

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

NO. 23.

SECRET FOR A TIME.

Proceedings of the Maine Inquiry Will Be Carefully Guarded.

When the Findings Have Been Considered the Public Will Be Enlightened—Vacancies Made by the Maine Disaster to Be Filled.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The United States lighthouse tender Mangrove arrived here yesterday, having on board the officers composing the court of inquiry appointed by Rear Admiral Sicard to inquire into the loss of the battleship Maine. The board met on the Mangrove at ten o'clock, with Capt. Sampson and Chadwick and Lieutenant Commanders Potter and Marix present. Capt. Sampson presided and Lieutenant Commander Marix, recently executive officer of the Maine, acted as recorder.

Capt. Sigbee, the commander of the Maine, was the first witness called. He was under examination until one o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which hour an adjournment was taken. Capt. Sampson received an Associated Press correspondent immediately after the morning session of the board. He said, in the course of his interview:

I would be glad to give the Associated Press news, but, owing to the delicate situation, the board has decided to make nothing whatever public. I do not know what testimony may develop, or when, and it is only fair to the Spanish government not to tell the public the testimony until all has been received and the findings have been considered. You may say that this rule is absolute. Due care will be taken for the rigid enforcement of it, and all stories purporting to come from the court should be set down as false. I have no idea as to how long the court will remain here. No one is authorized to fix the time, as the members themselves do not know. I shall give to the Associated Press such routine news of the proceedings as is proper.

Capt. Sigbee, on board the Mangrove, told the correspondent that he was quite pleased with the examination and that he was able to answer all the questions asked, not only as to his own acts, but as to those of his subordinates on the Maine.

Gunner Charles Morgan, of the cruiser Newark, arrived on the Mangrove and is in immediate charge of the divers. The latter have been at work all day, but up to the time of sending this dispatch no discoveries of importance have been made. It is believed that the salvage by the wrecking company will be considerable and valuable.

The divers have made only three descents at the wreck of the battleship Maine. Capt. Sigbee's state documents were rescued from a private drawer in his cabin. The keys to the magazines were found just above the hook over the head of the captain's bed—their usual place. They had been floated upward by the rising of the mattress. About 100 of the Maine's heroes are yet in the wreck. The divers found a copper cylinder used in conveying charges to the six-inch guns. The fact that it had exploded seems to show that there was an explosion in the magazine for fixed ammunition on the port side forward.

In the afternoon the court of inquiry personally inspected the wreck of the Maine. By their invitation, Capt. Peral, appointed by the Spanish government as a special judge to investigate the disaster, and his secretary, viewed the divers at work.

SENTIMENT IN HAVANA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Ward line steamer Segurana arrived at quarantine yesterday from Tampico and Havana. The Segurana arrived at Havana at ten o'clock on the morning after the disaster to the Maine, and passed close by the wreck. The Segurana's passengers said that great excitement prevailed at Havana, and, at the time of sailing, the foreign population was generally of the opinion that the Maine was destroyed by design. They cited, among other things in support of this theory, the fact that the Spanish man-of-war Alfonso XII, which was anchored near the Maine, changed her mooring just previous to the disaster. One of the passengers, William L. Carbin went so far as to say that he saw a boat go near the Maine a short time previous to the explosion.

MAGAZINE SAID TO BE INTACT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Key West says: It is learned from what may be considered a semi-official source that divers sent down on behalf of the United States to examine the wreck of the battleship Maine have made a preliminary report of the result of their work. Incredible as it may seem, it is said that after a partial examination of the magazines of the Maine, the divers report that the one in which the explosion is supposed to have occurred is intact. According to the correspondent's informant, the contents of this magazine are unharmed. Therefore, if this report be true, an entirely different aspect is given to the terrific explosion which brought death and destruction to the Maine. This report reaching Key West, it is said, caused the members of the court of inquiry to decide to proceed to Havana and begin their investigation at once, instead of organizing the court here.

NAVAL VACANCIES TO BE FILLED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Steps have been taken by the navy department to fill the vacancies in the enlisted branch of the navy caused by the loss of most of the crew of the Maine. The legal quota is now about 300 short, and arrangements have been made for the immediate enlistment of about that number of men. Telegraphic orders have been sent to the recruiting officers in charge of the recruiting ships at New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, authorizing them to make enlistments immediately.

UNCLE SAM'S FIGHTING FORCE.

Number of Men Available for Military Service in All the States Over 10,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The government has been collecting information as to the strength of the militia in the United States and also the number of men who would be available for service in case of an emergency. The returns from the states are interesting in view of the prospect of trouble with Spain. The total militia force of the United States and the territories, as shown by the returns, is 114,392, and the total number of men available for military service is 10,301,339. The militia force consists of 58 generals, 916 general officers and staff, 2,340 regimental, field and staff, 20,455 non-commissioned officers and 80,000 privates. Besides these there are the musketeers and others, bringing up the grand total to the number stated. The force, organized and available, is divided as follows among the different states and territories of the union:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Men Available.	Militia Force.
Alabama.....	2,488,105,000	105,000
Arkansas.....	2,020,250,000	200,000
California.....	3,999,214,029	1,000,000
Colorado.....	1,036,85,000	85,000
Connecticut.....	2,739,108,946	48,000
Delaware.....	498,38,000	38,000
Florida.....	1,134,70,000	70,000
Georgia.....	4,459,284,021	508,000
Idaho.....	598,20,000	20,000
Illinois.....	6,200,70,000	70,000
Indiana.....	5,875,500,000	500,000
Iowa.....	2,799,244,374	244,000
Kansas.....	1,433,100,000	100,000
Kentucky.....	1,371,361,137	361,000
Louisiana.....	2,693,125,000	125,000
Maine.....	1,345,106,042	106,000
Maryland.....	1,725,150,000	150,000
Massachusetts.....	5,154,433,975	433,000
Michigan.....	2,859,200,000	200,000
Minnesota.....	1,894,175,000	175,000
Mississippi.....	1,765,223,489	223,000
Missouri.....	2,349,400,000	400,000
Montana.....	622,31,381	31,000
Nebraska.....	1,158,101,925	101,000
Nevada.....	328,6,320	6,000
New Hampshire.....	1,303,34,000	34,000
New Jersey.....	4,307,385,273	385,000
New York.....	15,894,890,000	890,000
North Carolina.....	1,537,345,000	345,000
North Dakota.....	467,19,357	19,000
Ohio.....	4,044,630,000	630,000
Oregon.....	1,428,59,322	59,000
Pennsylvania.....	8,521,878,394	878,000
Rhode Island.....	1,315,85,000	85,000
South Carolina.....	1,127,177,000	177,000
South Dakota.....	606,55,000	55,000
Tennessee.....	1,566,150,000	150,000
Texas.....	2,349,400,000	400,000
Utah.....	580,35,000	35,000
Vermont.....	443,44,124	44,000
Virginia.....	2,739,324,227	324,000
Washington.....	737,87,879	87,000
West Virginia.....	465,125,000	125,000
Wisconsin.....	2,719,374,152	374,000
Wyoming.....	356,8,000	8,000
Arizona.....	539,20,000	20,000
New Mexico.....	632,38,000	38,000
Oklahoma.....	1,728,105,000	105,000
District of Columbia.....	1,271,47,000	47,000

MUST PAY ALL DUES.

Oklahoma Supreme Court Sustains A. O. U. W. in Rejecting a Death Claim.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 19.—The supreme court of Oklahoma has decided the case of the grand lodge of the A. O. U. W. v. Mary Edmondson. The opinion of the lower court was sustained. This case was appealed from Payne county by the grand lodge and involved the question of the right of the lodge to reject the claim for insurance when the assessment, made just before death had not been paid. Mr. Edmondson joined the Stillwater lodge, his initiation fee and one month's dues in advance being paid. The next assessment fell due on the 28th of the month. Edmondson died a few days later without having paid the dues and the lodge rejected the claim for insurance. The court sustained this action.

RIOTERS IN CONTROL.

Gov. Brady, of Alaska, Will Be Given Additional Aid to Suppress the Lawless.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Bliss is in receipt of a letter from Gov. Brady, of Alaska, descriptive of the lawless condition of affairs at Skagway and Dyea. It was referred to at the cabinet meeting and was considered sufficient justification by the members for the immediate dispatch of the additional military force already authorized to be sent to Alaskan territory. Gov. Brady said:

News from Skagway by the steamboat now in port is serious. The United States deputy marshal has been shot dead in the discharge of his duty. Another man was killed at the same time and at the same place. Recently the steamers have been carrying great lists of passengers. Many of these are gamblers, thugs and lewd women from the worst quarters of the cities on the coast. They have taken in the situation at Skagway and Dyea and appear to have combined to carry things with a high hand.

SPANISH WARSHIP HERE.

New York City Practically at the Mercy of the Vizcaya.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Spanish man-of-war Vizcaya is now off our coast awaiting orders. Should she receive word to begin hostilities she would be practically mistress of the North Atlantic. This armored cruiser is capable, naval men say, of demolishing the greater part of New York in less than two hours. The nearest American warship is the cruiser Brooklyn, in Hampton Roads, 250 miles distant. The Brooklyn could not reach here in less than 18 hours at the earliest.

Filibustering Expedition to Cuba.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 19.—Plans have been laid in this city for the starting of a military expedition to Cuba that will surpass in size any expedition that has yet set out for the island. The wide publicity given to the matter prompted the promoters of the movement to delay the execution of their plans, but the Maine disaster has stirred them up to a point where they propose to risk the starting of the expedition from a place near this city.

THE COMING CENSUS.

Senate Favors Taking It Under Direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Big Reduction in Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill—Monument for Maine Victims—Indian Territory Reorganization—Pure Flour Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In the senate yesterday a resolution offered by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, directing the committee on naval affairs to make an investigation of the disaster to the battleship Maine was adopted without debate. The joint resolution providing for the recovery of the bodies of officers and men from the wrecked battleship Maine and for the recovery of valuable property on the ship, which was passed by the house of representatives last week, was presented to the senate and passed it. It carries an appropriation of \$200,000. As no other business was pressing, the senate, at the suggestion of Mr. Hale, of Maine, began to consider unobjectionable bills on the calendar.

At two o'clock consideration of the bills on the calendar was discontinued and the measure providing for the 12th and subsequent censuses was laid before the senate. Mr. Allison thought the census bureau ought not to be made an independent bureau, but be placed under the department of the interior, under the general supervision of the secretary of the interior, and he proposed an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, offered an amendment to Mr. Allison's amendment providing that the census bureau be placed under the department of labor and that the commissioner of labor have general supervision of the work. The amendment to the amendment was lost, 21 to 29. The question reverted to the amendment offered by Mr. Allison. It was adopted, 39 to 8. The bill was discussed until 5:10 p. m., when, without action, the senate, on motion of Mr. Carter, of Montana, went into executive session and shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—This was private bill day in the house, but little was accomplished, owing to the fact that most of the time was consumed in the passage of private pension bills coming over from the Friday night session three weeks ago. The feature of the day was the spirited contest over the bill to pay Newberry college, a Lutheran institution in South Carolina, \$15,000 for damages by federal troops. It was finally passed. On motion of Mr. Bailey the house voted 55 to 35 to observe Washington's birthday by adjournment over to-day, but Mr. Dingley raised the point of no quorum, and before further action could be taken the house recessed under the rule until eight o'clock. The republicans desired to go ahead with the sundry civil appropriation bill to-day.

A sweeping reducing of over \$5,000,000 from the amount carried by the current law is made in the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was reported to the house, the aggregate appropriation carried being \$44,749,895. The total is \$13,234,541 less than the regular and supplemental official estimates made for the fiscal year 1899, and \$8,861,800 less than the appropriations made for the current fiscal year.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That the sum of \$100,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the navy, for the erection of a monument at Port Lafayette, New York harbor, in honor of the officers, sailors and marines of the United States war vessel, the Maine, who lost their lives in the harbor of Havana on the night of Tuesday, February 15, 1898.

INDIAN TERRITORY REORGANIZATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Curtis bill for the reorganization of the Indian territory, was completed yesterday by the committee on Indian affairs, and a report authorized to be made. Several amendments were made, one of the principal ones being the insertion of a provision giving all persons who have made improvements on their property until December 31 to dispose of their improvements to members of the tribe owning the land. Parties who claim rights under the acts of congress are authorized to bring suit to determine their legal rights, but it is stipulated that the provision shall not be construed to prevent allotment, and the courts given jurisdiction are prevented from exercising by injunction any authority to prevent the operation of the act. The coal lease section has been rewritten, but the only material change made in it is a clause that the bill should take effect, so far as coal leases are concerned, within nine months. While the laws of Arkansas are extended over the territory, it is provided that only the United States law shall prevail as regards the sale of intoxicating liquor.

THE PEARCE PURE FLOUR BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The hearing on the Pearce wheat, flour adulteration bill was closed yesterday by the ways and means committee of the house. M. H. Davis, of Shelby, O., president of the Winter Wheat Millers' league, and chairman of the executive committee of the Millers' National association, made an urgent plea for the bill as having the approval of the organized milling interests of the country.

JOHN J. O'NEILL DEAD.

He Served Five Terms as a Missouri Congressman and Held Other Important Offices.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—John J. O'Neill, ex-member of congress from the Eleventh Missouri district and author of the eight-hour law, died at the Mullanphy hospital here of Bright's disease after a long illness. He was 51 years old. Less than two weeks ago Mrs. O'Neill died, but this fact was kept from her husband because of his precarious condition. Mr. O'Neill had a comparatively long legislative career. He served three terms in the Missouri lower house early in the '70s, and for several years was a member of the St. Louis city council. He was elected to congress in 1883 as a democratic member from St. Louis, and served, in all, five terms. Four years ago he successfully contested Representative Joy's apparent election and was seated by a vote of the house. While a member of the state legislature Mr. O'Neill was the author of the law authorizing school boards to maintain free public libraries and the law to protect rail-way employes in their wages. As a member of congress he was the author of many important bills. He introduced the eight-hour law of 1893, the law to compel railroads to use automatic couplers and brakes on freight trains and the law prohibiting the employment of Pinkertons in the United States service.

AMERICAN MAIZE PROPAGANDA.

Delegates to the Big Corn Convention Form an Organization with This Name.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The big corn convention, which has been in session here four days, with F. D. Coburn, of Kansas, presiding, came to a close Saturday. A committee on organization, reported, proposing that the name of the organization be the "American Maize Propaganda," which was carried unanimously. The further recommendations of the committee, regarding the province of the association were also adopted. They provide that the body shall be composed of a national executive committee, consisting of a member from each state; state commissions, having charge of the corn campaign in their respective states, and of district associations to be formed where expedient in order to accommodate local requirements and to be the voice for public sentiment. Allied industries, as boards of trade, commercial bodies, manufacturers of corn implements, corn foods and other products of corn, dairy and poultry associations and live stock societies are to be affiliated with the movement by representation in the state organizations. The co-operation of official departments of agriculture, national and state, is also to be sought.

Col. T. W. Harrison, of Topeka, is the executive committee man for Kansas; J. R. Ripley, of Columbia, for Missouri and R. M. Allen, of Ames, for Nebraska. The following officers were elected: President, Clark E. Carr, Illinois; vice president, John Cronnie, Iowa; secretary, Bernard W. Snow, Illinois; treasurer, Andrew Langdon, New York. The first annual convention of the propaganda will be held at Omaha, Neb., next October.

If the efforts of the American Maize Propaganda bear fruit in proportion to the enthusiasm manifested at the initial convention of the organization just held, corn flour, corn meal and their products, corn cake, johnny cake and corn pone will figure much more prominently in the diet of the civilized world than they have.

"THE WORLD FOR CHRIST."

This Is the Motto of a Great Inter-Denominational Missionary Gathering at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 21.—"The World for Christ" is the war cry emblazoned upon the banner of one of the most unique and what is claimed to be one of the most powerful and efficient Christian enterprises—the International Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which will hold its convention in this city, beginning Wednesday. It will probably be one of the largest missionary gatherings of the century. Some of the best known men engaged in missionary work, both in the field and at home, and the greatest number of missionary boards and organizations ever brought together at one time will be here. Practically every nation of civilization as well as of heathendom will send delegate. Students, men and women and professors, will come from the five great continents of the world and from the islands of the sea. Most important and far-reaching results are dependent upon this gathering. A great revival and awakening of missionary interest in all civilized countries is expected to follow in its wake.

THREE STATES SNOWBOUND.

Severe Storms in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin Delay Traffic.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois are practically snowbound. Reports from Cedar Rapids and Webster City, Ia., and Freeport, Bloomington, Rockford and Galesburg, Ill., indicate an average snowfall Saturday night of two feet. Throughout Wisconsin and northern Michigan the fall was heavier, in fact, the greatest of the season. A 40-mile gale has piled the snow into enormous drifts, completely paralyzing the street railway traffic and seriously interfering with the operation of trains on the steam roads.

NOTED WOMAN DEAD.

Miss Frances Willard, President of the National W. C. T. U. Passes Away.

Her Condition Had Been Critical for Several Days and Death Was Not Unexpected—In Her Death Virtue Loses a Champion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, died shortly after midnight this morning, at the Hotel Empire, this city. Miss Willard had suffered for some years

AVENGING SON KILLED.

A Mexico Boy's Murder Caused by That of His Father Fourteen Years Ago.

MONTEREY, Mex., Feb. 21.—Fourteen years ago Rito Martin, owner of the Venados ranch in this state, killed Adrian Padilla, and fled. He returned to the scene of the murder recently and gave himself up to the authorities, but owing to the lapse of time and lack of witnesses he was allowed to go free. Ezequiel Padilla, the 19-year-old son of the murdered man, vowed vengeance on the slayer of his father and, after Martin had been released by the authorities, he met him and attempted to shoot the murderer. Before he could shoot Martin shot the young man, killing him instantly. Martin again fled and has not been captured.

WOULD RUN FOR GOVERNOR.

Rev. Sam Jones an Independent Candidate on a Platform Opposing Free Schools.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Feb. 21.—Rev. Sam P. Jones, the evangelist, has issued a formal announcement of his candidacy for governor. The announcement came in the nature of a surprise and created the biggest political sensation in Georgia in years. Mr. Jones has not yet announced his platform, but it is known he will run as an independent and oppose especially Georgia's free school system.

May Be Named Willard Temple.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The fate of the temple of the Woman's Christian Temperance union is more in doubt than ever. Miss Willard was believed to be the only person who could raise the debt and save the temple, and Miss Willard is gone. One plan, however, has been proposed that is generally approved. It is to change the name of the building to Willard temple and solicit funds for it for a monument to the great temperance leader.

Business Failures for the Week.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Bradstreet's says: Business failures continue to decrease, aggregating only 299 for the week, against 273 last week, 275 in the corresponding week of 1897, 236 in 1896, 327 in 1895 and 238 in 1894. Of the total number of concerns failing, 31 per cent. had a capital stock not exceeding \$5,000 and 95 per cent. had a capital below \$20,000.

Six Million Envelopes Stolen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The theft of 6,000,000 envelopes from the rooms of the republican congressional committee was made public and detectives arrested James Varner and Robert Mills, who are charged with the theft. The envelopes stolen are of the kind used by congress for the free mailing of speeches and documents and are valued at \$1,000 per 1,000,000.

Unusual Storm in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—A severe storm of sand, lightning and wind struck New Orleans Saturday. The gale was so heavy that in the rear of the city sheds were knocked down, chimneys toppled over, trees uprooted and fences laid low. Telegraph and telephone wires were crippled in many quarters. Forty thousand dollars is a rough estimate of the loss.

Two Lives for a Woman.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 21.—Joseph Adams and Thomas Barnes fought a duel over a woman last night. Adams was shot through the body and died, while Barnes is dying from wounds inflicted with a bowie knife. The men have been rivals for some time. They met unexpectedly on the street, and at once sprang upon each other.

Pneumonia in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Out of a total of 188 deaths last week 40 were caused by pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory organs. Consumption claimed 29; old age, 15; diphtheria, 1; croup, 3; scarlatina, 1; typhoid fever, 1. Cases of contagious diseases were reported to the number of 111. During the corresponding week in 1897, 214 deaths occurred.

Virginians Friendly to Silver.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21.—The house of delegates has passed a bill offered by Judge Watkins to authorize state banks now in existence and such as may be hereafter chartered to issue notes to be redeemed in silver bullion at its retail market value. This measure is designed to avoid by indirection the ten per cent. tax on state banks.

Colored Man Would Be a Trader.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Charles W. Tidwell, a colored man, has applied for membership in the Merchants' exchange and his name is posted on the roll of applicants in the big hall. He is the first colored man who ever aspired to membership in the exchange. Several members say they will fight his admission.

To Hypnotize Incurrable Girls.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 21.—As a solution of the difficulties at the state industrial school for girls, where there have been of late numerous violent outbreaks among the inmates, it is proposed to hypnotize the incurrables, and while they are in that state suggestions will be made which will influence them toward better lives.

Miss Frances E. Willard's Will.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—By the terms of the will of Miss Frances E. Willard, late president of the W. C. T. U., her estate will pass into the Temple fund, after the life interests of her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, and of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary R. Willard, have expired. The estate is valued at \$20,000.

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"AUNT 'MANDY'."

Our Aunt 'Mandy' thinks 'at boys' Never oughter make a noise, Or go swimmin' or play ball, Or have any fun at all; Thinks a boy 'ud oughter be Dressed up all the time, an' she Hollers jest as if she's hurt At the littlest mite er dirt On a feller's hands or face, Or his clothes, or any place.

ELSA. By E. H. King.

IT WAS in December that Mrs. Olson broke her leg, and sent for Elsa to come home. My children cried when she climbed into her father's wagon and lumbered off behind the slow-footed oxen. Neither she nor they thought then that those same oxen would furnish the occasion for an exhibition of bravery and good sense of which anyone might be proud.

If Elsa had not had such a cheerful soul she would have cried too, for she knew there was not one comfortable thing about her father's house. She knew there was only one living-room, and that it had only one window in it. She knew that the little, sod summer kitchen leaked like a sieve. She knew that to get down cellar for potatoes she would have to lift up a trap-door in the floor, and drop herself down like a spider, and that the getting out of this hole was not unlike the getting out of a good many other "holes," a good deal harder work than the getting in. She knew that she could throw a cat through the little sod stable where the oxen lived.

But no matter how uncomfortable things were, she always found something to be thankful for. She used to tell me how glad she was that their one window looked south and their one door looked east; for in winter, when they had to have the door shut, the window was just right for all the sunshine. In the summer when the window must be shaded because of the heat, and the door must stand open for light, how nice that it was on the cool side of the house! She was so glad their cellar wasn't deep, for how could she get out of it if it were! And how much better to have it under their one warm room, even if she did have to move the table every time she dropped herself down into it; for, as it was, nothing ever froze there. She was so glad that the floor of their sod kitchen sloped so that the water, which ran through the roof, would all run out away from their living-room. How bad it would be if it ran into the house instead of out!

But even her bright nature failed to find much cause for gratitude when she remembered the oxen in their ramshackle shed. She had the kindest heart in the world, and to see a helpless creature neglected gave her the keenest misery. But she used to say that she was glad her father had oxen instead of horses; for horses needed so much more care and food and shelter. Oxen could live around the straw stack half the winter.

So she went home that December day, sorry to leave her comfortable quarters and my loving children, but willing and glad to make life a little easier for her mother, and with never a thought except to do cheerfully whatever her hand should find to do.

In a few weeks a very strange thing happened. It rained. Now the "oldest inhabitant" had almost never known rain to fall in North Dakota in January. But there had been a great many mild days, and when at last the rain fell straight down, softly and quietly, without any wind, just as it used to do "back east," we all forgot that we were in the land and season of blizzards. Elsa's father decided to go up to town with one of his neighbors. He thought he would be back by four o'clock, but, if he were not, his 12-year-old son Olaf was to shovel out the stable so that the oxen could be shut in if it turned cold. Now Olaf and his father were as like as two peas. Each would work like a beaver at the thing he enjoyed doing. Olaf at wood-carving and his father at the violin, and forget all about the empty manger and broken door hinges. If Elsa had been 20 instead of 16 she would have perhaps taken account of her brother's nature, and followed Myles Standish's advice: "If you want anything well done, do it yourself." But she was only just beginning to learn the lessons of life; so after her father had gone she tidied up the house, put out all her pans and kettles and tubs to catch soft water, filled the stove with lignite coal, nursed and watered the little myrtle-tree, which her mother had brought with her from Norway, got their simple dinner of flak-bread and coffee, and then concluded to go to one of the neighbors, about two miles away, to borrow a certain pat-

tern for crocheted lace. Her mother's knitting and crutches were by her side; Olaf was close by the window, carving a salad spoon with some skill and great delight. Everything was as right as could be, and she went out into the gentle rain, and followed the trail across the prairie with a quiet heart.

If there is one thing a Norwegian girl loves to do above all others, it is to crochet. A new pattern is more fascinating than books or dresses or beads, and Elsa and her friend, Karin, were wont to go deep into the delightful mysteries of the art, and to evolve lace and insertion of cobwebby fineness and real beauty.

So they worked away together, forgetful of the lowering temperature and the waning afternoon. Suddenly a great wind struck the house. There was no longer the plashing touch of rain on the south windows. Instead there came out of the west what seemed to be a volley of grape-shot. In five minutes Elsa was on her way home, with the wind at her back pushing her along as though she were a toy balloon. Fortunately it was for us all that Elsa was large and strong. With her well-shod feet and uncorseted waist, her short skirts and her shawl drawn tight over her head, she sped along before the wind, now and again crouching on her knees to catch her breath and let some particularly vicious blast go by. She told me afterward that all she thought of during that run (for it could not have been called a walk) was how thankful she was that the wind was not in her face.

Darkness had come before she reached her father's house, breathless and panting, her heart thumping as though it would jump right out of her mouth, and her back coated with ice. Had her father come? No. Had Olaf taken in the oxen? No, he forgot. Did he know where they were? Well, he saw them over on the west side of the straw-stack late in the afternoon when he went out for a piece of wood for his carving. I think brave Elsa would have cried or scolded then, if there had been time. Doing neither, she said: "Olaf, you go and get the lantern, quick; we've got to get those oxen right off." And out they went into the tempest, for by now it was nothing less. A dozen steps over the slippery ground brought them around the corner of the house, into the teeth of the wind. Down went Olaf, and away the lantern would have rolled if Elsa had not caught it. In another minute the light was out, and they were both on the ground holding fast to each other and to an oblique post, while the wind roared and raged above them and the sleet lashed their bare faces. Getting back into the house as best they could, they relit the lantern. Then Elsa tied handkerchiefs over their faces, just leaving their eyes exposed. The lantern was strapped to Olaf's waist, a candle was set in the kitchen window, and they started out once more. Bending almost double, keeping the lantern between them and



THE LANTERN WAS STRAPPED TO OLAF'S WAIST.

moving with the greatest care, sometimes crawling on hands and knees, they reached the straw stack which was only a few rods from the house. There they found the poor animals standing right in the face of the wind, blind, dazed, their heads hanging, their bodies incased in ice, and their limbs bending under them. Elsa shouted at them, but their ice-covered ears failed to hear. Holding the lantern close to their heads she saw that they were breathing with the greatest difficulty because of the ice about their nostrils. To get that off was the first thing to be done. Putting her warm hands over the nose of one of the oxen she bade Olaf do the same to the other; and there they held them till the frosty covering was melted and the poor beasts began to lift up their heads a little and breathe more freely. The next thing she did was to unstrap the lantern from Olaf's waist and push it under the edge of a wagon-box lying near, leaving it so its light would be safe from the gale and yet be visible from the house. In putting the lantern out of the wind she struck a loose picket stake, and at once found something to be thankful for.

They tied the strap to the horns of the weaker animal. Olaf began to pull, and Elsa to beat and prod with her providential picket-stake, while they both shouted and encouraged as well as the storm would let them, and the poor beast began slowly to move its ice-bound limbs. The wind was at their backs, the candle beamed bravely at them, and they soon had their charge on the sheltered side of the house. Before they rested a minute they went back for the second ox, which was coaxed and dragged up beside its mate. Only one who has been out in a prairie storm can understand how their lungs ached and their knees shook when they went into the house and dropped down beside the table, where their mother had hot coffee ready for them. But their strong young hearts soon pumped fresh blood through their veins, and they tackled the last half of their difficulty as bravely as they did the first.

Taking quilts from the bed, they wrapped them about the icy bodies of the rescued oxen. With hot water they sponged out the eyes and ears and noses. They turned the great heads out of the wind, and then considered the problem of where to house the creatures for the night. Shelter they must have; the stable was impossible. It was plain that they must get them into the sod kitchen. And how? The door was much too narrow to let the great bodies through. Well, then the door must come off; and at it they went with a will. Elsa's strong arms piled ax and hammer and saw, and she found time to be thankful that the sods were shrunken so much that the work was comparatively easy. But even when the door and its casing were out, the opening was still too narrow, and the sods had to be chopped away with the ax. This was almost the hardest part of their work of tearing down, but it was done at last, and, with much thumping and prodding, the bewildered beasts were housed and the door braced up against the opening. Never was there a more tired girl than Elsa after she had changed her wet clothes and sat down beside her mother for their evening prayers.

But in telling me about it she seemed never to think of her own bravery, only of how glad she was that she happened to be at home; and she wondered a little at the fervor with which her quiet mother thanked God for her good daughter. Brave, modest, cheerful Elsa! you don't know that you are brave and modest and cheerful; and if, perchance, you read this little sketch of yourself (which may easily happen), you will only wonder why any fuss should be made over just the doing of one's duty; you were glad to do what you did.

Yes, Elsa, there lies the secret of your cheerfulness; you "do your duty with joy." And when I think of you I always remember what Kingsley says about his Amyas Leigh: "He spent his life just doing the right thing without thinking about it . . . because the spirit of God was in him."—N. Y. Independent.

THE QUICK HORSE.

An Outgrowth of Improved American Methods of Fire-Fighting.

It is only within recent years that quick horses have been developed and appreciated and admired, and the poet has not yet attempted to sing the praises of this more prosaic but noble animal. Yet, after all, to one who carefully examines the matter, the quick horse appears to have quite as good, if not a better claim upon our admiration and sympathy and encouragement. The swift horse wins the race; and in these days he may cause considerable money to change hands, in which there is certainly nothing that is commendable. But the quick horse I write about saves life, saves property, and under modern conditions of life is essential to our safety and general well-being. He is the result indirectly of poor building—an outgrowth of our skillful American fire departments, which could not now exist without him.

Not so very many years ago, when a fire broke out, everybody far and near began to run and, especially, began to yell and the volunteer firemen of that time, being in the service for the excitement of it, joined in the yell and started out the old hand engine from its solem repose, while the foreman, running ahead shouted innumerable orders hoarsely through his trumpet, to the great delight of hundreds of small boys panting to keep up in the glorious race.

The fire—that was altogether a secondary matter and when they finally got there, they went to work with more or less efficiency. There was a great deal of fun in the business, but fires were not extinguished. Our cities in the early days were not built to prevent fires, but seemed, if anything, rather built to encourage them.

In France we may well be amused as we watch the pompier corps trundle its bath tub on wheels to the scene of the conflagration, and deliberately fill its apartments with water dipped up from the gutter, whence it is thrown by a little pump upon the flames, because we know much of the architecture there is solid, and if a fire is not extinguished it will soon burn itself out. But in our country a mere spark may in a few seconds become a devouring furnace, and destroy house after house and block after block. Many buildings are tinder-boxes, and our dry climate adds to their inflammability, while the ever-present careless or lazy workman by improper reconstruction gives the fire its first opportunity.—F. S. Delienbaugh, in St. Nicholas.

Moliere and the Ass.

But, while so many "dumb things" have been excellent actors, one of their number at least has been immortalized through failure. Moliere himself was the actor who brought about the unhearsaid scene between himself and his ass. The play was "Don Quixote," and Moliere played Sancho. Some minutes before he had to appear on the stage he was waiting in the wings, mounted on his ass. But the latter suddenly forgot his part, and insisted upon appearing on the scene without delay. Not was it of any avail that half a dozen assistants hung around his head and clung desperately to his tail. The ass, with Moliere on his back, dashed wildly among the actors on the scene, and the fiasco would have been complete had not Moliere saved the situation by shouting to the audience, while jogging along: "Pardon, gentlemen! Pardon, ladies! this confounded beast has come on against my wishes!" The public responded at once with roars of laughter and applause, but Moliere never again mounted an ass.—Westminster Gazette.

—Mark Twain, like the late Cristoforo Colombo, now has a bust. It is the work of the Viennese sculptor, Heggenbarth.

THE WORLD NEEDS MONEY.

Silver as Well as Gold Necessary for Currency.

The world needs much money, and will need more of it in the future. A number of the prominent nations of the earth are now practically on a paper basis, having never been able to obtain enough metallic money to make specie payments possible. More than two thousand millions of dollars of gold and silver are yet necessary to the currencies of the world before this out-standing paper can be taken up. Here alone is a gulf that will swallow up the products of several Klondikes.

The world needs vast coinages of gold and silver to make good the losses that are constantly being sustained. Dentistry alone is using up a large amount of the precious metals, both of silver and gold. In this country it is estimated that gold and silver to the value of two thousand millions has been used in the dental business and that most of this metal has gone into the graveyards, and the rest is on the way there. But the use of gold and silver in the dental arts is an incident of civilization. What about the swarming millions of people that are even at this time being brought under civilization and under the hand of the dentist! Where civilization goes, there the dentist goes with his supply of gold and silver for his work. In the savage lands, where the sun of a new era is even now rising, stand a billion people, whose mouths are ready to swallow up the precious products of Australia, Peru and Alaska.

New nations are being born and demanding that their names be placed on the scroll of civilized nations. With their birth commerce springs up, and with it comes the demand for currencies that are recognized as such by the nations of the world. These reach out their hands and ask for the golden and silver treasure. Whence shall they be supplied? When the whole earth has been placed on a commercial basis the problem of the currencies will indeed be a stupendous one, for the reason that the earth gives no promise of being able to supply the money metals in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of trade. What does the entire world's harvest of gold and silver amount to when scattered among 1,500,000,000 people? Even if the yearly product were to be \$300,000,000, the per capita would be but 20 cents, and this 20 cents would have to supply currency, dental material, gold for watches, rings, bracelets, settings for stones, material for plates and household utensils, gold leaf, gilding, silver knives, forks, cups and a thousand other articles of use and luxury too numerous to be recited.

And where is all of this vast supply to be obtained? The history of the world shows that countries and continents become exhausted of their precious metals. With all the new inventions for extracting the metals, are they finding any new mines in Europe? No; the once rich Europe has been practically exhausted, and the same is true of the long accessible portions of Asia and of Africa—yes, even of South America and California. Australia even has become lukewarm. Only in lands newly accessible are rich mines being opened. The world needs both of its money metals.

H. F. THURSTON.

A STEAL IN THE TARIFF.

It Was Passed to Protect Trusts and Monopolies.

Gradually the people are beginning to find out why the tariff law was passed. It was not passed to secure revenue nor was it passed to improve the condition of wage-workers. It was passed to protect trusts. Its operations have increased the profits of all the great combines of this country and have caused a vast number of new combines to be formed. At the same time, and as a necessary consequence, the cost of living has been increased, the trusts being placed in a position to charge consumers more for the necessities of life. That little differential on sugar alone costs the American people \$20,000,000 a year. The treasury of the United States does not get one cent out of this vast tax on the consumers. The workmen see their wages reduced and the trust puts \$20,000,000 in its pockets and insolently demands: "What are you going to do about it?" Such oppression cannot go on forever. It was made possible through fraud, intimidation and misrepresentation. All these forces are now recognized by the masses, and there is going to be such a revolution in 1900 that the trusts will have no occasion to ask: "What are you going to do about it?" This question will be answered at the ballot box by an outraged and indignant people.

Away Behind.

The republicans organs had a lot to say about the little surplus the Dingley bill scraped up in December, but their silence on the January deficit of \$7,000,000 is most profound. This would indicate that they don't even find the outlook encouraging, for an occasional shortage is not a thing to be discouraged over. Touching on the prospect, the Albany Argus says: "It is still regarded as improbable that the Dingley tariff can, in a full normal year, produce enough revenue from customs to make up the amount required for the expenditures of the government. The treasury statements show that for the first seven months under that law the deficit was \$43,854,791, so that a gain of more than \$10,000,000 a month will be required for the next five months to overcome the deficit. The republican party will be held responsible for this failure, and its political effect will be apparent in the congressional elections." It is noted, however, that the republicans have already begun to bring their philosophy to bear on their expected defeat in the congressional elections.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

LETTER FROM A BUSINESS MAN.

Some Pointed Queries Concerning the Gold Standard.

The following letter was recently addressed to the New York Journal of Commerce. So far as we know that paper has refused to print the communication. This is the favorite plan with goldbug editors when confronted by logic in favor of the Chicago platform. We print the letter here word for word: "The secretary of the treasury, in his report published in 'Messages and Documents, 1896-1897,' page 231, says that a conservative estimate of the total deposits in all banks of the United States aggregate over \$5,960,000,000. On page 230 he says: 'On July 1, the total gold and gold certificates holdings of the banks of the country on that date was \$302,763,367.' Now if all obligations are to be made payable in gold, as is desired by the gold standard party, the total assets to sustain liabilities will be but six cents on the dollar, and if the circulating notes and silver dollars are to be made payable in gold, there would not be five cents on the dollar as a basis for this huge debt to rest upon. Would not this make a very unstable basis? It may be said there is about double the amount of gold somewhere in the country, but are there not other vast liabilities as well? 'The framers of the national bank act thought 25 per cent. reserve in large cities and 15 per cent. in smaller cities as little as could safely be gotten on with, which in practice is found too small when panic comes. What, then, would have been the result if all obligations had been at that time payable in gold? Would not all the banks have suspended? 'If the circulating bank notes are made payable in gold, will there not be quickly formed even in quiet times, agencies to present notes for the gold at banks or other places of redemption, for the purpose of creating a demand for gold to replenish their stock, and would there not be created, in consequence, a gold room of such magnitude and power that the one which existed after the war would be insignificant and ineffectual in comparison? Would not banks outside the ring be the first to cry out against its exactions and the gold standard?'"

T. W. WOOD.

THEY WANT BRYAN.

Regarded as the Logical Candidate for 1900.

The numerous conferences held recently by the silver men in congress have culminated in an agreement on a plan for cooperation with respect to the elections to the next congress, both house and senate. The silver republicans and populists held a conference the other night in the committee room of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, and agreed upon a plan. Every silver republican and every populist, senator and representative, was present, and the conference was entirely harmonious and unanimously in favor of cooperation with the democrats in elections next fall, looking to a general cooperation in the presidential election of 1900. There was no opposition manifested to the plan which was proposed and adopted. This plan is for the three parties to cooperate in support of the candidates of each for election to the house and senate, to fill places now held by each, respectively. There was also a unanimous expression of opinion during the informal discussion that Mr. Bryan was the logical candidate for the presidency of the cooperating silver forces. Cooperation will be encouraged in all sections. Ex-Representative Towne, the chairman of the silver republican national committee, it was decided, should go to Oregon for the purpose of assisting to a cooperation between the democrats, silver republicans and populists of that state for the election of two populist nominees for congress. The plan of cooperation contemplates that where seats in either house of congress are now held by a silver man in either of the three parties the united assistance of the three bodies shall be given to elect to that seat a man of the same party as the one now holding it.—Washington Star.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

—Witnesses in the Hanna case in Ohio have developed a French reticence.—Atlanta Constitution.

—Deficit continues. Prosperity does not appear, but on the contrary we have wage reductions and strikes and wretchedness. So much for Dingleyism.—N. Y. World.

—If the senate of the United States permits Mr. Hanna to remain for seven years, how lonesome he will be without an administration to run after the 4th of March, 1901.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—The Dingley tariff will be an incidental and unintended good in compelling the republican party to accept a policy of retrenchment. Let us be thankful even for blundering which puts a check upon extravagance.—Philadelphia Record.

—It is a remarkably good season for trusts. New ones are springing up here and there day by day. The tendency to consolidation of capital and monopoly of trade has received a notable impulse since the revival of McKinleyism.—Boston Post.

—Mr. McKinley "is not disposed to make the De Lome unpleasantness personal." Inasmuch as Senator De Lome's insults attacked the president in his personal character as well as in his official capacity, Mr. McKinley's forbearance is sublime.—Kansas City Times.

—Our enormous export trade in cotton, wheat and corn can be seriously cut down if retaliating Europeans choose to perseveringly seek other sources of supply. We want no commercial wars, yet with Dingleyism we can hardly prevent them.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE TRUTHFUL HUSBAND.

He Wouldn't Stoop to Lie About a Mensly Letter.

"George," said Mrs. Wellwood, "I am going to ask you something, and I want you to cross your heart and tell me the truth."

"My darling," he cried, catching her in his arms, "you know I never tell you anything but the truth. Why will you go on mistreating me?"

"Forgive me, dearest," the beautiful woman said, "if I have pained you. I know you always tell me the truth. You are the dearest old fellow in the world. I'm sorry for what I said, and you needn't cross your heart if you don't want to. I'll believe you without that."

After he had kissed her, she continued: "You know that letter to mother which I gave you last week—the one inviting her to come here and visit us?"

"Yes," he replied, gazing steadily into her eyes.

"Well, she never received it. I thought it was queer she didn't answer, and so I wrote again, and her reply came to-day. George, did you—mail—that letter?"

"Yes, darling, cross my heart. I would not make a very unstable basis? It may be said there is about double the amount of gold somewhere in the country, but are there not other vast liabilities as well? 'The framers of the national bank act thought 25 per cent. reserve in large cities and 15 per cent. in smaller cities as little as could safely be gotten on with, which in practice is found too small when panic comes. What, then, would have been the result if all obligations had been at that time payable in gold? Would not all the banks have suspended? 'If the circulating bank notes are made payable in gold, will there not be quickly formed even in quiet times, agencies to present notes for the gold at banks or other places of redemption, for the purpose of creating a demand for gold to replenish their stock, and would there not be created, in consequence, a gold room of such magnitude and power that the one which existed after the war would be insignificant and ineffectual in comparison? Would not banks outside the ring be the first to cry out against its exactions and the gold standard?'"

T. W. WOOD.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

The League of American Wheelmen numbers nearly 2,000 below the 100,000 mark within the last few weeks. In spite of this startling diminution, the maximum of health may be attained by those who use the comforting and thorough tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promotes digestion, a healthy flow of bile, regularity of the bowels, and counteracts kidney trouble. It is, moreover, a remedy for and preventive of malaria and rheumatism.

A Puzzled Infant.

"Paw," asked the little boy, who had been backing statistics in the daily paper, "how does it come that most of the whisky and beer is drank by people in the temperate zone?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hard Luck.

"What made you quit the club, Billy?" "Reason enough, I can tell you. I worked five years to be elected treasurer, and then they insisted on putting in a cash register."—Boston Traveler.

Almonds and Smlax.

A good deal is said and written about society, but all there is to it is salted almond and smlax.—Atchison Globe.

Very Painful

Could Not Move Without Great Suffering—Hood's Cured.

"My shoulders and arms were very painful with rheumatism so that I could hardly move them without great suffering. I have taken four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now find myself free from rheumatism." Mrs. MARY A. TUCKER, 454 Ninth St., Red Wing, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

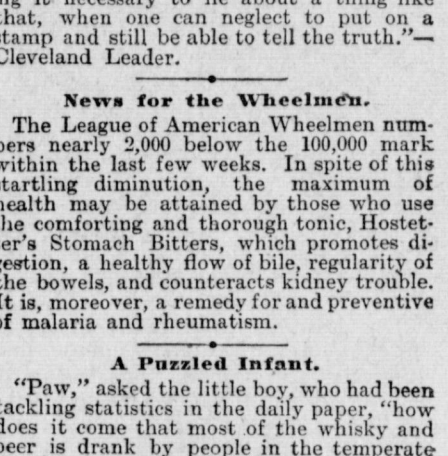
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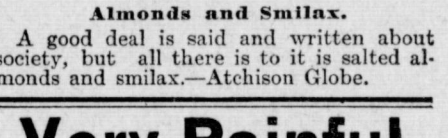


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AN EVENING AT WEIMAR.

Old Town Where the Poet Goethe Lived and Died.

The Famous Author of Faust Did Not Dwell in the Lap of Luxury— Couch on Which He Breathed His Last.

[Special Berlin (Germany) Letter.] A short, shrill whistle. The train stops. Alighting, a low and narrow depot building meets the eye. We are in Weimar. A sleeper and prosier town it has seldom been my chance to find. It seems as if nothing could ever happen there, certainly as if death could never come here—he would lose his way. And yet this is the town where Goethe, the serene Olympian, lived and died. Strange. But if one reads the records of those days it seems there was more life in Weimar then. Anyway, here we are, and, of course, want to see everything in the shape of interesting mementoes of the great poet.

It is a long way from the depot to the Goethe house, which contains the bulk of the sights. The bell is rung. A man in livery opens and peers out. Can we see the inside? No, he says, it is too late for to-day. But to-morrow morning—

Horrible idea—stay overnight in this dull place. I shiver at the thought. The custodian must have noticed this, for he hastens to wink with his left eye, and to whisper kindly: "If the gentlemen will go over to the drugstore there, just around the corner, he will probably be able to get a ticket, although at double the price—four marks a person, children half-price."

Thanks to this hint a few moments later we find ourselves inside the Goethe house. It is indeed replete with highly interesting relics of Goethe and his time. The guide, of course, after the manner of guides, insists on showing everything in his own way, and to drone his lesson, parrot-fashion, never stopping a minute for breath. However, there is enough to see and read even without him.

The whole building is in that mongrel architecture so common in Germany a century ago. The older portion is se-

origin. The furniture of the drawing-room, which is the most expensive, would be considered rather shabby in our days. And even of that the costliest piece, viz., the upright piano, was a gift. Carpets there are but a few, and they are of the cheapest and dingiest kinds. And it must be remembered that the rooms in the Goethe house are kept in precisely the original condition, all the money paid by the shoals of strangers who have looked at these relics during many years goes towards the maintenance of the building, and towards paying the custodian and his help. The only changes made are trivial in nature, and were absolutely necessary, so that one really gets a strictly faithful picture of what the house looked like inside and out, at the time Goethe lived there, 66 years ago.

The fact that Goethe was obliged to get along without a good many things



GOETHE.

which even persons of medium means can afford to-day struck me all the more forcibly because it is well known that he had actually artistic tastes and appreciated beauty of surroundings keenly.

Of more than average interest to me was the bedroom of the poet, the one in which he died. Everything is left just the way it was—even the half-emptied medicine bottle on the small table beside the bed, and the tea can and cup are there. On the silk quilted coverlet are several laurel wreaths sent by admirers on the poet's last birthday, in

THE SOLDIER ... WHO LAUGHED

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

One day there came to us of the Third regiment, down at "the front," a recruit who entered camp with a grin on his face and a chuckle in his throat, and five minutes after he had been turned over to us by the guard he put his hands to his side and began laughing. He laughed like a man who was tickled half to death. His face got red as paint, tears ran from his eyes, and he seemed about to choke when a sergeant gave him a kick to straighten him up and then indignantly demanded:

"What sort of a blamed fool are you, and what are you laughing at?"

"It's so funny—it's so funny!" gasped the man.

"What's so funny?"

"Why, my being down here. A week ago I was hoeing corn on the farm—ha! ha! ha!"

The sergeant said he'd be hanged if he could see where the laugh came in, nor could any of the rest of us, but it was half an hour before James Thurston could sober up his face. That was his debut. Within three days he had every man in the company, officers included, down on him for being a laughing man. His face was in repose only when he slept. The rest of the time it wore a broad grin and the most trifling thing brought a laugh. He was too good-natured. He had such a guffaw of a laugh that he disturbed everybody in the company when he started. We called him names, and he laughed. We threatened him, and he laughed the harder. He was kicked and cuffed and he roared: "Ha! ha! ha!" till men came running from the other companies. We demanded that the captain suppress him, and that officer called him in and began:

"Look here, Thurston, what is all this nonsense about?"

"What nonsense?" asked the recruit, with a grin.

"Why, your laughing so much. What do you see to laugh at so much?"

"Why, lots of things—ha! ha! ha!" shouted Thurston, as he got hold of his ribs. "It seems so queer not to be milking the cows and feeding the hogs and—ha! ha! ha!"

"And you laugh about that, do you?"

"Yes—I can't help it—ha! ha! ha!"

"Do you know that you come mighty near being a fool!" exclaimed the provoked captain, as the guffaw died away into a gurgle.

"I don't see why," answered Thurston, trying his best to look serious for a minute. "When I think of hoeing corn, painting the barn, washing sheep and whitewashing the cellar, and then look around me here and see a lot of soldiers and tents and mules, why, I—ha! ha! ha!"

After a few days, in which James Thurston did not cease to laugh, the division commander asked for scouts, and the new recruit was detailed to report as one of them. The sole and simple idea was to either get rid of him or sober him up. He had a broad grin on his face when he entered the general's tent, and the general hadn't spoken ten words to him when he had one of his "fits."

"What do you mean by such conduct?" demanded the high and mighty officer, in his sternest tones.

"It's all so funny!" gasped Thurston. "Only a few days ago I was helping dad to put new shingles on the corncrib, and to-day I'm away down here talking with you—ha! ha! ha!"

The general happened to have a finer appreciation of humor than our captain, or else he reasoned that a laughing scout could get the information he wanted better than a sober-minded one. At any rate it was reported that he finally grinned in unison with Thurston, and sent him off through the lines to discover what the enemy were doing and report. As a scout Thurston wore the blue, and was armed with only a revolver. The idea of his accomplishing anything was considered preposterous, but he not only made his mark, but did it with that laugh of his. While he was scouting close to the enemy's lines he encountered a confederate colonel and his orderly, who were bound for a certain farmhouse. In fact, Thurston stepped out of the roadside bushes almost in front of the horse.

His uniform gave him away, and he was at once held up by the colonel. It struck Thurston as very funny that he should be greasing the farm wagon in Connecticut in May, and scouting down in Virginia in June, and he began to laugh. He laughed until he cried—until the colonel said to his orderly:

"This poor fellow has been wounded in the head and is crazy. You had best take him into camp and be gentle with him."

But as the colonel put up his revolver and the orderly got down from his saddle, Thurston sobered up long enough to cover them with his own weapon and demanded their surrender. The orderly fired at him without effect, dropped his revolver and got away on foot, but the laughing scout disarmed the colonel and brought him into our lines, together with the two horses. When he reported to the general with his prisoner he laughed until he was threatened with dire consequences. In a day or so he was sent out again and brought in valuable information, but on his third expedition he was captured. His laugh gave him away and brought it about. He was creeping through the woods to get information of a confederate force when he happened to think of how a cow had once kicked him, or some other too-fool thing connected with his rustic life, and he began to laugh. The sounds reached the ears of a confederate picket and the scout

soon found himself a prisoner. He did not cease to laugh on that account, and when he was turned over at the reserve picket one of the men reported:

"Say, captain, we've either captured a damn fool or a crazy man, and shuck my hide if I kin say which it is!"

Thurston preserved his gravity of countenance long enough to give his name, regiment, and so forth, but as the officer questioned him farther he broke out with:

"Well, this is all so funny! It doesn't seem but two or three days since I was making a new trough for the hog pen up in Connecticut, and here I am a prisoner to Jeff Davis down in Virginia—ha! ha! ha!"

After wondering for an hour or two whether the scout was a natural fool or a crazy man, it was decided that he was out of his mind. A surgeon overhauled him, but could find no traces of a wound, and he was held prisoner to see what would develop. All the development that occurred was more laughter. He laughed just as heartily for the confederates as he had for the federals, and it did not take them much longer to get tired of it. Opinions were divided as to what ailed him, but he assured them he was all right and never in better health, and was simply tickled at the situation in which he found himself.

While the rules of war cannot make a spy of a soldier in his own uniform, even if he penetrates the enemy's camp, the rules of war did not always count in such a case. Thurston was forwarded to corps headquarters after a few days, and it was Gen. Longstreet himself who took him in hand and led off with:

"Now, then, my man, I have little time to devote to your case. Either answer my questions frankly and honestly or you will be buried inside of an hour! Who sent you out scouting?"

"Gen. Devins," was the reply.

"Have you been sick or wounded?"

"No, sir."

"They tell me that you are continually laughing. You appear to be in good health, and you look and act like an intelligent man. What sort of game are you trying to play?"

"No game, general. You see, it's all so funny—so very funny—ha! ha! ha!"

"And Thurston exploded, and any man who saw his red face, the tears in his eyes and the workings of his jaws must have been satisfied that it was genuine laughter.

"What's so very funny?" queried the general after the "fit" had passed away.

"Why—why, being down here and a prisoner," answered the scout. "Just four weeks ago to-night I was chasing a spotted hog around our barnyard up in Connecticut. I want to be serious, general, but when I think of these things I—I—ha! ha! ha!"

"I believe you to be a spy, and I shall order you to be hung!" said the general.

"If you hang me I can't help it. I'll try not to laugh while they are doing it, but if I happen to think of anything funny I know I shall—ha! ha! ha!"

Gen. Longstreet gave him up. Here was a man whose laughter had brought about his own capture. He would laugh at the most trifling things—he would laugh in the face of death. He must have wheels in his head, or else he was a Yankee spy playing a deep game. If he hadn't been a laughing man he would have been shot or hung with little time to make his peace with God. Giving him the benefit of the doubt he was sent on to Richmond and confined at Belle Isle. None of the ragged, half-starved prisoners within that stockade could find anything to laugh at, but Thurston did. He began to laugh the moment he entered the gate, and he kept it up until a deputation of his fellow prisoners said to the commandant:

"This man is dead-crazy and we don't want him among us. We have tried every way to make him stop laughing, but that guffaw of his can be heard from morning till night. It sets us on edge, and you either take him out or we'll kill him!"

Thurston was removed to Castle Thunder as a sort of non-combatant. He laughed over his going, and he laughed as he entered the gloomy prison. It amused the prisoners for a couple of days, but after that the novelty wore off and they began to complain. The commandant sent for the scout, looked him over and said:

"If I hear any more complaints about you I'll put you in solitary confinement! What the devil do you mean by such conduct?"

"Is it against your rules to laugh?" asked Thurston, whose face was already twitching.

"It is against the rules to kick up a disturbance, sir!"

"I did not mean to disturb anybody. It's all so funny, you know—ha! ha! ha!"

"Stop that or I'll put you on bread and water for a month!"

"I'll stop, of course; I don't mean to laugh, but when I think that only two or three months ago I was putting new shingles on the smoke-house door at home, and now I'm in Castle Thunder way down here, why—I—I—ha! ha! ha!"

Under the idea that Thurston had lost his mind he was put among the first for exchange. He laughed at the idea, and he laughed on his way into our lines, and we heard him laughing even before we caught sight of him. The 70 men in company B drew up a protest to the captain, and the captain went to the colonel, and one day Thurston's discharge papers arrived. They read for "general disability," but as a matter of fact he was turned out of the army for laughing.

"It's so funny," he said, as he was ready to go. "Only yesterday I was a soldier in this army, and to-day I'm on my way back to Connecticut to milk the cows and feed the hogs—ha! ha! ha!"

And he roared and gasped and gurgled, and we heard that ha! ha! ha! until he had put a full mile between us.

On the Wrong Track. He aimed to be a statesman. When he started out to work; He thought he'd be a Webster, A Macaulay or a Burke. For years he toiled obscurely In the interests of the state, But at last turned politician, So now he's rich and great. —Chicago Daily News.

Perhaps That Is Why. "When a doctor is ill he invariably calls in another physician to treat him, but one tailor never goes to another for a suit of clothes." "Well, a doctor who treats a doctor never sends a bill for his services." —Judge.

Not a Ship. Her lover is her beau till they are wed, But after that he'll be her beau no longer; Nor is she sorry—bow-knots, be it said, Oft come untied, but marriage ties are stronger. —N. Y. Journal.

IDENTIFIED AT LAST.

"Pa, who was the old woman who lived in a shoe?" "She was originally a New York girl who married a Chicago shoemaker, and was left a widow without a home." —Harlem Life.

At 11:15 P. M. "Farewell! Farewell!" he cries in pain, His arms unfold her tight; His kisses fall like autumn rain Upon her forehead white; For he knows he'll see her not again Until to-morrow night! —Up-to-Date.



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Ueberruethig sieht's nicht aus Dieses stille Gartenhaus Ward an guter Muth beschaut Goethe 1828.

GOETHE'S SUMMER HOUSE AT WEIMAR. (Photographed from a Sketch Drawn and Inscribed by the Great German Poet.)

verely plain. Then, many years after Goethe came first to inhabit it, when his finances were in a more affluent state, for it is an old-time error that Goethe during his life was rolling in wealth. Nothing is further from the truth. I saw, for instance, in this very Goethe house I. O. U.'s from him, given to relieve temporary embarrassment, and whereon interest was charged at a steep figure, proving that the poet's credit, even with the men of this town, whose grandduke was his bosom friend, was none too good.

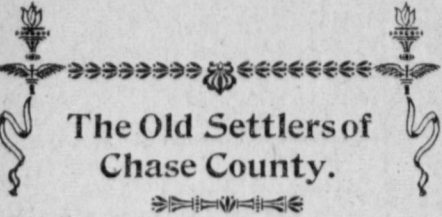
And there are many other evidences of the fact that Goethe was far from living at financial ease all his life. His annual income at no time exceeded that of a well-paid reporter of our time. He lived, it must be remembered, during a troublesome period, when incomes were both small and uncertain. An addition was built to the house; and

August. How simple the whole room, and how small! While the guide dutifully says off his little say I muse about the oft-told tale with that "Mehr Licht" (More Light) in it, I muse on the curious fact that even such transcendent genius as Goethe's had to worry about the filthy lucre, and how to obtain a mere sufficiency thereof.

I leave the house at last, and inquire my way to the so-called Goethe summer house. That was a gift from the then reigning grandduke, Carl Alexander, and it is situated on the edge of the principal public park of Weimar, in front of a low wall, and built on a little hill, with fine old trees all around the small cottage. Well might Goethe say, on the margin of a drawing of his new possession, in sending it to his intimate friend, Frau von Stein:

Ueberruethig sieht's nicht aus Dieses stille Gartenhaus, for it looks indeed anything but "uebermuethig" (overproud). And when I went up the narrow pathway, and after hunting up the young lady who is in charge of this small garden house and who acts cicerone to the stranger, carefully examined the whole of it, I became more and more convinced that for such a poet prince as its late owner it was indeed a poor thing. For about 50 years this little cottage was the regular summer home of Goethe, and yet when one finds it so humble in its appointments that the lowest scribbler of to-day would be satisfied with it. A veritable sight is, for instance, the desk used by Goethe many years, and up to the very year of his death. It is inconvenient in its extreme, and so shabby and badly constructed that one wonders how the poet was able to write a line on it. Another very peculiar piece of furniture is the camp bed, used by the poet not only in this summer house, but also invariably when traveling. On his two Italian journeys he had no other bed along, and yet it is a most miserable affair, and it must have been uncommonly hard to lie upon.

From Strong City, Derriek.



The Old Settlers of Chase County.

The annual reunion of the Old Settlers of Chase County at Cottonwood Falls Friday Feb. 18, 1898, was, as has been all previous ones, a most enjoyable occasion. It has been looked forward to with interest and anxiety for some time and the good will and unity which prevailed commends the Old Settlers League as the most popular organization in Chase County. It seemed as if the fraternal friendship of those good old days of cornbread and buffalo meat had returned and infused itself among the immense gathering in Music Hall. In all ages the Anglo-Saxon pioneer has been a peculiar character whose history is worthy of being remembered and repeated. He was a kind man whose confidence in human nature made him assume all men to be his friends. He would readily lend his only horse to an entire stranger to ride over the prairies in search of a stray animal. He would give in the dead of winter, half of the only bushel of corn meal he possessed, to a needy neighbor. He invariably spoke of all things in the settlement as "our wagons," "our horses," "our everything and never used the word mine. This is the class of people that settled Chase County and the spirit of the early times seemed to hover over all. Aside from the renewed friendships and handshaking which the Old Settlers so enjoyed, the entertainment part of the meeting was itself worthy of the visit of persons from the remotest parts of the county. The music, songs, recitations and speeches were of great merit. We think it fair to say no home talent program ever surpassed it in Chase County. Pres't Matt McDonald made the following address of welcome:

Ladies and gentlemen, fellow citizens of the long ago, and old settlers of that historic period before the war:

I welcome you tonight. Many of those old characters have passed away, many are left yet, and many have met with us tonight.

The old settler in many respects was a strange character. He had courage and he had affection. The old settlers loved one another in season and out of season. Their affection was like the soft bloom on the nose of a Kansas politician,—it never grew pale, it never whitened, and when one of them offered his neighbor something he always took it without mental reservation.

Thirty years ago, common home-made rum was the only relaxation known to a plain abstemious old settler, but in these reformed and enlightened days a man must have a good memory, in order to remember all the good things he drank the night before.

There is a cause for your being an old settler. It is because you loved Kansas and Chase County; it is because you believed that Chase County is one of the best counties in the state,—and that you believe that Kansas is one of the best states in the union,—and that you are always ready to stand up in their defense.

Old settlers I bid you all welcome to-night, and in order to cheer you up I must say that our sun has almost set, we are, most of us, out on third base, and have no influence with the umpire. We have met tonight to remember the departed, and to give a cordial greeting to the living.

In behalf of every old settler in Chase County, I again bid you welcome. The address of the Hon. John Malloy of Council Grove was strong and learned, and was listened to with great interest. He paid a glowing tribute to the woman pioneers. The volunteer speeches and reminiscences were good and created great enthusiasm. Everything was of the highest order and we regret we have not the space to particularize each part of the program.

The dances in the two halls provided for that purpose seemed to catch the Old Settlers' jollity and the dancers only reluctantly went home when the music stopped. We give Miss Lulu Heck's paper of reminiscences in full, hoping that some who had not the chance to be there may find it of interest.

EARLY KANSAS.

Those were brave men and women, who some forty years ago, bid adieu to pleasant homes and dear ones in the east, to form the nucleus of a new state in the home of the Indian, coyote and prairie dog west of the Missouri river. They came, braved the hardships incident to frontier travel, and dotted the valleys of Kansas with their homes,—if such log cabins and dugouts

as conditions compelled them to construct could be called homes.

The country was as drear as if desolation had marked it for its own, net an inviting shade from tree or vine, simply a hut on the boundless prairie, where by hard toil, privation and perseverance they hoped to make a home for themselves and their children.

Up to the spring of 1860 a few cabins had been built along the Cottonwood and its tributaries. They all have more or less ground broken. Some of them had small herds of cattle, a few pigs and chickens. Then came the horrible drouth of 1860, hardly a drop of water fell for ten months, creeks and streams dried up; when fall came they had nothing to sell, and little to live on, for the long drain on their pockets had exhausted their money.

The grim specter of starvation stared them in the face; and yet with a paradoxical buoyancy they would gather at Mrs. Shafts, or some other convenient place, defy trouble and want, and dance with a jest and vim, that would be the envy of terpsichorean artists of today.

Winter came, some left, but most of them with that same determination, with which they have since, with hopes deferred and prospects blighted, battled with drouths, chinch bugs, and grasshoppers, resolved to brave it through.

If the good Lord ever tempered the winds to the shorn lamb, he did so that winter. Early and deep snows on the western prairies drove large herds of buffaloes in close to the settlement, thousands were feeding, and many were killed where Florence is now situated, and a good supply of meat was obtained.

The people of the east heard of their destitution, and responded as only Americans will when they hear of destitution and want. Flour, bacon, beans and clothing was shipped by the train load to Atchison, then the nearest railroad point. Enough was sent there to supply all Kansas.

Men from all over the territory, with half starved horses or oxen, old quilts doing the double duty of an overcoat by day and a bed by night,—gunny sacks wrapped over their worn out shoes, could be seen headed towards Atchison, tramping through mud and slush by day, and sleeping in their wagons at night.

The happy look on their faces, at their evening camp fires, on their way home, astonishing their stomachs with a square meal of bacon and slap jacks, would have been a study for an artist; the home scene on their arrival no artist could paint. There are fine residences in Chase county today, well furnished, and the homes of happy prosperous families, situated where in 1860 stood a log cabin with a dirt or puncheon floor whose occupants were the thankful recipients of eastern bounties.

In 1860 Kansas had less than 100,000 population, now it is near 1,500,000. 5,000 churches and 8,000 school houses at a cost of \$15,000,000, dot its territory. The agricultural products last year amounted to the enormous sum of \$143,000,000, and as a stock growing state ranks among the first in the Union. Of its 105 counties there are but five that has not a railroad within its boundaries.

That the push and rustling education the boys and girls of Kansas received has stuck to them like burrs, is shown by the prosperous condition of the state. True, they have taken some erratic flights, like trying to bridge rivers with rainbows.

Their ideas of farming had become as broad as the prairies and as fertile. And must not be dwarfed by clinching like barbaeles to the little 160 acres of land Uncle Sam had given them for farms, they wanted all the land that joined them, and cattle to stock it. They hadn't the money, but eastern people had, and were anxious to loan it on western real estate. When they once got to borrowing with characteristic energy, they wanted to beat the world, and did it with an eye to business. They reasoned, why mortgage a whole quarter section of land for a few thousand dollars; why not lay the whole state out into towns and mortgage the lots. They so enlarged the corporate limits of towns and cities that it was feared at one time, a special session of the legislature would have to be called and by statute law have a few townships protected for agricultural purposes. After mortgaging everything in sight they learned the correct thing to do, was to break up, and they broke flatter than any people on earth.

They flew high and lit hard, which brought them to their senses. They viewed the wreck they had brought on themselves, pronounced it a foolish episode in which collapsed balloons, faded bouquets, soiled frills, and homes plastered over with ironclad mortgages bore a conspicuous part. They had danced and paid the fiddler. You might as well have tried to check a cyclone in its fury, as to try to keep such a people down when in their right mind.

They pulled their coats, went to plowing and sowing with a vim that meant business, and today they have their trunks full of cancelled mortgages as souvenirs for their children, and proof of their thrift and folly.

REMINISCENCE.

There is a distinct and peculiar type of persons found in the frontier; they seem to ebb and flow like drift on the ever changing tide; they are honest, genial and religious, though not aggressively so.

Their language may not stand the test of syntax, but it is fervent and earnest, and carries conviction where polished word painting would fail. They are human poems of provincial rhythm. Of such a type was Old Grandpap Fairchild; as oil calms the troubled waters, so his earnest teachings, innocent as the prattle of children and as sincere as a mothers prayer for their safety, soothed the troubled wretched minds of the early pioneers. "A simple child of nature was he," versed in the peculiar habits of wild animals; it was a cunning muskrat or otter that evaded his trap and his bait was sure to deceive the unsuspecting fish.

What Chase County boy of thirty years ago does not remember Grandpap and his horse Barney.

Among the anecdotes told of the old gentleman, is one, where, in his love for fishing, he forgot his reverence for the Sabbath.

One Sunday morning when winding his way to church, he saw a small boy fishing, and feeling it his duty to reprimand him, said my son this is the Lord's day, you have six days on which to fish, and you should be a good boy and attend church on the Lord's day.

Yes, Grandpap, replied the boy, but there is a big bass in here and I want catch him. The old mans love for fishing got the better of him; wiggle the hook a little he said, but to no avail, the bass wouldn't bite. Grandpap could stand it no longer, climbing down from his horse he said, hold Barney and give me the pole. After fixing the bait to his notion, he threw the line into the water and soon caught a large bass. There sonny take the fish home, wash and dress yourself up nice, and come to meeting; be a good boy and never go fishing on the Lord's day, was Grandpap's parting words, as he mounted Barney and went to church.

Muskrats and otters continue to frequent their haunts along the streams, and small boys still fish on Sunday, but Grandpap has changed cars and gone forever.

THE FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN KANSAS. For some years it has been conceded that the honor belonged to Colonel A. S. Johnson of Topeka, who was born at Shawnee Mission Johnson Co. July 11, 1832, but recent investigation by the State Historical Society shows that the honor is due to Montgomery Bryant, who was born at Fort Leavenworth Dec. 28, 1831; He graduated at West Point, served with distinction in the army and retired with the rank of Colonel, Dec. 23, 1893.

He now resides at Wichita, where he may be seen any day on the streets. He is a pleasant intelligent, gentleman, renowned for courtesy, and hospitality, and has an inexhaustible reservoir of information about army and frontier affairs.

Kansas may be proud of her first white born child.

The following is a letter which was sent to Mr. McDonald in reply to an invitation to attend the Old Settlers' Reunion, which he sent to P. H. Coney at Topeka, Kansas:

My Dear Sir and Comrade:— I am in receipt of your kind and generous invitation and programme to the Old Settlers' Reunion of Chase County, Kansas, to be held Feb. 18th, which would, indeed, delight me to accept and be present with you and enjoy the exercises of that occasion, and listen to the interesting reminiscences of the early settlers of that vicinity, knowing that it would recall many of the thrilling incidents of the past that the early settlers experienced, that made Kansas what it is, and gave to this nation one of the proudest and most fragrant flowers in its national bouquet; but I regret that previous engagements, that cannot be honorably violated or neglected, prevent me from accepting this rare pleasure.

To be a survivor of the early settlers of Kansas is indeed a privilege that one may be proud of, for those grand, patriotic, stalwart, sincere and enthusiastic pioneers, broke the monotony of the plains and turned its hardpan into furrows that developed an arid plain into a garden, capable of producing the most nutritious and valuable products, sufficient to feed the inhabitants of this grand union, of which she is a brilliant jewel. The privations and hardships that the pioneers endured with complacency,

mirth and aggressiveness can never be wholly and actually portrayed. They builded for future generations wisely, but, indeed, not profitably to themselves except in the satisfaction that they had laid the foundations for a magnificent commonwealth, that I regret is being perverted to some degree in the avarice and greed of selfish and unpatriotic cormorants, who love and worship the almighty dollar more than they do the prosperity of the masses and the integrity of the state and nation.

I am reminded forcibly in looking over your programme and invitation, that I am an old settler now, although I never claimed to be such before, and a little stanza from W. H. Mellen seems to apply appropriately to me, which I here give you.

"Mor'n thirty years in Kansas, Through all 'er ups an' downs, With 'bout one smile uv' for'n To a dozen uv' 'er frowns. I hev a'ers loved I'd bunch my truck An' leave 'er by an' by— But still I keep on stayin' An' I can't tell why."

How I came to Kansas is best described in another stanza from Lucy Larcom's Kansas poem—"Call to Kansas."

"Yeoman strong, hitler throng, Nature's honest men! We will make the wilderness Bud and bloom again. Bring the sickle speed the plough, Turn the ready soil! Freedom is the noblest pay For the true man's toil. Ho, brothers! Come, brothers! Hasten all with me! We'll sing upon the Kansas plains A song of liberty!"

"I crossed the prairies as of old, Our fathers crossed the sea, To make the west as they the east The homestead of the free."

How well we succeeded the conditions of Kansas today speak for herself.

"As we sing the praise of Kansas, And its hills and dales and plains, And speak in glowing language Of its sunshine, crops and rains; While extolling her good people And the way they keep the law, Let us not forget Topeka, Fair Topeka-on-the-Kaw."

I hope you will bespeak me kindly to all my friends in Chase county, and sincerely hoping that you may have a joyous and festive Reunion. I am, Sincerely and Fraternaly Yours, P. H. CONEY.

CHASE COUNTY'S FIRST CRIMINAL CASE.

The first criminal case tried in Chase county was known as the Harpole murder case. It was in the spring of 1859 that the murder occurred, on what was then known as Murder creek, but later spoken of as Bloody creek. Up to 1859 Chase county was known as no-man's-land and had no local government. There was no law—but there was plain every-day justice.

On March 9, 1859, the first election was held and J. M. Pherson was elected Justice of the Peace. There was no county attorney in those days and state cases were prosecuted by what was known as the district attorney, who traveled around the country with the district judge. The tragedy occurred in May following the election. The people had not then become fully accustomed to the technicalities of law, and were apt to mete out justice for justice sake.

The story of the murder runs as follows:

Wm. Hugh was a German farmer living near the mouth of Murder creek, where he had a ranch which adjoined the ranch now known as the Gateswood or Jones farm, then belonging to a prosperous stockman named Wm. Harpole. Fencing was then poor at its best. Barbed wire was unknown, and Harpole's cattle would sometimes break down the fence between the two farms and overrun Mr. Hugh's ranch. Such accidents were simply unavoidable, but Mr. Hugh who was of an irritable temperament, becoming vexed at the occurrence one day, shot a number of the Harpole cattle. This was considered a breach of the unwritten code of Kansas morals, and that night a party composed of Wm. Harpole, Alfred Harpole, Jas. Burrell, Milton Ford, Dick Prather and Lewis Peyton visited the Hugh cabin to mete out Kansas justice. They found the door open and fired upon him as he lay asleep, wounding him. Hugh ran out of the house and was shot by some one of the party. A rope was then put around his neck and he was hung to the ridge pole of his cabin. This was considered to be entirely proper, Hugh having transgressed the unwritten law of the community. But the party, being honest and honorable men, and remembering that there had been recently elected a justice of peace and other officers, decided it were best to go before them and stand trial, never doubt-

ing that they would be discharged from custody in the preliminary examination. Accordingly on the following day Wm. Harpole came to Cottonwood Falls, asked to be arrested and was taken before the justice of peace where he made a statement of the killing. Squire Pherson sent word to District Attorney J. M. Rankin whose office was at Emporia. Rankin came, filed a complaint before Squire Pherson and caused all the parties to the killing to be arrested and prosecuted the case vigorously.

Their preliminary examination was held in a log cabin standing where Dr. Carters residence now stands one mile east of this city and all the defendants were bound over to the next term of District Court of Council Grove. They gave bonds for their appearance each one signing the others bond. Before the case came to trial all the defedants had transferred their property and disappeared. War broke out and the case was continued from one term of court to another until it was finally dropped. Wm. Harpole was an honest man, a gentleman, and an able financier, and had it not been for the tragedy or had it occurred before the Spring election, he would today be one of the foremost citizens of Chase county. He is now a commission merchant at Union Stock Yards Chicago. Alfred Harpole, is also living in Illinois. He married a young lady who was then working for his brother Wm. Harpole, so that the young lady, who was acquainted with all the particulars of the tragedy might not have to testify against him and his friends. Burrell is living in Northern Iowa. Peyton moved to Florida and is now dead. Dick Prather died in the army.

From this tragedy Bloody creek takes its name. Up to this time it had been known as Murder creek on account of two previous murders which occurred there. The day following the murder some immigrants just arriving heard of the occurrence on Murder creek. They were bound for Bazar where they had friends and when they arrived reported the murder as having occurred on Bloody creek. This unconscious pun was taken up and every one jestingly called it Bloody creek. The name has stuck to it however to this day.

War has its heroes whose acts of valor are recorded in history, and sung in song. Peace too has its heroes; the early pioneers of Kansas were heroes; their heroic deeds are the marvel of the world; the talk lore of the firesides, and the cement which in declining years unites them in friendly reunions like the present.

"Then hail" to old Kansas immortal; In her 37th year, she's a daisy. There's nothing her people wont tackle From putting down strife Venezuelan To saving her Wallers and honor; From raising her women to manhood, Or sending a Dyche to the northard To bring back the pole as a trophy. For failure's a strange thing in Kansas, And some day she'll lead in all triumphs The Eden and Heaven of people."

[Miss Lulu Heck's paper on "Early Recollections," while in part was excellent yet contained a reminiscence about the first criminal case in Chase county that contained some errors. The tragedy occurred in the fall instead of spring. The name of the man killed was Wm. Houck. All the parties named in the paper were arrested but only Wm. Harpole, Joseph Burrell and Milton Ford were bound over to the court, the other three having been discharged. Quite a disagreement exists about the killing and the actual cause of killing was not touched upon.

—ED. OF COURANT]

SILVER THE ISSUE IN 1900. Money the Pricing Instrument. Civilization and Progress Have Kept Step With Money Supply in All Ages. The Money Question discussed in the light of experience and history.

The Silver Knight-Watchman. The Leading Bimetallic Paper of America. U. S. Senator W. M. STEWART, Editor. A correct account of the doings of Congress given each week. A family paper for the home and bedside. All the important happenings of the week, condensed, in news columns. A large circulation in every State and Territory. Subscription Price, \$1 Per Year. Send for sample; agents wanted. Published weekly by the Silver Knight Publishing Co., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ripans Tablets cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tablets cure biliousness. Ripans Tablets cure bad breath. Ripans Tablets: one gives relief. Ripans Tablets cure indigestion. Ripans Tablets cure torpid liver. Ripans Tablets: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tablets: pleasant laxative.

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. feb13-3mos

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, 1335 Harrison Street, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS. feb13-3mos

EGGS 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. feb13-3m

Eggs for Hatching, From High Scoring Breeding Yards of Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 13; \$2.00 per 25. At The EAST SIDE POULTRY FARM, P. C. BOWEN & SON, Proprietors, CHERYVALE, KANSAS P. O. Box 313. feb13 3m

1885. 1898. NOURSE'S POULTRY YARDS. This year finds me with better stock than ever before, and as finely finished throughout as any Kansas can boast. The result of years of study and careful management has brought me to the top notch in poultry culture. I will sell young stock from any of my strains of Fowls, from \$1.00 up, which includes either Pullets or Cockerels; and Eggs, \$1.00 per 13. My Mammoth Light Brahmas I will close out at any price; and the Par-Excellent Barred Plymouth Rocks find places in the yards of your, truly,

JAMES NOURSE, ELLSWORTH, KANSAS. feb13 3mos

J. M. & C. M. ROSE, Breeders of FINE JERSEY CATTLE And STANDARD BRED POULTRY, ELMDALE, KANSAS.

Light Brahmas, S. C. B. Leghorns, W. C. B. Polish, W. F. B. Spanish, S. S. Hamburgs, Houdans, White and Pearl Guineaes 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. feb13-3mos

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. feb13-3mos

EGGS, From Premium Stock. Twenty-one Premiums on Poultry, at Three Poultry Fairs, this Winter. B. Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 and \$3.00 per setting of 13 eggs. Imp. Fekin Ducks, \$1.50 per setting of 11; M. B. Turkeys, 25c per egg. Agent for Prairie State Incubator. Send stamps for large Catalogue.

M. S. KOHL, FURLEY, KANSAS. Sedgwick county feb13-3mos

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, Barred Plymouth Rocks. My Goldenes 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. Pullets mated to a grand Cock, from Geo. M. Luffel, Springfield, Ohio; Hans mated to a splendid, vigorous Cockerel, of Judge Emery stock. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Stock for sale after November 1st. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FRANK B. CLIMPSE, ABILENE, KANSAS. feb13-2mos

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. feb13-4f

"No fear shall... if you stay... to the fall, it is ships fall where they may."

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

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Representative... Dr. F. T. Johnson... Treasurer... C. A. Cowley... Clerk... J. C. Newton... County Attorney... J. E. Perry... Sheriff... John McCullum... Surveyor... J. R. Jeffrey... Probate Judge... O. H. Drinkwater... Sup't. of Public Instruction... Mrs. Sadie P. Grisham... Register of Deeds... Wm. Norton... Commissioners... John Kelly... C. I. Maulle... W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month... J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; J. C. Newton, Secy... K. of P., No. 60—Meets every Wednesday evening... J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S... I. O. O. F., No. 58—Meets every Saturday... T. S. Klous, N. G.; S. W. Beach, Secy... K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294—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. Gillet, V. C.; L. W. Beck, Clerk

LOCAL SHORT STOPS

Mrs. J. S. H. Barker is still very ill. Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's Clothing still at cost, at Martin & Co.'s... Ed. E. King visited his parents, one day last week... If you want heavy shoes, go to Martin & Co.'s... Be sure to read our new poultry ads. in another column... For Sale—A splendid milk cow. Apply at COURANT office... W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, is contemplating moving to Holton... L. W. Heek was down to Emporia, one day last week, on business... Nettie Hildebrand is again up and about, from here spell of sickness... 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... Township Trustee C. C. McDowell was sick last week, with a severe cold... Miss Bertie Estes has completed her winter term in School District No. 34... Emil Barwig, of Guthrie, Okla., is visiting old time friends, near Elm-dale... D. L. Hilton is erecting a dwelling house on South Elm street, in Strong City... Miss Mamie Kerwin, of Strong City, visited at Emporia, one day last week... S. F. Jones, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week, on business... B. Lantry's Sons shipped ten car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last Thursday... G. W. Heintz has purchased the interest of T. W. Jenkins in the store of Johnson & Co... 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. T. Butler and Geo. W. Hotchkiss were down to Kansas City, last week, on business... Be sure to read the advertisement in another column, of E. C. Fowler, breeder of fine chickens... Farmers, bring your eggs and poultry to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords... Jesse Maskey, of Strong City, has gone to Las Vegas, N. M., to cook for the Chase County Stone Co... Read the ad. of D. A. Wise, breeder of Black Langshans, to be found under the head of "Poultry"... T. W. Jenkins, of Newton, came in Saturday, on business, and remained over until Monday afternoon... The advertisement of E. A. Mott, breeder of high class poultry, will be found in another column. Read it... I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county... J. C. DAVIS... A cold north wind prevailed nearly all day Sunday, but the weather, the rest of this week, has been very nice... H. E. Lantry and family, of Strong City, returned home, Tuesday of last week, from their visit at St. Louis, Mo... 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... If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging... Wm. Ryan, J. A. Goudie and "Tappy" White, of Strong City, have gone to Belton, Texas, to work for B. Lantry's Sons... Send 5¢ stamp for 145 page catalogue of Prairie State Incubator, to M. S. Kohl, Farley Kans. See advertisement this issue... Among the new ads. in our "Poultry" column will be found one of F. M. Haines, a breeder of high scoring birds. Read it... WE each week to men all over U. S. to sell Stark Trees—cheapest, BEST, QUICKEST—takes no money to TRY. The work also want STARK TREES—get them free. Drop us postal; name references. Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport, Ill.

Mrs. Lot Leonard and family of Bazaar, were given a most enjoyable surprise party, Tuesday night, by their neighbors... Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Moon, of Toledo, were in town from last Friday till Sunday afternoon, visiting at their son's, T. E. Moon... There was quite a sleet fell, Friday and Friday night, which made the side-walks very slippery for the old settlers, that night... Richard Maloney has let a contract to Theo. Fritze, of Strong City, to build a residence on South Elm street, in that city... Alfonso Bichet and daughter, Miss Amelia, of Marion county, were in attendance at the Old Settlers' meeting, last Friday night... When people want anything in the dry goods line they go to Martin & Co.'s, because they can get anything that they wish in that line... A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week, receiving medical treatment. He will go back there in a few days... The ad. of James Nourse, breeder of fine poultry, at Ellsworth, Kansas, will be found under the head of "Poultry," in another column... T. N. Sharp and family, of El Reno, Okla., after a two weeks' visit at W. H. Springer's, the father of Mrs. Sharp, returned home, last week... Con Harvey and John Frew, of Strong City, were at Wichita, the fore part of the week, as delegates to the A. O. U. W. State convention... Horace Means shipped a car load of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, last week, to his ranch in Colorado. The stock cost from \$100 to \$125 a head... Mr. and Mrs. By O. Fuss, of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. Helpyer Towne, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, the fore part of the week, shopping... Be sure to read the ad. of Frank B. Glimpse, breeder of Golden Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, to be found in our "Poultry" column... Geo. Seiker & Co. have overhauled the old mill, at the foot of Broadway, and once more have it in condition to do grist work on wheat as well as corn... Judge Honk, who, for years, was Judge in this District before its reorganization, died at Chicago, Ill., and was buried at Hutchinson, on Tuesday of last week... Postmaster H. E. Akers, of Elm-dale, was out in Colorado, last week, on business, and during his absence ex-Postmaster S. D. Thomas was in charge of the office... Washington's Birthday, last Tuesday, February 22, was very generally observed in this city, by the banks, the postoffice, and the schools, all of which took a recreation... The Postal Telegraph office in Strong City is still in W. R. Richard's store room, having been moved, last week, from his old location to his present place of business... Miss Blanche Stone, having completed her school term in District 44, has taken the place of M. J. Cameron, in District 45, he having resigned to accept a more lucrative position... WANTED—TRUST-WORTHY AND responsible gentlemen or ladies to travel in Kansas. Monthly \$65.00 and expenses. Position steady. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. X, Chicago... Wm. Holstein ("Battleaxe") was arrested, last Friday, and placed in our county jail, charged with stealing a set of harness from O. H. Drinkwater. His preliminary trial will be held today... While J. P. Kuhl was cutting some leather at his shop, Tuesday, the knife struck a tack and flew out of his hand, coming down on the front two fingers of his left hand, cutting the ends off of them... Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Geo. W. Estes was given a very pleasant surprise party by her friends and neighbors, the occasion being the 50th anniversary of her birth, and a most enjoyable time was had... Dave McKee went to Butler county, last week, with A. Z. Scribner and purchased one hundred head of White-faced Hereford steers, the finest kind, to feed on his place, at the head of Sharp's creek... Bill Snavelly, who used to live at Elm-dale and Cottonwood Falls, is growing rich at Lamar, Col. He and his wife break prairie and make nine dollars a day. They use walking plows and she breaks as much as her husband... Florence Bulletin... The undersigned received another car load of that good flour, and are prepared to deliver flour, feed or hay to any place in this or Strong City, and will sell to one and all at wholesale prices. Those ordering through mail we will refund stamps for address. SEIKER & Co... When J. E. Duchannin, of the Chase County Stone Co., left, last week, for their contract works, in building bridges for the Santa Fe R.R., in Colorado and New Mexico, he took with him teams, wagons, tools, etc., and the following men: Geo. Gross, Al. Welte, John Long, Wm. Erritt, Al. Mape, Jasper Burkhead, Chas. Tomlinson, C. H. Filson, Owen Jones, Al. Walker, N. Shaw, G. A. Bockherd, H. R. Kincaid and John Raymond, of this city and Strong... A good farm paper is just as essential on the farm as a good plow, and as there are plows and plows, so there are farm papers and farm papers. The best and most practical farm paper we know of for the western farmer is The Kansas City Live Stock Indicator, and we would rejoice to see it in the home of every farmer in this county. It is a paper that is made for everyday use, being but little given to mere theory, and its Special Farmers' Institute editions, issued monthly, are the most practical publications we have ever seen. The next Special will accompany next week's regular issue, and in it the farmers themselves will discuss the landlord and tenant question, the state institutions for higher education, and other topics of great interest and importance. The Indicator is only \$1 a year, including the Special Farmers' Institute editions. Send subscriptions or for free sample copies to the Indicator Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

The Blackshere ranch, under the management of Earl Blackshere, is better than a mint. There are now nearly three thousand cattle on the ranch and Mr. Blackshere is going to increase his herd of swine to about two thousand. By the way, Mr. Blackshere's observation in regard to hog cholera may be of benefit to other stockmen. Hogs have been raised on this ranch since 1861 and the cholera pest has been in evidence but one season. Mr. Blackshere says he never knew hogs to have the cholera where they had access to alfalfa pasture. Florence Bulletin

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," 60x40 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 article. Write quick and choose your field... RAND, McNALLY & Co., 166 & 168 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

Program of the Chase County Teachers' Association to be held at Clements, Mar 5, 1898 at 2:30 p. m. Music... Recitation... Paper—Discussion of the Word Method, Mrs. Winne... Discussion led by Josie Tinkham, Maudie Thomas, Pearl Holtz and Brigid Quinn... Oration—"The Teacher and the State," C. E. Hedrick... RECEPTIONS... Music... Roll Call... General Exercise by Primary... "Good and Bad Points in New Text books," T. G. Allen... Discussion led by Emma Goudie, Victoria Boyd, Mayme Simmons, Alfred George, Nora Stone and Vay Johnson... Committee on local arrangements, W. W. Austin, E. F. Rockwood, Mrs. Winne.

SUNSHINE.

Just a bit of real sunshine and pleasure dropped into our office this morning. A thing of beauty is Vick's Garden and Floral Guide with its cover of delicate tints, blue, pink, and gold, and the Golden Day Lily and Day-break Aster embossed in bold relief... The many half-tone illustrations are as life like as possible to make by photography. One can almost smell the fragrance from the flowers, and the radishes and asparagus in glass dishes look very tempting. No doubt but this catalogue is the best one sent out by James Vick's Sons of Rochester, N. Y., during the forty-nine years they have been in business, and next year will be their Golden Wedding anniversary, and it is their intention to give a handsome souvenir to each customer for 1898... If interested in good gardening, write at once, simply mentioning this paper, and receive a copy of this elegant seed catalogue free.

GREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ together with ten cents in postage and will mail you ten pieces of full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: POPULAR MUSIC PUB. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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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.

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton 7-13-97

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J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy of sell wild lands or improved farms.—AND LOANS MONEY.—COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 2-17-97

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 south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

Clothing Sacrifice.

SIMPLY UNPARALLELED.

Every Suit, Overcoat, Trouser, and other items in our Winter Stock must be closed out; all bright, new, clean goods; no job lots; and every garment guaranteed by the Manufacturers and ourselves. Don't miss this great sale and sacrifice. We intend to make it the most interesting and money saving sale ever known in this section. The whole story is, we are going to sell every Winter garment we have. Be one of the lucky ones. Hear the ring of these prices.

Men's all wool suits, handsomely made and trimmed, sewed with pure dye silk, \$4.50; Men's checked, heavy Cassimere Suits, worth 7.00, go into this sale at 5.00; Men's heavy, Cassimere Suits, in many patterns and colors, worth 8.00, the price on these will be 6.00, and you will buy them at sight. We have a great variety of 10.00 suits that go into this sale at 7.50. We shall also include a large assortment of the very Finest Cassimere Suits that are worth 12.00, 15.00 and 18.00 that will be sold at 8.00, 10.00 and 12.00. This is a great offer. Our entire stock of men's and boys' overcoats go into this sale at the best values we have ever been able to offer. The boys' suits will be a special feature no doubt the fall suit is worn out by this time and the sacrifice sale is in time for you. We have had an immense boys' clothing trade and many lots are closed down to one or two suits, so we shall not reserve a single boys' suit, but will close the entire stock giving no attention to cost.

Don't miss this. We shall also close out every odd pant (men's and boys') in the house and the assortment is very large, see that you get in on the ground floor. Men's flannel shirts and underwear will interest you they must be sold. Men's lined gloves and mittens will be so cheap at this sale that it will pay you to buy for next year, as well as for the rest of this winter. We shall also include some unlined goods. We start them at 15-cent pairs, others at 25 cents, which will give you an idea of how cheap they are going. A little money will go surprisingly far at this sacrifice sale, and don't forget you will find here the most approved, dependable and latest styles in clothing, hats, neckwear, etc. This sale will begin Saturday February 12 and will continue till February 26th.

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DEPENDABLE CLOTHIERS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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 10¢ 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.

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Regular price of The Prairie Farmer \$1 } We send both for \$1.50
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 Kansas City Times.

Provide Yourself With Information of the Coming Struggle.

There Will Be Elections in Thirty-six States, This Year.

To Be Informed of All the Moves on the Political Chessboard and the News of the World as Well, Read the Best Paper; The Kansas City Times.

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

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The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.
ONE GIVES RELIEF.
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Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

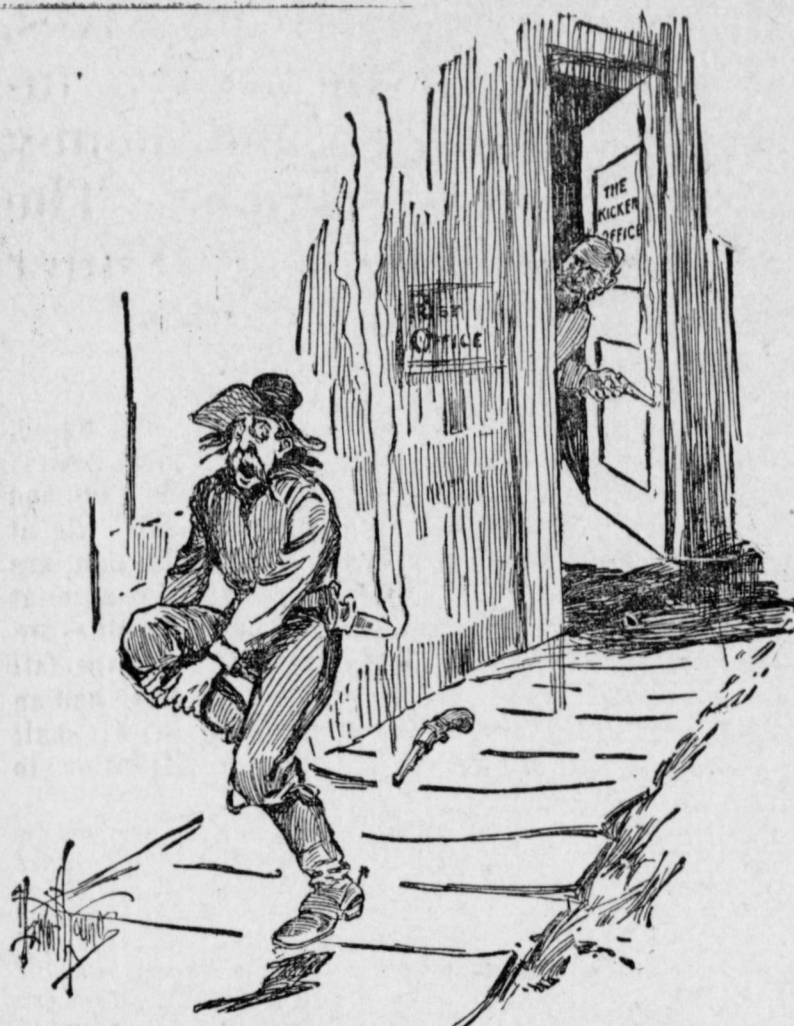
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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms: \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
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Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

THE ARIZONA KICKER

The Apache Avenue Druggist Is Unjustly Accused of Sam Barton's Death.

Copyright, 1898. By M. Quad.

During the last week we have been advised by a score or more of people to open out on Mr. John Taylor, the Apache avenue druggist who put up strychnine for quinine and thereby caused the death of Sam Barton. We fall to see how such a course would help matters. Mr. Taylor has not only increased his advertising one-half this week, but has subscribed for five copies of The Kicker to send away. While this, of course, does not influence us in the least, we know from personal observation that he is a very busy man, and that the room in his store is lim-



"THE INQUIRER LIMPED ON HIS LEFT LEG."

ited. He has no choice but to keep many different sorts of powders in the same drawer, and it is only to be expected that a mistake should happen now and then. Furthermore, who was Sam Barton anyhow? A lazy, dissipated vagabond, whom the boys would have hung in the course of a few weeks at least. In footing his funeral expenses the druggist proved himself very liberal and fair-minded, and in other ways has shown himself to belong to that class wanted in this town.

It was a Canard. The report current Sunday that we had shot Col. Blythe, the general manager of the stage line, was totally without foundation, and was probably set afloat by some personal enemy. Our annual pass over the line had expired, and meeting the colonel late Saturday night we asked for a renewal. He at first refused. We reached for our handkerchief, and he pulled his gun, but before he was ready to shoot we had him covered with a pair. He took water gracefully and renewed the pass, and we parted the best of friends. The

Kicker, because he did not believe that advertising pays. He has not been a subscriber because he was too busy to read a paper. Yesterday, after mature deliberation, he came to the conclusion that he was wrong in his theory about advertising, and we call attention to his handsomely displayed ad. on our third page, which will run, weekly, one year. He also made a slight change in his business, which will give him three hours' extra time each week to read The Kicker from start to finish. How anyone could have connected Mr. Taylor with the former item we utterly fail to see, and it gives us pleasure to add that his stock is large, always fresh, and his prices right.

He Got It. At two o'clock the other morning we were awakened from a sweet slumber by some one firing six shots into the front door of the Kicker office and asking if there was any mail for Joe Simpson. As postmaster of this town we are always willing to accommodate, and generally keep the post office open

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

It Takes Its Cue from the Lady of the White House.

An Epitome of the Social Life of the Executive Mansion—Dolly Madison's Long and Successful Reign.

(Special Washington Letter.) The history of social life in the white house is recalled by passing events, and should be elaborated.

Mrs. George Washington, after her husband's inauguration, set up the "first republican court" at No. 3 Franklin square, New York. Its etiquette was copied after that of foreign courts. The rules were very strict, and persons



THE FIRST RECEPTION.

were excluded unless they wore the required dress. Access was not easy, and dignified staidness reigned. In the second year of that administration the seat of government was removed to Philadelphia, where Washington took a house on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Mrs. Washington held her drawing-rooms on Friday evenings of each week, the company assembling early and retiring before 10:30 p. m. The lady of the mansion always sat. The president had his hair powdered and did not shake hands with anyone.

Although all these things have undergone a great change, the regulations which Martha Washington adopted are to a great extent in force to-day. Though she was not, probably, a woman of remarkable intellect, her social influence and wealth were a great help to the Father of His Country, and it is not surprising that David Burns, when Washington was bargaining with him for a piece of land south of the white house, should have remarked derisively: "Where would you be if it had not been for the Widow Custis?"

Abigail, the wife of President John Adams, lived in Washington only four months, preferring to reside at Quincy, Mass., where she could take care of her husband's estate. She complained that there was no comfort to be had in the white house, because it was "on such a grand and superb scale, requiring at least 30 servants to attend to it." While occupying it, she could not get wood enough to keep the mansion warm, and the most convenient site she found for the East room, then unfurnished, was to hang her clothes to dry in it. She was by all odds the most heroic figure of the revolution, and her letters to Jefferson were so admirable that they have become historic.

Jefferson had no liking for social ceremonial, but, becoming convinced that it was necessary for him to bestow some attention on such matters, he asked Mrs. Madison, the wife of his secretary of state, to act as mistress of the executive mansion, assisted by his daughter. He was a widower. Thus the never-to-be-forgotten "Dolly Madison" took the place of "first lady in the land," which position she continued to occupy for 16 years, her husband succeeding Jefferson. Under her regime, the formal etiquette which had made the drawing-rooms of Mrs. Washington and Mrs. Adams dull and tedious was laid aside, and no stiffness was permitted. For all this a cheerful Virginia hospitality was substituted. On one occasion, the abundance and size of Mrs. Madison's dishes were made subjects of ridicule by a foreign minister, but she was indifferent to such criticism. She used rouge to some extent and was very fond of snuff. At the first inauguration of her husband she wore a dress of buff velvet, a Paris turban with a bird-of-paradise plume, and pearls on her neck and arms. While she was the most popular woman in the United States, and she never forgot the name of a person who had been introduced to her. The senate granted her a seat on the floor of that body—an honor which has never been accorded to any other person of her sex.

It is generally regretted in our social circles that Mrs. McKinley cannot entertain at the white house as her predecessors have done. The little lady has been an invalid nearly all of her life, and her physical strength is very meager. During the past 20 years the giving of ladies' luncheons has become an important part of entertaining at the executive mansion. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Cleveland gave many such "spreads." Both women made numerous calls on friends, though etiquette did not oblige them to do so, for the president's wife need never return a visit, and she is not even required to send a card instead.

President McKinley is a poor man. His business reverses were so serious a few years ago that he was practically impoverished. But he will be able to bear the burdens imposed by his official position, and yet can probably save something out of his salary of \$50,000 per annum.

Even if Mrs. McKinley had been blessed with health and strength, she might have found her position somewhat exacting because the duties of the "first lady of the land" are exceedingly onerous during the social season. She is expected to please everybody, for

any offense she may give is sure to be magnified a thousand times.

The praises of the wife of President Hayes are still heard in all social circles. She was exceedingly popular with both sexes and with all classes. It is claimed by ladies who may now respectfully be called "veterans" in society that her hospitality and open-heartedness made the administration of her husband a great social success. She thoroughly enjoyed the high position in which she found herself, and the white house was always full of guests while she governed it.

It is 30 years since we have had in the white house an invalid wife of a president, at the beginning of an administration. Of course our society people remember with regret the illness of Mrs. Harrison and the ceremonies of mourning which enshrouded the executive mansion when that sweet lady closed her social and earthly career. There was another administration which lacked the social influence of the wife of the president. Mrs. McKinley is an invalid. Mrs. Johnson was an invalid. The wife of President Franklin Pierce was in mourning because of the death of her little boy, an only child, who was killed in an accident on the railway. Mrs. Fillmore was a woman of literary tastes. She formed the beginning of the white house library, and it was in the library room that she used commonly to receive her friends.

Franklin Pierce was one of the most popular of all presidents, and his treatment of his friends was always royal. President Arthur alone, of all our chief magistrates, could compare with general "Frank Purse," as he was called by his intimates.

James K. Polk was a typical southern gentleman who was always noted for his hospitality and good fellowship. It was his sunny disposition which won for him friendships as strong and true as ever man was blest withal. But his wife was a Yankee, and one of the strictest of Puritans in everything. She was her husband's private secretary, and had entire charge of his correspondence. No other woman so dominated the business end of the white house. She was as cold socially as Benjamin Harrison was politically. Our society folk were glad when Mrs. Polk invited the beautiful and lovable daughter-in-law of John Tyler to assume the social duties of the executive mansion. That lovely woman continued to be the center of the social world during the Tyler administration, because Mrs. Tyler was an invalid.

The play of Hamlet could not well be staged, without the appearance of Hamlet in the scenes. The history of Rome could not be written without mention of Caesar, the greatest man of his age, a soldier and a statesman whose life was taken by fanatics and fools. The history of France would be incomplete without an account of the life of Napoleon.

Who could write the social history of the executive mansion with mere mention of "Dolly Madison?" She was the only woman that ever reigned a social queen in a republic for a term of sixteen consecutive years. Her husband



DOROTHY P. MADISON. (For 16 Years She Was Mistress of the White House.)

was secretary of state for eight years, and during that time Dolly Madison was the social leader. She, of course, continued her life work and pleasure while her husband was president, and hence her history marks more than one-tenth of the history of society in the national capital.

The importance of society in Washington, the influence of ladies upon legislation, the ability of the wife of a public man to enhance her husband's popularity, the strength or weakness of an administration because of the standing of a president's wife, all these things are enigmatical to many people remote from the capital city of the republic.

It may be said briefly, however, that the influence of women in national affairs has always been greater than the people suppose, and that influence has grown with the passing years.

Modern women come high, but we must have them. They cannot shine in the national capital without gowns and jewels, costly and brilliant. But, after all, it is the woman herself who is the jewel. The woman with brains, ability, tact, and, above all, ambition for her husband's advancement, can work wonders in the political world. Her gowns and jewels are but settings of the stage of life, and the woman herself is the central figure. SMITH D. FRY.

Chimney or Hearth Money. What you call "chimney money" is the same as the house tax called "hearth money." It was established as a means of making up the deficiency in the revenue granted after the restoration to Charles II. It was repealed by I. and II. William and Mary, c. 10, but was reimposed in Scotland in September, 1690, at the rate of 1s. 2d. for every hearth. The repeal was one of the first boons conceded by William on his arrival.—"History of Taxation."

The Old Question. He—I want to ask you a very old question, Miss Jane, and hope you will not frown upon me when I do so.

She (in a flutter)—This is so—so sudden! But I—I will listen to you, George.

He (calmly)—Have you read "Trilby?"—N. Y. Truth.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CARING FOR HEIFERS.

A System of Feeding That Will Assure Satisfactory Results.

Most of the difficulties in growing valuable cows, where the breeding has been what it should be, come from their feeding. It is hard to say whether the fattening or the starvation policy is worse for the future of the cow. By the first she is made fit only for the butcher. By the second the animal is stunted and its digestion impaired so that it is little good for any purpose. There should be abundance of food, and a good share of this should be succulent, so as to furnish nutrition in bulky form and stimulate the glands that carry the milk. All the large milk-producing breeds of cows have originated in mild and moist climates, where succulent food can be had during most of the year. Ensilage is good food for heifers, though if it be of corn fodder some dry clover hay should be fed with it to increase the material for growth. If clover cannot be had, a small ration of wheat bran mixed with the corn ensilage will make a better feed than ensilage alone.

We believe in breeding heifers early, and at the same time feeding liberally of food that will make growth rather than fatten. If a heifer drops her first calf when she is a year and a half old she will always be a better milker than if she were kept from breeding until a year later. If the heifer is too small, let there be a long time between the first and second breeding, and in the meantime feed more liberally than ever, not with corn. Some oats may, however, be given, if the milk production is large enough to keep the heifer thin in flesh, but the grain feeding should be stopped when the heifer dries off as she approaches her second parturition. Heifers thus managed will be about as large as if they were kept until they were past two years old before being bred, and they will all their lives be much better milkers.—American Cultivator.

MILK REFRIGERATION.

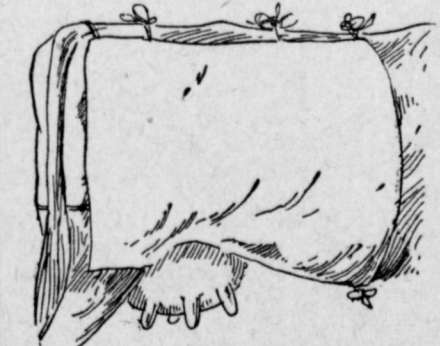
A New Process Which Has Been Tested with Good Results.

A new method of refrigerating milk, which is free from the objection urged against other processes of preservation, namely, that they modify the quality of the liquid, is described in Ice and Refrigeration. As soon as possible after milking a quarter or thereabouts of the milk to be transported to a distance is frozen in blocks of 22 to 35 pounds; these are then put into large tin vessels which are then filled with milk just as it comes from the cow and then tightly closed, though not hermetically sealed. The blocks of frozen milk swimming on the surface soon form a sort of granulated mass on the top, the continuous thawing of which is sufficient to keep enough circulation in the vessel to prevent the cream from spreading and preserve the milk for 15 or 20 days in a perfectly homogeneous condition, and as fresh as at the time of milking. At the places of consumption the milk may be drawn off as wanted. A somewhat similar process of preserving and shipping cream has also been evolved, which consists in placing the containing vessel within a cold water jacket, the refrigerating water being cold enough to keep the cream just at the point of freezing without actually freezing.

FOR CLEAN MILKING.

A Light Cotton Blanket Affords the Best Protection.

Dirt and hairs will come off from the cows' sides and udders when one is milking, even when the animals are kept in clean quarters. Straining will not keep the milk pure once such impurities have been in it. Keep them



HOW TO KEEP THE MILK CLEAN.

out altogether. One way to help is shown in the cut. A cotton cloth is fitted to go about the cow as suggested, the teats only being exposed. It is but a moment's work to tie the blanket on. Take to the door and shake it before putting it on cow No. 2.—Orange Judd Farmer.

How Butter Is Spoiled.

I know one party that keeps good cows, feeds them well and makes good-flavored and good-grained butter, but who spoils much of it by leaving too much water in it—say 20 per cent.—and it shrinks very much on standing. Ten to 12 per cent. of water is all butter can have and score high, yet it must have this much to have a vehicle for the salt it must contain. Dry butter will not contain brine enough to hold the salt or it will have a good deal of undissolved salt through its texture, and that will not do. Water must not run from butter, yet when a tryer is run into it and withdrawn the butter should show a good bedewing of brine. This is an important feature of good butter.—Farmers' Voice.

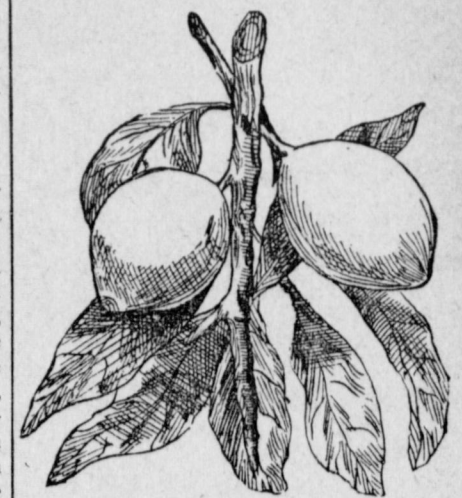
Why Business Is Stagnated.

"The worst drawback of this section of country," says the Clifton (Ill.) Comet, "at the present time, is the exceedingly bad roads we must contend with at wet seasons of the year. As has been the case the past few days, farmers cannot market their products, and on this account they do little buying of the merchants, and business is stagnated at the very season when it should be the liveliest of any season of the year."

THE EGG FRUIT TREE.

It Produces a Fruit Evidently Very Rich in Nourishment.

This fruit, the botanical name of which is *Lucuma rivocosa*, var. *Augustifolia*, is known by a variety of popular names. In Key West it is locally called Tress, but I am informed more correctly Canitel. It is known as Canista, or Canistel in Cuba, and as Tomot and Cancilla on the west coast. The tree is a native of tropical America, and perhaps its introduction from different points and at different times may account for the remarkable diversity of names. While the fruit is quite common in the Key West market it has been so far little cultivated in Florida, and is really little known outside the tropics. Only occasional trees are yet to be seen on the keys or on the main land of Florida. Repeated efforts have been made to introduce the tree north of the limits to which its tropical character manifestly assigns it, with little success. Like the sapodilla and the man-



FRUIT AND FOLIAGE OF EGG FRUIT TREE.

meesapota it will not endure frost, and under favorable conditions, also like the sapodilla and ceriman (*Monstera deliciosa*) it is everbearing, being frequently loaded with three successive crops at the same time. This everbearing quality must always mark the limits of its profitable culture. In its endurance of drought, hot sun and dry soil, it strangely resembles the mango. The tree is much smaller than the mango while the leaves have a marked family resemblance to the mammeesapota, of which the fruit has been called "small edition." The pulp of the fruit resembles the yolk of a hard-boiled egg, tasting as one might imagine the egg would taste if well sweetened. The fruit is evidently very rich in nourishment. One caution should be observed by those investigating this fruit for the first time, that is, that in an unripe state the fruit is unpleasantly bitter. The taste of some people—not all—will need cultivation in the use of the Canitel, as is true of many other valuable fruits of the tropics. This fruit always sells well in the Key West market. It will always be in demand with those who know what it is.

The tree fruits at three or four years old, and is manifestly at home in dry and sandy soil, growing with little care and fruiting abundantly, without irrigation, and surrounded on all sides by fruiting pineapples. The fruit is as yet so little known that few people outside of the tropics have learned its real value. Its intrinsic merit as a nourishing food, its firmness and reasonable keeping qualities and the ease with which it can be grown, all conspire to encourage its more general introduction and culture wherever the mango, avocado pear and the sapodilla can be successfully grown. Its introduction and general use is only a question of time. The ingenious and enterprising house-keeper, as soon as the fruit can be furnished in sufficient quantities to her hand, will find many ways to profitably dispose of its rich and buttery pulp. The foliage is large, glossy, dark green, and the entire tree is very beautiful and ornamental. As a greenhouse and conservatory plant, for colder climates, it presents a highly pleasing appearance.—Elbridge Gale, in American Agriculturist.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

To prevent mildew in apple trees, trim out well.

Thoroughly cultivate all newly-planted trees.

Keeping a tree thrifty tends materially to lessen the liability to disease. Seed bearing is the heaviest draft on the vitality and tends to exhaust the plant.

Now is a good time to apply the poultry manure around the strawberry plants.

After a tree is pruned it is more important to have it heal well than quickly.

In taking up a tree it is an item to take with it all of the healthy roots possible.

The cherry, after once well started to growing, requires very little if any pruning.

One advantage with low-limbed trees is that they are not so liable to be blown over.

Do not prune the peach until after the danger of freezing is over in the spring, and then prune severely.—St. Louis Republic.

Bagging Grapes Is Profitable.

A writer who claims to know says: "Bagging grapes cannot but bring pleasure to the owner, especially when but a few vines are owned and the fruit used wholly on the home table. But the bagging of grapes has an economical as well as pleasurable feature to the owner, as it produces choice, clean fruit. Bagging fruit is a sure preventative of grape rot. Again, when the newly formed, small grape clusters are covered with a bag and securely fastened, the depredations of birds and insects will be almost, if not wholly avoided. The latter sting many of the berries and make them wormy."—Oklahoma Farmer.



IT WAS A MULE.

colonel labored under the impression that the Interstate railway commission had a rule debarbing him from granting editorial passes, but that impression was removed. We shall take all pains to remove it in other cases. We did not originate the custom of an editor's doing about \$500 worth of advertising for a pass saving him about \$20 a year, and we are not going to make any attempt to abolish it.

They Are Mistaken.

Some three or four weeks ago The Kicker published an article which may have done Mr. John Taylor, a business man of this town, an injustice. The article stated that we had an escaped convict among us, and the public jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Taylor was the man. He has been in business here for the last year and a half, and he has not advertised in The

Panther creek he was chased four miles by a bear, and that he owes his escape to his superior marksmanship with the revolver. As a matter of fact, that bear was an old lame mule belonging to Col. Kyle; and as another matter of fact, our esteemed threw his gun away at the first alarm and never fired a shot. We have the gun on our office table and the mule in the back yard to prove our statements. We are something of a truth-twister ourselves, and we allow others a great deal of license in that direction, but when it comes down to lying by the yard and burying truth half a mile deep, we can't countenance it. There may be bears along Panther creek, and now and then they may hanker for fresh fish, but we doubt if a bear would gallop a rod to overtake such a man as publishes the sheet down the street.

MEMORIES OF LONG AGO.

Come here, my lady in the satin dress, And let me tell you of a maid I knew; Her hair, like yours, was golden, I confess, Her eyes were just the shade of speed-well blue.

How Benjamin Lomison Was Cured.

BY HELEN ELIZABETH WILSON.

BENJAMIN LOMISON, motorman of street car No. 8, was a short, stout man with a full beard and ruddy complexion; but he had none of the cheerful good nature which is supposed to accompany a corpulent figure.

His route took him to the suburban terminus of the street railway, and there were the numerous delays common to a single track with a series of side-switches.

The older passengers knew his views, and he knew theirs; so it was on the new and inexperienced traveler that he expended his darkest pessimism, backed by illustrations from his own experience.

Such an one was Charles Knight, furniture dealer and cabinet-maker, newly come to Linden and established on a prominent street; prepared to sell all kinds of furniture and also to repair or make the same, if so desired.

It was on a sultry day in July that he began the campaign. The car stood on the bridge switch with the prospect of a long delay. The rails shone with a bright, hot glare and sent off a shimmering heat painful to the eyes.

By this time he was looking directly at Mr. Knight, and as no one replied, the young man fell into the trap with great ease and politeness.

"No, it just seems as if it was so—had to be so. Comes with the work; hard job, motorman; out in all kinds of weather and all hours; stand on your feet constant, only when you've got to wait. No exercise, and you get so lousy you're a burden to yourself.

By this time the other passengers were listening with more or less interest, and they heard Mr. Knight acknowledge that business had not been very brisk so far. Benjamin went on gloomily and with relish:

"No, nor it won't be. It's hard to get custom here. The Krapes has the run of trade; they've been here for years and made money; but they have undertaken too. You don't have that branch, do you?"

The young man hurriedly disclaimed any interest in the undertaking business.

"That's a pity. It pays well, once you get started; but I wouldn't try here.

Krapes has everything their way, and good reason for it. It would seem again nature for a person to hire a stranger for a funeral when they've been used to see the same man drivin' the hearse long's they can remember and their father afore them. It's horrowing to a man's feelin's to think of hisself or any of his friends bein' laid away by a stranger; and it would take a long while jest to get rid of that feelin', to say nothin' of the experience of a young man. You're well out of it; but you'll have full as hard work to get a start in furniture. I've known others to try. I wish you luck; but you can mark my words, Krape knows the town and the town knows Krape."

And as the belated car for which they had been waiting neared the switch, he went out and grasped the motor-crank with the air of a man who had put the brakes on the career of a personal foe.

"Our friend seems inclined to look on the dark side of things," said Mr. Knight, with a smile.

The man across the aisle leaned over, swinging his tin dinner pail between his hands.

"I've been going over this road every day for five years, and I have yet to see the time when Ben Lomison wasn't complainin' or tryin' to discourage somebody. We all know Ben. He means well. Ben's as faithful as an eight-day clock, but his grumble's as stiddy as its tick."

The gong sounded loudly as the car rounded a curve, and Mr. Knight rose and nodded good-by to his companion. This was the chief point on the route, and the transfer of passengers caused a delay of several minutes.

Among the crowd on the sidewalk were a happy-faced woman, and a little girl dressed in white. One hand clasped her mother's and the other excitedly waved a much-beruffled blue parasol.

"Father is coming, dear father. Oh! I can hardly wait. There he is, mother. Look at me, dear father. Oh, dear father!" Mr. Knight caught up his little daughter in his arms for a moment, and then the three moved away, the husband and wife talking quietly together, while the child danced along between them, kissing and fondling her father's hand.

The little incident was not unnoticed by the crowd, and even the motorman looked after the group without frowning.

"By jingo!" laughed the man with the tin pail, slapping his knee, "if old Benny hadn't clean forgot hisself. He's smilin' at them Knights like a Christian; and he's forgot to ring the gong."

The next time the sad-eyed Benjamin had a chance at the new man, Mrs. Knight was with him, and the small Mary sat demurely between them. The car stood on the switch as usual, and the motorman occupied his corner.

"That is Mr. Lomison, Mary," said Mr. Knight.

"Are you the man that brings my father home?" she said, in a clear, sweet voice. "I'm going to watch for you every day and wave my hand." And the astonished Benny found himself speechless, and, smiling at the little maid, without a trace of gloom on his countenance, while she chatted away in her childish treble till the car moved on.

After that it became a common thing to see a small and excited figure rush out to Mr. Knight's gate and wave her chubby hand at the motorman. Somehow the sight so warmed the gruff old fellow's heart that he often forgot to grumble for a whole trip.

One day that winter came the supreme moment of transformation in his life. It was a bright afternoon in late December, and the air was full of Christmas sights and sounds.

As car No. 5 came round the curve and started down the slope, Ben saw a heap of something struggling on the track some distance ahead. He rang the gong loudly and put on the brake; but he knew the car could not stop in time, and, to his horror, the struggling heap was a little girl fallen and hopelessly tangled in the rope of her sled. The women shrieked and hid their faces, and the men groaned and swore under their breath.

The old man on the platform rose to the heroic. It might mean death, but he bounded down the track like an athlete, grasped the child and jumped aside as the car grated by with a rasping sound like the snarl of an angry monster. The passengers crowded around, but he had no eyes for anyone but the child who was patting and kissing his big hand.

"I knew you wouldn't run over me, Mr. Lomison," she said. "Will you take me home to my father?" And Benjamin Lomison spent the rest of that day with the Knight family, laid off on full pay.

As the weeks passed by it was observed that his expression had changed, and the travelers were no longer regaled by his gloom.

"Well, Benny, you seem to have forgot how to grumble," said our friend of the tin pail one day.

"Yes, I have," replied the motorman. "I tell you when a man has it given him to save such a child as little Mary Knight, he ain't no room to complain about nothin'. There's only one drawback," and the old mournful look stole over his face, "if her father had only took to undertakin', Krape's dead and it's such a payin' business. But you can't have everything."—N. Y. Independent.

Line a mold with slices of bread and butter. Put in a layer of stewed apples, another layer of bread and butter, another layer of apples, and so continue until you have the mold filled. Beat two eggs; add a pint of milk; pour this over the bread and apple; steam for one hour, and serve with a liquid pudding sauce.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Some one has counted 1,425 characters in the 24 books Dickens wrote.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Miss Mildred Howells, daughter of the novelist, excels in book illustrating. She has illustrated her father's poems very finely. Nor is she unknown in literature, having begun to write stories when quite young.

—Maud Wilder Goodwin's two romances of "Colonial Virginia." "The Head of a Hundred and White Aprons," have been put in fine style, with handsome illustrations by Howard Pyle and other leading artists.

—Miss Mary N. Murfree's new book, "The Juggler," is said to contain much needless tragedy, though the talk and customs of the mountaineers are given in the author's best manner, with more than her usual vividness and humor.

—Lucia A. Palmer in her book, "Grecian Days," has given an entertaining account of the Greece of to-day, and has also shown herself well versed in ancient Grecian history. The book is a record of a tour through that plucky little land.

—Pauline Bradford Mackie has issued a historical romance, "Mademoiselle de Berny," dealing with the year 1778, in which an American officer falls in love with the ward of an English officer. One can easily imagine what complications might arise.

—When Mme. de Staël was driven from her beloved Paris by order of Napoleon she took with her into exile her chafing dish, as one of her most precious household possessions. This shows how popular the chafing-dish was in those days, as well as in the more ancient times of Egypt, Greece and Rome.

—Anthony Hope Hawkins, during his three months' tour in this country and Canada, delivered more than 80 lectures. He gave his last reading in New Haven. He confessed that he had enjoyed his entertainment and the people he had met, but will reserve the further expression of his opinions, fearful of being misunderstood.

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A Beautiful Girl's Affliction.

From the Republican, Versailles, Ind. The Tuckers, of Versailles, Ind., like all fond parents, are completely wrapped up in their children. Their daughter Lucy, in particular, has given them much concern.

She is fifteen, and from a strong, healthy girl, three years ago, had become weak and kept falling off in flesh until she became a mere skeleton. She seemed to have no life at all. Her blood became impure and finally she became the victim of nervous prostration. Doctors did not help her. Most of the time she was confined to bed, was very nervous and irritable, and seemed on the verge of St. Vitus' dance.

"One morning," said Mrs. Tucker, "the doctor told us to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which he brought with him. He said he was treating a similar case with these pills and they were curing the patient. We began giving the pills and the next day could see a change for the better.

"The doctor came and was surprised to see such an improvement. He told us to keep giving her the medicine. We gave her one pill after each meal and eight boxes had been used when she was well. She has not been sick since, and we have no fear of the old trouble returning. We think the cure almost miraculous.

FRANK TUCKER, MRS. FRANK TUCKER. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of April, 1907. HUGH JOHNSON, Justice of the Peace.

These pills are wonderfully effective in the treatment of all diseases arising from impure blood or that of the nerves. They are adapted to young or old, and may be had at any drug store.

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A GREAT TIDE OF PROSPERITY.

Canadian Loan Companies Getting Money on Mortgages That Had Been Written Off.

Probably in the history of the continent there never was such a tide of prosperity enjoyed by any country as the Dominion of Canada is being favored with. That portion of Canada known as Western Canada is attracting thousands of people who are seeking homes on the arable lands of that new but rapidly developing country.

Possessed of exceptionally good railroad privileges, the best school system in the world, churches in every small settlement, while in the towns and cities all denominations are represented, and with markets in close proximity to the grain fields, most of the requirements for a comfortable existence are met. The development that is now taking place in the mining districts gives an impulse to agriculture and good prices, with good crops, being about a state of affairs that the crowded districts of more populous centers are taking advantage of. The Associated Press dispatches a few days since had the following telegram:

Toronto, Feb. 4.—(Special)—Loan companies that made advances on Manitoba property years ago report that the returns from the west during the past three months have exceeded expectations. One company has been repaid for the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that had been written off a year ago. Directors of the leading loan companies are taking a greater interest in the business of their institutions, and are inquiring into many properties on which advances have been made.

The climate in the Western provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan is excellent, there being no healthier anywhere. The Canadian government is now offering special inducements for the encouragement of settlers, and they have their agents at work throughout the United States for the purpose of giving information and distributing literature. Among those going to Canada are many ex-Canadians, who have failed to make a good living as they expected in the United States.

Just before the rising of the law courts a case involving the playing of golf was heard, and a queen's counsel engaged in it thus described for the instruction of the judge the latest, best and most serviceable adjunct of the game of golf. "I believe, my lord, that the game of golf is played in irregular fields or waste grounds with a small ball which the player tries to hit with a stick. If he succeeds in hitting the ball he spends the remainder of the day in looking for it. That, as I am informed, my lord, is the game of golf."—London Telegraph.

A Handsome Metal Paper Cutter and Book Mark Combined. Sent free of postage under sealed cover on receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps. The latest, best and most serviceable adjunct of every library and office. Address Geo. H. Heaford, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

No Room to Turn. "Did you ever turn over a new leaf the first of the year?" "Gracious! No; we live in a flat."—Detroit Free Press.

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

The inventor of a kind of suspenders that won't wear out is assured of the blessings of all mankind.—Washington Democrat.

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

You can tell a good deal about a man by the kind of team he drives.—Washington Democrat.

Disfigured from a bruise? No; not when St. Jacobs Oil cures it. No chance.

Pleasure soon falls when it costs nothing.—Ram's Horn.

It is a knock-out when St. Jacobs Oil cures Sciatica promptly.

Spinster—Either a boy with a top or an elderly unmarried lady.

That's it, Mr. Harkaloug, murmured the agitated maiden, looking at him with terror. "I don't want you to quit coming. Indeed, I don't. I should miss you. Indeed, I should! Mr. Harkaloug—and a tear rolled down her cheek—"you bring me the best chocolate creams I ever get!"—Chicago Tribune.

A Useful Request. Cuzmo—I hear that Mr. Seadits left \$100,000 to Yellward university. Cawker—Is it to be applied to any particular purpose, such as the endowment of a chair? "The money is to be used for the endowment of a football hospital."—Puck.

Information Wanted. Teacher—At what age does a man usually get bald? Bright Pupil—What kind of a man—married or single?—Chicago Evening News.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The inventor of suspenders that will not pull the buttons off will have a bigger fortune than a shareholder in Klondike.—Washington Democrat.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. Buchmueller, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, '94.

When a boy can't think of anything else to do he eats something.—Washington Democrat.

A big investment for a workman is St. Jacobs Oil. It cures rheumatism.

A writing teacher never knows anything about grammar.—Washington Democrat.

A treasure laid up in St. Jacobs Oil. It cures the worst Neuralgia.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 21.

CATTLE—Best beefs..... \$ 3 60 @ 5 15
Stockers..... 3 75 @ 5 00
Native cows..... 2 90 @ 4 10
HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 3 00 @ 4 05
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 75 @ 4 05
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 85 @ 95
No. 2 hard..... 82 @ 91
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 27 @ 37 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 24 @ 24 1/2
RYE—No. 2..... 41 @ 43
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 4 00 @ 4 75
Fancy..... 4 25 @ 4 45
HAY—Choice timothy..... 8 00 @ 8 50
Fancy prairie..... 7 00 @ 7 25
BRAN (sacked)..... 51 @ 55
BUTTER—Creamery..... 16 1/2 @ 18
CHEESE—Full cream..... 10 1/2 @ 11
EGGS—Choice..... 11 @ 11 1/2
POTATOES..... 50 @ 70

No Klondike for Me!

This says E. Walters, Le Raysville, Pa., who grew (sworn to) 252 bushels Salzer's corn per acre. That means 25,200 bushels on 100 acres at 26c a bushel equals \$7,560. That is better than a prospective gold mine. Salzer pays \$400 in gold for best name for his 17-inch corn and oats prodigy. You can win! Seed potatoes only \$1.50 a barrel.

SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 Cts. IN STAMPS to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get free their seed catalogue, and 11 new farm seed samples, including above corn and oats, surely worth \$10, to get a start. K 4

Disinclined. "Oh, yes, Miss Birdling is a cultivated singer, but she will never pass for a great artist, you know." "And why not, pray?" "Because she can sing in nothing but English."

"Oh, dear! Is that so?" "Yes, and it is abominably good English, too. You can understand every word she says."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, 1888. Lucas County. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Preparing for Trouble. "Have you de ring, Mistah Johnsing?" "No, sah, I ain't got no ring. Fac' is, pashon, I done expect trouble wid some of my creditars, an' I put up de ring foh 75 cents so's I wouldn't have no vallerables on my pashon. I specs it'll be 'bout de same thing if Lucindy puts her finger thro' a hole in the ticket. Thank you, pashon."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

From Baby in the High Chair to grandma in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long-desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grain it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at 1/4 the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

Beyond His Knowledge. "Do you really mean to stand by what you say about retiring from public life?" inquired the intimate friend just before an election. "How do I know?" responded the politician. "I'm no prophet."—Washington Star.

A copy of the new edition of Miss Parloa's Choice Receipts will be sent postpaid to any of our readers who will mail application by postal card or note to Walter Baker & Co., Limited, Dorchester, Mass.

Women whose clothes do not look like it, are very particular about their dressmakers.—Washington Democrat.

When did you arrive—not to know St. Jacobs Oil will cure a sprain right off.

There are people who think it is a big thing to play no cards but whist.—Washington Democrat.

Rupture. Surecure. Book free. Write for it to S. J. Sherman, Specialist, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Love—A game the result of which is often a tie.—Chicago Daily News.

Disability is made ability to work from the cure of Lumbar by St. Jacobs Oil.

Humbung—a bug that always preys upon the unwary.—Chicago Daily News.

Whispers and runaway teams make the break-ups.—Ram's Horn.

Coughs that kill are not distinguished by any mark or sign from coughs that fail to be fatal. Any cough neglected, may sap the strength and undermine the health until recovery is impossible. All coughs lead to lung trouble, if not stopped. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Coughs. "My little daughter was taken with a distressing cough, which for three years defied all the remedies I tried. At length on the urgent recommendation of a friend, I began to give her Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After using one bottle I found to my great surprise that she was improving. Three bottles completely cured her."—J. A. GRAY, Trav. Salesman Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is put up in half size bottles at half price . . . 50 cents. "WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES." USE SAPOLIO. In 3 or 4 Years An Independence is Assured. Oats 23 1/2c. Wheat 40c. SEEDS Garden and Flower. ROOFING. WELL MACHINERY.

THE MAINE HORROR.

The Number of Dead Seamen Now Thought to Be 260.

Some Survivors Reach Key West, Fla., and They Pooh-Pooh the Idea That the Disaster to the Battleship Was an Accident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—After a day of intense excitement at the navy department and elsewhere, growing out of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor Tuesday night, the situation last night, after the exchange of a number of cablegrams between Washington and Havana, can be summed up in the words of Secretary Long, who, when asked, as he was about to depart for the day, whether he had reason to suspect that the disaster was the work of an enemy, replied:

I have not. In that I am influenced by the fact that Capt. Sigsbee has not yet reported to the navy department on the cause. He is evidently waiting to write a full report. So long as he does not express himself I certainly cannot. I should think from the indications, however, that there was an accident—that the magazine exploded. How that came about I do not know. For the present, at least, no other warship will be sent to Havana.

The large majority of naval officers are inclined to the belief that the explosion resulted from spontaneous combustion of a coal bunker, the overheating of the iron partitions between the boilers and the magazine, or from the explosion of a boiler, though the last theory finds little support. The news of the disaster created a profound impression at the capitol. Senators and members of the house, as a rule, expressed the opinion for publication that the catastrophe was the result of accident, and not of design, but there were some opinions generally expressed under the breath, with the admonition not to publish, to the effect that the affair looked very mysterious and doubtful. As a rule senators expressed the opinion that the department would and should make thorough investigation and added that for the present it would be unnecessary for congress to take the matter up.

TELEGRAMS SENT AND RECEIVED. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The following cablegram was received by the state department from Consul General Lee last night:

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Profound sorrow expressed by government and municipal authorities, consuls of foreign nations, organized bodies of all sorts and citizens generally. Flags at half mast on governor general's palace, on shipping harbor and in city. Business suspended; theaters closed. Dead number about 260. Officers' quarters being in rear and seamen's forward where explosion took place accounts for greater proportional loss of sailors. Funeral to-day at three p. m. Officers Merritt and Jenkins still missing. Suppose you ask that naval court of inquiry be held to ascertain cause of explosion. Hope our people will repress excitement and calmly await decision.

LEE. The president has ordered that today and until further notice the flag at all navy yards and on naval vessels, at posts, army headquarters and on all public buildings shall be half masted. Late last night the following dispatch from Capt. Sigsbee, at Havana, addressed to Secretary Long, was received:

All men whose names have not been sent as saved probably are lost. Have given up Jenkins and Merritt as lost. Bodies are still being ashore this afternoon. I keep nine officers, one private and Gunner's Mate Bullock here with me.

Secretary Long, for the president, sent this telegram to Capt. Sigsbee: Sigsbee, United States steamer Maine, Havana. The president directs me to express to yourself and the people of the United States his profound sympathy with the officers and crew of the Maine, and desires that no expense be spared in providing for the survivors and the care of the dead.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. SOME SURVIVORS REACH KEY WEST. KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 17.—The steamship Olivette arrived here last night with a large number of the wounded and many other survivors of the Maine disaster. The officers were, as a rule, reticent, and followed in line with their chief, Sigsbee, in saying that the cause of the explosion could only be ascertained by divers, but many of the sailors were outspoken in their declaration of belief that the explosion was a deep laid plot of the Spaniards. They are greatly incensed against the Havana people, who have shown them small courtesy, who looked upon their presence as a national affront, and who have published anonymous circulars captioned "Down with Americans." They believe that the author of such expressed and cowardly hatred would not stop at an act of such terrible vengeance as the blowing up of the Maine. These sailors, acquainted with the drills, discipline and ensemble of a man-of-war, pooh-pooh the idea of an internal explosion as the last thing to be thought of. The correspondent of the Associated press has been assured in a reliable quarter that Capt. Sigsbee is under the impression that the warship Maine was blown up by a floating torpedo and that he has communicated his impressions to Washington, asking at the same time that the navy department should send naval engineers and mechanics to investigate the explosion.

CAPT. SIGSBEЕ INTERVIEWED. HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Capt. Sigsbee, interviewed last evening by the correspondent of the Associated press with reference to the cause of the explosion on the Maine, said:

I cannot determine the cause, but competent investigators will decide whether the explosion was produced from an interior or exterior cause. I cannot say anything until after such an investigation has been made. I will not and cannot conscientiously anticipate the decision, nor do I wish to make any unjust estimate of the reason for the disaster.

LONDON PAPERS THINK IT TREASONERY. LONDON, Feb. 17.—The headlines of all London newspapers hint that the disaster to the Maine points to treachery, either Cuban or Spanish, and the papers allude to the excitement and resentment at the Maine's dispatch to Havana.

Hanna Ignores a Subpoena to Columbus. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 17.—Senator Hanna, Maj. Dick and H. H. Hollenbeck have not replied to the subpoenas to appear before the committee investigating the alleged attempt to bribe Representative Otis in the recent senatorial contest.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Condense Daily Proceedings of the Fifty-Fifth Regular Session.

A SPIRITED debate was caused in the senate on the 16th by the resolution of Senator Harris (Kan.) calling upon the attorney general for the reasons which induced him to abandon his plan of redeeming the first mortgage bonds of the Kansas Pacific railroad and having the road operated by a receiver. Senator Harris denounced the present plan to sell the road at the bid of the reorganization committee as defrauding the government out of something more than \$8,000,000. After striking out the preamble the resolution was adopted. The bill with the amendments was then debated in executive session. The house devoted the day to the consideration of bills and joint resolutions presented under the call of committees and 16 of more or less public importance were passed. Mr. Cooney (Tex.) asked why his resolution asking for information about the accounting of the receiver of the First national bank of Sedalia, Mo., had not been reported from the committee. Mr. Johnson (Ind.) on behalf of the banking committee, explained that the report had been delayed, but would be made probably the next day. Mr. Cox (Tenn.) reported a bill "to better control and to promote the safety of national banks" and it was passed. Bills were also passed relating to registers and receivers of land offices to issue subpoenas and to repeal the statute requiring affirmative proof of loyalty by holders of bounty or land warrants. The Grosvener bill for arbitration of labor disputes was reported back to the house with amendments by the labor committee. An order was also entered for the consideration of the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter on March 1, 2 and 3.

THE senate on the 16th passed the fortification bill after increasing the amount appropriated for powder and projectiles from \$50,000 to \$500,000. In the executive session Senator Morrill (Vt.) occupied the entire time with a speech opposing the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. The debate on the bankruptcy bill was opened up in the house, but it attracted little attention. The interest being absorbed about the news of the disaster to the battleship Maine. Just before adjournment Mr. Boutelle (Me.), chairman of the naval committee, presented a resolution expressing sympathy with the families of the sailors who lost their lives or were injured in the disaster to the Maine. It was unanimously adopted.

AFTER a spirited debate in the senate on the 17th the resolution of Senator Turpie (Ind.), declaring the senator's opposition to the confirmation of the sale of the Kansas Pacific railroad, was passed by a vote of 31 to 29. Remarks in favor of the resolution were made by Senators Harris (Kan.) and Rawlin (W. Va.), and in opposition by Senators Thurston (Neb.) and Gear (Ia.). The bankruptcy bill dragged along in a listless manner in the house, the debate being overshadowed by the disaster to the battleship Maine. It is probable that the families of the victims of the Maine explosion will be cared for, as Mr. McClellan (N. Y.) introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$150,000 for this purpose.

On the 18th Senator Hale (Me.) introduced a joint resolution at the request of Secretary Long, of the navy department, for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the purpose of recovering the remains of officers and men lost at sea and of saving as much of their property and her equipment as possible. After being amended with a provision for transporting the dead bodies to the United States it was passed. An exciting debate occurred over the resolution of Senator Allen (Neb.) for an investigation by the senate naval committee into the disaster to the Maine. Senator Mason (Ill.) proposed a substitute for an investigation by a joint committee of the two houses, so as not to have any facts covered up. He also denounced the administration for its Cuban policy. Sharp replies were made by Senators Wolcott (Col.) and Lodge (Mass.). A joint resolution for a tablet to the dead victims of the Maine battleship on the wall of stationary hall in the capitol was referred. After considering resolutions on the death of Ashley B. Wright, late a representative from Massachusetts, the senate adjourned with respect to his memory adjourned to the 21st. The house unanimously adopted the resolution passed by the senate for an appropriation of \$200,000 for recovering what was possible of the men and apparels of the Maine. A bill was also introduced appropriating \$4,000,000 to build another battleship to replace the wrecked Maine. The bankruptcy bill then took up the rest of the time.

THE senate was not in session on the 19th. The house passed the Henderson bankruptcy bill by a vote of 185 ayes to 125 nays. The vote showed that 18 republicans voted against the bill and 12 democrats for it. An amendment to strike out the involuntary feature was defeated.

DIPPING CATTLE. Stations May Be Established at St. Louis and Kansas City. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Congressman Dinmore, of Arkansas, has had several interviews with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in the past few days in regard to the establishment of dipping stations for Arkansas cattle. Some weeks ago Secretary Wilson decided that if the Arkansas cattle were properly dipped there would be no necessity for the quarantine regulations which have heretofore prevailed. Since that time the members of the Arkansas delegation have been solicitous that the dipping stations be established with as little delay as possible. It was first proposed to establish them on the railroads running from Arkansas into Missouri at the points where the roads enter Missouri territory. Secretary Wilson has now concluded that probably it would be best for all interests to have the dipping stations established at St. Louis and at Kansas City. If this is done, the Arkansas cattle will be shipped to St. Louis and to Kansas City under the same strict regulations that those cattle shipped for immediate slaughter are now allowed to enter the St. Louis and Kansas City markets.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD. New Cult Organized with Mrs. Tingle as Supreme Head. CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Theosophical Society of America, which met in annual convention in this city Saturday, celebrated the close of the Kali Yuge (which, according to the Asiatic philosophy followed by the Theosophists, was the fourth cycle of 5,000 years each of human progress) by a complete change of government. Autonomy was overthrown and an autocracy was established, with Mrs. Katharine A. Tingle as the spiritual head. Theosophy, as a name, was given a subordinate place and the International Brotherhood league was the new title with which the movement was christened. An active crusade will be inaugurated for the purpose of interesting the common people in the cult.

Charged with Stealing \$100,000. WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 21.—W. N. Boggs, defaulting paying teller of the First national bank of Dover, Del., was arrested in this city. Boggs is said to have made away with over \$100,000. Four prominent men of Kent county were also arrested Saturday charged with aiding Boggs in his stealings.

A severe snowstorm caused the collision of two passenger trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad in a deep cut six miles south of Rockford, Ill. Both engines were demolished and Engineer Tilden was instantly killed.

Mysterious Explosions of Bombs. COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., Feb. 18.—The town of Andrews, a few miles from here, is greatly excited over the explosion of a number of bombs upon the streets during the night. The first explosion took place in the vicinity of the railway depot as a train was passing. A large hole was torn in the earth by the force of the explosion. This was followed by a number of similar explosion in different parts of town, shattering window glass some distance away. Many persons narrowly escaped injury. There is no clew to the perpetrators.

THE NATION AROUSED.

Feeling Against Spain Bitter and War Spirit Is Exuberant.

Various States Tender Support in Case Uncle Sam Goes to War—Commander Gobin's Patriotic Remarks—Kansas and Missouri Are Ready.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 18.—Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, attended the encampment of the Delaware G. A. R. last night, and in the course of an address touched upon the Maine disaster. He said: "If there is ever a time when Grand Army men should stand together, it is now, when the sword is half out of the scabbard. Leading opinion of the Grand Army wants to know whether it was an accident or a dastardly crime. If it was an accident, amends can be made, but if it is a crime, God help some one who will have to pay the penalty." Gen. Gobin's words were greeted with tremendous applause.

Kansas Militia Ready to Move. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.—Gov. Leedy said yesterday: "If President McKinley decides to declare war against Spain he will find Kansas ready. We can have the entire state militia ready to move on 24 hours' notice. Kansas has never been behind on these matters, and it never will be." The governor also said that he would be glad to lead the Kansas troops, providing he could get away. Twenty-one students in the senior class of the Kansas Medical college here last night signed an agreement to tender their services as surgeons to the United States government in case of war over the Maine affair. Beginning to-day the faculty will give a special course in military surgery.

Gov. Tanner Tenders Support. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 18.—Gov. Tanner called on the legislature to authorize him to tender to the president of the United States the "moral and material support" of Illinois, "to prevent or punish any attempt at hostile invasion of our country." This he did in a message to the senate and house. The state senate in the afternoon unanimously adopted a joint resolution endorsing the action of the governor in issuing the message and formally authorizing him to "tender to the president of the United States all moral and material support that may be necessary in this emergency to maintain the proper dignity of our republic and the honor of the American flag." The resolution was unanimously concurred in by the house.

Gen. Fitzgub Lee Comended. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—Both houses of the legislature yesterday passed resolutions ordering the national and state flags over the state capitol half-masted for 24 hours, as a mark of respect to the American sailors who perished at their posts of duty on the Maine. The house also passed a resolution declaring that the state recognizes with pride the wise courage with which Fitzgub Lee is guarding American interests.

Patriotic Sentiment in Massachusetts. BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Representative Frederick introduced an order in the Massachusetts house of representatives yesterday instructing the joint committee on military affairs to make an investigation into the arming of the artillery of the militia of this Commonwealth and to report as soon as possible to the general court whether any action by the legislature is necessary in order to secure the effectiveness of the militia if called into action.

Action on Cuba Wanted. CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—A resolution will be offered in the Cincinnati chamber of commerce to-day calling upon congress to take some action in regard to Cuba. It commends the conservative policy of the present and preceding administrations, but says that in the interest of humanity and of the commercial relations that have so long been disturbed some step should be put to the present condition of affairs.

Treachery of Spain Denounced. FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 18.—A resolution was offered in the legislature yesterday, and set for consideration to-day, instructing the senators and requesting the representatives in congress from Kentucky to do all in their power to secure the independence of Cuba. The resolution denounces the treachery of Spain and the failure of autonomy and all other efforts of the United States government to secure peace.

Opinion of Missouri's Governor. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 18.—Gov. Stephens stated last night that he had received no request from President McKinley for troops, nor anything regarding the mobilization of the N. G. M. for war purposes. He stated further that if it should be ascertained that the Maine disaster was the work of the enemy, then congress should declare war at once.

Sigsbee Gave Warning. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—"Don't send any more warships here. They are prepared to blow us up." What will be thought of the theory of an accident to the Maine when it is known that such a warning was sent to Washington from Havana several days ago? Warning of the disaster which befell the battleship Maine was received in Washington some time ago and apparently disregarded. If not disregarded, the secret of the anxiety of officials was well kept.

Student Found Dead in His Room. ALBERT C. MEAD, a sophomore at Kansas university, was found dead in a chair in his room. He was supposed to have had an attack of heart disease after going to his room as his bed was untouched and he had his clothes on. He was from Fort Scott.

Chaplain of the Federal Penitentiary. Rev. J. E. Leavett, pastor of the Baptist church at Leavenworth, has been selected to be chaplain for the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. Many preachers were after the place, including Rev. John A. Bright, of Topeka.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Masonic Grand Bodies.

The 42d annual session of the Kansas grand lodge, A. F. & A. M., was held at Wichita last week. There are 354 chartered lodges in the state, with a membership of over 20,000. A 25 cents per capita tax was levied to maintain the Masonic home at Wichita and \$5,000 voted to build an addition to the same. Leavenworth was selected for the next meeting place. A resolution to make Topeka permanent headquarters for the grand lodge was voted down. M. L. Stone, of Wamego, was elected grand master and A. K. Wilson, of Topeka, grand secretary. The Royal Arch Masons also met at Wichita and elected A. H. Connitt, of Great Bend, grand high priest. There are about 6,000 Royal Arch Masons in the state.

Only Two Have Died. It is a fact somewhat remarkable that of the 31 department commanders in Kansas since the Grand Army was organized December 7, 1866, only two have died. These are Col. John A. Martin and Capt. Henry Booth. The department commanders in their order have been as follows:

Col. John A. Martin, Atchison; John C. Carpenter, Chanute; W. S. Jenkins, Leavenworth; John Guthrie, Topeka; J. H. Gilpatrick, Leavenworth; J. C. Walkinshaw, Leavenworth; Thomas J. Anderson, Topeka; Homer W. Pond, Fort Scott; Milton Stewart, Wichita; C. J. McDavitt, Abilene; Thomas A. Soward, Winfield; J. W. Felghan, Emporia; Henry Booth, Larned; A. R. Greene, Leecompton; Bernard Kelley, Topeka; W. P. Campbell, Wichita; John P. Harris, Ottawa; W. C. Whitney, Cowley City, and Theo. Botkin, Hutchinson.

Crowding Out Male Teachers. J. W. Amis, assistant superintendent of public instruction, has compiled some statistics which show that male teachers are retiring from the work and their places are being taken by women. In 1887 Kansas had 4,437 male and 6,023 female teachers. In 1897 there were 4,183 male and 7,433 female teachers, a decrease of 254 in the number of male teachers during ten years and an increase of 1,410 in the number of female teachers. The principal cause assigned for the change is that men cannot compete as well with women as school-teachers as they can in other lines.

Will Contest Injunction Clause. The Kansas City brewers will contest the injunction feature of the Kansas liquor law in the higher courts. The contention that will be made is that an injunction cannot be issued until the party who is selling liquor has been convicted. It is upon this point that the attorneys expect to have that part of the law overthrown and with the injunction out of the way the whisky men will have practically clear sailing.

Kansas A. O. U. W. Statistics. The officers' reports of the A. O. U. W. of Kansas for the year 1897 are out, showing a net loss of membership during the year to be nearly 1,000. The level plan of assessment is blamed for it. The report shows that the men under 24 years of age paid in \$10,000 and drew out \$6,000, while those over 50 paid in only \$52,000 and drew out \$166,000. The membership in Kansas at this time is 29,000 in round figures.

Alien Land Law to Be Tested. The validity of the alien land law, which became famous in the Jefferson county receivership proceedings against the Santa Fe railroad, is to be tested in the courts. The case will involve a large tract of land in Republic county, in which American and foreign heirs are interested. Suit is brought in the interest of the American heirs, and if the law is declared valid the entire tract will revert to them.

Homes for Poor Children. The Kansas Children's Home society of Topeka has entered into contract with seven counties to take the children now in the poorhouses, or such as shall become wards in the future, for the purpose of finding them comfortable homes. The society takes each child and secures it such a home for \$50, whereas heretofore each individual pauper child has cost the county \$100 annually.

Deer's Populism for Democracy. Dr. T. J. Rude, chairman of the populist central committee of Cowley county, threw a bomb into the populist camp by publishing a communication in which he predicted the disintegration of the populist party and calls upon all friends of silver to rally around Bryan and the Chicago platform under the auspices of the democratic party.

A Good Thing for the People. Two rival telephone companies located at St. Joseph are preparing to build lines through northeastern Kansas and southern Nebraska. The Interstate company is offering stock for sale and the Independence company promises to build a line within 30 days without asking anyone to buy stock.

On a Technicality. Stockholders of the defunct State bank at Fort Scott brought suit to recover from the directors \$75,000, the amount of Cashier Coleman's peculations, on the ground that the directors were negligent in permitting Coleman to steal that amount. The case was thrown out of court on a technicality.

Kansas Cattlemen to Organize. A number of leading central Kansas cattlemen are arranging to call a meeting at Abilene about March 10, to organize a state cattlemen's association. The growth of cattle feeding and breeding has made it necessary to have a union of those interested in such business.

Student Found Dead in His Room. ALBERT C. MEAD, a sophomore at Kansas university, was found dead in a chair in his room. He was supposed to have had an attack of heart disease after going to his room as his bed was untouched and he had his clothes on. He was from Fort Scott.

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THREE APPEALS ISSUED.

Leaders of the Silver Forces Urge Their Followers to Unite.

Anti-Gold Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans Admonished to Work Harmoniously for Republican Defeat All Along the Line.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The addresses on behalf of the democratic, populist and silver republican parties, which are the result of the conferences which have been in progress among the leaders of these parties at the capital for the past few weeks, were issued yesterday. They seek to unite the members of the three parties in future elections upon the financial issue as the question of paramount importance, and are separate appeals to each of the parties to consolidate all along the lines for this purpose. The address to democrats is signed by Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the democratic national committee, and is endorsed by the democratic congressional committee; that to the populists by Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the populist national committee, and the 25 other populist members of the senate and house, and that of the silver republicans by Chairman Charles Towne and the silver republicans in the senate and house and also by ex-Senator Dubois. All the addresses are of considerable length. The democratic address opens as follows:

The surrender of the republican party to the advocates of the gold standard and monopoly is at last complete. The present administration, called to power on the solemn pledge of the republican national convention at St. Louis to promote bimetallism, has formulated and sent to congress a bill, the leading purpose of which, the honorable secretary of the treasury avows, is to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard. The country has already, for 24 years, been so thoroughly committed to this standard, that the value of land and other property is reduced one-half or more, until the lives of the people are "made bitter with hard bondage." It is certainly not in the interest of humanity to have this condition of things more thoroughly established. The continued rise in the value of gold, or which is the same thing, the continued fall of prices, must inevitably transfer the property of all those engaged in active business or by hand, brain or capital, to those who are avoiding the risk and effort of active business, only draw interest.

It concludes by saying: After the bold declaration of the administration in favor of the gold standard no sincere bimetallist can ever again, by his vote or influence, give aid or encouragement to the republican party. The issue is joined; we cannot avoid it if we would. Either the friends of bimetallism or the advocates of the gold standard trusts and monopolies must succeed. Who is not for us is against us. We are asking no man to abandon his party or change his politics; we ask no one to yield any principle; but in this great contest we do appeal to all good men to stand solidly together for liberty and humanity and strike down forever this conspiracy of gold and monopoly.

The populist address says: The conspiracy of gold and monopoly is nearing its culmination. Every advance it has made during the last 25 years has been by fraud and sleazy processes. These would have been impossible if it had not had its agents and confederates holding positions of public trust in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. Neither the beneficiaries nor the tools of this conspiracy have any particular politics. In name the last administration was democratic. The present administration is called republican, but it has ingloriously practiced and defended the pernicious policies of its predecessor.

We do not arraign any political party on partisan grounds. We arraign a system and denounce a conspiracy. We condemn individuals and organizations that support this system and aid the conspiracy. A party that is the mouthpiece and agent of this conspiracy is just as dangerous under one name as under another. In every campaign the gold syndicate and all the allied trusts and monopolies combine to elect its predator. While striving to control, they elect the candidates that they have selected. Of course, they control them after they are elected. Therefore, those who are not their agents and who would not submit to their tyrannous spoliation should strenuously oppose the allied combination of gold and monopoly.

The paper of the silver republicans says: The cunning plans of the beneficiaries of the gold standard and the advocates of monopoly are just nearing completion. They need but to win one more victory to become supreme, and to be able to defy the sovereignty of the people for generations. Honest men should hesitate no longer if opposed to the establishment of the gold standard in all its rigor, if opposed to the retirement of government currency, if opposed to the erection of a great association of banks of issue as the all dominating power in the nation, if opposed to every kind of trust and monopoly, the offspring and adjunct of the money power.

Patriots and citizens, we call upon you to unite in this great common service to citizenship and patriotism. No man need surrender his party convictions. No existing organization need be abandoned. While striving to overthrow a common enemy no good purpose is served by emphasizing points on which we differ. But until this final assault of the enemy upon the last remnants of our industrial and social independence is repelled, until the control of the money system of the country is rescued from the hands of special interests and secured to the whole people, the members of the great armies of political reform in every part of the United States should act in mutual justice and harmonious co-operation for the general welfare. To this subject, thus urged upon our friends everywhere, we hereby pledge jointly and severally our earnest and constant endeavor.

The Earth's Second Satellite Found. NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Dr. George Waltham, of Hamburg, Germany, has discovered the second satellite of the earth, the existence of which has been long suspected. According to Dr. Waltham the new planet is only 1-123 the size of the moon. Its diameter is 94.4 miles. Its period is a trifle over 177 days and it will be nearest the earth April 8, at noon, Greenwich time.

Small-Pox Epidemic at Middlesboro, Ky. MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Feb. 16.—Small-pox has been declared epidemic. There are 29 cases. All saloons and the public schools are closed. No loitering on streets is allowed. The mails are fumigated and surrounding towns are closed against Middlesboro.

Disinclined to Strike. BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The proposition of the American Federation of Labor to order a general strike in the textile mills of New England seems to meet with a decidedly cool reception in the manufacturing centers where at present there is no trouble.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The profits of the state oil inspection department for January were \$960.

Citizens of Madison raised \$2,500, which will be used in boring for gas. Machinery is being placed in position for a big brick plant at Humboldt. One of the largest smelters in the country will be erected at La Harpe, Allen county.

The Santa Fe recently finished a new depot at South Winfield, built of pressed brick. Eddie Grape, aged four years, was accidentally drowned in a cistern at Leavenworth.

The second congressional district republican convention will be held at Ottawa, May 3. A Clay county farmer last week sold 6,000 bushels of wheat at 80 cents, pocketing \$4,800.

There are nearly 400 creameries and skimming stations in Kansas. A year ago there were only 175. A young son of H. Garten, near Medicine Lodge, fell into a tub of boiling water and was sealed to death.

Three Illinois professors want to establish a normal school at Newton on the order of the one at Fort Scott. Republicans of the Third district will meet at Independence April 6 to nominate a candidate for congress.

A party of Indiana farmers recently invested \$15,000 in farms near Newton, upon which they will settle this spring. Cattle dealers of Kansas and Denver have leased 84 sections of land in Dickinson and Morris counties and will pasture 20,000 head thereon this summer.

James R. Colean, who wrecked the State bank at Fort Scott, has been made prison secretary at Lansing, the highest place a convict can hold at the prison. Superintendent Sweet, of the Haskell Indian school at Lawrence, refused to resign, as requested, and a Washington telegram said he would be removed.

A community four miles west of Peabody had an epidemic of black measles. The public school was dismissed and other precautions taken to stop its spread. Eugene Mikesell, the Fort Scott jeweler, pleaded guilty to having burned his house in order to defraud the insurance companies. His wife was allowed to go free.

The contest for clerk of Crawford county resulted in a victory for Cunningham, the fusion candidate. It was alleged that the ballots from three precincts were tampered with. At least 1,300 delegates were expected at Topeka on the 21st to attend the National Creamery Buttermakers' convention. There were over 600 entries and liberal prizes were offered.

Judge L. Houck, of Hutchinson, who died at the age of 63, had been judge of the district court there 12 years. Although a captain in the confederate army he became a republican after arriving in Kansas. A telegram from Iola said ex-Congressman Funston would enter the race for the republican nomination for governor. It was said that A. W. Smith, of McPherson, would throw his strength to Mr. Funston.

Owing to a quarrel between the two G. A. R. posts at Wichita the matter of raising funds to defray expenses of the state G. A. R. encampment at Wichita in April was placed in charge of a committee of citizens. A Topeka telegram said the state officers would commence action to compel O. B. Taylor, coal oil inspector under Gov. Leavelling, to turn over money collected by him while in office. It is alleged that \$20,000 are unaccounted for.

The attorney general decides that county clerks are entitled to all fees they receive from business other than that regarded as official business. This includes the acknowledgment of deeds, affidavits and instruments of like character. William Stryker, state superintendent of the public schools, says the Scriptures may be read in the public schools of the state, provided it is done without note or comment. The repeating of the Lord's prayer is also permissible.

The State Temperance union has kindred Dr. Howard H. Russell, superintendent of the National Anti-Saloon league to hold temperance revivals throughout the state, beginning April 1. Two organizers will also be placed in the field immediately. There is said to be a five-foot vein of fire clay at the state penitentiary, and a Leavenworth dispatch said the state administration would probably put state convicts to work manufacturing fire clay instead of digging coal and competing with free labor.

Mrs. Frances Kaportner, of Frontenac, was convicted and fined for circulating slanderous stories about her neighbor, Mrs. Shara. She refused to pay the fine and was sent to jail. After one day's incarceration Mrs. Kaportner decided to pay the fine and inhale the air of freedom.

State Superintendent Stryker has sent a letter to school district officers in which he suggests that a reference library be placed in each school and good pictures be hung on the walls. He also says drawing should be required by law of all applicants for teachers' certificates, and should be taught in every school through all of the grades.

The state superintendent of insurance has barred from Kansas the Travelers' Accident and Sick Benefit Association of Kansas City, Mo. He says it is a fraud. For the fourth time within a year Gov. Leedy has appointed a new police board at Fort Scott. It is composed of Thomas Cochrane, Robert Osborne and J. F. Cottrell.

The first thing Col. Fred Funston did on his arrival in Iola was to deliver a lecture on Cuba before the high school. Capt. Henry Booth, a well-known G. A. R. man and republican, died of heart disease while working on his farm near Larned.