

Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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WILL NOT RECOGNIZE

After a Hard-Fought Battle the Cuban Resolutions Pass.

The Resolutions Say the People of Cuba Are, and of Right Ought to Be, Free and Independent—The Resolutions as Adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—After one of the hardest fought battles and seven conferences between the two houses in many years, congress at an early hour this morning came to an agreement upon the most momentous question it has dealt with in a third of a century. The Cuban resolutions were passed and will be sent to the president to-day. Their provisions mean the expulsion of Spain from the island of Cuba by the armed forces of the United States. There were many roll calls in both houses, and each body held tenaciously for its own resolution. The conferees had great difficulty in agreeing. The first conference showed a determination on the part of the house not to yield a single point, and it was only after long consultation with the house leaders that they agreed to allow to stand the little words, "are, and," in the first section of the senate resolution, which declares that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be free and independent.

The resolutions as finally adopted are those reported from the senate committee on foreign relations, with the addition of the fourth section, known as the Teller amendment, disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States to acquire Cuba.

When the house met at ten yesterday morning, having recessed from Saturday night, an adjournment was immediately taken until noon, when the regular Monday session began. Almost immediately, on motion of Mr. Dingley, it was voted, 179 to 156, to concur in the senate amendments to the house Cuban resolutions, with an amendment striking out the clause recognizing the independence of the present republic of Cuba and also amending the first clause by striking out the words "are and," so that it should read, "of right ought to be free, etc.," instead of "are and of right ought to be free, etc."

When the resolutions were returned to the senate, that body refused to concur in the amendments—32 to 46—and also refused by a vote of 34 to 48 to ask for a conference. The house then, on motion of Mr. Dingley, requested a conference, which the senate agreed to. The senate conferees were Davis, Foraker and Morgan, and the house conferees were Adams, Heatwole and Dinsmore.

Before the conferees committee met, it had been agreed by the ten republican members of the senate who had been holding out for recognition that they would consent to an abandonment of the Turpie recognition amendment in consideration of the restoration of the words "are and" to the first clause, and it was understood that, on this basis, the conferees committee would reach an agreement which would be promptly sanctioned by both houses.

When the conferees committee came to report, at eight o'clock, however, it was learned that Messrs. Adams and Heatwole, of the house conferees, had refused to restore the objectionable words, "are and," and the deadlock was still on. The senate voted to insist on its amendments, and, after considerable pulling and hauling, another conference was arranged, with the old conferees representing both house and senate. While this committee was at work the house and senate recessed from time to time.

At 12:05 the house conferees asked for a conference alone, and at this conference it was agreed to yield to the extent of restoring the words "are and." After this concession, the joint conferees committee speedily agreed and reported to the respective houses, which promptly adopted the resolutions.

The resolutions as adopted are: Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled:

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

Speaker Reed signed the Cuban resolutions after the house met this noon. Then they went to the vice president, and after his signature to the president.

Gen. Wallace Wants to Fight. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 19.—Gen. Lew Wallace, the famous soldier, diplomat and novelist, who was 71 years old April 10, has formally withdrawn from the race for the United States senate and announced that he will enter the army and fight for Cuban independence.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

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

Senator Davis (Minn.) presented to the senate on the 18th the Cuban resolutions and report from the foreign relations committee. The resolutions called for immediate armed intervention in Cuba and the establishment of a stable and independent government there. The report was a terrific arraignment of Spain and her policies. Senator Turpie (Ind.) presented a minority report signed by himself and Senators Mills (Tex.), Daniel (Va.) and Foraker (O.). The minority stated that they agreed cordially with the report made by the majority, but they favored the recognition of the present Cuban republic as a sovereign power. Senators Foraker, Lodge (Mass.) and Lindsay (Ky.) made powerful speeches on the Cuban question. The resolutions went over. Senators Proctor (Vt.) and Sewall (N. J.) introduced bills for the reorganization of the army and Senator Thurston (Neb.) a measure for appropriating \$2,500,000 for increasing the efficiency of the national guard and \$300,000 for the naval reserve. Many private pension bills were also passed. There was a riot in the house over the time to be allowed each side for debate on the Cuban resolutions and many members acted as if they were crazy. The resolutions reported by the majority of the committee on foreign relations were adopted by a vote of 82 to 12. They direct the president to intervene at once in Cuba to restore peace and secure to the people of that island "a stable and independent government of their own," and authorize him to use the army and navy to execute the purpose of the resolutions. The minority resolution, which declared for the recognition of the existing government, was defeated by a vote of 147 for to 190 against.

A memorial from the National Civic club, of Brooklyn, was presented in the senate by 14th Senator Hale (Me.) for amending the navigation laws to enable our merchant vessels to sail under a foreign flag during the trouble with Spain. Senator Davis (Minn.) then by consent laid the Cuban resolutions on the table before the senate and for more than six hours speeches were delivered upon the various phases of the situation which disclosed no irreconcilable differences among these two bodies. The difference being as to whether the resolutions finally adopted should recognize the independence of the Cuban republic or simply declare for armed intervention, with a view to the ultimate independence of the Cuban people. The speakers were Senators Turner (Wash.), Fairbanks (Ind.), Gray (Del.) and Fairbanks (Ind.). The house passed the Curtis Indian territory bill almost by a unanimous vote. Aside from that the session was dull and absolutely devoid of interest.

The senate began the discussion of the Hispano-American crisis at the early hour of ten o'clock on the 18th and continued it until far into the night without coming to a vote. During the day speeches were delivered by Senators Cullom (Ill.), Berry (Ark.), Daniel (Va.), Tillman (S. C.), Wolcott (Col.), Spooner (Wis.), Chilton (Tex.), Teller (Col.) and Stewart (Nev.). All the deliberations were characterized by brilliancy and eloquence. Amid all the talk, however, it was not apparent that a single vote would be changed, as all the senators appeared to have made up their minds on the question. In the house Mr. Bailey (Tex.) arose to a question of privilege to reply to a newspaper charging him with being responsible for the recent disorderly scenes in the house. He said if there was any individual responsible for the scene it must rest upon the speaker. The speaker replied that he did not feel it was necessary to discuss his action and the incident closed, the regular order being demanded. The private pension bill was taken up. In the evening session 25 private pension bills were passed.

No fewer than 25 senators made addresses on the Cuban resolutions, which were under consideration in the senate during the day. The speeches, although very short according to agreement, were characterized by impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in the senate. The test vote was on the amendment offered by Senator Turpie (Ind.) recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. It prevailed, the vote being 51 to 37. Senator Davis (Minn.) then offered an amendment disclaiming any intention of the United States to exercise sovereignty over Cuba after its pacification. This was adopted without a dissenting vote. Senator Morgan (Ala.) offered his substitute for a declaration of war. It was laid on the table, 83 yeas, 8 nays. A motion by Senator Davis (Minn.) to strike out all of the resolutions clause of the house resolution and insert the senate resolution as amended was carried by a vote of 69 to 28. At 9:08 p. m. the third and final reading of the resolution as amended was begun and, on the roll call, it was passed by the vote of 67 to 21. The title and preamble of the senate resolution were then substituted for the house title and preamble without provision. The resolutions as adopted recognize the independence of the Cuban republic; empower the president to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry the resolutions into effect and disclaim any disposition of the United States to exercise control over Cuba after it has been pacified. Senator Hawley (Conn.) introduced a resolution, which went over, authorizing the president to stop the export of coal or other material used in war. At 11:15 p. m. an adjournment was taken. The house held an uninteresting session. Only some unimportant minor bills were passed and at 1:40 p. m. an adjournment was taken until the 18th.

A Big Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, April 18.—The roof of the grain elevator at the Hoosac Tunnel docks, Charlestown, was blown completely off by a dust explosion yesterday morning, and the fire that followed not only destroyed the remaining portion of the immense structure, but consumed nearly the entire contents, over 400,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat. The loss is estimated by fire underwriters at nearly \$600,000, well covered by insurance.

Roosevelt Wants to Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has submitted his resignation to the president. He is determined and anxious to take part in active service against the Spaniards in Cuba, and as he is not a sailor, and would have no place on board a ship, he will ask for a staff appointment in the army.

May Abandon Cuba.

LONDON, April 18.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says: "I am assured that the queen regent herself, as well as the pope and Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, would favor abandoning Cuba as the only means to avert war. Archbishop Ireland cables that renouncing the island is the only possibility of avoiding war."

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

A Bill for Calling Out Fifty Thousand to Seventy Thousand Men.

Adm. Seward Ordered to Duty in the Navy Department and Commodore Howell to Command a Patrol Fleet—Mexico to Enforce Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, will, to-day, introduce an administration bill authorizing the president to issue a call for volunteers to the number of 50,000 or 70,000 men. It will be considered immediately by the committee, its passage expedited as rapidly as possible, and will take effect immediately upon the president's approval. Its terms will authorize the president to call on the various states for quotas in making up the aggregate. Acting in this way instead of specifically looking to calling out the various state militia, will avoid several embarrassing technicalities, a main one being the constitutional inhibition on sending state militia out of the country, while volunteers so called for can be ordered anywhere. It is likely that if the situation develops in such grave proportions as is now expected, a second call for 100,000 volunteers will be issued by the president. The necessity for this immense number, however, is not clear to the military authorities at this time. The draft of the present war measure has just been framed by the war department officials, and the leading members of the military committee have already conferred with the war department authorities on the necessity on this line, the latter having announced that a maximum of 80,000 volunteers would be sufficient at this time.

WORK FOR SICARD AND HOWELL.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Probably with the view of availing himself of the large experience of Rear Admiral Sicard, Secretary Long has revoked the sick leave of that officer and ordered him to duty in his own office at the navy department. The admiral is present at his home in New York state, and is expected to report at the department within the next 24 hours. Being thoroughly familiar with every detail of construction and the strength and weakness of all the vessels of the fleet under Capt. Sampson's command, as well as those lying at Hampton roads, under command of Commodore Schley, the admiral is expected to be of great assistance to the department in the arrangement of any plans of campaign.

Secretary Long yesterday decided to assign Commodore Howell to command the newly organized patrol fleet, consisting of the Yosemite, the Prairie, the Yankee and the Dixie. This detail for Commodore Howell is a solution of a difficulty which has been confronting the department ever since his return from the European station. Secretary Long was very anxious to avail himself of the experience of Commodore Howell, but found some difficulty in doing so, in view of the fact that he outranks both Commodore Schley and Capt. Sampson, in command of the two fleets. Neither of these officers could, in justice, have been relieved to make room for Commodore Howell, and the creation of a new fleet solves the difficulty.

MEXICO TO ENFORCE NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Assistant Secretary Day had three diplomatic callers yesterday morning, the Chinese minister, the Guatemalan minister and Senor Romero, the Mexican minister. Some significance attached to the visit of the latter, as it was believed that his call was with the purpose of assuring Assistant Secretary Day as to the attitude of the Mexican government toward the United States in the event of a breaking out of hostilities with Spain. The news from the City of Mexico that a concentration of Mexican troops has been ordered on the Texas frontier is rather satisfactory to the authorities here, as evidencing a purpose on the part of the Mexican government to resist sternly and promptly any quiet attempts that may be made to raid across the border by either sympathizers with Spain or by some of the many lawless Mexicans who are quick to take advantage of any disturbance or profit by the organization of filibustering expeditions.

A Report from Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The report that a conference has been arranged between the autonomist committee and Gen. Gomez is based on advices from a foreign consul in Cuba, probably under instructions from his government. No credence is placed by anyone in authority here in the probability of such a conference. Minister Polo discredits the information, while expressing the opinion that such a meeting might be arranged "if the United States would only keep quiet."

Ireland Says Peace May Be Preserved.

LONDON, April 19.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Monday, says: "Archbishop Ireland cabled to the pope yesterday saying that he has great hopes that his efforts for the preservation of peace will be crowned with success. The archbishop complains that the greatest obstacle in his path is the violent language used in Roman Catholic organs in Europe against America."

PLANS FOR TAKING CUBA.

The War Board Conferencing Together as to the Best Method of Capturing the Island.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The navy department people have been busy considering operations in conjunction with the military force in regard to Cuba, as it was decided some time ago to use naval vessels as convoys of the transports which would convey troops to Cuba. It has even been suggested that some of the largest ships of the navy be utilized in the capacity of transports. This proposition does not meet with the unqualified approval of all the members of the war board. Some of them believe that there will be work enough for the navy without converting the ships into transports, and that their legitimate and most valuable duties would be as companion ships for the vessels which will convey the military forces to Cuba. It is likely that after the troops are landed the navy will make a concerted attack on the principal ports and blockade the harbors. The attack on Havana, if made at all, is likely to be made at night, and shelling under cover of darkness and while the vessels are under steam will offer the least opportunity for successful retaliation from the shore.

The navy department has not been behind in its accumulation of information in regard to the fortifications at Havana. It knows to a definite and detailed degree just what the fortifications at that point consist of, the number and caliber of guns, the rounds of ammunition and the likely means of attack and sources of supply. The battery of the celebrated Moro castle is rather formidable, the largest gun being of 12-inch caliber.

The great menace to vessels which may attack Havana is the submarine mines which have been placed in the harbor and regarding the power of which this government has already had some doubt as to whether Havana will be shelled by our navy. The foreign interests at that place may render it inadvisable and improper, but the naval authorities expect no trouble in silencing the forts. In making attacks on the land fortifications it has been deemed proper to conduct such operations under steam and at night, in order that the return fire may be minimized in its effect.

At a midnight conference at the war department, attended by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn and the military law officers of the army, measures for raising volunteers were discussed. The legal aspect and circumstances of this action were considered rather than the strategic necessities of the case. These officers anticipated that there would be occasion for calling a greater number of volunteers than the 40,000 or 50,000 named by Gen. Miles, and at present considered as an efficient force by Secretary Alger. One of the officials who attended the conference was in favor of at least 100,000 men as a volunteer force, and he believed that this number could be obtained with readiness in this country. This incident was subordinated in the conference, however, to the means by which a force could be raised.

The principal result of the session was the drafting of a bill which the president will send to congress, with the recommendation that it be passed. This bill does not as yet name a definite number and it will rest with the president to finally decide what the strength he will ask for in his first call. At present all the departmental estimates for war supplies for the military force are on a basis of 40,000 men. This is an insignificant feature, however, since it will not be a difficult matter to provide for the purchase and transportation of supplies for two or three times the force which is at present talked of.

ABTACKED THE CONSULATE.

A Mob at Malaga, Spain, Stone the Residence of the Representative of the United States.

MALAGA, Spain, April 18.—There was a serious disturbance here Saturday, resulting in an attack upon the United States consulate. The demonstration began with the parading of small crowds through the streets, shouting patriotic cries. But a mob eventually gathered and attacked the United States consulate. Stones were thrown and one of the mob leaders procured a ladder, tore down the shield having upon it the arms of the United States and dragged it along the streets. The prefect was summoned and he addressed the people, begging them to disperse, which to some degree restored order. Afterward the streets were patrolled by gendarmes. The rioting again broke out yesterday and there was a fight between the gendarmes and the mob.

Germany Took the Lead.

BERLIN, April 18.—It is learned from an authentic source that Germany took the lead in pledging the continental powers to maintain absolute neutrality in case of war between the United States and Spain. The greatest resistance offered to Germany's proposals was from France and Austria, who acquiesced only with the proviso that Europe is to have something to say toward the end or after in settling the peace conditions.

REVENUE MEASURE READY.

The House Ways and Means Committee Complete a Bill to Raise Money for War.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The republican members of the ways and means committee of the house have practically completed the preparation of the revenue measure which will be passed to raise revenues sufficient to prosecute the war. The members propose that the present generation shall bear the burdens of the war and proceeding upon that theory they have prepared a bill that will raise between \$100,000,000 to \$120,000,000 additional revenue per annum. The bill will provide for an additional tax of \$1 per barrel upon beer from which \$30,000,000 will be raised. On manufactured tobacco and snuff the revenue tax will be increased from six to 12 cents. This is expected to raise \$15,000,000 of revenue. The increase on cigars and cigarettes has not been absolutely fixed, but it probably will be \$1 on all classes. From this \$5,000,000 is expected. The proposition which the senate placed on the tariff bill, but which went out in conference, to tax all stocks and transfers of corporations is embodied in the measure, together with practically all the scheme of internal revenue taxation of the act of 1896, which includes a stamp tax on all checks, drafts and all instruments of business (mortgages, loans and bonds); a tax on patent and proprietary medicines and express packages is also incorporated in the bill. This scheme of taxation is estimated to raise \$35,000,000. The tax on proprietary and patent medicines will be two cents on packages or bottles retailing at 25 cents or under, and four cents on those retailing above that price. The tax on telegraph messages will be one cent on all messages which cost 25 cents or less and two cents on all above 25 cents. A duty of ten cents per pound is placed on tea and three cents per pound upon coffee, with a countervailing internal revenue tax on stock on hand. This latter will be in the form of a tax on the sales of stock on hand to avoid constitutional inhibition against a direct tax. From tea and coffee, \$28,000,000 are estimated. Bottled waters are to bear a tax similar to patent medicines.

For the pressing needs of the government the secretary of the treasury is given the general power to issue certificates of indebtedness payable in one year and to bear not to exceed three per cent interest. The secretary of the treasury is also authorized to borrow on the credit of the government by popular subscription a loan of \$500,000,000. This loan is to be placed through the post offices of the country, the sub-treasuries and government depositories in low rate bonds which are to be sold at par. They are to bear three per cent, and to be redeemable after five years at the option of the government and to be due in 20 years. The principal and interest are to be payable in coin. The measure will be presented to the full committee probably Monday and it will be brought into the house as soon as the war resolutions are signed by the president.

CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

Consul General Lee Gives the War Department Some Valuable Information in Regard to the Island.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A dispatch to the New York Times from Washington says:

It is expected that the forces that will be used in Cuba will consist of cavalry, infantry and light artillery. Heavy artillery could hardly be used in the wet season, and besides it would not be necessary in operations against the Spaniards. Consul General Lee, it is understood, advised the department in Cuba. He is of the opinion that the army can successfully conduct operations in the island during the wet weather if it has cavalry and light batteries. Rapid fire guns and plenty of them will be depended on very largely to do the fighting.

It is said that the Spanish forces in Cuba are poorly armed. They have a fairly good rifle, the Mauser, but are inadequately supplied with ammunition and most of the troops being young boys, do not know how to use their guns. In rapid fire guns they are very deficient. Artillery is their weakest point and they cannot now supply the deficiency. Even Havana is defended by antiquated cannon, with the exception of six fine new Krupp guns, which, however, have been allowed to rust on their carriages and the artillerists do not know anything about their use.

Gen. Lee, it is understood, advised the war department that a few good regiments would be sufficient for the first movements in Cuba. He relies very strongly upon the efficiency of the army under Gen. Gomez and Gen. Garcia, which would naturally be our allies in war. He reports that the revolutionists have an effective army of 40,000 troops, which they could increase to 100,000 almost any time if the arms for them were found. Gomez has kept his army in the present number because it was too difficult to maintain a large army in that country after its repeated devastation, and because 40,000 men were enough to keep up the war and crush Spain slowly. On the other hand, the Spaniards have, he says, not more than 35,000 to 38,000 effective troops. If the revolutionists are armed and a small, but well disciplined and seasoned army from this country is landed in the island, he thinks the Spaniards will have no chance for successful resistance.

THE ARMY ORDERED SOUTH.

A Decidedly Warlike Movement Taken at Washington—20,000 Troops Will Be Handy to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Decidedly the most warlike step taken by the department in preparing for the possibility of an encounter with Spain was inaugurated yesterday when orders were issued for the concentration at four points in the south of six regiments of cavalry, 23 regiments of infantry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery. At Chickamauga there will be six regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery; at New Orleans



GEN. NELSON A. MILES. (Commander of United States Land Forces.)

eight regiments of infantry; at Tampa, seven regiments of infantry, and at Mobile, seven regiments of infantry. Since the civil war no such proportion of the army has been mobilized, and the movement itself is the best evidence of the gravity of the situation, as looked upon by the president and his advisers. The determination to rendezvous the troops in the south, where they can be acclimated to the conditions of a more tropical latitude, has been under consideration by the president and his cabinet for some time. It was not until yesterday, however, that the president, in view of the enormous expense which will be entailed, felt justified in taking this step.

The department has so distributed the 22 regiments of infantry at convenient places on the gulf that they will be accessible for transportation to Cuba. Proposals have been invited from the steamship companies for chartering vessels to the government for this work. Instructions to the commanding officer of the regiments ordered to move were sent out late yesterday, with directions that they be put into effect as soon as possible.

The command of the army will devolve upon Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is now at the head of the military branch of the government. His temporary headquarters, it is said, probably will be at Atlanta, where Gen. Graham, who has command of the department of the gulf, is now located. Gen. Miles' permanent headquarters will depend entirely upon the exigencies of the situation and the developments of the campaign. He will leave the city soon for his new duties.

TO BE A SOLDIER AGAIN.

The President Will Make Gallant Fitzhugh Lee Commander of Volunteer Soldiers from the Old Dominion.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The president has decided to give Consul General Lee the command of the Virginia volunteers in the event that hostilities break out between this country and Spain, says the Washington correspondent of the World. This decision



GEN. FITZHUGH LEE. (Who May Command Virginia's Volunteers.)

on the part of the president was reached after a conference with Secretary Alger and a number of military men. The announcement was made from the war department that, in the event that volunteers were called for, the president would appoint all officers of the rank of colonel and above and officers under that rank would be appointed from the various states in which the volunteers were received. When the call is issued, Virginia, Gen. Lee's state, will furnish his quota and the president will designate Gen. Lee as the commander of the forces from the Old Dominion.

Tanner Would Be a Major General.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Gov. John R. Tanner, of Illinois, would, according to the statements of some of his friends, gladly exchange the office which he now holds for that of major general in the United States army. He wants to go out and lead the Illinois troops in case the United States gets into war with Spain.

A Matter of a Wolf-Dog.

Also a Question of Business Ethics Between Brothers.

"MY Uncle Shiftlock Pettibone," said the man from Sinnemahoning way, "was prone to be a stickler for technicalities. But then he was a horse trader, and dickered some in sheep pelts, and handled patent rights; so I suppose he had to rely a little on technical points, and run 'em to the front as a matter of self-protection. But it always seemed to me that he carried the principle a trifle beyond the limit when he insisted on applying it in the most radical manner, to a transaction between himself and my remarkable father, Reuben Pettibone, a transaction that involved the standing and character of a dog Uncle Shiftlock sold to Reuben Pettibone, once upon a time, Reuben being Uncle Shiftlock's brother, and they twins, at that. Still, as my remarkable father never took that view of it, but rather held it up as a shining evidence of how smart Uncle Shiftlock was, and how uncompromising he was when it came to a matter of testing that business principle of his, even in dealing with his beloved brother, Reuben, I don't see why I should criticize Uncle Shiftlock adversely at this late day. Reuben Pettibone was wont to dote on the telling of that transaction, showing how soaked with brotherly kindness he was; how full to running over he was with brotherly love. If a brother of mine should do me up to the tune of \$3.50, I fear I could not sit down and gloat over the telling of how he did it. I fear, rather, that I would be tempted to punch his head. Which only shows again how remarkable my father, Reuben, really was.

something is done pretty quick that little three dollars and four shillings I invested in dog will be sunk in wolves." "So he ran to the corner where he kept his gun, got it, and hurried to the door. He opened the door a few inches. His intention was to shove the gun barrel out of the opening and give a broadside to one of the wolves as they came tearing along in the wake of the dog. My remarkable father had planned all right, but he hadn't counted on the tactics of his dog. When the dog came around that time he discovered the crack in the door and made a dive for it. He squeezed his way through, collided with Reuben Pettibone, tumbled him on his back on the floor, and sprang on the bed in the corner. The two wolves came right on through the door, trampled all over Reuben Pettibone, and followed the dog on the bed. Reuben jumped to his feet and put a bullet through one of the wolves, and, as my remarkable father used to chuckle and say, "that wolf took no more interest in the evening's entertainment."

"Shiftlock had kicked the door shut in scrambling to his feet, and his appearance with the gun made a change in the calculations of the remaining wolf. This wolf made a dash for the window. He sent the glass flying, but the sash held, and he tumbled back into the room. Before he had time for another move, Reuben Pettibone put a bullet through him, and that wolf never knew what hit him. Having disposed of the wolves, Reuben turned his attention to the dog. The dog had crawled under the bed, and from the way he whined and shook and declined to come out, Reuben Pettibone couldn't come to any other conclusion than that the dog was scared.

"Shiftlock has been stuck in that dicker, sure as meat axes," said he. "I must take this dog back and tell him so. It'll never do to waste patent hog-ringer rights on such a dog as this!" "So next morning Reuben Pettibone took the wolf dog down to Uncle Shiftlock's."



LET THAT DOG HUNT WOLVES, REUBEN.

"Shiftlock," said he, "you had better take this dog where you got him and get your township rights in the patent hog-ringer back. And before you go you might hand me back my \$3.50."

"What for?" said Uncle Shiftlock, looking surprised.

"Then Reuben Pettibone related the adventures of the night and berated the dog soundly to Uncle Shiftlock."

"You said this dog would tussle wolves so that I'd feel like falling on his neck with joy," said Reuben. "Instead of that I feel like falling on his neck with an ax! You've been deceived, Shiftlock," said he.

LESSONS OF THE ELECTIONS.

Democratic Victories Portend a Great Triumph Next November.

The local spring elections throughout the central states and in New England presage success for the democratic party in the congressional and state elections next fall. The most notable democratic victories took place in President McKinley's own state. Three-fourths of the cities and towns of Ohio in which elections were held changed from the republican to the democratic column, with not a single change in the other way. Fusion between the allied forces prevailed all over the Buckeye state.

In the grand old state of Michigan, the birthplace of financial reform, the democrats made a gain of 40 per cent. over the splendid record made a year ago. Not a single important town or city in the state is now under republican rule. In Grand Rapids, the second city of the state, the republicans were routed, "horse, foot and artillery," not even electing a single candidate. The republican party leaders of the state are aghast at the democratic gains. They actually cannot see the cause for it all. Next fall Michigan will be entirely redeemed from republican misrule. All the democrats need to do is to readopt the Chicago platform and nominate men known to be in sympathy with it.

In Illinois the victory, excepting Chicago, was generally as pronounced as in other states. Everywhere gains were made over last year's record, and many towns and cities have gone democratic for the first time in their history. In Chicago there was a loss, I am grieved to say, as compared with last year, but the loss was not great enough to give the city over to republican rule. In 1897 the democrats carried Chicago by 78,000 plurality, electing mayor and 22 out of 34 aldermen. This year the plurality is reduced to 26,000, and only 13 of the 34 were elected as democratic aldermen. The council is still democratic by a safe majority. This year the democrats did not have the leadership of ex-Gov. Altgeld, who for the past six months has been in the south endeavoring to recuperate his health. He returned on the eve of election to find party affairs in bad shape. From now on, however, he will take a hand in affairs. And this is all that the democrats of Chicago want to know; they will follow no other leadership. Mr. Altgeld is very much improved in health and will remain in the harness until there is not a vestige of goldbugism in Illinois.

In Iowa several important victories for democracy are recorded. Twelve towns will have democratic mayors for the first time. The elections so far held in Indiana are the most encouraging of all. In some towns the republicans did not cast a single vote. Look out for Indiana next fall. With the fusion idea successfully carried out not a single republican congressman can be elected. It is safe to predict that the democrats will also have an overwhelming majority in the legislature. The democratic executive committee has been in the harness for some time, and splendid work is being done in the way of carrying out the fusion plan.

In Wisconsin the democrats swept nearly everything in sight, notwithstanding the fact that "gold democrats" and "middle of the road populists" joined hands against them. The Milwaukee Journal ("gold democrat") bitterly opposed Judge Rose for mayor of Milwaukee, but he was elected by a majority of over 8,000 and a plurality of nearly 20,000. The victory of Judge Rose was a pronounced one indeed, and shows that the opposition of the "gold democrats" and "middle of the road populists" and their organs is a very desirable condition in any campaign in which true democracy seeks the suffrages of true democrats.

The next campaign of importance will be the June elections in Oregon. State officers, congressmen and legislature will be chosen. Complete fusion has been arranged in every district, and the republicans have given up the struggle in advance. The allied forces will not lessen the force of their campaign on this account, however. They will go right ahead until election night, when, it is safe to predict, there will not be a republican official elected to office, national, state or local, in Oregon. The fusion plan in operation is very gratifying to Chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee. During the days of Clevelandism there were no democrats in Oregon. In 1898 there will be hardly anything but Chicago platform democrats.

I am in receipt of a letter from L. A. Rosing, secretary of the democratic state committee of Minnesota, in which he expresses great hope for success in November. Brother Rosing is one of the most earnest workers in the party. Right after the repulse of '96 he got down to business and the result is an almost impregnable organization in every county. Such work counts, and I now predict that Minnesota, too, will swing into the democratic column in November.

With Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota in line for democracy this year, no fears need be entertained for the success of the party in 1900.

There is a vast deal of encouragement to democrats in the results of the spring municipal elections. From all over the country, with exceptions so rare as to be notable, come reports of democratic gains. In many towns of the west which two years ago went anti-democratic when the party was divided the democrats regained control with increased majorities. And now for the congressional elections. The democracy has shown that it is ready for this contest, while republicanism will enter it with uneasy spirit and divided ranks. —St. Louis Republic.

INJUSTICE BEING DONE.

Capitalists Working Under Cover to Preserve the Value of Their Bond Holdings.

It now seems altogether probable that the so-called financial interests are plotting to play upon the Cubans a most unjust trick. The game has gone on for a long time under cover, but the hands of the chief players are beginning to appear. The plan is to take off of the shoulders of the Spanish a part of their debt and place it upon the shoulders of the Cubans, to whom it in no sense belongs. The so-called Cuban bonds are in no sense Cuban; they are Spanish, and were incurred by the Spanish in subduing and keeping subdued the Cuban people. They are called Cuban bonds merely because Spain has promised to use a part of the Cuban revenues in paying them. The men that purchased those bonds took their chances in getting their pay. Moreover, the men that took the bonds are particeps criminis of oppressing the Cubans. Imagine, then, the Cubans being compelled by the United States to pay a part of the debt of Spain, incurred in fighting themselves, while they let go by their obligations to their own brave defenders and the families of the men that fell fighting.

In the revolutionary war, by which the American colonists became a nation, England incurred an expense of \$500,000,000. Much of this was in the form of a debt. Just imagine France insisting that the United States pay a part of the debt of England. Imagine again the English, while still in possession of the city of New York and a few southern cities, calling upon the Tories under their protection to form a government under a charter from England, and then have that government pose as the real government of the colonists. That would be the counterpart of the autonomous government in Cuba. Be assured that this so-called autonomist government in Cuba is to be used by the holders of Spanish bonds as a mighty weapon, the use of which is intended to place the yoke of bonds upon the neck of the Cubans. The holders of the bonds fear that Spain will go into bankruptcy, and do not care who pays her bonds so long as they are not the losers. They consider it good morals that a people that owes them nothing be compelled to pay them what another that does owe them cannot pay.

It is reported that \$100,000,000 of Spanish bonds are owned in the United States. This being so, it may be taken for granted that there is at Washington a powerful lobby working under cover for the preservation of the value of their bonds. This means that the democrats, the populists and all other friends of justice in congress have before them a most bitter fight to prevent the consummation of so great an injustice as compelling the Cuban republic to assume a considerable part of the Spanish debt.

The probabilities are that the financial wire-pullers will succeed, being entrenched as they now are behind an administration that came into power by means of the lavish expenditure of money drawn from the pockets of the wealthy. The new and purified democratic party is in a position to make a splendid fight for human justice, and it will not disappoint the people. It will object to the Cuban republic being weighed down with a per capita debt three times greater than that now being borne by the American people. In its position it will have the full support of every liberty-loving American.

H. E. THURSTON.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—There is a grim suspicion in the minds of a good many that the so-called "business interests" of the country would accept peace at the price of national dishonor.—Peoria Journal.

—President Hanna's message has at least had the effect of stirring up a lively discussion, which is something after all. If we can't or won't fight let us take it out on the Spaniards and on one another in withering language.—Chicago Chronicle.

—If President McKinley could but muster up the courage to cut loose from Hanna and his stock-gambling friends it would perhaps be possible yet for him to regain in some measure the confidence of the people. But with Hanna he is like Sinbad with the old man of the sea astride his neck.—Kansas City Times.

—When we have done with Spain, the question will be what to do with McKinley. He will drag along through his term the most despised man ever elected to a great office. When his term ends he will drop into an obscurity compared with which the present life of Cleveland will seem a distinguished, glittering public career.—N. Y. Journal.

—The Dingley bill isn't such a howling success that its author is howling about it loud enough to be heard. Dingley isn't saying a word in these exciting times. Dingley isn't defying the galleries, like the fearless Johnson, of Indiana. He is sitting timidly watching his monumental deficit bill and waiting for the opportunity to amend it to get more revenue, when the stress of war may be pleaded as an excuse, instead of an absolute failure of the bill itself.—Utica Observer.

—Whether we have war or peace with Spain we shall have to pay the cost of getting ready for war, and suggestions for internal taxes are heard here and there. But it is misleading, in the present condition of the national income, to call these proposed taxes war taxes. Why should not the ruling political party in congress face the fact that its revenue laws do not bring in enough income to meet the expenses of the government on a peace footing? There should be no humbug about increasing taxation because of making ready for war. What the treasury demands is more revenue than Dingleyism produces whether for war or for peace.—Boston Post.

GROWTH OF A GREAT MAN.

Step by Step He Won His Way from Obscurity to a Proud and Affluent Position.

The man who had come to Washington after an office was talking over old times with Col. Stiwell.

"Do you remember Mr. Gowans?" asked the visitor.

"Puffeekly well," replied the colonel; "puffeekly."

"I believe he settled in your city, did he not, sub?"

"Yes, sub."

"He didn't seem to have a great deal of ambition when I knew him."

"Perhaps I did him an injustice."

"You undoubtedly did, sub. Why, he had been there three weeks he had got to be a major; in less than six months he was known as 'colonel,' and when I left a great many people were alludin' to him as 'general.'"

"Still, that doesn't prove that he has accomplished anything practical."

"Don't mistake, sub; don't imagine that he has wasted his opportunities. A man can't achieve all things at once, sub. His rise was gradual, but sure. I didn't tell you what happened to him aftuh I left the city. Step by step he made his way, sub, from major to colonel and from colonel to general, and still onward and upward, until now, sub, he has got to be a real postmaster, with compensation amounting to at least \$600 per annum, sub."—Washington Star.

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-mark.

Justice Laughlin, in Supreme Court, Buffalo, has just ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the court, an imitation and infringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder to shake into your shoes, now so largely advertised and sold all over the country. Allen S. Olmsted, of New York, N. Y., is the owner of the trademark "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. He will send a sample free, to anyone who writes him for it. The decision in this case upholds his trademark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in place of their own, and who use the name in appearing preparation, labeled and put up in envelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trademark and common law rights.

Spring is the Time

When Impurities in the Blood Should Be Expelled

America's Greatest Medicine is the Best Spring Medicine.

In winter months the perspiration, so profuse in summer, almost ceases. This throws back into the system the impurities that should have been expelled through the pores of the skin. This and other causes makes the blood impure in spring. Bolls, pimples, humors and eruptions then appear or some more serious disease may take its start. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for impure blood in all its forms, as proved by its marvelous cures of blood diseases. It is therefore the medicine for you to take in the spring. It expels all humors, and puts the whole system in good condition for warmer weather.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Love's Labor Lost.

He looked into her eyes soulfully, but she seemed totally oblivious of it. There was admiration and love in his glance, but she did not heed it. There was a passion and rapturous longing in it, but it did not affect her. The fact of the matter was that he was cross-eyed and she did not know whether it was all intended for her or the girl on the other side of the room.—Chicago Post.

The Ruling Passion.

I offered that lady \$500 for her interest in the property and she refused to consider the proposition.

"I offered her \$100.00 and she jumped at it."—Detroit Free Press.

Reminder and Reminder.

"What a cute little shirt you have for a pen wiper, Mr. Jotley!"

"Yes; that's the only woolen undergarment I ever bought of a peddler."—N. Y. World.

There is no better recommendation in the world than a woman's satisfaction; that is one of the reasons why the calicoes and fine prints of William Simpson & Sons are in such universal favor.

She—"Now, can you guess my age, major?" Gallant Major—"No, I can't; but you don't look it."—Tit-Bits.

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

The biggest blaze is not a sign of the most heat. A straw-pile will give a brighter blaze than a ton of coal.—Ram's Horn.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Very few people have weak eyes from looking on the bright side of things.—Chicago News.

FIBROID TUMOR CONQUERED.

Expelled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Strong Statement from Mrs. B. A. Lombard.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Fibroid Tumor.

The growth of these tumors is so slow that frequently their presence is not suspected until they are far advanced.

So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive menstruation accompanied by unusual pain extending from the ovaries down the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation; secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound right away and begin its use.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., will give you her advice free of all charge if you will write her about yourself. Your letter will be seen by women only, and you need have no hesitation about being perfectly frank.

Read what Mrs. B. A. LOMBARD, Box 71, Westdale, Mass., says: "I have reason to think that I would not be here now if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cured me of a fibroid tumor in my womb. Doctors could do nothing for me, and they could not cure me at the hospital. I will tell you about it. I had been in my usual health, but had worked quite hard. When my monthly period came on I flowed very badly. The doctor gave me medicine, but it did me no good. He said the flow must be stopped if possible, and he must find the cause of my trouble. Upon examination he found there was a fibroid tumor in my womb, and gave me treatment without any benefit whatever. About that time a lady called on me and recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; said she owed her life to it. I said I would try it, and did. Soon after the flow became more natural and regular. I still continued taking the Compound for some time. Then the doctor made an examination again, and found everything all right. The tumor had passed away, and that dull ache was gone."



Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of Grain-O. It takes the place of coffee at 1/4 the cost. Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful. Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

CANCER, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, PILES and all Blood Diseases Cured by the Pure Blood Extract of Red Clover Blossoms. Post Box Further known, send a patient medicine but PURE BLOOD CLOVER. Our preparations have a world-wide reputation. Sold by Dr. J. B. REDMAN'S SONS, 1212 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR BEST HAY PRESSES (STEEL PRESSES) SELF FEEDER Address P. K. DEDERICK & SONS, 2 Dederick's Works, Albany, N. Y.

ROOFING The best Red Hope Roofing for 1c. per sq. ft., caps and nails included. Substitute for Flats. Samples free. THE FAY BASTILE ROOFING CO., Camden, N. J. 7,000,000 ACRES—Farms, Timber, Mineral. Colony lands South—cheap, easy terms. FREE CATALOGUE. W. H. CRAWFORD & CO., Nashville, Tenn.

The Arizona Kicker.

BY M. QUAD.

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NO TOWN CLOCK.

WE UNDERSTAND that there is considerable feeling against us around town because, as mayor, we vetoed the common council resolution to purchase a town clock for the city hall tower. Our opposition arises solely from a desire to save money to the taxpayers. A town clock wouldn't have time to tick 15 ticks before old Jim Hewson and his crowd would be popping away at the face of it. We can't say that we could be personally restrained. On the contrary, we are almost sure that the sight of the dials up there would result in our whooping a whoop and banging away with the crowd. Ten minutes after fire would be opened the town would be several thousand dollars out of pocket. No, we are not captious, nor do we wish to oppose the will of the people. One has but to count the 350 bullet-holes in the front doors of the city hall to realize what the fate of a town clock would be. If the town wants to set up a flagstaff with a gilt ball we'll favor the project, and if the ball isn't shot to pieces within 24 hours we'll say that we don't know the idioms of Giveadam Gulch.

THE COLONEL GOT RILED.

LAST week we had something to say about Col. Jim Crocker, who is punishing a big stock of poor whisky while waiting to be nominated for some political office. The colonel believes in "pap." He's always lived on it, and he'd starve without it. We simply asked our readers if he was honest, capable, and so on, and the colonel got riled over it. There's no doubt in our



"THE FUSILLADE WAS LIVELY."

mind that he got Hank Scott, the half-breed, tight, and then gave him a keg of powder to blow up the Kicker office. We have it from a man who overheard part of the conversation. Hank is willing enough to blow us sky-high, for we've had his left ear among our office relics for the last year. The trouble, however, was that he was too drunk to carry out his programme, and in fooling around with the powder, he brought about an explosion on the vacant lot next, west of our office, and salled away to unknown lands in sections.

What we could find of Hank we buried the next day at our expense, and we don't feel particularly hard against the colonel. We shan't go looking for him especially, but if we should happen to run across him some day while we feel absent-minded, we shall very likely gather him in and mark his tombstone No. 14 in our private graveyard.

HE EXPECTED US.

LAST week, as noticed by our contemporary in a double-leaded article with three scare heads on it, Jim Benschaw, who owns the Cactus ranch out on the Tucson road, refused to take his copy of the Kicker out of the post office. Jim not only owed us \$1.50 on subscription but refused his paper to hurt our feelings. He's been sore on us ever since we refused to lend him our white shirt—the only one in town—to go on a drunk in.

We want to show an accommodating spirit towards all, and we have the name of being a good fellow, but we want to say right here and now that we believe a common blue wool shirt is good enough for any man in this town to get drunk in. If it isn't, he'd better stay sober.

When we saw Jim's little game we mounted our mule and rode over to interview him. He was expecting us. One bullet went through our hat and another raked our mule, but after that Jim lay down, and we dug the bullet out of his shoulder and helped him in to his dug-out. He not only paid us all his arrears in spot cash, but a dollar on advance subscription; and as soon as able to move about he will personally canvass for subscribers.

IT WAS A BLUFF.

MONDAY morning, while his honor the mayor (who is ourself) was transacting official business in his room at the city hall, a Pine Hill cowboy named Joe Scott sent in word that he was on the public square prepared to take and hold the town. In just 13 seconds after receiving the message, his honor had buckled two revolvers about his waist and was at the foot of the stairs. His prompt response to the deft rattled Scott, who put spurs to his broncho and clattered out of town without firing a shot. His honor got

two shots at the flying coward, one of which passed through his hat, but he got away unhurt, and people who met him seven miles out say that he was still on the gallop.

The Pine Hill chaps might as well quit their bluffing and knock under. They could scare the former mayor out of his boots with one war whoop, but things have changed. The present mayor (who is ourself) doesn't scare, and he is bound to run this town on the law and order principle if it necessitates adding ten more acres to the graveyard.

CASE OF WILLIAM HOPEWELL.

ABOUT the middle of last month Maj. Jack Williams found the body of a man hanging to the limb of a tree about half a mile above the crossing of Horse Shoe creek, and upon his arrival in town notified the coroner. We were one of the half dozen who rode out with that official to view the body and hold an inquest. Nothing was found by which the man was identified, but certain indications pointed to the fact that he had been lynched by a small but enthusiastic crowd. The verdict was "heart failure," as usual, and the body was buried under the tree from which it had been suspended.

Tuesday last a man named Hopewell, from Iowa, arrived in this town in search of his wayward son William, who was last heard of in this neighborhood, and who had been "missing" for several months. We looked through our notebook and finally came to our memorandum regarding the man on Horse Shoe creek. It did not take two minutes to satisfy the anxious father

vate graveyard and Col. Hopkins challenged us to fight a duel. Everything came off in good shape except the duel. We were on hand at the appointed time, but the colonel had an engagement with the dentist and forgot all about the affair until next day. For a little chunk of a town, tucked away in a back county and off the railroad, Giveadam Gulch is full of ginger, and eastern invalids who are in search of a climate with a tonic in it will either die or get well here in the course of a fortnight. New York and Chicago are larger, while Boston is more literary and St. Louis rather more wicked; but for the number of population and the high price of cartridges, the Gulch does its full share towards making North America a red-hot country to live in.

STILL A CITIZEN.

THE Grass Valley Herald takes us to task for being one of the spectators of the dog fight which took place at Hill City last Saturday, and says that a senator, mayor and postmaster ought to set a better example to his fellow men. In assuming the duties of the offices named we did not sacrifice our rights as private citizens, and it was as a private citizen that we attended the performance referred to. In fact, we own one of the dogs, and it is perhaps needless to add that he came out victorious. We think we know our gait without advice from the Recorder or any other source. As a senator, representing this glorious territory, we put on more dignity than a horse can draw, and even stand the governor off. As mayor of this town we are "boss," and have the right of way over all vehicles on the street and deadhead passes to all shows which come along. As postmaster we cock our hat on our ear and step high, and as editor and proprietor of the Kicker we can borrow money at the bank without an indorser. All this is all right, and as it should be, but when the fit takes us to throw off these mantles of dignity and become a private citizen for a few hours, we propose to follow our inclinations and let the carping public go to grass.

A STRANGER'S MISTAKE.

THE other day a man who gave his name as Hurricane Jim arrived in this town on a mule. He was a piratical-looking critter, and was armed with four guns and a knife. We were taking our regular afternoon nap when he halted on the public square and uttered his first yell, and we got out doors just as he began shooting all over town, and announcing that Arizona had seceded from the United States of America and was going it alone under his leadership. We don't run the territory, and never claimed to, but most everything within a radius of 50 miles around this town takes off its hat to Jim Hellso. It was our duty to point out this stranger's mistake, but he was a man who wouldn't listen to argument or reason. Before we could address him as a fellow citizen he had opened fire on us, and our only recourse was to shoot back. The fusillade was lively while it lasted, and it's only justice to Hurricane James to say that he was no duffer. Three of his bullets grazed us as they flew, and he was still popping away when he lurched from the saddle. The doctors have picked four bullets out of his anatomy up to date, and are on the trail of two more, but they say he will pull through all right. We are glad to know it. He was simply laboring under a mistake, and there is the making of a good citizen in him if he recovers. It is just as well that all others of his ilk should know that we are the man who runs things in this locality, and that any attempt to usurp our privileges or belittle our dignity means a row right off quick.

HOW IT WORKED HERE.

EVERY eastern man coming this way invariably refers to the custom prevailing among the eastern editors of secluding themselves and obliging would-be callers to send up their cards. We have wanted to try the experiment for the last year or two, but feared results, and our little experience of three or four days ago proved that we were correct in our judgment of these people. After dinner Tuesday we "retired" to our sanctum and instructed the boy that all callers must send up their names and state their business. We felt very metropolitan for about five minutes. Then old Lem Jones arrived. Lem lives up in the mountains, and has killed more grizzlies than any two other men in the territory. He wanted to renew his subscription to the Kicker and have a drink with us. The boy stopped him at the door and explained, but Lem did not send his card. Instead of that he sent 16 bullets from his repeater through our sanctum door, and was loading up for a second fusillade when we opened up and gave him a smiling welcome. We promised Mr. Jones before he left that we would give up the "metropolitan idea," and we meant it and are going to keep our word. The idea may work all right in the east, where no editor permits a subscriber to slap him on the back or borrow his only white shirt, but it can't be made to go here for the next 20 years. When a man starts out to see a western editor, he's going plumb into the sanctum sanctorum or shoot at somebody or something, and we keenly bow our head and promise not to try any further experiments in that direction.

Queer Franks of an Owl.

It was an owl that caused a great excitement in a Maine town. The bird first swooped down on the head of a respectable citizen, lacerating his scalp and making off with his hat, which was found a few days later in a barn. He afterward attacked another man in the same manner, nearly knocking him over. This man, however, gave chase and caught the owl by the legs. Then he called three other men, and between they cooped up his owlishness, but they all needed sticking plaster for their faces and hands.

FULL OF STRANGERS.

Twelve Thousand Klondikers Already Gathered at Skaguay.

Aerial Tramway Across White Pass Now Running—Toll Road Sharks Exact Heavy Tribute from the Gold Seekers.

[Special Skaguay Letter.]

The great exodus from the United States and Canada to the Yukon gold fields has begun. It is believed that by the middle of June fully 50,000 gold seekers will be on their way to the Klondike country. Already people are arriving at Skaguay and Dyea at the rate of 500 a day; and the St. Michael's and Yukon river transportation lines announce that their facilities will be taxed to the utmost as soon as navigation opens. Conservative reports from the Klondike districts are to the effect that there are too many people there now, and that those physically and intellectually unfitted to cope with the hardships of pioneer life should not venture their chances in the wild scramble. But such words of caution, although based on official investigations, cannot stem the tide. Each individual expects to make a fortune, although he has grave doubts about the successful outcome of his partner's plans. Selfishness reigns supreme. The weak are pushed to the wall by the strong, and browbeaten and abused. There is no community of interest, no cohesiveness among the thousands thronging the busy thoroughfares of Skaguay and its energetic rival Dyea. The dominant idea is to get over the passes to the promised land.

Skaguay, which had no existence a year ago, now is a booming town with wide streets, large buildings and an elec-

epidemics, and will be repeated whenever new fields are discovered.

A great sensation has been started all along the Alaskan coast by the discovery of rich finds on the American side of the Klondike district, below American creek. Pay dirt, the latest reports say, is more easily divided and shallower than across the line. A \$9,000 nugget, rumor adds, has been found on Eldorado creek, and Rosebud creek has yielded up precious dirt. What the effect of these stories will be cannot yet be foretold with certainty, although hundreds who had intended to try their luck in British territory have announced an intention of seeking their fortunes on American soil. Sensations follow each other thick and fast. One day it is said that \$40,000,000 will come out of Dawson as soon as the Yukon river opens, and on the next that sum is reduced to \$4,000,000. One thing which the new arrivals do not like is that the returning argonauts bring nothing but big stories. Their gold, in almost every instance, has been left at Dawson or some other safe place. Speculators are busy trying to negotiate sales of "precious" claims at ridiculously low prices. They do not find many victims, however. Not because the newcomers are not easy to work, but because they expect to make discoveries of their own far more valuable than any yet recorded. What a mighty host of kindred spirits Col. Sellers could have found had he ventured the trip to Skaguay and Dyea!

Last season there was very little dredging done on the Yukon and its tributaries. This year, however, scores of companies will engage in this method of mining. It is estimated here that fully 100 dredging outfits will go up the Yukon from St. Michael's, and another 50 will be employed on the large creeks running through the gold district. Most of the dredging machines are owned by stock companies, whose promoters manage to sell their shares

EVEN QUEENS HAVE A JOKE.

When the Occasion Arises Amelie, of Portugal, and Clementine, of Belgium, Enjoy It.

Queen Amelie, of Portugal, who is conceded the most beautiful and the best-dressed royal personage in all Europe, while driving in the environs of Lisbon recently, heard cries for assistance coming from a neighboring wood. She went to see what was the matter and found that a woodcutter had been injured by a branch of a falling tree. Queen Amelie, who has studied medicine, attended to the man's injuries and then, with her companion, assisted him to reach his cabin.

Later on the queen called to see how her patient was: "Then, you are a doctor, madam, since you know how to take care of me?" asked the woodcutter, who did not know his benefactress. "Yes, my good man," was the reply. "I am sorry for that," continued the woodcutter, "because I will never be able to pay all I owe you. But you must give me your address, and as soon as I can go out I will bring you a basket of fresh eggs and butter by way of thanks." The queen replied evasively, and the surprise of the woodcutter may be imagined when he learned the rank of his lady physician.

The queen of the Belgians is credited with many unconventional experiences. It is said that while passing the summer at Spa she was given to taking long rides in a pony cart, accompanied by Princess Clementine. On one of these excursions they stopped at a farmhouse to buy a glass of milk.

Nobody but an old paralyzed woman was in the house and she replied that no milk was left in the jugs and that she was unable to go to milk a cow. "Never mind," said the queen, "if you will allow me, I will go to the pasture. Just tell me where the jugs are." "But, my dear lady, you are from the town and you will never be able to milk a cow," objected the old woman. She was, however, mistaken, for a little later her majesty returned with a half-filled jug. Meantime Princess Clementine had laid on the table three bowls, a loaf and the needful knives and plates. The old farmer's wife was served by the princess, who, it appears, greatly enjoyed the adventure.—Chicago Evening News.

THE AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY VINDICATED.

The suit for libel brought by the American Book company against the Kingdom Publishing company in the United States court at Minneapolis, Minn., for the publication of a pamphlet entitled "A Foe to American Schools," by George A. Gates, president of Iowa college, Grinnell, Ia., in which the American Book company was charged with bribery and corruption in securing the use of its school book publications by teachers and school officers throughout the country resulted in a verdict of libel against the Kingdom Publishing company, and the jury awarded the American Book company substantial damages.

The teachers and school officers throughout the whole country are interested in this vindication of the American Book company, because the pamphlet intimated that many of them accepted bribes from the agents of this company, and as its publications are used in a very large majority of the public schools, it is surely gratifying to the army of educators using them to be thus relieved from the suspicion of corruption of which they are directly accused by the author of the pamphlet.

A striking feature of the evidence presented at the trial was the apparent connection of rival publishers with the charges made by President Gates in the pamphlet. These rivals or their agents evidently fabricated some of the stories out of whole cloth. During the trial it was disclosed in the testimony of H. W. Gleason, business manager for the defendant, that 1,000 copies of the first edition of the said pamphlet were furnished to the office of Ginn & Co., Chicago, Ill., by order of President Gates, the author. This and other like facts imparted to the case a strong indication of conspiracy to injure the character and business of the American Book company for the benefit of a competitor.

It is understood that the American Book company has already instituted, or proposes to institute, similar legal proceedings against other parties instrumental in the preparation and circulation of this pamphlet.

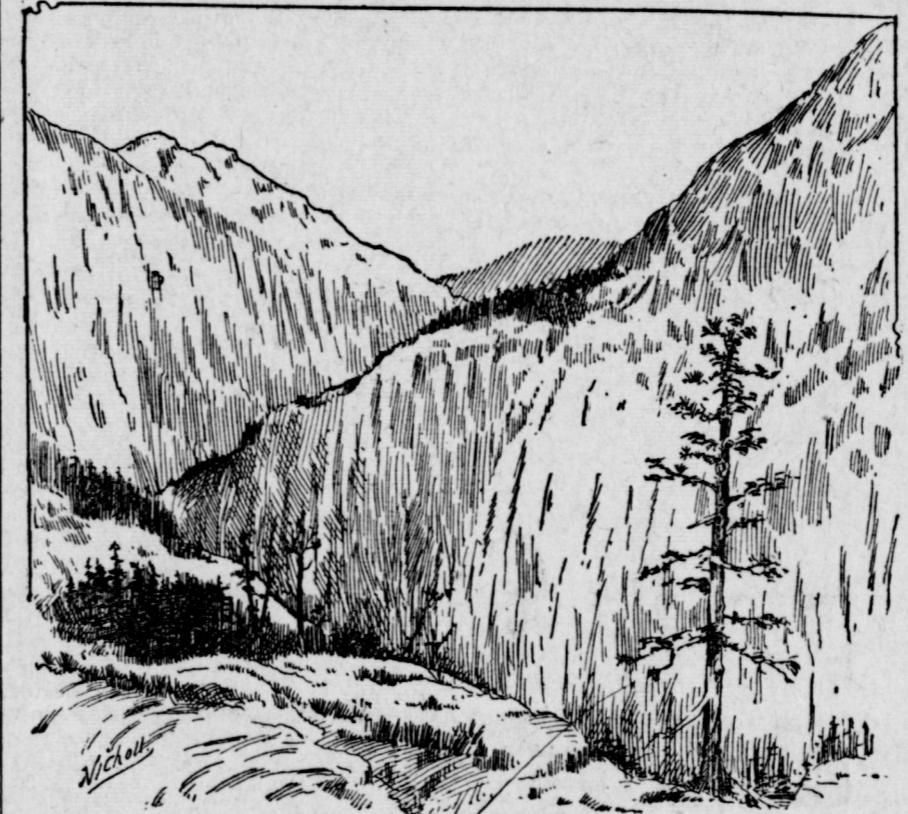
FROM HER VIEW.

A Lady Passenger Chats Very Interestingly About Street-Car Etiquette.

A man standing on the back platform of an east-bound Euclid car was much amused by a conversation he couldn't help overhearing between two well-dressed women. It was six o'clock and, of course, the car was crowded. There were several ladies on the platform and the two who talked were close to the involuntary listener.

"Dreadful, isn't it, out here?" said one lady.

"Yes," said the other, "but what can you do? I'm dreadfully ashamed to go home at this time of the afternoon. We have no business on these cars. I declare it's too bad. Just see all those men standing up in the car and all the women sitting down. They should be ashamed of themselves—the women, I mean. I'm glad that some of the men don't get up. They serve the women just right. Men are so foolish about such things—I mean giving up their seats. Of course nine gentlemen out of every ten will offer their seats, but I never want to accept one. We have no right to expect such favors. And yet what can you do? It makes a woman look so foolish, hemming and hawing and trying to refuse a seat. I tried it once or twice, and then sat down after all. The trouble is the men don't believe we are in earnest when we refuse a seat—and I guess most of the time they are right. There, look in the car now and see the poor, pale-faced man giving the stout woman his seat. It's too bad. That man has been bending over a desk all day, and I suppose the woman has been out to some afternoon euchre party. These things are unjustly arranged. Perhaps times will even them up. Oh, this is your street? Good night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



LOOKING OVER THE DIVIDE FROM THE SUMMIT OF WHITE PASS.

tric light plant and a water works system already in process of construction. It is a compact place, managed on business principles. Dyea, the younger rival, has about 250 buildings, 30 of which are hotels, 15 saloons and 10 gambling houses. Its resident population is estimated at 3,000, and there are usually 2,000 strangers bound for the gold fields within its gates.

At Canyon City, another boom town, an electric plant has been installed to furnish power for an aerial tramway across the summit of the pass. The people of Skaguay are building a toll road leading from their town to Lake Bennett and navigation. It will cost at least \$100,000, but as a two-cent-a-pound toll is to be charged the promoters of the enterprise expect to have their money back before the 1st of August. Everything is done on a gigantic scale, and persons intending to avail themselves of public improvements must be prepared to pay gigantic prices for the privilege. As a promoter of one of the many transportation companies said: "We don't know how long this thing will last. It may peter out after this season, and we must have our money back, with big profits, before September. Next year

in the eastern states. Each machine—most are propelled by steam—has a crew of six men, and if but a tithe of the expectations of these hardy mariners is realized, the owners of dredging stock will roll in wealth before the first of January next. But, you know, there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.

Most of the gold seekers will have to secure the yellow stuff by cradling. Mr. Josiah Edward Spurr, in his notable work on "The Geology of the Yukon Gold District," issued by the United States geological survey, describes this laborious process in detail. The cradle, he says, consists essentially of a long, narrow box, an upper and a lower compartment. The floor of the upper compartment is preferably made of metal, and is riddled with holes of convenient size. Into this upper compartment the gravels are shoveled, and the whole contrivance is moved back and forth upon the rockers on which it stands, and from which it derives its name. By this shaking the gravel is sifted, the finer material passes through the holes in the lower compartment, while the coarser stuff, which contains little or no gold, passes out of the box as useless rubbish, or "tailing," as it is technically called. The floor of the lower compartment is, in its simplest form, an inclined plane, the surface of which is roughened and corrugated in various ways, such as by the use of cleats or wooden "riffles," corrugated metal sheeting or other devices. A favorite method of obtaining this result among the miners of Alaska is by the use of carpeting, of coarse, spongy weave, such as cheap tapestry. Upon this roughened surface the fine gold lodges, while the lighter material is carried out of the box by the stream of water. In the collection of the fine gold which is thus caught amalgamation with quicksilver is usually resorted to.

In some bars there is considerable concentration of gold, and when a creek or river is sufficiently low these accumulations are worked by the miners; but the comparatively small size of the deposits, and the fact that they are exposed only an uncertain length of time during low water, lead to the necessity of using the simplest apparatus, and so the cradle is generally utilized. In some cases bar gravels are sluiced in the same way as gulch gravels, the water being raised to the head of the sluice in the buckets of an undershot water wheel.

This description of the labor incident to the working of bar diggings, condensed though it is, is sufficient to show that hunting for gold is not recreation, to put it mildly. There are now 12,000 human beings in Skaguay who expect to make their fortune by this method, and 50,000 more will be on their way in a few days.

WILLIAM WALTER WELLS.



SUMMIT OF CHILKOOT PASS.

we can make better terms, but this year—Well, God helps those who help themselves.

Nobody is taking chances. The impression seems to prevail—at all the gateway towns that if A doesn't rob the greenhorns, B will; and so, of course, A does the robbing. The business men and promoters are making the money. There's no doubt about that. The embryo prospectors live on hope, and many of them drop the bulk of their possessions before they cross the pass. There is no use to moralize about this state of affairs. It is but a repetition of former mining



Remember the Maine!

SHE MUST GET OUT.

On the first page of this week's COURANT will be found the Cuban resolutions passed by both Houses of Congress. The President's ultimatum has been sent to Madrid giving Spain until Saturday to make reply thereto. Then Spain must get out of Cuba or the war will begin and be fought to a finish, with Uncle Sam victorious.

LATER,—Spain has given Minister Woodford his passport without waiting for him to present the ultimatum, and this is a declaration of war on the part of Spain.

On the Oregon fusion ticket the Populists take the governorship, and the two congressmen are divided between the Democrats and the silver Republicans.

The president of the New York Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade says the Cuban war in three years has cost the United States \$347,000,000.

Gen. Merritt says the fortifications of New York and San Francisco are impregnable, and he is well satisfied with the advanced state of defenses in all leading harbors.

Judge Simon, of Fort Scott, holds that the law providing for the taxation of judgments is unconstitutional and has enjoined the treasurer of Bourbon county from selling judgments upon which taxes are unpaid.

"When we go into action the signal to the other ships of the squadron will be 'Remember the Maine.' This will be the battle cry for the American navy and land forces." So spoke Commodore Schley of the flying squadron, the other day. And it has been the sentiment of the American people since February 15th.

Ex-Gov. George W. Glick, who has been appointed a Kansas commissioner to the Omaha exposition, says that the Kansas commission will probably build a club house on the grounds, where Kansas visitors will be entertained, and spend the remainder of the appropriation for an exhibit in the main building. He believes that a suitable Kansas club house can be built for from twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars. This would leave about \$12,000 for a Kansas exhibit in the main building.

The hardest thing in the world is to give up gracefully. To submit willingly to the inevitable. The older you get the more difficult it will become to surrender unless you continually practice giving up. One who persistently insists on carrying out the purposes of his own determined will, regardless of the good feeling, courtesy and respect due to others, will eventually find disappointment. He who constantly gives away to others lives the noblest, the truest and the best life. He who constantly demands his own way becomes cruel, exacting, unfeeling and selfish in the extreme. For true growth and spiritual development, the constant prayer should be, "Lord teach me to give up gracefully, if there is no wrong at stake."

The Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly, at its 20th Annual Session, June 13th to 24th, inclusive, ought to have a large attendance from our people. Its program this year will be unequalled. Best in its history, and no one ever rested under the trees in Forest Park—the beautiful—during an Assembly session, without being better for it, besides getting great value received. No where else can so much be gotten for so small an outlay. 25 or 30 of the grandest lectures; the Woman's Conference; the Normal and Temperance Work; the grand musical advantages; the special attractions, etc., all go to make up eleven days of unalloyed pleasure and profit. The Department of Art again will be in charge of the Vice-President of the Chicago Art Association. Mrs. Sherwood, a lady of fortune who has made art a life study in all art centers of Europe and America, will give daily conferences, which, will be of priceless value in elevating ideas and creating a love for the beautiful; with a magnificent gallery of pictures. The Best Artists of Kansas City, Symphony Orchestra, Madam Bailey a noted Soprano Singer, Mrs. Behr as Pianist, all in charge of Dr. Leason of Philadelphia, Musical Director, will be with us all the time. But why particularize among so many good things, send postal to Sandford Topping, Ottawa, Kansas, and get the Herald with full information.

THE AMERICAN MAIZE PROPAGANDA.

To the Corn Growers of America:
The Corn Convention, which met in Chicago Feb. 16th to consider the agricultural situation in general and the interest of corn in particular, organized The American Maize Propaganda. The central object of the organization is an international effort to permanently and legitimately advance the price of America's greatest crop by promoting a larger use of Indian corn at home and abroad. Coming changes in dietary habits of the world make the present an opportune time to advertise abroad the virtues and relative cheapness of corn as food. The officers of the Propaganda have already laid before Congress the necessity for making a comprehensive showing of corn and its products at the Paris Exposition of 1900, in such a shape as to demonstrate practically its virtues as food. In order to secure this recognition for corn we must have the active backing of individual corn growers. It proposes to follow up the beginning then made by a continued effort under private auspices.

The organization also has a field for activity at home. It proposes to educate our own people to a better appreciation of our great crop. In addition it will be alert to represent the interests of agriculture in general and corn in particular in matters of legislation, and in urging effective efforts on the part of the government to combat unjust restrictions upon American trade in any and all foreign countries. In such matters the pressure which such an organization can bring to bear through its local membership will be very great.

The organization is in no sense a secret order, but a plain business proposition. In order to reach the highest possible efficiency in the work undertaken it is desired to have local branches established in every community where King Corn rules. No expense will attach to these local branches, but each one established will give strength to the central organization by enlisting the active sympathy of the corn producers. It is desired to have local farmers' clubs of all kinds affiliate with us by constituting themselves a local branch, and where no organization now exists individual farmers are asked to unite in forming such a local branch.

I desire to urge upon corn growers the necessity of aiding in this business effort for the general good of all, and I will be pleased to furnish necessary blanks and information to any who desire to enter actively in the work by organizing local branches.
Respectfully,
B. W. SNOW, Secretary.
Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

LINCOLN'S LOST SPEECH.
The famous "Lost Speech" of Abraham Lincoln, which was published in McClure's Magazine a few years ago, has now been added to Professor Bliss Perry's volume devoted to Lincoln in the "Little Masterpieces" series. This is the first time that this famous speech has been available outside of the back numbers of McClure's Magazine. Prof. Perry has had remarkable success in editing these "Little Masterpieces;" the Lincoln volume, just ready, and the volume devoted to the best writings of Benjamin Franklin are models of inspiring reading for young men who are earnest in their endeavor to make a success of life.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Over forty couples gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Butler, last Monday evening, April 18, 1898, and gave that venerable couple a genuine surprise party, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, and the crowd going in a body to their home; and the first intimation they had of the situation was when Mr. Butler answered the knock at his front door and found that his castle had been stormed and he and his estimable wife were in custody of friends for the evening; and most gracefully did they surrender, and the march of pleasure went joyfully on, each participant vying with the other in strewn along the path of life the fragrant and ever blooming flowers of peace and good will for our fellow mortals. Two chairs were presented to them; the Hon. J. W. McWilliams and Mr. J. O. Thompson, in very neat little speeches, acting as spokesmen for the assemblage. The visitors took baskets of lunch with them, but, by 9 o'clock, the concourse grew so large it was impossible to serve refreshments. Sheriff John McCallum was chosen Master of Ceremonies, who introduced the Rev. A. Cullison, S. M. Wood, Dr. F. T. Johnson, Judge O. H. Drinkwater, Archie Miller, Wm. Norton, A. B. Watson, Wm. Harris, E. D. Forney, W. E. Timmons and J. T. Butler, the latter of whom made a very affecting little speech. Dr. Johnson presented the couple with a tabernacle containing corn, wine and oil, emblematical of peace, health and plenty. The Rev. Cullison and Mr. Wood were happy in their remarks; but the speech of the evening was that of Mr. Butler himself, when he spoke of sowing oats in a snow storm, till noon, fifty years ago, when he left the field in his Indiana home, in the clothes he had on, which were his best, and went to his bride's father's and got married. Men admired and ladies loved this old gentleman as he told how he, a short time afterwards chopped wood for six days, at twenty-five cents a day, to buy his wife a pair of shoes, and after that two bushels of shelled corn bought them a couple of plates, knives and forks; and he recalled the fact that his wife, after the ceremony was performed, went back to the weaving loom; and that he could not see her face across the warp and woof of fifty years gone by. Mrs. Butler also made a neat speech and knowingly and deftly touched the keynote of their success when she said they always had butter and never bought an ounce of it in their lives. They had faith in the "beef steer and his sister." After 10 o'clock all went to their homes, wishing this honest couple a restful ending when this journey is complete—a journey begun with a torch light yet ending under the full glare of the electric light. They felt the years that touched the eighteenth century; and can hear the coming of the twentieth.

BAND CONCERT.

by Holmes' Boys Cornet Band, at Music Hall, Friday evening, April 22.
PROGRAM.—PART I.
American Bell March..... Hall
Lakota Waltz..... Pettie
Cornet Solo, "The Swiss Boy" band
accompaniment, Stanley M. Jones.
Reverie, "Wayside Chapel," Wilson
PART II.
Piano Solo, "The Palms,"..... Leybach
Nellie McCallum.
Character Song..... Selected
M. C. Grady.
Reading, "Reubenstein at the Piano,"
E. Bruce Johnston.
Soprano Solo.....
Meriam E. Tuttle.
PART III.
Cornet Solo, "Tramp, Tramp," Ralison
W. Glen Patten, band accompaniment
First Brigade, "I. N. G. March," Weldon
Baritone Solo, "Fascination,"
Barhouse
Band didtstrike..... Dalbey
Prof. A. Guille, Piano Accompaniment.

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 and giving population, 28x44 inches in size, just issued. Above two maps almost sell themselves, but printed instructions accompany samples. Later on you can try some expensive articles. Write quick and choose your field.
RAND, McNALLY & Co.,
166 & 168 Adams St.,
Chicago, Ill.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

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

North-American Mining & Developing Co.
Capital, \$5000,000. Shares, \$1 each.
PAID AND NON-ASSASSABLE.
This Company Gives the Poor Man a Chance as well as the Rich.

NOW IS THE TIME!

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

North-American Mining And Developing Company
23 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Agents wanted everywhere to sell our stock.

FIRST Band Concert.

HOLMES' BOYS CORNET BAND

Will give their first concert, at

MUSIC HALL,

Friday Evening, April 22,

Assisted by the following excellent talent:

- Miss Meriam E. Tuttle, Soprano;
- Miss Nellie McCallum, Piano;
- E. Bruce Johnston, Reader;
- Prof. A. Guille, Piano Accompanist.

Tickets: 15, 25 and 35 cents.

Reserved seats on sale, Tuesday morning, April 19th, at Corner Drug Store.

A Steinway Piano will be used.

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

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
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(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton feb18-21

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Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
—AND LOANS MONEY.—
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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.

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GET PRIZE WINNERS.

Black Langshans
AND
White Guineas.
Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. My Langshans score from 98 to 94½, by Rhodes and Hitchcock. You will need some prize winners for next show. You can get them from my matings.

JAS. STEPHENSON,

CLEMENTS, - - KANSAS.
More Kansas Birds.

MRS. D. S. HERSEY,

WICHITA, - - KANSAS.
Attention, Poultry Breeders.
E. C. B. LEIGHORNS, FORSYTH and WHITNEY STRAINS; and BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS, well mated for best results.
Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$3.00 for 30. Bantam eggs, \$1.00 for 15; \$2.00 for 30.
Four nice Leghorn Cockerels for sale, at \$1.00 each. Send in your orders quick. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. A. STOCKWELL & SON,

WASHINGTON, KANSAS.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

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,

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NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.
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J. M. & C. M. ROSE,

Breeders of
FINE JERSEY CATTLE
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STANDARD BRED POULTRY,

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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
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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 343. feb10-3m
In writing mention the Courant.

1885. 1898.

NOURSE'S POULTRY YARDS.

This year finds me with better stock than ever before, and as finely finished thoroughbred as any Kansan 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.
Yours, truly,
JAMES NOURSE,
ELLSWORTH, - - KANSAS.
feb10-3mos

ECCS FOR HATCHING,

From
High Class Poultry.
Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Black Langshans, Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Gold Laced Wyandottes.
Eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 13
E. A. MOTT,
POMONA, - - KANSAS.
feb3-3m

Haines' Poultry Yard.

English Buff Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns. Eggs for hatching, from
HIGH SCORING BIRDS,
\$1.00 for 13; \$2.00 for 30. All orders promptly filled.
F. M. HAINES,
NORTONVILLE, - KANSAS.
feb17-3mos

EGGS,

From Premium Stock.
Twenty-one Premiums on Poultry, at Three Poultry Fairs, this Winter.
B. Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per setting of 13 eggs. Imp. Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per setting of 11; M. B. Turkeys, 25c per egg. Agent for Prairie State Incubator. Send 5c stamps for large Catalogue.

M. S. KOHL,

FURLEY, - - KANSAS.
Seigwick county. feb17-4mos

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES,

Barred Plymouth Rocks.
My Golden are very choice. Cock that won 1st premium at Worcester county, and Ware, Massachusetts, Shows, in January, heads them. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15.
My Plymouth Rocks are the best I could get. Pullet 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,

ABLENE, - - KANSAS,
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F. SCHADE,

Breeder of the Best Quality of Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs, 7c cents for 13; and also breeder of German Rabbits weighing from eight to sixteen pounds.

STRONG CITY, - KANSAS.

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

No fourth shall be, no favor away; How to the line, not as chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at for three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00 for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

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SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M. C. Newton, Secy. K. of P., No. 60.—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S. L. O. O. F., No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. T. S. Kline, N. G.; W. W. Beach, Secy. K. and L. of O.—Chas. Council No. 284.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S. Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

LEGAL SHORT STOPS.

Diek Hildrich is against home. Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's. Jake Moon, of Lyon county, was in town, Monday. J. A. Goudie, of Strong City, has returned from Texas. Chas. P. Gill, of Strong City, is in Colorado, on business. Dan. Kirwin, of Strong City, is down with rheumatism. Be sure to read our new poultry ads., in another column. Lieut. C. C. Massey was down to Kansas City, last week. Pate Adair, of Strong City, was out to Hutechnson, last week. C. H. ("Col.") Howard came in from Quincy, Ill., Saturday evening. Read the ad. of G. A. Stockwell & Son, in our "Poultry" columns. John Hendley was up, last week, from Perry, Okla., on business. 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. Master Charlie Cushing, of Strong City, was on the sick list, last week. A. Z. Scribner, of Bazaar, will leave, to-day, for a business trip to Eldorado. Steve Adair, of Strong City, returned home, last Thursday, from Kansas City. Jabe Johnson returned, last week, from a visit to his son, Guy, in Oklahoma. Miss Mary Austin is very ill, at the home of her grandfather, J. S. H. Barker. C. J. and H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, are home, from their business trip east. Be sure to read the advertisement of Mrs. D. S. Hersey, in our "Poultry" column. A class of eight will be confirmed in the Lutheran church, Strong City, next Sunday. Don't fail to read the ad. of Henry E. Grosser, breeder of high scoring Light Brahmas. If you intend sending away for eggs, be sure to read the "Poultry" ads., in another column. J. E. Duchanois is home, from the contract work of the Chase County Stone Co., in the west. Mrs. M. E. Hinote will leave, to-day, for a visit to her brother, Dr. T. M. Zane, at Osage City. If you want corn chop, flour, bran or shorts, go and shake hands with H. L. Hunt before you buy. Be sure to read the advertisement in another column, of E. C. Fowler, breeder of fine chickens. Mrs. Bertha Plummer visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Crum, of Strong City, last week. Farmers, bring your eggs and poultry to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords. W. C. Harvey has made final settlement as administrator of the estate of Nancy Smith, deceased. Read the ad. of D. A. Wise, breeder of Black Langshans, to be found under the head of "Poultry." Among the new ads. in our "Poultry" column, is one from Jas. Stephenson, of Clements. Read it. The advertisement of E. A. Mott, breeder of high class poultry, will be found in another column. Read it. Mary E. Houghton has been appointed guardian of the minor heirs of Milton B. Houghton, deceased. B. Lantry's Sons have bought two large engines and two large shovels for work on their Arizona contract. "Inshavogue" was most excellently performed, Monday night, by our home talent. They always do well. 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. A. Ferlet was at Hamilton, Greenwood county, from Saturday until Monday, visiting his son, E. R. Ferlet. Democrats, remember, and be present at the county convention, at Strong City, next Saturday, April 23, at 2 p. m. Read the ad. of J. M. & C. M. Rose breeders of fine Jersey cattle and standard bred poultry, in another column.

Read the advertisement of P. C. Bowen & Son, breeders of high scoring chickens, to be found in another column. Guy Sackett is going to occupy the Methodist parsonage at Marion. You can't always tell where a man will light. W. S. Lutes is building three large barns on the Hotchkiss place, on Buck creek, for Geo. Storch, the present owner. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. E. L. McCain, Atty.-at-law, and A. Lehnher, of Emporia, went through town, yesterday, on a business trip to Wonesou. D. B. Robinson and wife, of the St. Louis and San Francisco, R. R., Sunday with H. E. and C. J. Lantry, of Strong City. Support home industry, and try the flour made at the Cottonwood Falls mill. It will convince you to be good and healthy. Among the new ads. in our "Poultry" column will be found one of F. M. Haines, a breeder of high scoring birds. Read it. W. H. ("Boom") Smith, of Elmdale, has gone, by wagon, to Powers county, Col., where he will locate on the bank of the Amity canal. G. W. Bocoock, executor of the Jeremiah and Jane Lansburg estate, has made final settlement of the same, and been discharged. Married, April 16, 1898, by Probate Judge O. H. Drinkwater, Mr. Milton Lewis, of Strong City, and Miss Grace Walter, of Newton. The ad. of James Nourse, breeder of fine poultry, at Ellsworth, Kansas, will be found under the head of "Poultry," in another column. J. H. Sazer, on Buck creek, lost quite a lot of hay, last Sunday, by a prairie fire, which also damaged the orchard on the Muntz place some. Yellow Dent Seed Corn, plenty of it to supply the trade. I also have Cane and Kaffir Corn seed. F. I. BEACH. He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising that business. A. T. STEWART. Be sure to read the ad. of Frank B. Glumpse, breeder of Golden Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, to be found in our "Poultry" column. Wm. Sullivan, of Elmdale, and J. H. Martin, of Saffordville, were on the Kansas City market, Monday, with two and one loads of cattle, respectively. Black Langshan, S. L. Wyandotte, S. S. Hamburg and S. C. B. Loughorn eggs for sale, at \$1.00 per setting of 15, by Timmons Bros., Cottonwood Falls, Kans. The Tennessee Jubilee Singers were greeted with a full house, last Friday night, and their performance was such as would delight any one to see and hear. 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. You remember the exhibit of M. S. Kohl Furlay Ks., at Cottonwood Falls poultry fair. Well you want some eggs from that stock. See Ad. in another column. H. R. Nickerson, General Manager of the Mexican Central, formerly Gen'l Sup't of the Santa Fe; and his son visited with H. E. and C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, Tuesday. Mrs. J. S. Doolittle and daughter, Miss Mattie, came in, Monday, as did also Miss Mattie Upton, from the Soldiers' Home, at Ft. Dodge, where the two latter have been teaching school. 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 PERFECTION MFG. CO.; Parsons, Kan. Mrs. Hickman, of Kansas City, was at Strong City, last week, attending the bedside of her grand-daughter, Mildred; and Percy Hickman, Mildred's father, arrived there, Friday, from Boston. The child is improving. James Stephenson, of Clements, has received a Black Langshan cockerel, from Nebraska, which scores 93, having been cut one point on color, and this, with his high scoring hens, gives a mating hard to be beaten in the State. 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 \$25.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago. H. ImMache, of Saffordville, suffered a severe loss, last week. His son, Ed., took two teams of mules, one of horses and three sets of new harness to his farm near Springfield, Ill. He had been there but a short time when the barn was struck by lightning, and it and the grain; harness and stock were all consumed by fire. Ed. returned; Friday. 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 from would-be argonauts 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, K. N. G., will go into camp, next Saturday, east of town, and remain in camp until Monday afternoon. Having already attended all the churches in this city, in uniform, they will attend the Catholic church, in Strong City, at 10:30 o'clock, next Sunday morning, in uniform, where they have been gladly welcomed by the Rev. Father Manz. 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. One of the Byram boys at Cedar Point caught a sand bill crane in a peculiar manner the other day. The boy was flying a kite, when the string broke, the kite flying across the river, leaving the string stretched across the river, from tree top to tree top. A crane flying by struck the string, its head going below the string and its wings above, thus making a trap from which the bird could not free itself. The boy's father and Bert Emerson, of this city, found the crane in this predicament and captured it.—Florence Bulletin. It has been shown by analysis that a young person weighing 154 lbs is composed of 96 pounds of water, 3 pounds of white of egg, a little less than 1 pound of pure glue, 3 1/2 pounds of fat, 8 1/2 pounds of phosphate of lime, 1 pound of carbonate of lime, 3 ounces of sugar and starch, 7 ounces of chloride of calcium, 6 ounces of phosphate of magnesia and a little ordinary table salt. Think of it young man! That beautiful Cottonwood Falls girl or country lass whom you worship as a pillar of unadulterated sweetness; doesn't contain three ounces of sugar. DEATH OF MRS. T. HARKNESS. Mrs. Lizzie Morse Harkness daughter of Charles and Betsy Morse, was born on December 17, 1851, in Auburn, New York. She came to Kansas, with her parents, in May, 1855, and with them settled near Wolf creek, Coffey county. Here she grew up to girlhood, roaming over the plains, enjoying the beautiful wild flowers, and breathing in the pure, free atmosphere. Though she endured all the hardships of an early life in an unsettled country, yet, through all her trials and troubles, there was a glimmering hope that some day she might secure an education. By hard work and perseverance this hope was realized. At the age of eleven years she was converted and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; of which she was still a member at her death. She was an active member, for she faithfully performed any work which she was able to do after she was satisfied that her work at home was completed. After the family had moved to Burlington, Kansas, she turned her attention to school, and, by teaching, was able to attend Baker University one year, and the State Normal two years. She taught for ten years, and, struggling thus on to secure an education, she realized what it was for one to be educated and rise higher. On December 10, 1878, she was married to the Rev. R. T. Harkness. To them were born five children: Charles A., Mary E., Bess A., Lois M., and Richard T., all of whom survive here. As a devoted wife and a loving and watchful mother she was indeed queen of the home. A bright sunshine always overspread the home and its inmates. Every effort was made that her children might obtain the best education possible. Any work was dropped in order to help them with their lessons. Her place can never be filled. The throne is vacant, but still there are left, as the greatest legacies, her precepts and the model—a pure, earnest, and devout Christian life. She died, at her home in this city, at 1:30 o'clock, Tuesday morning, April 12, 1898, after a lingering illness of several months, as she had lived, trusting in her Heavenly Father to the last, and joyfully passed into His Kingdom to receive that crown—the Crown of Eternal life,—for which she had so faithfully worked and so truly deserved. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. Board met Monday, April 11th, as provided by law. All members present. As per previous order bills were allowed first day. The County Clerk was authorized to procure headstones for Andrew Schneider, not to exceed \$10. N. Gosler's bond as township clerk of Matfield township, approved. Bond of A. P. Brickell, as township treasurer of Toledo, approved. Commutation from Annie Davis in regard to dam on her land referred to township trustees, Dr. Rich. In matter of Morris Bros. ordered that the clerk transfer personal property from Falls township to Diamond creek township tax list. Ordered that \$273 be appropriated for improvements on Poor Farm. Ordered that the county clerk be authorized to advertise for the job printing for the ensuing year. Ordered that one dollar be paid for wolf scalps for the ensuing year. Ordered that George Dawson be allowed \$12 on erroneous assessment. Ordered that Gertrude Jones be allowed constitutional exemption of \$200. Ordered that Mrs. Blades be allowed the \$200 constitutional exemption. Ordered that the trustees of the several townships report no more poor bills to the county, and to send persons to the Poor Farm needing aid. H. Brandley allowed \$10 for fencing on highway. Mrs. Geo. Holsinger allowed \$10 on keeping pauper, Cleghorn. Ordered that the salary of health officer be twenty dollars per year, instead of eighty. Ordered that Wm. Beach be awarded the contract for building walk in front of Court house. The Sheriff to have charge of work. Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure headache. Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

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 PAGESEED CO., GREENE, N. Y.

TRY THE PRAIRIE FARMER NEXT YEAR.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—\$1 A YEAR.

By special arrangement we can send

BOTH OUR OWN PAPER AND THE PRAIRIE FARMER

A FULL YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.50

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Regular price of COURANT \$1.50 This offer is made to our old subscribers who will renew for next year; and to all new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. Come in and look over a sample copy of The Prairie Farmer or send to The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill., for a free copy.

THE NEW TIME THE GREAT REFORM MAGAZINE

A FRANK, FEARLESS FORCEFUL UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF PLUTOCRACY. Editors: E. O. Flower, Frederick Ugham Adams. Monthly, too large pages, illustrated, not a dull line in it. It is fighting your fight, it deserves your support. One dollar a year, ten cents a copy; sample number mailed for six cents. New Time: "Let me take those loads from your backs."

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.

PATRIOTISM.

TO THE CHASE COUNTY COURANT:—Everybody who reads the history of our beloved country—America—Knows, that Catholics are as much patriots as are members of any other religious denomination. Did not, on the 5th of Nov., 1775, Washington say: "It is our duty to address public thanks to our Catholic brethren, as to them we are indebted for every late success over the common enemy in Canada." Where was there ever a battlefield, upon which Catholic blood was not freely shed. Ah, surely every Catholic will gladly sacrifice his heart's blood for his beloved country, and, dying on the battlefield, will exclaim: "Write to my dear mother and tell her I die for my country. I wish I had two lives to give. Let the Union flag be wrapped about me and a fold of it be laid under my head," were the last words of the brave young Catholic soldier, O'Neil. Yours, respectfully, JOS. MANZ, Pastor of Catholic Church, Strong City, Kans.



DR. J. C. JACKSON.

There will be a union temperance meeting at the M. E. church, in this city, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, anti partisan and inter denominational, admission free. Subscription for the State work will be received. The address will be delivered by the Rev. J. C. Jackson, Ph. D. D., Assist. Superintendent of the American Anti-Slavery League. Everybody is invited to attend. Come all. A. CULLISON, Pastor, M. E. Church.

CITY COUNCIL.

At the last meeting of the City Council—all members present—Wm. LaCoss was elected President of the Council, and J. D. Minick appointed City Treasurer. The following standing committees were appointed: Streets and Alleys—LaCoss, McDaniels and Harris. Finance—Smith, Gregory and LaCoss. Ordinance—McDaniels, Harris and Smith. The Street Commissioner was instructed to grade the sidewalk in front of the Odd Fellows building.

CREAT 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.

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, No. or Rookport, Ill. Name reference. Cash paid to salesmen the year round. Outfit free—takes no money to TRY the work. Also want CLUB MAKERS—get their trees free.

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.

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. feb17-19

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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.

ALL THE GOOD WE CAN.

If the sunshine never crept
Into hovel dark and sad,
If its glories never shone
Save where everything was glad,
If it scattered not its beams
Over hearts by sorrow chilled,
Would the sunshine do His will?
Would its mission be fulfilled?

If the roses never bloomed
Save for gladsome eyes alone,
If their beauty and their grace
For the weary never shone,
If they never brought a smile
To the wistful passer-by,
Would the roses do their task
While the hours of summer fly?

If the birds sang their songs
Far from every listening ear,
If they poured their notes abroad
All the earth to glad and cheer,
Would the birds' work be done
Ere the autumn breezes call?
Ere the gold and crimson leaves
O'er the grave of summer fall?

If the sunshine of our smiles
We have scattered not afar,
If our roses—kindly deeds—
Bloom not where the lowly are,
If our words of hope and joy
Never fall to bless and cheer,
Have we done our Maker's will?
Have we wrought our mission here?
—George Cooper, in Golden Days.

A CLEW BY WIRE

Or, An Interrupted Carrot.

BY HOWARD M. YOST.

Copyright, 1896, by J. B. Lippincott Co.

CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

The president was writing when I entered, but he laid aside his pen when he saw me.

"Take a seat, Conway," he said.

I did as requested. My heart was heavy before, but it was lighter when I noticed the troubled look on his face.

"Mr. Perry, have you read the papers?" I asked.

The president nodded assent.

"How is it that such a general impression has gone abroad that I had something to do with the affair? Who has started such a rumor?"

"I do not know, Conway, unless the police have given public expression to their opinion."

"The police. And what is their opinion? Was it not shown beyond any doubt that I was miles away from the vault at the time that the robbery must have been committed? Is saying nothing about my own assertions. But how can anyone doubt the word of a man of Mr. Morley's standing?"

"Well, Conway, no one does doubt that you told the truth in that. But—"

Mr. Perry seemed loth to proceed.

"But what, sir?" I demanded, after a pause.

"The detectives' theory is that you had accomplices, who, from directions given by you, were able to carry out a prearranged plan."

I answered with a scornful laugh. "Accomplices! Who are they?" I asked.

"Well, I suppose they are looking for them," Mr. Perry said, with a half-smile.

"I hope they'll enjoy the search," I said, sarcastically. "Oh, Mr. Perry, why is this thing brought upon me? Why am I so universally suspected, when nothing can be shown against me? If there is enough cause to attribute the robbery to me, why am I not arrested?"

"We had hoped to keep the affair a secret, for a time at least. Therefore some few of the trustees thought it best not to make it public, as having you arrested would have done. We were all pledged to secrecy, but somehow the affair got abroad. I suppose you did not mention it?"

"No, indeed. I have not spoken to a soul on the subject," I replied. "Mr. Perry, I cried, impulsively, 'you do not believe I am guilty, do you?'"

"I do not wish to believe so," he replied, guardedly.

"Oh, think, sir, what this terrible affair means to me! It is a fearful burden for a young fellow to bear who is wholly innocent."

"It is, indeed. But, you see, it is this way. The bank is a public institution, and I, as its head, dare not let my personal feelings interfere with my duty to the public. Personally, it does not seem possible that you could have any connection with the loss of the people's money—"

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Perry! I knew you could not think—"

He cut me short. "Officially, I must hold you in doubt, so much so at least that I cannot give you back your position."

"And did you suppose I expected to remain?" I asked, indignantly. "I could not. I want to hold no position where absolute and perfect confidence is not felt in me. You can consider this as my resignation, sir," I added.

"I am glad you look upon it in that light. It is mainly, sir," said Mr. Perry. "And, Nelson, not even the restoration of the missing funds would give me as great pleasure as the establishment of your innocence."

"Never fear, sir, my innocence will soon be proved. It cannot be otherwise, for I am innocent," I said, confidently. "I have a small estate which came to me from my grandfather," I continued. "Every cent shall be expended, if necessary, for the purpose of proving my innocence."

"You can do as you see fit about that," the president said, after a long pause, during which he seemed to be pondering over my words. "But if you wish for my advice, I would say, do nothing whatever on your own hook. Nelson," he continued, coming close up to me and speaking low, "secret measures have already been begun to solve the mystery, and they will be thorough and far-reaching. This is wholly independent of any investigations the police authorities may undertake. You see, my boy, that I do trust and believe in you, after all. What I have told you is in strict confidence. Live as quietly and unobtrusively as possible under the cloud.

Take a trip to Europe, and enjoy yourself."

"No, I'll stay and face the music. I am not afraid of any investigations which may be made into my life."

"Well, good-by now. I must not allow you to take up any more of my time. I beg of you to follow my advice, and undertake no search on your own hook. In spite of discouragement, heartache, or long delay, do nothing yourself."

He shook my hand heartily, and I left him.

As I was going out the door leading into the lobby, I ran against a man just coming in. He was an old fellow, small and thin, and had piercing steel-blue eyes. He rebounded a trifle from the collision, then gazed at me sharply.

"I beg your pardon," I said. "I hope I did not hurt you?"

"No. Not much, at any rate. I want to see the president. Are you the president?" he asked.

There seemed to me to be something insolent about his question, as though he knew I was not the president and he had asked but to mock me.

"You will find the president in his office," I replied, curtly. "As for me, I am a bank robber."

There was the suspicion of a twinkle in his eyes as he said: "Indeed! Well, you don't look it."

The old fellow then entered the office, and I went outside to the street.

A few days went by, and, although nothing was found to sustain the theory of the detectives, that fact did not lessen the general suspicion which rested upon me.

Indeed, it was a case of surprise to me that I was not arrested. It would have been an easy matter, for I had no thought of hiding. The most public streets during the daytime, and a concert or the theater at night, were frequented by me. I held my head erect, as I had a right to do; but it was with a heavy heart and a chastened spirit that I realized that people shunned me. Houses where I had been on most friendly terms were closed against me.

I was tempted many times to seek consolation and encouragement in the presence of Florence Morley, but it did not seem right nor kind to burden her bright life with my troubles, even should she consent to see me, of which I was doubtful under the changed circumstances. Perhaps it was this fear which kept me away, as much as any other idea.

About a week after the robbery a letter came to my boarding-place:

"Mr. Nelson Conway—Dear Sir: If convenient, kindly favor me with an opportunity for conversation this evening at eight. I remain in town over night, and you will find me at my city residence."
—SYLVESTER MORLEY.

Wondering what he could wish to say to me, I repaired to his house at the time mentioned.

Mr. Morley received me in the library, and arose from his chair as I entered.

"Good evening, Mr. Conway," he gravely said, bowing his head. "Please be seated."

After I had chosen a chair on the opposite side of the room, and he had resumed his seat, he began, somewhat reluctantly, but in his stately, courteous way:

"Our conversation may prove unsatisfactory to you. If so, I beg your pardon in advance. Of course you are aware that the public in general connects your name with that daring and mysterious affair at the bank."

"I know very well, sir, that it is so," I replied, sadly.

"Now, I do not mind saying that I do not necessarily condemn a man because he is suspected," Mr. Morley continued. "In a case like yours the general public's opinion does not influence my opinion. At the same time, the general public is not to be blamed so much, after all. The people form their opinions from the newspapers, and I am sorry to note that the papers do not seem friendly toward you."

"That is true, sir," I answered. "And I cannot imagine why they should take that stand, when nothing, absolutely nothing, can be found to criminate me."

"I can furnish no idea why it is so; I simply state a fact. As I intimated, it is not my custom to condemn a man before he has been found guilty. But, whatever my private opinion may be, in this case you must understand that the suspicion which has fallen upon you will necessarily preclude a continuation of the friendly relations which have existed between you and—and my household."

"Oh, sir, you cannot believe in your heart that I had anything to do with the bank's loss!" I exclaimed, bitterly, for, kindly as was his manner, the words he spoke seemed to strike a knell to my fondest hopes.

"I have already said all I care to say on that score," Mr. Morley replied, rather coldly.

"And—and your daughter, sir," I went on, with trembling voice; "she does not share the general suspicion?"

A smile flitted across his face for a moment. Then he became grave again, and regarded me earnestly. He did not reply for some time; he seemed to be considering his answer.

"My daughter is rather indignant; she thinks that you are unjustly treated," he finally said.

I could not restrain myself on hearing this. I sprang from my seat and approached him.

"Mr. Morley, you do not know what it means to me to hear this. You cannot imagine how your daughter's opinion fills me with hope. May I ask you, sir, to express to her my deepest gratitude for her faith in my innocence? As God hears me, her faith is not misplaced." There was no controlling my voice; it trembled in spite of my efforts to be calm. Dear, true-hearted girl!

"I will convey to her your message," said Mr. Morley. "She has informed me of the sentiment you entertain for her. But, Mr. Conway, I believe you are a young man of sense and honor. You must therefore realize the position you would place her in by insisting on the continuation of a friendship which, out of kindness and gentleness of disposition, she would probably not refuse you.

It would be unjust to her, embarrassing to you, and wholly contrary to my wishes."

"I fully appreciate the meaning of your words, Mr. Morley. Believe me, I regard your daughter too highly to intrude upon her notice, under existing circumstances. It is no sentiment I entertain for her; it is love, sir, deeper, truer, fonder than mere sentiment. This love has become the ruling motive of my life, and will always remain so. But I promise you I will hold no communication with your daughter until it is shown before the world that I am innocent. I confess, to follow this course will be the greatest sacrifice of my life. I have no parents, no near relations to whom I can go for love and sympathy. It means something, therefore, for me to promise you this."

Mr. Morley arose from his chair. There was a kindly gleam in his eyes, and an expression on his face of sadness, was it? At any rate, there was undoubtedly a touch of sorrow in his voice when he spoke again. It seemed somewhat strange to me at the time. He had obtained the promise he wished, but it did not seem to give him the pleasure I naturally expected it would.

He extended his hand. "Mr. Conway, you are a man of honor," he said. "I deem it a favor to shake hands with you. I sincerely hope your innocence may be established. But," he hesitated here, "do not be over-sanguine. Robberies have occurred before which have ever remained mysteries. I must confess, although I am one of the trustees and am therefore an interested party, I am not so sure the perpetrators of this last robbery will ever be discovered. There seems to be not the slightest clew to work on. I do not say this to cause you pain, but simply to warn you against entertaining hopes which may never be realized."

CHAPTER V.

On the first evening of my occupancy of the old homestead I recalled Mr. Morley's words and thought with sorrow how much superior his judgment had been to mine.

A year had gone by, a year of heartache, disappointment and unfulfilled longing, and the cloud had not been lifted from my life. And, oh, I was so homesick for just a glimpse of my dear love's face.

A few days after my interview with Mr. Morley I had received a note from Florence:

"Dear Mr. Conway: Father has informed me of your resolve not to call on me or attempt to keep up the friendship which made me so happy, until you are freed from all suspicion. I appreciate the manliness which prompts you to such a resolve, and I wish to assure you from the bottom of my heart that I respect and trust you. I know you are innocent, and shall always believe so. Keep up a brave spirit. The mystery will be explained and you exonerated. Remember, I believe in you wholly, and shall always remain, Your true friend,
—FLORENCE MORLEY."

I took the worn note from the locket which I wore around my neck and



"Speak out, I say, or I'll fret!"

pressed it to my lips, as I had done many times since its receipt, and I wondered if her heart was still true to the sentiment expressed in it.

The harvest moon was resplendent and the white beams came into the window where I sat in my night robe, flooding my white drapery with light. There were no sounds of human life; the world seemed left wholly to the crickets and katydids. With a sigh from the depths of my lonely heart I replaced the note in its receptacle and arose.

Turning from the window, I saw right opposite me, on the other side of the room, a tall white figure. What was it? There it stood, while I gazed spellbound, motionless, mysterious. In a lightning flash of thought Sarah's forebodings came to me.

Then I grasped my pistol, which was lying on the table beside me.

"Now, then, if this is a practical joke, intended simply to frighten me, let it stop," I said. It was with some difficulty, I confess, that my voice was kept steady.

"Whoever you are, speak and explain, or I'll see if you have substance enough to stop a bullet!"

I paused for a reply, but none came.

"Speak out, I say, or as sure as there is a God in Heaven, I'll fret!" I called again, and again received no reply.

The white thing remained there, in spite of my threats. After another pause, during which the cold chills chased up and down my spine, I raised my arm, took deliberate aim and fired.

A rattle of breaking glass followed the report of the pistol, and a dark spot appeared in the center of the white figure. The flash of the pistol had been reflected back, and in an instant I realized the truth.

With a scornful laugh and a condemnatory exclamation at my foolishness, I placed the pistol on the table and got into bed.

Then a slight scuffling noise, seeming to come from beneath, reached my ear, and I said, aloud, and with a laugh: "I've stirred up the rats, at any rate. Hello, what's that?" I exclaimed, as a deep, muffled sound, accompanied by a slight jar, immediately followed. It was as though a heavy door in some

distant part of the house had slammed.

For quite a time I sat up in bed and listened, but no more unusual sounds followed.

Mrs. Snyder's words concerning mysterious happenings in my house and Sarah's unreasonable fears for my safety, followed by the two events just mentioned, did have an effect upon me, although the first event was due wholly to an ordinary cause, and the second, the apparent sound of a slamming door, might be, and probably was, just what it seemed. A gentle night breeze had arisen, and some of the windows in the upper part of the house might have been left open, thereby producing a draught and causing an intervening door to swing shut. True, the sound seemed to come from beneath me. But then that was probably imagination. In the silence of night a sudden noise is rather difficult to locate. How often the most common events, under unfamiliar circumstances, become inexplicable mysteries!

I am not of a superstitious make-up, and therefore Sarah's vague fears did not produce in me a feeling of fright; but there was a watchfulness about my senses as though there were "funny things," to use Sarah's term, about the house, which would become apparent in due time.

Nestling my head down on the pillow, redolent with the grateful health-giving aroma of spruce, I closed my eyes.

Sleep did not come as quickly as I had boasted to my old nurse it would, and it was some time before my consciousness began to wander into the domain of vague fancies and indistinct ideas which characterize the period between waking and sleeping.

Then, almost before my eyes could open, I suddenly sat up in bed and listened with hearing sharpened by the sense of expectancy which had come over me.

Out through the silence of my room there came stealing the sound of a voice—but such a voice! Not possessed by any human being, surely! Pitched on a high, quavering tone, and yet so soft and small; so faint, as though borne from a great distance; so plain, as though right at my bedside; bearing no semblance to human tones, but nevertheless undoubtedly a voice; for after a time I could distinguish a word now and then.

If there were in the world weird, misshapen little folks like fairies and gnomes, and we could hear their conversation, I imagine their voices would sound like this one to which now I was listening.

There was no wonder Mrs. Snyder had been impressed by it, if this were the voice she had heard.

Strange indeed, and unnatural, as though not of this world, it seemed to me. A creeping sensation came over me, not exactly like that produced by fear; there was more of awe, of solemnity, about it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A NOVEL LADDER.

It Was Lengthened by a Heroic Man's Form.

A ladder is made to be walked on, but a human ladder is a novelty, and sometimes a grand novelty. Such a ladder came into requisition in New York not very long ago. But after all, though the act was novel, the actor was but one in the long line of men and women who, in life's emergencies, are always on hand to exhibit that spirit of courageous self-forgetfulness which makes the looker-on feel that there is something grand left in humanity yet.

It was but the old story of a tenement house on fire, and a small crowd of frightened escaping tenants. They came down the fire escapes in desperate haste, before the firemen arrived upon the scene. But between the last rung of the ladder and the ground was a drop of ten feet.

The light, flimsy ladder swayed beneath the weight of the most venturesome tenant, who stood irresolute, frightened to take the big drop, and unable to return, for above was an ever-increasing weight of human beings pressing downward. It was a moment of peril and it threatened to be one of catastrophe. But just then the janitor stepped forward, self-possessed and self-forgetful. Standing on the stoop he reached up and found that his arms could just grasp the end of the shaky ladder.

"Climb over me," he cried, and stood his ground, holding on to the flimsy ladder, while men, women and children scrambled over him to a place of safety. By means of that human ladder they all reached the ground.—Youth's Companion.

He Didn't Care.

When Admiral de Horsey, at Port Royal, was one night returning to his flagship alone his way to the boat led across the barrack square. A black sentry, one of the West India regiments, halted him at the gate with: "Who goes dar?" Great was the admiral's annoyance to find that he had neglected to get the password. "That's all right," he said, carelessly, hoping to overcome the man's scruples of indifference, "you know who I am." "Dunno know nobody, sar," replied the negro, pompously; "you can't go in dar." "Why, I'm Admiral de Horsey!" "Well, you can't go in," was the reply. "I don't care if you're Admiral de Donkey, I don't."—Household Words.

A Plain Direction.

Canon Knox-Little told a good story once at a church congress. He said he remembered a lych-gate in front of a beautiful church, which had been restored and made very nice. There was painted over the door: "This is the Gate of Heaven," and underneath was the large notice: "Go round the other way."—Household Words.

Charged for It.

"And did the doctor give you any hope?"

"Well, I'd hardly call it giving."—Chicago Journal.

THE FARMING WORLD.

IMPROVING QUALITY.

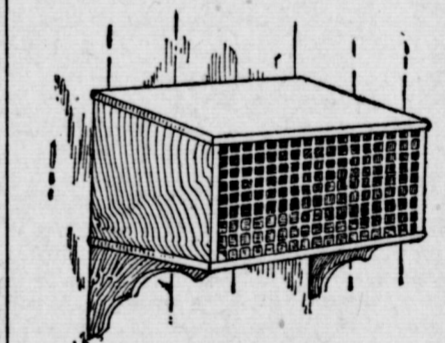
Why Farm Butter Should Be Made with the Same Care as the Best Creamery Product.

One of the problems of particular importance to the dairy interests is that of improving the quality of butter made on a great many farms. Large quantities are made in this way and a great portion of it is of quite inferior quality. It is not remunerative to those who produce it, says the Indiana Farmer, and it adversely affects the general market for good butter, because it is transferred into "ladders" and "process butter," which enter into competition with genuine butter, with much the same results as follow oleomargarine competition. A good deal of the butter that is made might just as well, from the standpoint of the maker, of the industry and of the consumer, not be made at all, since it does not pay any of them. If this butter could be improved in quality it would add largely to the value of the dairy product of the country and would help its makers to earn a living. Perhaps the most serious obstacle to improving the lower grade of dairy butter is the fact that the butter in rural districts that is made on the farm is so largely sold at groceries and general stores. The buyer is principally engaged in selling goods. He must hold his trade and he purchases farm butter as a mere incident to his business. He does not, and dare not, conduct this branch of it on its merits. He is glad enough to buy good farm butter if it comes to the store, and he will set it aside for his own use or for the use of good customers, but when the maker of poor butter brings in a batch, he is afraid to refuse it or to pay less for it than he did for the good butter. He knows that he would lose the trade of the maker if he did. One farmer's wife will make good butter, but what inducement has she to try to do still better when her neighbor, who makes poor butter, gets as much a pound for it as she does, or what motive has the maker of the poor butter to make it better when she gets just as much for it as is paid for the better butter made in the neighborhood? Human nature is so constituted that the doctrine of rewards and punishments cuts a large figure with it. On the average it does not take extra trouble and pains unless it sees corresponding rewards for doing so. The quality of a large mass of farm butter would be very much improved if some way could be devised whereby every pound that is made were sold upon its actual merits, the good butter-maker receiving a good price and the maker of grease a grease price.

KEEPING MILK SWEET.

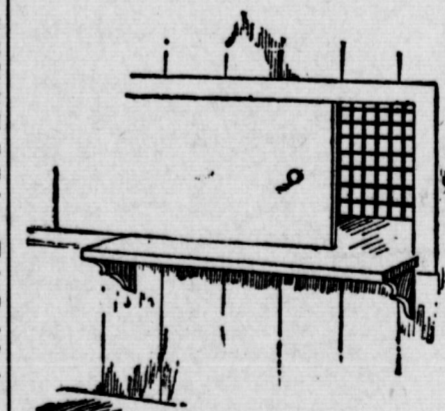
Simple Device for Protecting It Against Bacteria Which Injure the Butter Flavor.

It is well known that milk remaining in the stable quickly absorbs odors that injure butter flavor. It is an inconven-



OUTSIDE VIEW.

ience on many farms to carry away to the dairy each pail as soon as it is filled. The sketch shows a handy shelf outside the cattle quarters, but reached from within. As each pail is filled the slide is pushed back and the pail is set out on the shelf, where it is protected by the



INSIDE VIEW.

top and the grating from cats, etc., while it is surrounded by pure air. Fig. 1 shows the inside and Fig. 2 the outside arrangement of this ventilated barn milk-closet.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Wheels and Road Taxes.

The old question of whether or not bicycles should be taxed for the benefit of the road fund is to be brought up in the Ohio legislature. This is an everlasting question and it never will be settled to anyone's satisfaction until the existence of an actual, working road fund is proved. Every county has a road fund, sure enough, but the average road fund is a very indefinite thing, seldom having any other purpose than to provide salaries for politicians, who, being appointed as road commissioners, are given the pleasant occupation of discussing among themselves the best way of not improving the highways.

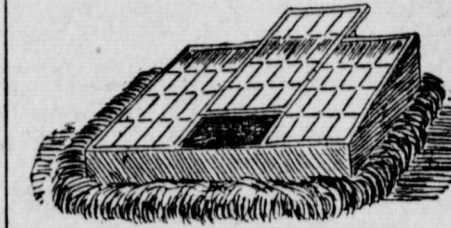
The Heaviest Farm Tax.

A road supervisor in northern New York says that it costs the farmers in his section one-half as much to haul their produce three miles to the railway station as it costs them to send it 500 miles by rail after it is placed in the cars. This bad road tax could easily be reduced by one-half.

MAKING A HOTBED.

It Should Be Located Where It Will Be Easy of Access and Sheltered from Winds.

The ordinary hotbed consists of a pile of fermenting stable manure, covered with a frame and glazed sashes, in which is a layer of fertile soil. The bed should be located where it will be easy of access, but it should be on dry ground, and not where water could flow over the ground and about its base, even in wet weather. It should also be sheltered from heavy winds, and with a full exposure to the sun. In preparation for a bed the fresh manure and long litter are collected from the stables and drawn together to the location of the bed, where they are placed in a conical pile. As the manure is thus thrown together it is packed down by treading on it, the treading being repeated as the bed is raised a few inches at a time until the pile is finished off to a point at the top. After a few days



A PERFECT HOTBED.

it may be noticed that the pile is heating by seeing the steam rise from it. It is then customary to handle over the manure, shaking it out and again making it into a pile and tramping it down as before. In two or three days the signs of heating will again be evident, and it is then ready to be made into a bed.

The bed should be made large enough to extend at least a foot outside of the frame at sides and ends. In throwing the manure into shape, as the pile rises in height every few inches, it should be beaten down with the back of the fork so that the material will be of uniform density. The bed should be two feet or two and a half feet in depth; the deeper it is the steeper and longer continued will be the heat. When the bed is finished evenly on top the frame can be set on and covered with the sashes. In a few days a strong heat will rise, and when this abates somewhat, so that the thermometer thrust into the manure indicates only 85 or 90 degrees, a layer of rich mellow soil that has been previously prepared should be placed in the frame and spread evenly over the bed, to a depth of about six inches. The bed is now ready for use, and seed sowing in it can commence. In the management of a hotbed constant reference must be made to a shaded thermometer kept inside, and air must be given sufficiently to keep the temperature down to about 70 degrees, and there should be mats provided for sheltering the bed on cold nights and in severe storms.—Vick's Magazine.

ASHES IN THE ORCHARD.

Their Value as a Fertilizer Is Not as Generally Understood by Farmers as It Should Be.

I do not think we place as high a value upon ashes as we should. I have been testing their value as fertilizer, and I am convinced that on many kinds of soil nothing is as good. Three years ago I plowed up an old orchard. When I seeded it down I spread unslaked ashes liberally under the trees. Last fall when most of my neighbors complained of having no fruit I had a fairly good crop. The grass was also heavy under the trees.

Last spring I put in two acres of corn with a horse planter. The ground had been quite well fertilized with barnyard manure. When I planted I put ashes into the fertilizer box and let it run out as fast as it would when set for 400 pounds of phosphate. I had a splendid crop of corn.

A friend told me yesterday that he tried an experiment in fertilizers last year. On one strip he sowed ashes broadcast on meadow land. On a strip alongside he put on a top dressing of lime, and on still another a broad band of phosphate was used. This rotation was kept up right along until he had covered five acres. The result was very favorable for the ashes. It was easy to see just where the ashes left off every lime, and on still another a good brand plowing under rye and using ashes liberally. He keeps little stock and sells his hay. Having followed this plan for a good many years he is sure that he makes more money than by keeping stock and still keeps up the fertility of his soil.

A number of years ago I used to mix ashes with hen manure for corn; but a little reflection taught me that this was poor policy. There is no doubt that the two will not mix without loss. The chemical union weakens the strength of the combination.—E. L. Vincent, in National Stockman.

Wind-Breaks for Orchards.

The orchard is benefited in several ways by a wind-break, chiefly by preventing windfalls. Thousands of dollars are annually lost by apples falling prematurely. To be sure, many apples fall on account of worms, but there are many sound ones also that are blown off. As the fruit approaches maturity it naturally parts more readily from the tree, and it is no uncommon thing to see, a few weeks before gathering time, the crop reduced by a strong wind one-half or more. There is no doubt that much loss from this source might be avoided by a good wind-break.—Dekota Field and Farm.

Roads and True Religion.

A progressive Baptist minister on Long Island read a notice lately from his pulpit, announcing a good roads meeting to be held that week, and that good singing would be a feature of it. He expressed the belief that better roads would make better Christians.—Good Roads.

By His Own Wife

... By Charles B. Lewis. ...

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THERE are plenty of elderly people still left in Lansingburg who remember "the bank mystery" and will give you all the details of it, and a good deal of gossip besides. Anson the banker was for years a widower, but at the age of 55 he married again. The wife was less than 30, and while he was sedate and devoted to business, she was frivolous and wanted to shine in society. Gossip predicted quarrels and unhappiness and a separation, and it was only a few months before it was town's talk that peace and harmony had fled from the banker's home. The wife had extravagant tastes in every direction, while the husband was inclined to be conservative in social display as well as in business matters.

One morning, six months after the marriage, it was noised about that the bank had been robbed in a mysterious way. It had a vault of stone and iron, and this was defended by a door which was opened by a combination of four numbers. So careful and prudent was the banker that he had never trusted this combination even to his cashier. He himself was always there to open and close the vault. Within the vault there were shelves and boxes, and the place was used as a safe deposit by many of the townspeople. All the employees had been in service for many years. There were a cashier, a book-keeper and a nephew of the banker who was a sort of general utility man, and a porter. One morning when Anson went to the vault to take out money for the day's business, he discovered that a package of \$3,500 in greenbacks was missing. He had laid away a certain amount that night before and made his tally. His tally was there but the money was gone. There could be no mistake about it—the money had been taken from the vault. The door had not been forced, but somebody had worked the combination. Who was that somebody?

The banker gave no alarm, but took matters quietly, and after awhile slipped out to consult with the sheriff. He got little consolation in that quarter, however. The banker was the only person who knew the combination; had one of the employees been left alone in the bank for a week he could not have struck it. The porter was the only man who had passed even an hour there alone, and he was to be left out of the question altogether. The bank was not watched at night except by the outside watchman on the block, and there was not the slightest sign that anyone had entered the place by force. The sheriff tried to make Anson believe that he had made a false tally, but the banker was too careful and methodical for that. He felt certain that he was correct; but as the mystery could not be solved, he also felt helpless. The sheriff let the matter leak out, and there was much talk; but the case finally wore out. It was the general opinion that the alleged robbery was a mistake, though the people in the bank knew better.

A period of about six weeks passed, and there was a second robbery. This also took place at night and was discovered next morning. This time a package of \$5,000 had been taken. There was the tally of the amount of money laid away the night before, but the count was just \$5,000 short. When satisfied of this, the banker again sought the sheriff; but things came out pretty much as before. It was impossible to suspect any employe, and there was absolutely no clew for the detective, who came into the case pretty soon, to work on. He nosed around for a few days, shook his head and looked wise; but the mystery was not solved. Gossip revived, and as a consequence the bank began to lose business and the banker to worry until he was ill for the first time in his life. He was, of course, advised to change his porter, to put a watchman inside, and all that; but he made no changes. Had a robber entered the bank by means of a key and worked the combination, why did he not take all the money instead of a small sum? Anson would not admit that he suspected anybody, but there were those who asserted that he suspected himself. He was a somnambulist, and perhaps he figured it out that he had taken the money and hidden it away beyond ready finding. At any rate, neither of the stolen packages was found or the crime brought home to anyone; and so it went on for three or four months.

I was then a boy of 14, living in the town. Of course I heard all the talk, and I may tell you that I was probably more interested than any other outsider. I gave that matter thought both day and night, and half a dozen times I went to the sheriff to be laughed at. I suspected the porter of the bank, and it was wonderful what a case I worked up against him alone and singlehanded. His wife had received a legacy of \$800, and this fact they were keeping secret. I discovered that she sent money away to a sister, and that they were buying luxuries; also that they were planning to build an addition to their house, and various other things, which looked suspicious under the circumstances. But fortunately for all concerned the real culprit was discovered before I had said much to others.

It was in the winter time, and one night a crowd of boys and girls went

to a country school-house to a spelling school. I was along, but was left behind, when they started away, and had to foot it back to town. It was two o'clock of a still cold morning when I passed up the street on which Anson's bank was situated, and just before I reached it I saw a woman emerge and lock the door behind her. As I caught sight of her I dodged behind a pile of boxes at hand, and peering out, I saw her look up and down the street for a moment before she moved on. When she started away I followed her, and great was my surprise to see her bring up at Anson's house, four blocks away. That the muffled figure was a woman I did not doubt from the first; but it was not until I had pondered over the case for several hours that I believed the woman to be Mrs. Anson. When once this idea came to me I began to work on it. At that time, as I well knew, Mr. Anson kept only one servant—a colored cook. She was an old woman and quite lame, and her feet were remarkable for their size. Early the next morning I was out to look for tracks in the snow, and I very soon found those of the midnight woman. They had been made by small and shapely feet—and that cleared the cook.

But had there been another robbery at the bank? I ran away from school to hang around the corner and wait for the news; and before noon it was known that another \$5,000 package had been taken. The circumstances were precisely the same—some one had entered the bank and had worked the combination of the vault. This third robbery started a run on the bank. There was no cause for the flurry, for Anson could pay two dollars for one; but as this was the first run ever made on the institution, that and the robbery nearly drove him crazy. I had a good mind to go to him and tell him what I had seen, but, boy-like, I was afraid to do it. I did go to the sheriff and begin my story, but he laughed in my face and said:

"Boy, you have been seeing ghosts and having the nightmare. If you go round talking this way to others they'll call you crazy."

"But I did see a woman come out of the bank," I persisted.

"Nonsense! You were alone and afraid of your own shadow."

"Wasn't the bank robbed again last night?"

"Anson says so, but he may have made another mistake. Don't go about talking, and don't meddle further with this business. You'll get yourself into a heap of trouble if you don't look out."

He hadn't done anything to clear up the mystery, and he was perhaps a little fearful that I might strike a clew. I was not discouraged by what he said. I had no father to go to, and did not think mother could help in the case. Neither did I take any of my boy chums into my secret, which you may think strange. I was determined to work that case out alone, and I finally accomplished it; but it was several days before I found a way to make a beginning. Joe Anson, the banker's 12-year-old son, and I were great friends. I knew that he occupied a small bedroom at the head of the stairs, and there was a chance that he might have been awake and seen his stepmother pass up or down.

On the night of the last robbery there had been a birthday party next door to Anson's. I knew Joe would have been that in mind, and by a little questioning I found that he woke up that night and found his mother gone. How to get beyond that was a puzzle; but one afternoon, three or four days later, I went to the house to help Joe make a trap, and his mother went out for a couple of hours. I took advantage of his innocence and the cook's stupidity to get upstairs and rummage about; and in an old handbox on the top shelf of her closet I found every dollar of the missing money, just as it had been taken from the bank, together with the written directions as how to work the combination, and a false key of the bank door. I did not remove anything, nor could the woman suspect what I had discovered. She was the robber. She had obtained the combination from her husband before the trouble came up, and she had the nerve to get up in the night and rob the bank. If she had not used any of the money, she must have some object in view—probably to run away. I did not dare to go to the banker directly, but sent another boy to him and had him call at my mother's house that evening.

Then I told him my story. I shall never forget how he sat there before me, looking straight into my eyes, his face growing old and haggard as the minutes went by. Half an hour wrought such facial changes that he seemed almost like a stranger. His very soul must have been tortured, but he said not a word until I was through. Then he quietly asked me to verify certain points, seeming to have a hope that I might after all be mistaken. There had been no blunder. He realized it at last, and rising up he asked me to say nothing to anyone else; and bowed over like a man of 80, he left the house. Presently I followed him.

The stricken man did not go to the bank or his home, but walked out into the country with his head down and his hands crossed behind him. I followed him for two miles and then returned. It was daylight when he entered his house, and then he found his

wife gone. She had left before midnight in a strange outfit driven up to the door by a strange man; but before going she had visited the bank, and this time she made a haul of all cash at hand—about \$30,000. The ill-used husband opened the bank for one day and then closed it forever, though all depositors were paid in full while he lay dying. If ever a man died of broken heart, Charles Anson did. It was his wife who had robbed him, and he made no effort to have her overhauled or to learn the name of the man with whom she had fled. He simply took to his bed and died, and Anson's bank went out of existence and was soon forgotten.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.

From certain nautical expressions let fall by the man with the briar-root pipe we judged that he was a mariner, and when the colonel asked him the question direct he replied that he had been a whaler for 20 years.

"Then you must have some interesting adventures to relate," continued the colonel.

"Wall, I dunno. I have been knocked about now and then, but nuthin' to brag of. I think the mystery of the Lucy Jane was my greatest adventure."

We pressed him to relate it, and after exchanging his pipe for a cigar tendered him, he said:

"I was the skipper of the Two Brothers, and one day we met the Lucy Jane off the coast of Java. There was a calm for two days, and the ships was clus together. On the third mornin', jest arter daylight, we looked for the Lucy Jane, but she had disappeared."

"You don't mean she had gone down?" asked the colonel.

"My mate allus thought so, but I didn't. I hev allus felt sure that a whale swallered her durin' the night."

"But how could a whale swallow a ship?"

"I dunno, but he must hev dun it. Thar's no wind to sail her away, and she had disappeared."

"But she might have sprung a leak, as you call it."

"Skassily. If she had sprung a leak Capt. Tobias would hev called on me to carry a gallon of whisky for the men at the pumps. That was allus his way. He never expected a man to pump ship without a drink of whisky. No, he never sprung a leak."

"But a current might have drifted him away."

"If it had he would hev come aboard to borrow some plug tobacco, as he was about out. That was allus his way. He never went adrift without plenty of plug tobacco aboard."

"But you don't seriously think a whale could have swallowed his ship?" asked the colonel.

"I can't see how it could hev bin otherwise," was the answer. "I'd like to think some other way, but I can't."

"Well, that's all nonsense, of course. If she was close to your ship you ought to have heard some noise."

"That's what we did, sir. I had two men on watch, and they said that when the whale swallered the Lucy Jane he uttered an awful groan."

"What did he groan for?"

"I never could exactly understand, but I'll tell you what I think. When I was aboard of her that afternoon half a dozen of the men had out their fish-lines. I think they was left lying around the decks, and when the whale swallered the ship them fish hooks sort of stuck in his throat and made him groan."

There was a painful silence for a couple of minutes, and then the colonel asked:

"Is a whaler and a liar the same thing?"

"Skassily, sah—skassily!" replied the mariner, as he sat stiffly erect. "A whaler, sah, is a person who ketches whales and tells the truth, while a liar is a person who don't ketch nuthin' and lies about it."

PORKER RUNS AMUCK.

Fat Hog Makes Things Mighty Lively and Interesting Before It Is Made Into Country Sausage.

A fat porker about to be slaughtered in Salem, Meigs county, O., created more commotion than anticipated. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. McKnight were at the farm of Calvin Edmanson and the family attempted to kill a 350-pound hog. It was shot two or three times without avail, when the hog took it into his head to add the spice of variety to the occasion. It ran between the legs of an old gentleman by the name of Edmanson and took him around the lot several times with his face to the rear. At the instant the hog started on the excursion with the old gentleman on its back the latter had a cocked revolver in his hand, which made it rather dangerous for any of his companions to go to the rescue. After Mr. Edmanson had been dumped off the hog made a dive for Squire McKnight, with the evident purpose of giving him the same sort of a ride, but it missed its calculations and knocked the squire down. For a time it was thought Mr. McKnight was seriously injured. He was hauled home on a bed in an express wagon and has since been confined to his bed. The hog was finally killed, but the men were so badly unnerved that they could scarcely hang it up.—Orange Judd Farmer.

No Rest Anywhere.

"Queen Victoria has 60 palaces in her three palaces."

"That so? Evidently a palace is no better than a flat."—Chicago Record.

Doing Better.

First Boy—My pa is making his mark in the world.

Second Boy—That's nothin'; my pa can write.—N. Y. Truth.

PROMPTLY MET.

The Boisterous Bully Was Gently But Effectively Called Down.

There was a big, coarse-voiced fellow, with red face, a superfluity of beef about his head and an insatiable desire to hear himself talk that was nicely come up with in a barber shop the other day. He was flashily dressed and seemed aggrieved that every man employed in the place did not rush to help him get ready for the chair. He had assistance in having himself brought down to the condition for being shaved, declining to handle anything from his hat to his collar and neck-

While being lathered and shaved he told boisterously and profanely about the degeneracy of the times. Men who had to earn their living didn't know their places and acted as though they were just as good as those who hired them. The greatest mistake this country had ever made was when it did away with slavery instead of extending it to every state and territory in the union.

After he had insisted upon half a dozen additions and extra touches from the knight of the strip the big man stepped from the chair and produced a fat pocket-book, while still holding forth in his offensive vein.

"Nevah mine dat," said the proprietor, who had known life on the plantation in the old days. "We don't make no charge, fo' takin' de bris'les off of no man like you."

The bully was about to break loose like an unheralded cyclone of destruction, but he saw half a dozen barbers about him, each one holding a razor on the palm of his hand and looking solemn.

"How do you make money at that price?" he asked with a sickly grin.

"We make it often ge men, sah," and it was wonderful to see how soon the big man was dressed and away.—Detroit Free Press.

THE CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA.

From the Republican, Scranton, Pa.

The primary cause of dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the absence of nerve force; the loss of the life-sustaining elements of the blood. No organ can properly perform its function when the source of nutrition fails. When the stomach is robbed of the nourishment demanded by nature, assimilation ceases, unnatural gases are generated; the entire system responds to the disorder.

A practical illustration of the symptoms and torture of dyspepsia is furnished by the case of Joseph T. Vandyke, 440 Hickory St., Scranton, Pa.

In telling his story, Mr. Vandyke says: "Five years ago I was afflicted with a trouble of the stomach, which was very aggravating. I had no appetite, could not enjoy myself at all, and I became speedily worse, and I was in constant misery."

"I called in my family physician, and he diagnosed the case as catarrh of the stomach. He prescribed for me and I had his prescription filled. I took nearly all the medicine, but still the trouble grew worse, and I felt that my condition was hopeless. I tried several remedies recommended by my friends but without benefit. After I had been suffering several months, Thomas Campbell, a well-known physician, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"He finally persuaded me to buy a box and I began to use the pills according to directions. Before I had taken the second box I began to feel better, and after taking a few more boxes, I considered myself restored to health. The pills gave me new life, strength, ambition and happiness."

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured my dyspepsia by restoring to the blood the requisite constituents of life, by renewing the nerve force and enabling the stomach to promptly and properly assimilate the food. These pills are a specific for all diseases having their origin in impoverished blood or disordered nerves. They contain every element requisite to general nutrition, to restore strength to the weak, good health to the ailing."

Appreciative.

"What a beautiful specimen of inlaying!" exclaimed the guest.

"Yes," replied Mr. Cumro, as he put his hands behind and tiptoed complacently; "but that isn't anything. You ought to have seen the outlay it represents."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, itred, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. NEW YORK: THE F. B. E. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The woman with a baby and the woman without one are always sorry for each other.—Chicago News.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs, Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Fuddy—"Are you in favor of a single tax?"

Dudly—"I go farther than that. I would have no tax at all."—Boston Transcript.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18.

CATTLE—Best beefing..... 4 15 @ 18 00

Stockers..... 3 75 @ 5 10

Native cows..... 2 05 @ 4 20

HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 2 50 @ 3 00

SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 4 10 @ 4 50

WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 95 @ 97

No. 2 hard..... 90 @ 92

CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 27 @ 28 1/2

OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 27 @ 27 1/2

RYE—No. 2..... 48 @ 49

FLOUR—Patent, per barrel..... 4 75 @ 5 00

Fancy..... 4 25 @ 4 45

HAY—Choice timothy..... 8 00 @ 8 50

WHEAT—Choice prairie..... 7 00 @ 7 25

BRAN (sacked)..... 3 @ 3 12

BUTTER—Choice..... 15 40 @ 18 1/2

CHEESE—Full cream..... 10 1/2 @ 11

EGGS—Choice..... 8 @ 8 1/2

POTATOES..... 15 @ 20

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native shipping..... 4 00 @ 4 75

Texas..... 3 35 @ 4 50

HOGS—Heavy..... 3 70 @ 3 85

SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 3 00 @ 4 80

FLOUR—No. 2 red..... 4 75 @ 4 85

WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 85 1/2 @ 1 01

CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 27 @ 28

OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 27 @ 27 1/2

RYE—No. 2..... 52 @ 53

BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 21

LARD—Western mess..... 5 00 @ 5 05

PORK..... 9 75 @ 9 87 1/2

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime..... 5 00 @ 5 30

HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 3 75 @ 4 00

SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 4 00 @ 4 70

FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 4 70 @ 5 10

WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 1 07 @ 1 08

CORN—No. 2..... 31 @ 30 1/2

OATS—No. 2..... 24 1/2 @ 25

RYE..... 52 @ 52 1/2

BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 19

LARD..... 5 10 @ 5 12 1/2

PORK..... 9 70 @ 9 75

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 50 @ 5 05

HOGS—Good to choice..... 4 00 @ 4 25

WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 1 16 @ 1 07

OATS—No. 2..... 35 @ 36 1/2

RYE..... 52 @ 52 1/2

BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 20

PORK—Mess..... 9 75 @ 10 00

BLOOD POISONING.

A Nurse's Experience.

She'd rather have one than three.

There are thousands of people suffering from blood poisoning who have almost begged themselves in buying medicines from which they have obtained no help. There are thousands of others who have never last heard of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and found perfect healing. One of these others, Mrs. A. F. Taylor, of Engle, N. Dak., relates the following experience:

"About two years ago, I nursed a lady who was suffering (and finally died) from blood poisoning. I must have contracted the disease from her; for shortly after her death, I had four large sores or ulcers, break out on my person. I doctored for a long time, both by external application and with various blood medicines; but, in spite of all that I could do, the sores would not heal. They were obstinate, very painful, annoying, and only getting worse all the time. At last, I purchased six bottles of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, thinking I would give it a thorough trial. Before the first bottle was taken, I noticed a decided improvement in my general health; my appetite was quickened, and I felt better and stronger than I had for some time. While using the second bottle, I noticed that the sores had begun to look healthier

and to heal. Before the six bottles had been taken, the ulcers were healed, the skin sound and natural, and my health better than it had been for years. I have been well ever since. I had rather have one bottle of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind."

This is but one example of the remedial value of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in all forms of blood disease. There is no other blood medicine that cures so promptly, so surely and so thoroughly. After nearly half a century of test and trial it is the standard medicine of the world for all diseases of the blood. Sores, ulcers, boils, tetter, rheumatism, scrofula and every other blood disease is curable by Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The success of this remedy has caused many imitations to be put on the market. Imitation remedies work imitation cures. The universal testimony is that "one bottle of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is worth three of any other kind." If you are interested in knowing more about this remedy, get Dr. Ayer's Curebook, a story of cures told by the cured. It is sent free on request by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Write for it.

Removed the Cause.

First Oculist—I had the most interesting case yesterday; that I ever had to attend to.

Second Oculist—What was it?

"I found that instead of an ordinary pupil in her eye my daughter had a college student. I removed it."—Philadelphia Call.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Good It Did.

Mrs. Gossip—Did your advertisement for a butler in the Daily Blaze do you any good?

Mrs. Fadd—Oh, yes, the De Styles, the Shoddys and the Van Bikerings all saw it and commented on it.

The gray matter behind the other fellow's brow causes many a man to feel brow-beaten.—Chicago News.

Many People Cannot Drink coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer to-day. Try it in place of coffee. 15c and 25c.

What Cures Pisco's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—Jennie Pinckard, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

About the only good thing some men have is a reputation for being bad.—Chicago News.

If you take up your home in WESTERN CANADA, the land of plenty. Illustrations of the experience of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, raising stock, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates, can be had on application to Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. CHAWFORD, 408 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

OLD SORES CURED.

Allen's Ointment Salve is the only salve in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and blinding. Cures permanent. Best for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small size, in tin, 25c. Book free. Write for catalogue to F. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass. Sold by Druggists.

GIVEN AWAY A Well-Made American Watch, not a toy, to anybody sending TWO annual subscriptions at \$1 each to THE OVERLAND MONTHLY, 11, San Francisco. This magazine was established by Bret Harte in 1868. It is the size of Nature's and is superbly illustrated.

WESTERN CANADA FREE.

OLD SORES CURED.

GIVEN AWAY A Well-Made American Watch.

WESTERN CANADA FREE.

100 DROPS

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. FLETCHER, Lowell, Mass.

At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SAPOLIO

LIKE A GOOD TEMPER, "SHEDS A BRIGHTNESS EVERYWHERE."

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Best Cures Where All Else Fails. In Time. Sold by Druggists.

WELL MACHINERY—BETTER IMPROVEMENTS, LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFIN, Ohio.

A. N. K.—D 1705.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

DEMOCRACY'S FATHER

Jefferson's Birthday Anniversary Observed in Chicago.

John P. Altgeld Contrasts the Acts of Democracy's First President with Those of Grover Cleveland.

The one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated in Central Music hall, Chicago, by 2,000 democrats, among whom were ex-Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, and other political leaders.

"We have met to celebrate the birthday of the first president elected by the democracy of America. This, taken in connection with the unhappy condition of our country, as left by the late president, and as we find them to-day, makes it proper to say something about both of these men—the one the founder and the other the destroyer of the democratic party—comparison is impossible, but contrast may be instructive, especially to the young men of the land.

"While Virginia was yet a British colony a young man named Thomas Jefferson, who hailed from the landed gentry, was a member of the legislature. He had been highly educated, was a student of all human affairs, and was a member of the bar.

"He felt that if man were given his freedom he would work out a better destiny. He saw that all men came into the world equal, and that institutions which created inequality were a curse to the race, and he devoted his life toward securing equality for mankind, liberty and justice.

"The agitation in behalf of independence had begun. Nearly all the rich—the powerful—the fashionable and all that hangs to these classes were Tories who looked with contempt upon those who talked of liberty and independence; the latter were called a rabble of demagogues and agitators.

"Jefferson did not do like some men who subsequently became distinguished. He did not allow others to do all of the earlier, unpopular and dangerous work of educating and formulating public sentiment, but he became the guiding spirit of this movement.

"He assisted in forming the celebrated committee of correspondence for disseminating intelligence among the colonies and bringing them into closer relationship. In 1774 he was elected a member of the continental congress and drew up the famous 'summary view of the rights of British America,' which, though rejected then as being too radical, was adopted by some colonies and was extensively published here and in England.

"When Washington retired from the presidency he was succeeded by John Adams, a federalist of the narrowest type. During his administration the principles of the federalist party began to take form. The whole tendency was against the masses of the people and in favor of the central power. The infamous alien and sedition laws were passed during this administration. Frightful studies were made toward strangling the spirit of democratic institutions and establishing in their stead the aristocratic principle.

"When Washington retired from the presidency he was succeeded by John Adams, a federalist of the narrowest type. During his administration the principles of the federalist party began to take form. The whole tendency was against the masses of the people and in favor of the central power.

"The colony of Virginia had in the meantime adopted a new constitution, for which he had written the preamble, and in October, 1776, he resigned his seat in congress and devoted himself to bringing about a radical revision of the laws of the colony. Virginia had an established church, and any man who did not adhere to it and attempted to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience was not only proscribed but persecuted.

"He secured the establishment of religious freedom in the colony. He secured the abolition of the feudal and aristocratic system of primogeniture and entail—that system under which the eldest son took all the land, which was inherited by nearly all the property—and he founded a free common school system which was subsequently copied in most of the states.

"He considered slavery a moral and political evil, and said concerning it that he trembled for his countrymen when he remembered that he had not been able to eradicate every fiber of ancient or future aristocracy.

"After the revolution he founded the University of Virginia, which has given this country hosts of great men, and it is still one of our greatest institutions of learning. The services he rendered his colony alone entitle him to an enduring fame and the gratitude of mankind. He served two years as governor of the colony, and then declined a re-election and retired to private life, but reentered Congress in 1790, and reported the treaty of peace with Great Britain acknowledging the independence which had been declared in 1776.

"Subsequently he was sent abroad to assist in negotiating treaties of commerce, and then was made resident minister to France, where he spent about four years. Here he published his famous 'Notes on Virginia.'

"He was still abroad when our federal constitution was adopted. He expressed his hearty approval of most of it, but felt alarmed over the provision which created the federal judiciary. Here was a branch of government that was unrepresentative and undemocratic, that rested upon an aristocratic, or rather a monarchistic basis.

It was a most delicate and difficult task to secure for us even respectable treatment from foreign governments. Mr. Jefferson returned from Europe and President Washington appointed him to the office of secretary of state, the one office at that time was the most difficult to be filled. Hamilton was also in Washington's cabinet, and except as to bimetallicism stood for exactly the opposite of all of those principles, convictions and policies of government which were represented by Jefferson.

"Jefferson was opposed to the funding and other financial schemes of Mr. Hamilton, because they would load the country with unnecessary burdens and appeared to be in the interest of stockholders and speculators. He abhorred a bank of issue as being destructive of the welfare of the country and especially did he oppose the creation of a United States bank. In a letter to Adams, in 1814, he said: 'I have ever been an enemy of banks, not of those discounting for cash, but of those foisting their own paper into circulation. My zeal against those institutions was so warm and open at the establishment of the Bank of the United States that I was derided as a fanatic by the tribe of bank mongers who were seeking to filch from the public their swindling and barren gains. The evils they have engendered are now upon us and the question is how we are to get out of them.'

"The other party consisted of the democrats, then called republicans, headed by Jefferson, and believed in a system of government that should interfere as little as possible with the affairs of the private individual; they believed that all power rested in the people; that instead of the government being the creation of the government, the government was the creation and the agent of the people. They were bitterly opposed to anything like a ruling aristocracy or governing class. They believed that mankind were capable of self-government and that the highest development of man could only be attained in free institutions.

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"When Washington retired from the presidency he was succeeded by John Adams, a federalist of the narrowest type. During his administration the principles of the federalist party began to take form. The whole tendency was against the masses of the people and in favor of the central power. The infamous alien and sedition laws were passed during this administration. Frightful studies were made toward strangling the spirit of democratic institutions and establishing in their stead the aristocratic principle.

"But the people of the young republic had not thrown off a British yoke simply to wear a more odious home yoke, and in 1800 they rallied under the leadership of Jefferson and overthrew the odious administration of Adams and the unrepresentative policy of the federalists. Jefferson was elected president and the objectionable features of the prior administration were wiped out at once, the whole policy of the government was reversed, the face of the nation was turned toward the morning. Liberty and progress, humanity and justice became the watchwords and they brought to us the best muscle and brain of the world. The spirit of man, being thus unchained and encouraged in its aspirations and efforts, leaped forward and gave the republic a career that was without a parallel in all history.

"Jefferson's far-seeing eye perceived the advantages of extending our domain, and under what was known as the Louisiana purchase we acquired that vast territory lying west of the Mississippi and stretching from New Orleans northwest to the Pacific ocean. This was fiercely opposed by the federalists, but it was the character. Instead of being a republic on the Atlantic coast of North America we became the great American republic. It was during the eight years of Jefferson's administration that the foundations of our greatness were laid and that our destiny was shaped. The great mass of men who do the world's work, who love freedom and hate oppression, who love justice and despise hypocrisy, had been cemented together. The great democratic republic was founded. That party guided the republic for 24 years, Jefferson being succeeded by Madison and he being followed by Monroe. The Monroe doctrine that we hear much of in recent years was first officially promulgated to the world by President Monroe, who was a pupil and disciple of Jefferson.

"My friends, find a principle of government that has helped to make us distinctive and great and you will find it was of democratic and Jeffersonian parentage. Glancing at this quarter of a century during which the breath of Jefferson was animating the nation, we find that none of these great men indulged in political huckstering or trading. They stood for definite principles and resolutely carried them out. Office came to them incidentally, there was no deception of constituents, no false promises made before election and broken afterward, no efforts to mislead and no betrayal. Jefferson entered public life wealthy, and served his country faithfully. He retired from the presidency poor and died in poverty. In the light of more recent events I am impelled to declare: 'Thank God, this great man retired from office poor.' There was nothing to sully his character, nothing to dim the luster of his star.'

"While the bark Cape City was at Hong Kong a Chinaman was engaged to paint the necessary name on each bow. He produced on one bow the legend 'Capecity,' without a space between the two words. Then he noted that the 'Y' was nearest to the ship's stern, and, remembering this fact, he afforded an excellent example of how severely logical his race can be, for in a little while he had painted on the other bow the striking permutation: 'Ytceape,' to his own delight and the crew's amazement.—Chambers' Journal.

"The Douglas County Horticultural society has voted to make an extensive fruit exhibition at the Transmississippi exposition at Omaha, Neb.

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his actions during that administration. Cleveland was the enemy of labor, Altgeld said, and mentioned his action in the strike of 1894, and his use of the federal troops in obnoxious terms. Then he spoke of the bond issues he had made, and, continuing, said:

"While all these transactions were going on the country heard, with a blush of shame, the reports that some of the Wall street stock speculators were carrying the president of the United States on their books, apparently as a silent partner, in some of their transactions. It is frequently reported that he had set aside certain blocks of stock in pending schemes for his friend, Grover. Time passed and as his administration began to draw toward its close his speculator began to be understood by the public, and the disgust and condemnation of the American people was everywhere heard, the country was filled with a general feeling of indignation by the president's opening war with England. It came so unexpectedly that people could not understand it.

"There had for 25 years been pending a dispute between England and Venezuela in regard to the boundary line between the territory of the two countries. There was nothing new in the situation. It had been, and was still, the subject of correspondence between the two governments. The president, without ascertaining the facts in the case, issued his proclamation promulgating the Monroe doctrine. Our people believed in the Monroe doctrine, and were at first pleased to hear of it, but when the astonishment subsided, they began to ask what it was all about, then the absurdity of the whole performance, the French opera-like statesmanship of it all became apparent, the president not knowing what the facts were, did not know whether the Monroe doctrine was involved. Congress let him down easy by providing for the appointment of a commission to find out whether there were any facts in the entire case which were of interest to us. That commission was appointed. It has not yet reported, and it is doubtful whether it ever will, and the entire episode is almost forgotten.

"The managers of the administration, seeing that the country was condemning its policy and seeing that their saturnalia in the revolution simply meant the overthrow of the foreign aristocracy and ruling force and the substitution of a home aristocracy and ruling force, and they had the impudence to denounce Jefferson as a demagogue. They believed in having government control nearly all of the affairs of the citizens. Under their theory the citizens existed by permission of the government.

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KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Maj. Cole has concluded an eight-weeks' revival at Leavenworth, with a record of 1,528 conversions.

Mrs. A. E. Fletcher, who had been a resident of Pittsburg ever since it was a town, died the other day.

Ex-Gov. Lewelling declares in favor of George M. Munger's scheme for state ownership of stock yards.

John Russell, a wealthy farmer near Cherokee, fell from his wagon and broke his neck, dying instantly.

Col. James R. Hallowell the well-known republican politician, was reported near death's door at the home of a relative in Kansas City.

Insurance Superintendent McNall claims the Travelers' Insurance company owes the state \$14,501.03 for back license fees. Suit will be brought for collection.

The G. A. R. post at Abilene will erect a \$2,000 monument to their dead comrades in the courthouse square at Abilene. The money is being raised by subscription.

Physicians at Lawrence, embracing all schools of medicine, have formed a "trust" to raise prices. Fees hereafter will be \$1.50 for a visit and \$1 for each office prescription.

A corps of Rock Island engineers is surveying three lines between Topeka and Kansas City, and it was thought certain that the company will build between these points.

Seven of the principal business houses at Morganville, Clay county, were destroyed by a fire of supposed incendiary origin. Nothing was saved, the loss aggregating \$40,000.

The state supreme court decided that the inmates of the soldiers' home at Dodge City could not vote in Ford county, and a county officer who was elected by their votes was ousted.

An agent of the United States signal service has been stationed at Topeka to conduct experiments by means of weather service kites. The kites ascend to a height of 6,000 feet and take upper-air meteorology.

At Mineral, Cherokee county, Jack Murphy attempted to collect rent from Frank Wade, a tenant. A quarrel ensued, resulting in both men using pistols and Murphy was killed and Wade seriously wounded.

Four new military companies will soon be commissioned, which will give the Kansas national guard 34 companies. Several towns have applications, and the state military board will make the four selections from the list.

Chief of Police Quarles, of Kansas City, was arrested for disturbing the peace of C. B. Hewlett, deputy commissioner of elections. Both men are leading populists and the trouble between them is the result of a factional fight.

State Bank Commissioner Breidenbach has notified all state banks that on July 1 the authority of all banks, which have not received a certificate under the new law, will be revoked. A large number of banks are dilatory in this regard.

Charles Custer, a farmer near Burlington, committed suicide under peculiar circumstances. He had served on a jury that convicted a 17-year-old boy of highway robbery. The evidence was circumstantial and Custer brooded over the probability of the boy's innocence until reason was dethroned.

The Emporia presbytery, in session at Wellington, elected Rev. J. W. Thomas, of Marion, moderator and Rev. J. H. Fasel, of Wichita, clerk. Revs. Sonber, of Emporia and Zimmerman, of Derby, were elected ministerial delegates to the general assembly and D. A. Espy, of Wellington and T. M. Truitt, of Osage City lay delegates.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Quarantine Regulations Modified. The Kansas live stock sanitary commission has issued an order modifying the old regulations concerning the transportation of cattle from Arizona and New Mexico, and established the "personal" inspection system for cattle from that section.

The Kansas commission has entered into a joint arrangement with the Colorado commission to do this work. Kansas is to furnish two inspectors, one at Kiowa and the other at La Junta, to work in conjunction with the Colorado inspectors. Gov. Leedy has issued an order modifying and supplementing the Kansas quarantine regulation in reference to California cattle. This was done to make the state regulations conform to those recently established by the federal government.

Churches Legally Dead. About 85 per cent of the 3,600 church organizations in Kansas have no legal existence, so Secretary of State Bush stated, and are absolutely powerless to transfer their property or do any business of a corporate nature. These churches may not be spiritually dead, but they are legally dead. All of the churches, in their applications for charters, place the length of time of existence "as long as the Lord so wills." All charters whose time of existence is not definitely stated expire in 30 years. At the end of that time the charters must be renewed, but the churches have nearly all overlooked it.

Enforcing the Valued Policy Law. The Connecticut Fire Insurance company is the latest company to receive attention from Insurance Commissioner McNall for violation of the valued policy law. In 1895 a building insured by the company for \$2,500 was destroyed by fire, and in making a settlement the company paid but \$2,050, this amount being decided on by appraisal. Commissioner McNall wrote the company, stating that an appraisal was of no effect, as the owner was entitled to the face of his policy or nothing at all. He ordered the company to pay the remaining \$450.

To Gather Material for the Exhibit. The Omaha exposition commission has divided the state among members for the purpose of gathering material for the Kansas exhibit. A. C. Lamb will work in the south central part and the Arkansas valley; A. W. Smith in the north central and northwestern part; George W. Glick in the northeastern part, and A. H. Greef in the southeastern part. The latter section includes the mining district and Mr. Greef will prepare an especially good mineral exhibit. The Kansas building at Omaha will cost about \$2,500.

Kansas Test Case. The supreme court has granted the Broadway Manufacturing company, of Leavenworth, five days more in which to answer the mandatory writ issued at the instance of Attorney General Boyle to compel the company to file a report of its assets and liabilities with the secretary of state. This is the case in which a test of the authority of the secretary of state to force corporations to file annual reports will be made.

McNall Wants to Know. Insurance Commissioner McNall has sent blanks to all insurance companies doing business in Kansas, asking for a statement of money appropriated by them to influence legislation during 1896-7, which includes the last presidential campaign and the legislative session following. The penalty for refusing to disclose this information will be a revocation of the license of the offending company.

Indignant Citizens May Lynch Him. Ed Becker, the young German farm hand who murdered Myrtle Hofmeister, the young girl near Great Bend, who refused to marry him, was captured near St. John after a most exciting chase by a posse with bloodhounds and guns. The sheriff took Becker to the Hutchinson jail for safe keeping. Citizens in the vicinity of the crime declare they will lynch Becker at first sight.

Charles Curtis Won Out. The long contest in the First district republican congressional convention at Horton was decided in favor of Congressman Charles Curtis, of Topeka, who was nominated on ballot 709 by the 27 votes of W. J. Bailey. For two days and a half the convention was in a deadlock, Bailey receiving 27 votes, Curtis 26, Broderick 26 and Walker 11.

Kansas Stucco for the Omaha Exposition. The stucco mills of South Dickson are shipping stucco to Omaha to be used in finishing the building of the Transmississippi exposition. The staff used in all ornaments will be made of Kansas stucco and it is expected entirely constructed of this material.

Destroyed Her Eyesight. Mrs. John Norris, of Topeka, had her eyes destroyed by the explosion of a fruit can. She had placed the lid on a stove to heat the contents. The lid kept the steam from escaping. Mrs. Norris attempted to pry the lid off, when the can exploded, destroying her sight.

To Make a Fruit Exhibition. The Douglas County Horticultural society has voted to make an extensive fruit exhibition at the Transmississippi exposition at Omaha, Neb.

Democratic Editorial Association. The Kansas Democratic Editorial association held a meeting at Iola last week, and they were highly entertained. The next meeting will be held at Newton. E. B. Buck, of Winfield, was elected president, and W. P. Morrison, of Sterling, secretary.

Contract for a New Road Let. The Kansas, Oklahoma Central & Southwestern Railway company has let the contract for the first 50 miles of road, reaching from Coffeyville, Kan., to Pawnee, Ok., via Pawhuska. Work is to be commenced at once and cars running by October 1.

Elephants to Be Tendered. WASHINGTON, April 16.—The war department received word from a circus company that, in the event of war, 35 elephants would be put at its disposal for active service in Cuba.

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PRINCETON INN TROUBLE.

It Threatens to Cause a Serious Eruption at the Next Session of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

NEW YORK, April 16.—War is threatened in the Presbyterian church that will overshadow the famous controversy over Dr. Briggs' alleged heresy. The present trouble grows out of the Princeton inn incident, when former President Cleveland joined with Prof. Charles Woodruff Shields, who holds the chair of harmony, science and revealed religion in Princeton college, and other property owners of the university town in signing a petition that a liquor license be granted to that hostelry, which is a favorite resort for students as well as for members of the faculty and their friends. Prof. Shields has left the Presbyterian church and has been confirmed in the Episcopal faith by Bishop Potter. It is now learned that President Patton, with Prof. Duffield and Prof. Cameron, of the college, have refused to go as delegates to the Presbyterian general assembly. Many persons predict that this action presages the absolute breaking away of Princeton university from the denomination. It is probable that the college will be entirely without representation at the convention. The opinion is expressed that no explanation which the faculty might offer would be accepted by the assembly, as Prof. Shields' action in indorsing the application for the liquor license has been denounced formally in scathing terms by Presbyterian bodies in almost every state of the union.

AN "INFAMOUS CALUMNY." Sagasta Thus Labels the Charge That Spanish Agency Caused the Maine Disaster—More Quiet in Madrid.

LONDON, April 16.—Senor Sagasta, the Spanish premier, is quoted in a special dispatch from Madrid as saying, with reference to the destruction of the Maine having been caused through Spanish agency: "This infamous calumny merits the reprobation of the whole world. All the nations know the true cause of the disaster and many American officials know it."

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