gait showed that he had been drinking a little too much, came up from the street and stood for a moment to look each of us over. He finally edged over to the Boston man and said:

"I don't want no fuss with nobody, but I'm after a man who has got to answer a few questions pretty straight."

"Is he here?" calmly asked the Bostonian, as he looked up.

"That's what I've come to find out. Anybody here named Nero?"

Nobody answered to the name, and the man struck a column of the veranda a hard blow with his fist and exclaimed: "No hangin' back, now! I'm after Nero, and if he's in this crowd I want to know it!"

"Is it a stranger you are after?" asked the Bostonian, as all looked up in wonder.

"Of course. Nero never lived in this town, as I take it."

"What sort of a looking man is he?"

"Dunno, but I should say he wore his hat on his ear and was a Jim-dandy. My son Bill would know him on sight, but I couldn't pick him out. If he's here I want a few words with him; if he ain't then I'll pass on."

"My friend," said the Boston man after doing a little thinking, "it can't be possible that you are after Nero of old?"

"D'ye mean the chap who used to run Rome and make things howl?"

"Yes."

"Then he's the man I'm after—the very critter!"

"But he's been dead hundreds of years."

"Who says so?"

"Everybody. If your son Bill has been reading up on Nero he'll tell you so, too. It's no wonder you can't find Nero around here. Did you want anything in particular of him?"

"No foolin' now, but is he dead?" asked the man.

"Why, certainly."

"No chance for a mistake?"

"No, sir."

"Bill knows all about Nero and never told me, and I figgered on findin' him here and makin' him swaller his own chin-whiskers. Bill orter told me—he

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Adelina Patti is now 55 years of age and must soon retire, but her present contracts to sing extend to the end of the century.

William F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," is now entertaining a party of friends at his ranch in the Big Horn basin, Montana. Mr. Cody is president of a company that owns 250,000 acres of land in that section.

Mme. Laborie, wife of Zola's counsel during his recent trial in Paris, is English by birth, and is the divorced wife of Vladimir von Pachmann, the famous pianist, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1891 after seven years of married life.

Prof. Charles Elliot Norton has resigned from the chair of modern languages at Harvard, where he has proved a worthy successor to Longfellow and Lowell. His services to literature have included the translation of Dante and his works as Lowell's literary executor.

The New York studio of Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, is for rent, and in future he will make his home in Paris. Among his most famous works are the Diana that surmounts the tower of Madison square garden, the Logan equestrian statue in Chicago and the Shaw memorial in Boston.

Lady Poynter, the wife of the Royal academy's president, is one of the most beautiful women in London. She and her sister, Lady Burne-Jones, are the daughters of Epps, the cocoa man, and they used to be known, after the wording of his famous advertisements, as "Grateful" and "Comforting." Rudyard Kipling is their nephew.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

Evangelist Moody Tells What a Catchy Headline Did for a Sinner.

Mr. Moody said: "I preached one night on the text, 'What Must I Do to Be Saved?' and the next morning the paper appeared with a full report of the sermon, with this headline: 'How the Jailor of Philippi Was Caught.'

"A copy of the paper was lying on the floor of a St. Louis prison, and one of the most hardened criminals saw the headline: 'How the Jailor of Philippi Was Caught.' That's good; I am glad to know that one jailer got his deserts.' He thought Philippi was a town in Illinois, across the river, and he began to read the story to find out what the jailer had been doing and how he happened to be arrested. In a moment his eye fell on the text, 'Believe on Christ and thou shalt be saved.' He could not imagine what that had to do with the arrest of a jailer, but as he read the sermon he was convicted of sin and cried to God for mercy. In the morning a change in the man was noticed by the under sheriffs, but the sheriff of the prison said 'Burke is trying to play the pious dodge in order to get a light sentence.' At the trial, by some technicality, Burke was released from prison and tried to get honest work. He came to New York for that purpose, but he could not get work and returned to St. Louis.

"Six months after his conversion the sheriff sent for Burke, and he supposed that some old charge had been trumped up against him, for he had been honest for the last six months. To his surprise the sheriff said that he had had him shadowed every day since he had left prison. He knew of his straight life, and now he wanted to appoint him deputy sheriff. In a little while he became treasurer of the sheriff's office. When I went to St. Louis two years ago, on my way to Mexico, a man showed me two photographs—one of Burke when he was in prison, taken from the rogues' gallery, and the other taken a few days before I was there. The Lord had changed the appearance of the man's face so that I should never have known that the photographs were of the same person.

"In Texas I told about the great change which had been wrought in this man, and a minister who was present rose to say that he had been invited to hold a ten days' mission in St. Louis, and when he was unable to remain the last few days, and looked around for some one to take charge of the meetings, everyone said: 'Send for Valentine Burke.' He sent to the sheriff to see if Burke could be excused for a few days, but the sheriff said that just then Burke was in charge of a store containing a large number of diamonds, and he had no one else to whom he could intrust this very important mission. Burke had won his way into the confidence of every sheriff from 1880 until his death, in 1895. When he died the city was moved from end to end. Thank God for the daily press which led to the conversion of this man, who, I have been told by a friend in St. Louis, was one of the brightest stars won for the Redeemer by that series of meetings for 1880."—American Messenger.

He Couldn't Shoot.

"How did it happen you didn't get any birds?" they asked.

"Pure forgetfulness, you know," he replied. "I wasn't ready for them."

"But you had your gun along."

"Oh, yes," he admitted, "but a fellow has to have more than that to hunt, ye know."

"Left your ammunition, I suppose."

"Oh, no, I had that; but just at the last minute I remembered that I didn't have on my shooting jacket. Had to let the birds go, ye know. The boys never would recognize me if I did any shooting without a shooting jacket. Oh, dear, no."—Chicago Post.

New Use for High Tempered Women.

Salina (to Dorothea, noted for her readiness for repartee)—Ah, dear, it's a lucky thing you are going to marry Prof. Theonine. A chemist will find you very handy.

Dorothea—What do you mean, Salina?

"Why, you will always have a retort ready for him, you know."—Judge.

Local Disturbances.

"Dickie has to wear his every-day clothes to Sunday school now."

"Why is that?"

"Well—he fights about war with the other boys on the way home."—Detroit Free Press.

Matched.

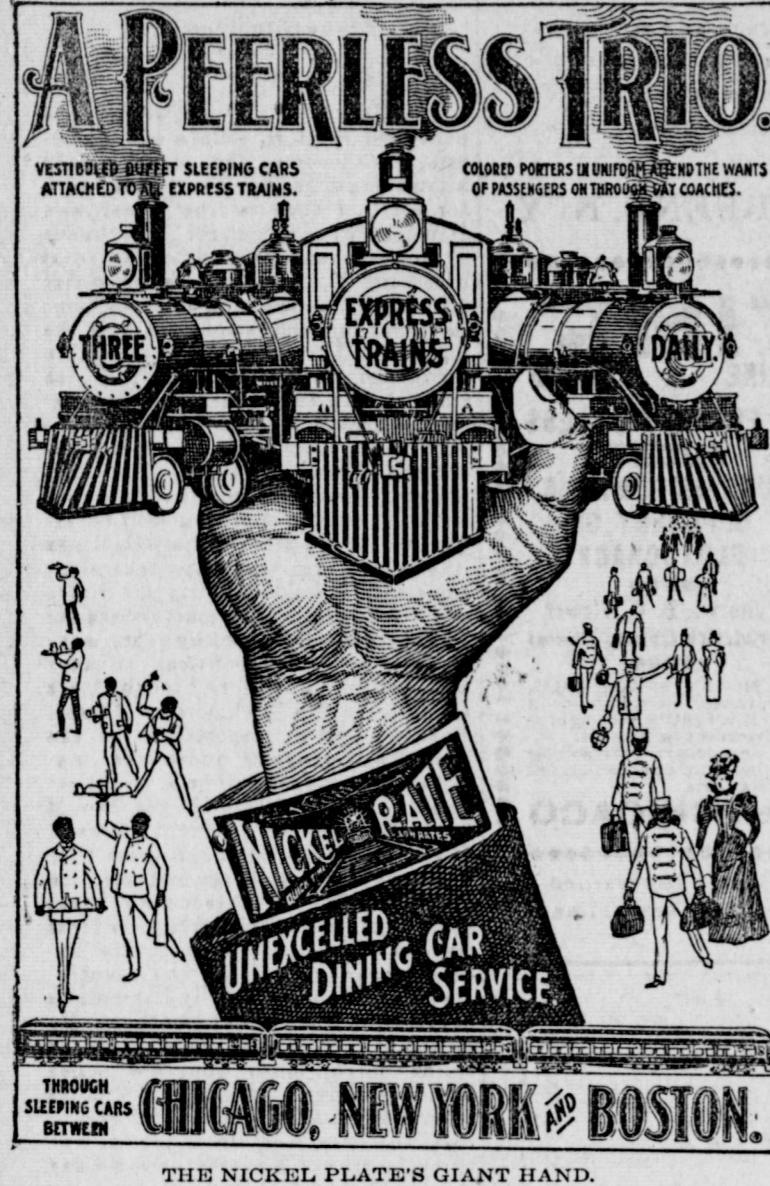
"Do you wear eye glasses because you think you look better with them?" asked Miss Pert.

"I wear them because I know I look better with them," answered the short-sighted man, sadly.—Harlem Life.

Proof Positive.

"Is your baby intelligent?"

"Intelligent! Why, if she wasn't she'd never be able to understand the language my wife talks to her."—Black and White.



THE NICKEL PLATE'S GIANT HAND.

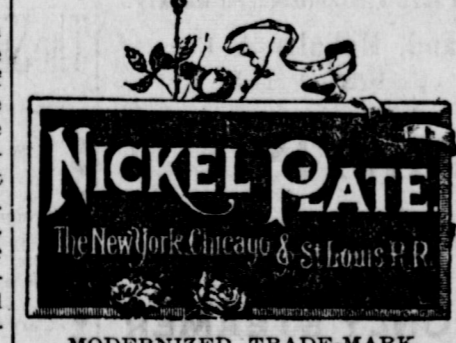
solid through train service between Chicago and New York city.

"A special edition of the through folder is prepared for distribution throughout New England, that has for its particular feature the announcement of our through vestibule buffet sleeping car service between Boston and Chicago.

"The Nickel Plate has many people to reach in addition to the general traveling public. There are the ticket agents and passenger officials of other lines, to whom we send illustrated folders, carefully prepared time tables, artistically illustrated descriptive pamphlets, oddly conceived circulars and showy hangers."

At this juncture of the conversation Mr. Horner produced a startling litho-

EVOLUTION OF A TRADE MARK.



graphed sign, an illustration of which accompanies this article. "Here is one of our latest show cards. It calls attention to our improved service. The giant hand represents public patronage and it grasps and holds aloft three of our monster express engines. Arranged in orderly confusion in the background is a multitude of travelers politely attended to by the day coach and sleeping car porters; a corps of white-aproned waiters serving piping hot meals is also introduced to portray the excellent

we feel certain of retaining their good will and future patronage."

One of England's Old Families.

There is a small estate in the New Forest which has descended in unbroken succession from father to son for nearly eight centuries. The family is that of Purkiss, the lime burner, who picked up the body of King William Rufus and carried it in his humble cart to Winchester to receive the last rites.—N. Y. Sun.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

W. J. Bryan and Gov. Leedy are advertised to speak at Peabody May 6.

Sumner was the first county to forward her assessment (\$475) to the Omaha commission fund.

At Hope, Dickinson county, farmers organized an association to prevent the stealing of live stock.

Among those who offered their services to the governor as soldiers was ex-Gov. Lewelling, of Wichita.

The state coal oil inspector turned \$747 into the state treasury for March, which makes a total of \$8,230 for the year.

Not for several years have farmers of southern Kansas been so backward with corn planting, the result of too much rain.

George Potter, who had his leg cut off by a Santa Fe freight train at Larned, got a judgment of \$5,500 against the railroad.

A midnight fire at Haddam destroyed three business houses, including the hall occupied by the various fraternal societies of the town.

"Fighting Joe" Hudson, of Topeka, tendered his services to Gov. Leedy and said he desired to lead a company of Kansas boys against Spain.

The total enlisted strength of the Kansas national guard is 1,273. The inspecting officer reports the guard to be in very fair condition in every particular.

Dr. Wiley G. Woodruff was raising a military company of state university students, to become a part of a national organization of university students.

Mrs. Plumb, of Emporia, recently won a \$20,000 suit against Capt. A. A. Thomas, a partner of the late senator, in the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

The machine shops at the state university recently destroyed by lightning will be rebuilt immediately, the citizens of Lawrence having raised the \$50,000 required.

Secretary Corburn, of the state board of agriculture, has issued a quarterly on "The Plow, Cow and Steer," which promises to create as much interest as any of his former publications.

E. C. Little, private secretary to Gov. Leedy, secured the names of 50 Abilene young men who will go to fight. Little may lead them, and it was suggested that he might become commander of the volunteer forces of Kansas.

The Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame, a line of railway 55 miles long between Manhattan and Burlingame and connecting the Union Pacific and Santa Fe, was sold under foreclosure for \$200,000 to a representative of the Santa Fe.

The convention of Fourth Congressional District Republican League clubs was held at Emporia last week. Speeches were made by state and congressional candidates. W. A. Madison, of Lyndon, was elected secretary of the league.

Capt. H. M. Phillips, county-treasurer-elect of Shawnee county, and a company of 75 men, organized in Topeka, marched to the statehouse and tendered their services to Gov. Leedy in case of war. It is the first volunteer company that will be subject to the call of the governor.

Col. Alexander Warner, late president of the bank at Baxter Springs, was convicted in the Cherokee county district court on five counts of having violated the state banking law. When Col. Warner's bank failed several months ago there was less than \$50 in the vaults. Col. Warner was until recently a member of the legislature and a prominent republican politician.

Gov. Leedy pardoned Marion Clark, of Coffey county, who was sent to the penitentiary for highway robbery. Clark is the 16-year-old boy who was sentenced on circumstantial evidence a year ago and on whose account J. Custer, one of the jurors, committed suicide about two weeks ago. Evidence had been secured that Clark was innocent and Custer killed himself because of remorse.

A committee of prominent populists of Wyandotte county visited the attorney general recently and requested that quo warranto proceedings be brought against W. T. Quarles, chief of police of Kansas City, and S. C. Miller, county attorney of Wyandotte county, with a view to ousting them from office. The committee charges that the condition of the police affairs in that city and county is a disgrace to the state; that saloons and gambling dens are run in open defiance of law and are of a more vicious character than is permitted in Kansas City, Mo., where no prohibitory law exists.

Judge W. C. Webb, one of the best-known men in Kansas, died at Topeka. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but was for many years a resident of Wisconsin, where he served in the legislature as a republican. He came to Kansas in 1866, locating at Fort Scott. In early life he was a democrat, but left that party because of his anti-slavery views. He served in the union army, rising to the rank of colonel. In 1875 he moved to Topeka and as a republican was three times elected to the legislature and held the office of county attorney, district judge and judge of the superior court of Shawnee county, and other public positions. Seven years ago he joined the people's party. His last work was the revision of the Kansas statutes.

In the federal court at Topeka last week the last of the criminal charges against W. H. Hill, founder of Hill City, Graham county, was dismissed. Hill was charged with obtaining government land under false pretenses, but he escaped prosecution under technicalities.

The death of "Uncle John Reid" oldest inmate of the soldiers' home at Dodge City, is recorded. He served in the Mexican and civil wars.

George Plumb, secretary of the Kansas State Live Stock association, has issued a call for the annual convention for Saturday, May 14, at the court-house in Emporia.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

The State G. A. R. Encampment. Over 1,000 delegates and visitors attended the state G. A. R. encampment at Wichita last week.

A liberty tree was planted in Riverside park. The report of Department Commander Botkin commended the efforts of Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, and the entire Kansas congressional delegation, for their persistent efforts in behalf of old soldiers.

The report of the Sons of Veterans showed a membership of 4,355. Hutchinson was selected for the 1899 meeting place. D. W. Eastman, of Emporia, was elected commander by a vote of 288 to 195 for A. W. Smith, Ben Fagan, Ellsworth, was chosen senior vice commander; W. E. Morris, Winfield, junior vice commander and B. F. Baker, Beloit, chaplain.

The fall reunion was set for September 26, at Topeka. The Sons of Veterans abolished permanent headquarters heretofore located at Emporia. John W. Redmond, of Wichita, was elected state commander over Tracy Leonard, of Lawrence, by a vote of 88 to 30. A resolution was adopted denouncing the policy of Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans and demanding his removal. A resolution expressing unswerving confidence in President McKinley was also adopted.

Want Some of the Spoils. The democratic party of Kansas, through its conference committee, composed of W. F. Sapp, J. Mack Love, Thomas G. Fitch, C. W. Brandenburg and J. G. Johnson, recently served an ultimatum on the populist state committee. They ask for recognition on the state ticket as the price of fusion. The populist committee said the matter would be referred to the state and congressional conventions of their party. Chairman Love, of the democratic committee, said:

The democrats want three places on the state ticket and the Fourth district congressman as the price of fusion with the populists. The Fourth district congressional ticket comes first. If populists refuse us the nominee we will nominate a straight democratic ticket. We want three state offices. Secretary of state, treasurer, lieutenant governor, congressman-at-large and associate justice is the list we present for the populists to select from.

A Letter from Thaddeus Hyatt. The secretary of the Kansas State Historical society has received a letter from Thaddeus Hyatt, of Brooklyn, who, in 1856, was president of the national committee that raised thousands of dollars to make Kansas a free state. Hyatt is 89 years old. He was arrested and confined in jail 18 weeks for complicity in John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. In his letter he says:

Happy days were those when my dear Greely and Sumner were both on earth and I could get from two such souls the hearty welcome greeting which was ever mine. You can well imagine how cold the earth now looks to me. There is such a thing as living too long. Outliving one's usefulness is living too long. My conferees are all gone, the battle of life is ended. None knows me, and now I am to all unknown. More than all and worse than all is to outlive fate in man.

Plenty of Fighting Material. Thirty thousand patriotic Kansans have already volunteered their services to their country and stand ready upon the command of Gov. Leedy to go to the front. Under the call for 100,000 volunteers by President McKinley, Kansas' quota will be only 2,230. There are 50 counties in the state that can send that number. Gov. Leedy and the war department have received telegrams from almost 100 towns in the state where companies have been formed practically, and are anxious to enlist as volunteers.

Kansas Troops by Districts. Gov. Leedy announced the plan for raising troops which he will adopt when the call for troops from Kansas shall arrive. He has a map of Kansas showing the boundaries of the seven congressional districts. If the call is for 2,230 men from Kansas as provided by the bill originally passed by congress, there will be three companies from each district, with one more company "at large," and the governor will so apportion them.

Bonds for Kansas School Fund. The state school fund commissioners last week purchased \$10,000 of bonds from Lincoln township, Reno county, \$4,000 of Junction City municipal bonds and \$2,000 of Winfield city bonds. There will be no more purchases made now for the present. The commissioners will save up enough money to purchase the \$84,000 state refunding bonds which will be issued in July.

Liberal Gift to the University. George A. Fowler, president of the Fowler Packing company in Kansas City, Kan., offered the Kansas university \$18,000 to put up a new electrical engineering building on condition that the board of regents provide \$20,000 for equipments and machinery for the new building. The board has the \$20,000 on hand and will probably accept Mr. Fowler's offer.

Would Give Up Positions to Fight. W. L. Brown, of Kingman, chairman of the state board of charities, has determined to resign his position on the board and join the Kansas volunteers. W. H. Sears, private secretary to Senator Harris, has written Gov. Leedy, tendering his services to go with the militia.

Money Goes to the Owner. Judge Hazen, of the Shawnee county district court, has decided that money found in a gambling place when raided by officers of the law cannot be appropriated by the authorities, but must be returned to its owner.

Want to Form the First Regiment. The state encampment Sons of Veterans, in session at Wichita, telegraphed Gov. Leedy the tender of the services of the members of that order in the state to fight Spain. The young veterans said they wanted to form the first Kansas regiment.

Death of a Kansas Educator. Rev. John D. Hewitt, president of the College of Emporia, is dead. Prior to his election to the presidency of the school in 1895 he was a popular Presbyterian pastor. During his administration the college had grown rapidly in every department.

FOUR VALUABLE CAPTURES.

American Fleet Has Taken the Spanish Steamers Pedro, Catalina, Saturnina and Jover with Valuable Cargoes.

NEW YORK, April 24.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Key West this morning says: "The blockade of Havana was established at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The flagship New York captured a Spanish steamer under the guns of Moro castle after a thrilling chase." A special to the New York Press said that the steamer was sighted about ten miles off Havana by the flagship of Capt. Sampson's fleet.

The New York sent a shot across the Spaniard's bow. This did not stop her. Then Capt. Sampson ordered all steam on and a stern chase of four miles followed. When the flagship got in better range she sent three more shots after the Spaniard. Then the steamer hove to. At first it was thought the prize was the Spanish mail steamer, Alfonso XII., due to arrive in Havana and supposed to have 1,000 soldiers aboard. Later it was learned that it was a Spanish freighter, the Pedro.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 25.—Ensign Christy, with a crew of 16 men from the cruiser Detroit and four from the flagship, brought into port yesterday afternoon the captured Spanish steamer Catalina, 3,491 tons, which left Cadix March 7, and was bound from New Orleans for Barcelona, via Havana, for which latter port she was making when taken. The Catalina was captured about four o'clock yesterday morning 12 miles from Havana. She was taken by the cruiser Detroit. When the first shot was fired, her captain made a desperate effort to escape his pursuer and the chase was prolonged for eight miles. Finally a solid shot brought her to. She is carrying a cargo of 6,000 tons of staves.

BLOXI, Miss., April 25.—The revenue cutter Winona, from Mobile, captured the Spanish steamer Saturnina at Ship island, Miss., at one o'clock yesterday.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 25.—The United States gunboat Helena captured the Spanish steamer Michael Jover early Saturday morning. The Jover's cargo consists of cotton and staves. The prize is estimated to value \$400,000, her cargo alone being worth \$150,000. The Helena did not sail with the fleet on Friday morning, but remained here until Saturday, when she steamed out to sea. She was cruising about 150 miles in a southerly direction when the Jover, steering a southeasterly course, hove in sight early in the morning. The Helena fired a blank shot and the Spaniard instantly hove to.

Gen. Miles to Command. WASHINGTON, April 25.—Gen. Miles has decided to take the field and will lead the army in Cuba. He has perfected the arrangements for this duty, has selected the officers who will compose his staff and has arranged for their accommodation. His departure will be with the first ships that leave this country. These troops are likely to be regulars and from present indications and according to the existing plans the soldiers will not depart for Cuban ports until the volunteer army has been raised.

Great Britain's Attitude. LONDON, April 25.—Should there be an attempt to form a European coalition against the United States during the conflict with Spain, Great Britain would quickly come to the aid of the United States. This fact was made known beyond dispute by the London correspondent of the Birmingham Post. The Post is closer to the ministry than any other newspaper in Great Britain and has upon previous occasions semi-officially announced the government's intentions during pending crises.

Will Not Take Place at Once. WASHINGTON, April 25.—While there is every reason to believe that Secretary Sherman contemplates a retirement from the cabinet at no very distant date, the indications now are that the change will not take place immediately. He declined to discuss the question, indicating there was more in the newspapers concerning his intentions than was justified by the facts.

No Apprehension About the Oregon. WASHINGTON, April 25.—The navy department is fully aware of the whereabouts of the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta, but for prudential reasons the officials positively decline to say where the vessels are, whether or not they have been ordered to return to San Francisco or in fact to make any statement respecting them, further than that they have no apprehension for their safety.

Ohio Senate Committee Reports. COLUMBUS, O., April 25.—A majority of a senate committee reported that evidences taken by them showed a conspiracy to elect M. A. Hanna United States senator by bribery and that the attempt by Gen. Boyce to bribe Representative Otis was known to Rathbone, Dick, Hanna and other workers in Mr. Hanna's interest at Columbus. The report was adopted 19 to 17.

Congressman Resigns to Go to War. WASHINGTON, April 25.—Representative James R. Campbell, of Illinois, a democrat, has resigned and reported to the secretary of war that he will at once raise a regiment and offer its services to the government. Mr. Campbell is the first member of the present congress to resign for the purpose of going to war.

Alger Will Not Retire. WASHINGTON, April 25.—The report current that Gen. Alger would surrender the war department portfolio because of ill health not only lacks confirmation, but intimate friends say that the Michigan secretary will not retire from his office under any circumstances.

Mosby, the Guerrilla, Wants to Raise Troops. SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Col. John S. Mosby, of guerrilla fame, who is a resident of this city, has wired to Gen. Miles for authority to raise a battalion or regiment of volunteers for special service in the front.

THE ARMY BILL PASSED.

Outline of the Measure as Adopted by the House—Increase of Four Arms of Service to 61,010.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The house passed the army reorganization bill Saturday. Fear was expressed on the democratic side that the bill might increase the regular army in time of peace, but an amendment prepared by Mr. Bailey which removed all doubt on this score was accepted and the bill passed by a unanimous vote. The bill reorganizes the army into the three battalion formation and authorizes the 25 regiments of the infantry arm of the service to be recruited up to a total of 31,800 enlisted men. It authorizes the recruitment of the ten regiments of the cavalry arm of the service to a total of 15,000 enlisted men, the seven regiments of the artillery arm of the service to 10,457 men and the engineer battalion of five companies up to 752 enlisted men, including two non-commissioned officers, which makes a total for these four arms of the service, when at a maximum strength, of 61,010.

ABLAZE WITH PATRIOTISM. Governors of Different States Declare They Have More Available Men Than Can Be Used Twice Over.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Telegraphic messages from the governors of different states have been pouring in to Secretary of War Alger and Maj. Gen. Miles all day. The governors, without exception, notify the department that they have now more available men than are asked for in the call and all ask if it is not possible to increase the call, so that the patriots who want to go to the front may have a chance. From the messages received it is plain that the entire country is ablaze with patriotism. If the president had made his call for 500,000 men it would have been filled early. Secretary Alger and the president are greatly pleased at the prompt response to the call. So impatient are the people that the governors of the states could not wait for formal notice, but telegraphed at once that their quotas could be easily filled twice over.

SILVER MEN TO OPPOSE IT. They Will Earnestly Protest Against the Bond Feature of the Dingley War Revenue Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senator Teller expressed the opinion that the house war revenue bill could not pass the senate with the bond proposition included. "I do not think the time has come when we need to authorize the issue of bonds," he said. "It may be that it will be necessary to grant such authority later, if the war should be prolonged, but certainly with \$220,000,000 in cash in the treasury, we do not want to increase the bonded indebtedness until we absolutely know that such a course is necessary. It would be better at this time to resort to some temporary expedient, such as the issuance of greenbacks or treasury notes."

Would Defy the Pope. Father Sidley, a Noted Prelate, Says a Manifesto from Rome Would Be Disregarded by Catholic Americans.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25.—Father W. H. Sidley, of St. Raphael's church, this city, and dean of the Dayton district, was asked yesterday by Catholics in the United States would be subject to any restrictions should the pope issue a manifesto asking them to remain neutral in the Hispano-American war. "In the first place," said Father Sidley, "the whole proposition is ridiculous and absurd. The pope will never issue a mandate of this nature; and if he should, we, as Catholics under a republican form of government and American citizens, would pay no attention to it whatever. Furthermore, I would instruct my people to disregard it."

Anglo-American Alliance. Official Negotiations Said to Be Under Way with Great Britain That May Mean a Great Deal.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A cablegram from London to the New York Evening Post says: Information from an unimpeachable quarter lends special significance to the mission of Anglo-American friendship in which Mr. Henry White, secretary of the American embassy at London, is reported to have been engaged at Washington for the past week. The fact is that the movement for Anglo-American co-operation in foreign affairs already has gone far beyond mere newspaper talk and has entered the region of explicit official negotiation.

Big Printing House Destroyed. ST. LOUIS, April 25.—The four-story building occupied by the Great Western Printing company, at 511 and 513 Market street, was gutted by fire, the loss amounting to \$60,000, with \$40,000 insurance. The building contained 12 modern printing presses and two lithographing presses, and the greatest amount of wooden type west of the Mississippi.

Last Ship to Leave Havana. NEW YORK, April 25.—The steamer City of Washington, from Havana, arrived yesterday, bringing 95 Cuban passengers, two-thirds of them women and children. She was the last vessel to leave Havana before the United States fleet established the blockade, having departed last Wednesday.

Advance in London Bank Rates. LONDON, April 25.—A five per cent. bank rate is expected as soon as the United States begins taking gold freely as a consequence of the war, and the Bank of England, in order to increase its stock of gold, is already making advances, free of interest, against shipments of gold from abroad.

Loan of \$500,000,000 Provided For. WASHINGTON, April 25.—A \$500,000,000 loan is provided in the new war tariff bill in the form of three per cent. 10-20 bonds and \$100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness to bear three per cent. interest are also provided.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

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

Comparatively little business was transacted in the senate on the 19th. The sundry civil appropriation bill was considered and the wide latitude permitted in the debate afforded an opportunity to some senators to explain their action on the Cuban question. At 12:37 p. m. a message was received from the house announcing that the speaker had signed the Cuban resolutions and soon afterwards the vice president affixed his signature to them. Senator Allen (Neb.) offered a resolution recognizing Cuban independence and declaring that the United States should insist that Cuba would not be responsible for any debts of the Republic after an executive session the senate adjourned at 4:05 p. m. The journal was being read in the house Mr. Hagar (Ia.) chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, brought in the Cuban resolutions and the speaker immediately signed them. Mr. Mahony (N. Y.) introduced a resolution directing the secretary of state to inform the house of representatives what steps, if any, have been taken to protect the lives and property of the 300 Americans left by Consul Brice at Matanzas, Cuba. Mr. Grosvenor (O.) as a personal privilege, explained the statement he recently made that "this war will be fought under the banner of the republic; administration of this government or it will not be fought at all." The house then adjourned at 12:32 p. m.

The senate on the 20th discussed its recent action on the Cuban resolutions, in the course of which Senator Foraker (O.) stated that the Cuban republic was recognized by the United States as its representatives were being officially dealt with by our government. The assertion created somewhat of a sensation. Senator Allen (Neb.) presented a resolution that the present trouble with Spain warranted no increase in the interest-bearing bonded indebtedness of the United States or any interference in the reform of its financial matters as laid down in the national platform of the republican party in July, 1896. The resolution went over. Some minor bills were passed and the sundry civil bill was then considered. In the house the senate joint resolution authorizing the printing of extra copies of the military regulations of the war department was adopted. The bill authorizing the president to call for volunteers was then debated and, after being amended, was finally passed.

Three measures were passed by the senate on the 21st. The sundry civil bill, which has been pending for two weeks and which carries a large amount of money intended to be used in the strengthening of the country's coast defenses, was finally passed. The national appropriation bill was immediately taken up and practically completed, although pending the discussion of an amendment concerning the price of armor plate, the bill was displaced in order that the measure temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war might be considered. After a long discussion the latter bill, as amended by the committee, was passed. A joint resolution was adopted giving the president power to prevent the exportation of coal or other war material. In the house two resolutions were adopted, the first calling for the correspondence between Consul Brice at Matanzas and the state department and the second asking what steps had been taken to protect the lives and property of the 300 Americans left by Consul Brice at Matanzas. The bill to restore Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris to American citizenship was passed. The contested election case of Patterson vs. Carmack, from the Tenth Tennessee district, was then considered. Mr. Curtis (Kan.), from the house committee on Indian affairs, favorably reported the proposed erick bill providing for the sale of the surplus lands on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indian reservations in Jackson and Brown counties, Kan.

In the senate on the 23d the conference report on the volunteer bill was agreed to. The formal announcement of the death of Senator Walthall (Miss.) was made and arrangements perfected for the funeral ceremonies, after which the senate adjourned out of respect. The house rushed through without debate the conference report on the volunteer bill and agreed to meet the next day at ten o'clock to take up the consideration of the army reorganization bill. The Patterson-Carmack contested election case was decided in favor of Mr. Carmack, the sitting democrat, by a vote of 135 to 118. The senate resolutions announcing the death of Senator Walthall were presented and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral, then the house adjourned out of respect to his memory.

At noon on the 23d the senate was called to order to pay the last tribute of respect to the late senator from Mississippi, J. C. Walthall, who reposed in a casket placed in front of the vice president's desk. There was a distinguished company present besides the senators, including President McKinley, members of the house, the justices of the supreme court and the diplomatic corps. At the conclusion of the funeral services the remains were conveyed to the station and taken to Holly Springs, Miss., by a joint committee of senators and representatives. No other public business was transacted. The house passed the army reorganization bill by a unanimous vote after an amendment by Mr. Bailey (Tex.) had been accepted, which reduces the army to its usual strength when hostilities cease. The bill makes the war strength 61,010. The war revenue bill was introduced by Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee. A recess was taken to attend the funeral obsequies of the late Senator Walthall, after which the day was devoted to eulogies on the late Senator Earle (S. C.) and an adjournment was then taken as a further mark of respect to his memory.

Manila May See the First Fight. WASHINGTON, April 25.—It is quite probable that the first naval engagement will be off the Philippine islands. Admiral Dewey's fleet, which has been resting at Hong Kong, has been ordered to Manila, and while it is inferior in numbers to the Spanish squadron in those waters, it is believed to be superior in efficiency and armament and will not hesitate to give battle. If it meets the Spanish fleet and defeats it, as is hoped will be the result, it will sail at once for the Atlantic to reinforce our vessels here.

Deadly Cyclone in Texas. FORT WORTH, Tex., April 25.—A cyclone which passed near Atlanta, Tex., struck the country home of William Wall, carrying it 25 yards and tearing it literally to pieces. The entire family escaped serious injury except Mrs. Wall, who will probably die. The farmhouse of George Jackson was also blown down. Jackson, his wife and a ten-year-old boy escaped from the house, but were struck by falling trees. Jackson and his wife were instantly killed and the boy was badly hurt.

No Capture of American Vessels. MADRID, April 25.—The government has received no official information of the capture of any American vessels.

Destructive Prairie Fires. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 24.—Parties arriving from White river bring details of a disastrous prairie fire which swept over practically the whole of the Rosebud Indian reservation, destroying hundreds if not thousands of head of cattle and horses. So far as known no Indians lost their lives.

Gnats Killing Horses in Indiana. PRINCETON, Ind., April 26.—A pestilence of Buffalo gnats is playing havoc with live stock in the Wabash bottoms, west of this city. Farmers are losing horses to an alarming extent.

JOHN SHERMAN RESIGNS.

The Venerable Secretary of State Handed In His Resignation to the President—Judge Day His Successor.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Another resignation from the cabinet occurred yesterday when the venerable secretary of state, John Sherman, handed his resignation to the president. The resignation will take effect at an early date, and with it Mr. Sherman retires from public life after a service of over 40 years, embracing the house of representatives, the United States senate, secretary of the treasury and secretary of state. The reason for the resignation is the condition of the secretary's health. The venerable secretary is now within a few days of 75 years of age. The secretary's resignation was tendered in a simple note, asking that it take effect within a few days. The secretary was seen by a reporter before he went to the cabinet meeting, but he declined to make any statement beyond saying that he was carrying with him his resignation and that he might have something to say later in the day. The session of the cabinet at which Mr. Sherman's resignation was tendered was called early in the morning for the purpose of reviewing the message the president transmitted to congress recommending that congress, in the exercise of the powers vested in it by the constitution, formally declare war against the kingdom of Spain. Judge Day has stated that he will accept the cabinet portfolio vacated by Secretary Sherman.

BISHOP BURKE'S VIEWS. A Catholic Prelate Declares That War Between the United States and Spain Is Unnecessary.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 26.—Bishop Burke has created a mild sensation in Catholic circles here by declaring war unnecessary and that it will be a calamity to this government and forever a blot on our national character. "The differences between the two governments could have been settled by mediation," Bishop Burke said in a sermon at the cathedral, "and there would have been no war if the pope had been heard." The bishop paid President McKinley high tribute for efforts to maintain peace and said the United States senate went mad. He said Catholics would shed blood in this war as they had in all others. He did not advise them to stay out of it, but told them it was their duty to fight for their country. Bishop Burke believes the war with Spain will lead to international complications that may involve the United States in war with other nations. Many of the Catholics are severely criticising the remarks of the bishop. Many left the church during the sermon.

HALF THE TROOPS NOT IN. By Wednesday 15,000 Soldiers Will Be Encamped at Chickamauga Park—50,000 May Be Concentrated There.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 26.—Arrivals of troops at Chickamauga are expected to be heavy for the next day or so. The number of soldiers originally ordered to Chickamauga has not arrived by one-half. It is quite probable that nearly or quite 15,000 troops of the regular service will be encamped at Chickamauga by Wednesday or Thursday. It is estimated that the passage of the army reorganization bill providing for an increase in the standing army of 68,000 will result in at least 50,000 troops being concentrated here. Chickamauga battlefield is an ideal point for drilling purposes, according to the generally expressed opinion of army officers here, and it is quite probable that this point will be the rendezvous for nearly the entire augmented force of the regular army.

Germany Will Keep Out. LONDON, April 26.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard says: "Germany will take no steps prejudicial to the United States nor probably join in any intervention on Spain's behalf. It is evident, therefore, that the meeting yesterday at Dresden, between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph signally failed to bring Germany into line with Austria."

Big Advance in Wheat. CHICAGO, April 26.—Wheat in Liverpool was up four to six cents a bushel this morning and the sensational advance there, of course, caused a great rush to buy in Chicago. May wheat in Chicago was up six cents, to \$1.30, soon after the opening. The July price was up a cent at the start, but it quickly started higher and went to 93 1/2 cents, just four cents over Saturday's close.

Roosevelt to Command Cowboy Regiment. WASHINGTON, April 26.—The president has decided to appoint Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, at present assistant secretary of the navy, to be a lieutenant colonel of United States volunteers, to serve in a regiment of cowboys and mounted riflemen to be raised by Mr. Roosevelt and Dr. Wood, the president's family physician.

They Want a Republic. MADRID, April 26.—About 20,000 Spaniards have signed an address to Senor Castelar under the pretext of congratulating him upon his recovery from sickness, but in reality offering him their support if he proclaims a republic.

The Pope Hopes for Spain's Vindication. LONDON, April 26.—The Rome correspondent of the Standard says: "The queen regent asked the blessing of the pope upon Spanish arms. His holiness replied that he sent it from his heart and hoped to see a vindication of Spain's rights, which had been trampled upon."

Must Leave Cape Verde Islands. WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Post says: "The Spanish fleet, which mobilized at Cape Verde islands, was yesterday notified by Portugal to leave St. Vincent."