

# Globe Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1898.

NO. 21.

## EX-GOV. OSBORN DEAD.

One of Kansas' Most Prominent Citizens Passes Away.

His Sudden Demise Due to a Hemorrhage of the Stomach—Was on a Visit to His Intended Bride at Meadville, Pa.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.—Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn, of Kansas, died yesterday at Meadville, Pa., of a hemorrhage of the stomach, after a sickness of only a few hours. He left here a few days ago to attend a meeting of the directors of the Santa Fe Railroad company at New York and went to



EX-GOV. THOMAS A. OSBORN.

Meadville to visit his intended bride, to whom he was to have been married in April. When he left here he was in excellent health and when P. E. Bonebrake, president of the Central national bank, received dispatch yesterday afternoon announcing his death the entire community was shocked.

**Brief Sketch of His Career.**  
Thomas A. Osborn, sixth governor of Kansas, ex-envoy to Brazil and Chili, a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, and one of the best known citizens of the state, was not only an early settler in Kansas, but took a prominent part in public affairs when Kansas territory was being molded into a state, and has filled many positions of trust in the gift of the state and of the nation since. He came to Kansas from Meadville, Pa., in 1857, when he had just turned his majority, and settled at Lawrence. At that time George W. Brown was the proprietor of the Herald of Freedom and Preston B. Plumb was the foremost. Brown and Plumb were interested in the founding of Emporia, and were obliged to go out there to hold land, and Gov. Osborn was employed to run the paper in Brown's absence. He was in editorial charge during the winter of 1857-8, and reported the proceedings of the territorial legislature held that winter in Lawrence.

In 1858 Gov. Osborn went to Elwood, Doniphan county, where he commenced practicing law. That year he defeated Web Wilder for city attorney at Elwood and that fall was elected county attorney of Doniphan county under the Leavenworth constitution. It was here he formed a law partnership with Jim Lane under the name of Lane & Osborn, which partnership was not severed until the election of Lane to the senate of the United States. In 1859 he was elected to the state senate for his district under the Wyandotte constitution, and when the position of lieutenant governor was vacant in 1862 he was elected president pro tem of the senate over John J. Ingalls on the 14th ballot.

Gov. Osborn ran against John J. Ingalls for lieutenant governor of the state in the fall of 1862 and was elected. In 1864 he was appointed United States marshal for Kansas by President Lincoln, and in 1867 he was removed by President Johnson for opposing the president's policy. In 1872 he was nominated for governor of Kansas and elected, and in 1874 he was re-elected to the position. In 1874 Gov. Osborn led on the first ballot for United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Caldwell, and in 1877 he led the race for senator until nearly the last ballot, when Preston B. Plumb was elected. That year he was appointed by President Hayes as minister to Chili, where he served four years during the time of the war between that country and Bolivia. In 1881, without his knowledge, he was appointed by President Garfield to the Brazilian mission and remained there until 1886, when the republican party went out of power.

Gov. Osborn was married in 1870 to Miss Julia Delahay, daughter of Judge Delahay, of Lawrence. His wife died five years ago, and he had one son, who has passed through college and is now reading law in W. H. Rossington's office. He died possessed of a handsome fortune, well invested, and was a director of the Santa Fe railroad, in which he had considerable stock. He was born at Meadville, Pa., October 25, 1836.

## TREASURY OFFICIALS BUOYANT.

Predict That There Will Be a Surplus Each Month from Now On.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The statisticians say the month of January just passed was the most prosperous the people of the United States have experienced since December, 1892, and that the prospects of future prosperity are very bright. The same confidence exists among government officials, and, speaking of the condition of the national finances, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said:

The receipts for the first days of this month on account of customs have been very gratifying. February will show a small surplus, probably \$2,000,000. In March it is expected that the receipts will exceed the expenditures by \$5,000,000 or \$7,000,000. In April, notwithstanding disbursements will be heavy, there will probably be a small surplus. Taking it all in all, the deficit has probably reached its highest point, and the revenues will more than likely increase steadily from now on.

## Secretary Wilson Wants Information.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Wilson has taken steps for the collection of all information obtainable in the department of agriculture bearing on the shipment of fresh fruit to the German empire. This is preliminary to any action which may be found necessary, after full official information as to the scope of the decree of prohibition is obtained.

## AN INTERESTING CONTENTION.

Prominent Detroit Attorney Says Congress Has No Power to Fix Money Ratios.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—Fred A. Baker, a prominent attorney of Detroit, has filed an answer to a suit brought against him in the Oakland county circuit court, involving the constitutionality of the Bland-Allison act and other laws pertaining to silver as a legal tender. Mr. Baker refused to accept \$64 silver dollars in full payment for a mortgage for \$364, and suit was brought to compel Mr. Baker to cancel the mortgage in view of the tender made.

In the answer Mr. Baker submits that under the power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures," the congress of the United States has no more authority or power, as far as pre-existing contracts for the payment of money are concerned, to diminish or increase the number of grains of pure gold or pure silver in the dollar in which a contract has been lawfully expressed, than it has to pre-existing contracts to change the number of grains in an ounce, or the number of ounces in a pound, or the number of inches in a foot, or feet in a yard, or to change any other standard of weights or measures.

## CAUSED A SENSATION.

Tyler Gavitt, Who Was Reported Dead, Returns and Causes All Sorts of Trouble.

GALENA, Kan., Feb. 7.—Great excitement prevails over the appearance in this city of Tyler Gavitt, who disappeared in March last from the Windsor stock farm, owned by Solon L. Cheney, one of the most prominent citizens of the county. Neighbors took charge of Gavitt's crop and other property, disposed of it and started the report that Cheney had murdered him. The appearance of Gavitt removes the cloud from Cheney and leaves his accusers in a bad predicament. The opinion now is that the whole thing was a scheme to blackmail Mr. Cheney. Gavitt has secured legal counsel and will have several parties arrested on charges of stealing his property.

## Did Kennedy Commit Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—Around John Kennedy, the train robber, the police believe they have woven a web of evidence that will convict him of the murder of Miss Emma Schumacher. The police say that Jim Redmond, a thief, burglar and jail bird, who was in a cell next to Kennedy when he was in jail, is the man who was with Kennedy in Miss Schumacher's store and that he fired the shot that killed her.

## May Be a Big Railroad Trust.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The consolidation of seven big railroads into one property, controlled by the Vanderbilts, and perhaps under one management, is prophesied by many railroad men as a result of the favorable outcome of the plan to unite the New York Central and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. These men predict a giant railroad trust at a not far distant date.

## A Klondike in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 7.—While the eyes of the world are turned towards the far-off Alaska as nature's storehouse of hidden treasure, Texas are trying to realize the startling fact that they have a Klondike in their very midst. The Mount Hudson mine, in the Llano district, has made a strike of a vein of ore 17 feet in width that averages \$95.59 in gold to the ton.

## Forgave the Slayer of His Son.

WEST BEND, Wis., Feb. 7.—An impressive scene attended the funeral of Carl Lindbach, who was killed in a boxing match Wednesday. After the funeral sermon had ended Lindbach, father of the dead boy, thanked his many friends for the last respect shown and concluded by forgiving young Glantz, who was present at the services and wept bitterly over Lindbach's remains.

## Believe It Will Set a Higher Keynote.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 7.—The Kentucky State Woman's Christian Temperance union passed resolutions commending Miss Christine Bradley for deciding to use water for christening the battleship Kentucky, and assuring her that the union believes her action will set a higher keynote to the world, and do much to elevate woman.

## Drastic Measures Were Used.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 7.—A sweeping change has been made in the management of the state industrial school for girls. The old management employed such drastic measures as locking them in dungeons, dosing them with cold water, putting them on bread and water diet and stringing them to the wall with their hands behind them.

## Mr. Leland's Big Pension Roll.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—Cyrus Leland, United States pension agent, has begun the quarterly payments of pensions for this district. Within the next ten days he will pay out nearly \$4,000,000. Out of 107,000 pensioners, not more than 4,000 have delayed making out their vouchers and most of them will be in soon.

## Death Was Probably an Accident.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—Edwin P. Harman, Jr., a salesman for the Swoford Bros. Dry Goods company, shot himself in the abdomen last night, in his room at the Stratford hotel. He died without regaining consciousness. Everything points to the shooting having been accidental.

## Illinois Central May Complete It.

MACON, Mo., Feb. 7.—It is rumored here that the Illinois Central will build a road from Keokuk to Kansas City over the old grade of the Missouri & Mississippi. This line was graded from Macon to Keokuk, and some of the track was laid, but the company went down in the panic of 1873.

## FOR A WAR HERO.

Appeal in the Senate for Assistance to the Family of Adm. Worden.

The House Passes the Military Academy Bill and a Bill to Limit the Period of the Refunding of Certificates of Deposit of 1879.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—An amendment of more than ordinary importance and significance at this time was proposed in the senate yesterday by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, to the resolution offered a few days ago by Senator White, of California. Senator White's resolution declared that it was the right of the people of Hawaii to maintain their own form of government and the United States ought in no wise to interfere with it. Senator Morgan's amendment provides distinctly for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, declaring that the present government has a right to make such cession to this country. Both resolution and amendment were referred to the foreign relations committee.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, presented a memorial which called to the attention of the senate one of the most thrilling events of the civil war. The memorial was prepared in 1874 by late Adm. Worden, who, as lieutenant of the navy, commanded the Monitor in the historic fight in Hampton roads between that vessel and the Merrimack. Senator Chandler said that Adm. Worden conceived the idea that it would be proper for the government of the United States to pay to the officers and crew of the Monitor the sum of \$200 each in the nature of prize money, but, after having prepared the memorial, concluded not to present it to congress, lest his motives might be misconstrued. Senator Chandler said he now took occasion to present the memorial himself and he hoped that congress might see its way clear, in view of the wonderful victory achieved by Lieut. Worden, to do something substantial for the surviving members of his family, who are not in good financial circumstances.

Senator Harris, of Kansas, presented a petition of the Endeavor society of Simpson, Kan., praying for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in government buildings. Senator Baker presented petitions from Blue Rapids, Kan.; Valley Falls, Kan.; and Garnett, Kan., protesting against the passage of the general bankruptcy law, and a petition from Lincoln post No. 1, department of Kansas G. A. R., of Topeka, remonstrating against the assaults now being made on the pension rolls by newspapers.

Senator Allen proposes, as an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, the bill introduced by Mr. Thurston, providing for the revision and adjustment of the sales of the Otoe and Missouri reservation lands in Kansas and Nebraska and to confirm the titles thereof.

The senate then went into executive session, Senator Teller, of Colorado, occupying the entire four hours in discussing the Hawaiian treaty and advocating its ratification.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The house passed the military academy bill yesterday, with only one important amendment. The debate on the measure was desultory, and touched a variety of political topics. As passed, the bill carried \$453,540, being \$26,032 less than the amount carried by the current law. The bill to limit the period for the refunding of the certificates of deposits of 1879 to December 31, 1899, was also passed.

## NEW RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.

A Chicago Traveling Man Organizes One Which Attracts Much Attention.

NILES, Mich., Feb. 8.—The Universal Text Display society, the religious organization formed by A. E. Stanton, a Chicago traveling man, has hung a large banner across Main street, in the most conspicuous place in the city, where its scriptural quotations can be viewed by all. On one side is a picture of a young man "sowing his wild oats" and beside it is that of an old man reaping the results. Below this scene is the text, "Whoever sows a man sowing that shall he also reap." On the opposite side is the picture of Christ knocking at the door and the text, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man will open unto me I will come in to him and sup with him and he with me." The banner attracts great attention.

## Because They Were Homelick.

CARLEISLE, Pa., Feb. 8.—Elizabeth Flanders and Fanny Eglehorn, Indian girls, who tried to burn the girls' building at the Indian school here, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to one year and six months. They said they were homelick and wanted Capt. Pratt to send them home.

## Japs Will Invade the Gold Fields.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Japan is standing to invade the Klondike. A growing army of 5,000 able-bodied laborers is being got together for the gold fields, and in a month or so they will make a descent upon Dawson City.

## THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Condense Daily Proceedings of the Fifty-Fifth Regular Session.

In the 1st Senator Clark (Rt.) defended his recent vote in favor of the Teller resolution, maintaining it was in no way inconsistent with his republicanism. The resolution of Senator Morgan (Ala.) calling on the president for information about the British seizure claims was adopted. The Hawaiian annexation treaty was then debated in executive session, Senator Platt (Conn.) making an argument in favor of annexation from a commercial point of view. Senator Pettigrew (S. D.) devoted himself to replying to Senator Platt's remarks and Senator White (Cal.) spoke in opposition to the ratification of the treaty from a constitutional standpoint. The senate adjourned before Senator White had concluded his speech. The house devoted most of its session to the District of Columbia bill without completing it. A bill was passed authorizing the secretary of the treasury to build or purchase a suitable vessel for revenue cutter service on the Yukon river to cost not exceeding \$40,000. Mr. Mahaney (N. Y.) presented the protest of 10,000 German-American voters against the Lodge immigration bill. He made an impassioned speech against the intolerance of those who desired to close the gates to immigration.

In the senate on the 2d a resolution was adopted directing the secretary of the interior to furnish the senate all information about the education of Indians and what the general result is. The joint resolution for the United States to be represented at the international fisheries exposition in Norway and appropriate \$20,000 for the purpose was passed. The correspondence relating to the killing of a woman in Oklahoma by Seminoles Indians and the burning to death of two Indians, submitted by the attorney general, was laid before the senate by the vice president. The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up. In the executive session Senator White (Cal.) continued his speech in opposition to the Hawaiian annexation treaty. The house passed the District of Columbia bill and then took up the bill to provide fortifications and coast defenses for the country. Mr. Grow (Pa.) issued unanimous consent for considering a resolution directing the secretary of war to issue medals to 500 Pennsylvania soldiers who passed through the mob at Baltimore on April 16, 1861, but Mr. Hull, chairman of the military committee, objected. The army appropriation bill was sent to conference. Mr. Callahan (Ok.) introduced a bill to grant the New Orleans & Oklahoma City Railroad company a right-of-way through the Indian territory and Oklahoma. Mr. Mayne (Cal.) introduced a resolution calling upon the state department for information about the Prussian decree forbidding the importation of American fruit into that country.

In the 3d Senator Caffery (La.) spoke in support of the committee report declaring Henry W. Corbett not entitled to a seat in the senate from Oregon. The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up. Senator White (Cal.) expressed his opposition to appropriation for free seeds had not been struck from the bill and Senator Bacon (Ga.) also thought there ought to be a reform in the matter. During the discussion of the bill, which was passed by the senate in 1894, declaring that the United States should in no wise interfere in the political affairs of the Hawaiian islands, the resolution on the table at Senator White's request. The house spent the day considering the fortifications bill, but the discussion drifted into a political debate. The general debate was closed and the bill was taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule. Afterwards a bill was passed appropriating \$10,000 for a survey and report on the practicability of securing a 35-foot channel in the lower part of the Mississippi river.

In the senate on the 4th Senator Lindsay (Ky.) made a reply to the resolution of the Kentucky legislature demanding his resignation as United States senator. He stated his views on the financial question and declared he would not accede to the request for his resignation. Senator White (Cal.) concluded his three days' speech in opposition to the annexation of Hawaii in the executive session and an adjournment was taken until the 7th. Private bills were considered in the house, 18 of the 21 pension bills favorably acted upon in the session a week ago being passed. A discussion of the approaching sale of the Kansas Pacific road was precipitated by the floor. Private bills were considered in the house, 18 of the 21 pension bills favorably acted upon in the session a week ago being passed. A discussion of the approaching sale of the Kansas Pacific road was precipitated by the floor. Private bills were considered in the house, 18 of the 21 pension bills favorably acted upon in the session a week ago being passed.

The house considered the bill making appropriations for fortifications and coast defenses. Little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings, less than one-half of the members being present during the session. The bill was passed. It carries \$4,144,912. Mr. Bartholdi (Mo.) introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for a government display at the proposed Mississippi valley international exposition at St. Louis in 1903 for commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. Two bills granting railroads right of way through Oklahoma and the Indian territory were also passed. The committee on public lands submitted a favorable report on the "free homes" bill, which opens to settlement lands acquired from the Indians.

## AMERICAN MONTE CARLO.

Chicago Capitalists Buy an Island to Further a Gigantic Gambling Scheme.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Michael C. McDonald is at the head of a party of Chicago people who have purchased Eighty island, eight miles from Detroit, and on Canadian soil, for the purpose of establishing there a Regular American Monte Carlo. There is capitalization of \$2,000,000 behind it. The scheme is to construct at once a racetrack on the island. With the racetrack going all sorts of gambling games are to be put in operation.

## Marriage of Catholics to Protestants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Catholic laymen of the United States are about to present to Mgr. Martinielli a petition urging him to issue a pronouncement regulating the marriages of Catholics to Protestants. The petitioners desire that Mgr. Martinielli make universal rules regarding the conditions on which the Catholic church will permit one of its members to marry a non-Catholic and also the nature of the ceremonies with which such a marriage must be attended.

## Powerless to Aid Him.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—John Smalley, an elevator boy in the Marie Antoinette hotel, had the life crushed out of him last night while eight women in dinner costumes, powerless to save him, tore at the confining bars of the elevator cage in a frantic effort to escape his screams of agony.

## ALIBI FOR KENNEDY.

The Accused Train Robber May Not Be Guilty of the Schumacher Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—The police have given a strong chain of evidence about Jim Redmond as one of the murderers of Miss Emma Schumacher. It is such convincing evidence of his guilt that should Redmond be found and returned to this city there is little doubt that he would be speedily convicted. The police claim that a net of evidence fully as strong and convincing has been wound around Jack Kennedy, the accused train robber. They say he was certainly the companion and accomplice of Redmond in the murder, but that Redmond fired the fatal shot. A portion of the public, however, believes that the police and railroad and express company detectives, who have been working on the case with the police, have overreached themselves in their efforts to fasten the crime on Kennedy. Yet the mass of the public believes him guilty and the evidence in this direction seems very strong. Careful investigation shows that Kennedy has a very complete alibi, which was volunteered in his behalf by people of apparently good reputation and standing in the community.

## COMMERCIAL LOSSES.

The Exports from New York Have Taken a Decided Stamp.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The annual report of State Engineer Adams devotes much space to the commerce of the state. Elaborate tables have been compiled from the records of the general government and other sources, dating back 200 years, giving the values of the trade between the several American colonies and Great Britain up to the beginning of the revolutionary war and after that time and up to date the values of exports from the leading Atlantic and gulf states. Mr. Adams says that the port of New York, which a third of a century ago commanded 73 per cent of the total exports of the nation, to-day commands but 37 per cent of them. Statistics presented show that New York foreign commerce has never been so low as last year since 1850.

## TWEED'S PRIVATE PAPERS.

The Ex-Tammany Boss's History May Be Written From His Own Records.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—There is at least one man in New York who holds the happiness, honor and fortune of a great many people in the hollow of his hand. This man is W. E. D. Stokes, the New York millionaire and horseman. Mr. Stokes came into possession of all the private papers of William M. Tweed several years ago. He has made a thorough study of them with the idea of writing a book upon the subject. According to his story, more than \$1,000,000 was paid out by Tweed for bribes that other people to this day know nothing about. The evidences of these payments are still in existence, with the indorsements of the parties directly concerned.

## WITH RAT POISON.

Frank Belwe Convinces the Wanton Murderer of His Brother and Sister.

FAIRFIELD, Cal., Feb. 8.—Frank Belwe, under arrest for the murder of his brother, Louis, and sister, Susie, in the little town of Dixon, November 9, has confessed. He told how he placed rat poison in the tea kettle used by his brother and sister and when the news came to him that they were dying, how he had gone to their home and witnessed the dying struggles of his sister without a pang of remorse. In his confession he declared his only motive for the crime was revenge on his brother and sister for having repeatedly slandered his wife.

## Bail for Sheriff Martin's Men.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 8.—The first witness in the trial of Sheriff Martin and deputies to-day was Silas Jones, justice of the peace of West Hazleton. He gave important testimony against the accused, but the court ruled his testimony out, which is considered a point in favor of the accused. Just before the noon adjournment the court accepted bail for all the accused deputies and the sheriff in the amount of \$6,000 in each case, making \$402,000 in all. Bail was furnished by the Philadelphia Surety company.

## Ex-Mayor Sutro Demented.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Adolph Sutro, ex-mayor of San Francisco and builder of the famous Sutro tunnel, has been adjudged mentally incompetent. His daughter, Dr. Emma Sutro-Merritt, has been appointed guardian of his person and estate, her bonds being fixed at \$100,000. Mr. Sutro is over 80 years old, and the loss of his mental faculties is attributed to the weight of years, combined with the effects of two strokes of apoplexy within the past few months.

## Dr. Brown Repents His Confession.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Rev. C. O. Brown faced his congregation at the Green Street Congregational church yesterday for the first time since he made his confession in San Francisco. At the evening service he made a lengthy statement, somewhat to the same effect as that he read at San Francisco.

## A Doctor in Danger of a Mob.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8.—Dr. S. H. Sampson was removed from the village jail at Laurelville, Hocking county, to the Hocking county jail at Logan as a precaution against lynching pending the coroner's investigation of the death of Bessie Neff, found dead in the doctor's office.

## REPLIES TO HIS ACCUSERS.

Senator Lindsay Harshly Denounces the Legislators Who Demanded His Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Speaking in a question of personal privilege in the senate yesterday, Mr. Lindsay (dem.), of Kentucky, commented sharply on the motives of the author and promoters of the resolution recently passed by the legislature of Kentucky demanding his resignation as senator. Mr. Lindsay, after defining his position on the financial question, made it clear that he was the representative of the whole people of Kentucky and not in any sense the agent of the



SENATOR LINDSAY.

Kentucky legislature. Above all he was, he said, a senator for the whole American people, and as such would perform his duties and cast his vote in accordance with his convictions and with the dictates of his conscience. He said that during the extra session called by President Cleveland in 1893 to repeal the Sherman silver bill he voted to sustain the president and against every proposition looking to the free coinage of silver to disturbing the present ratio. In closing he said:

In the month following the adjournment of this extra session, the general assembly, charged with the duty of selecting my successor, was chosen. It convened in January, 1894. My name was the only one presented to the democratic caucus and when the election came to be held I received the vote of every democratic member present. I deny the right of self-seeking political chancellors who were with me in opposition to free silver when free coinage was unpopular, and are against me now when free coinage seems to meet democratic approval in Kentucky, to sit in judgment on my democracy or to call in question the democratic caucus and when the election came to be held I received the vote of every democratic member present. I deny the right of self-seeking political chancellors who were with me in opposition to free silver when free coinage was unpopular, and are against me now when free coinage seems to meet democratic approval in Kentucky, to sit in judgment on my democracy or to call in question my fealty to the constituency I represent.

## W. C. T. U. Will Honor Miss Bradley.

LANCASTER, Ky., Feb. 5.—At a meeting of the W. C. T. U. of this city arrangements were made to present Miss Christine Bradley a cut glass bottle, with silver mountings, to be used at the christening of the battleship Kentucky. The women of Lancaster in this way desire to express their approval of Miss Bradley's choice of water instead of whiskey.

## Two Big Railroads Consolidate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—In accordance with the plans for the merging of the New York Central and Lake Shore railroads, the directors of the New York Central have authorized an issue of \$100,000,000 of 100-year 3 1/2 per cent collateral gold bonds. In exchange for five shares of Lake Shore stock \$1,000 of the new bonds will be allowed.

## Death from Vaccination.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 5.—Albert F. Turner, a well-known young man in the employ of the Plant system of railroads, died here of blood poisoning as the result of vaccination. The company recently issued an order requiring all their employes to be vaccinated. Turner's parents will probably sue the company for damages.

## May Shut Out Our Horses, Too.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Baron von Himmerstein Loxten, the minister of agriculture, at yesterday's session of the Prussian diet, declared that American horses developed influenza after importation. He added: "If the importations increase we shall certainly be forced to adopt a suitable quarantine in order to protect ourselves."

## With Over 500 Reindeer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A cablegram received at the war department from Dr. Jackson at Alten, Norway, announces that he has just sailed from that port for New York with 530 reindeer and 87 Lapland men and women to care for the animals and drive them on the government relief expedition when they arrive in Alaska.

## Advanced the Requirements.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 5.—The faculty of the medical department of the University of Michigan has advanced the requirements for entrance to the department, the change to take place in 1901. Students entering then will have to present the equivalent of from one to two years of work in the literary department.

## Gold Democrats on Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The silver men of the democratic party are disturbed at a report that Senator White, chairman of the congressional campaign committee, intends to appoint on the executive committee Senators Mitchell, Gorman, Murphy and Smith. They say they object to men whose fidelity to silver is of such recent growth.

## Gov. Stephens Remembers a Friend.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 5.—Gov. Adams has received a telegram from Gov. Stephens, of Missouri, urging him to pardon Theodore Stegner, who committed a brutal assault on Editor Reinert of the Mining Record. Gov. Stephens stated that Stegner is an old neighbor and personal friend of his.

FRANK'S DOUBLE RUNNER.

A WINTER never passes that I don't recall the slide I once took down Church hill when I was a boy, and literally scraped acquaintance with a double-runner sled.

We boys had been waiting for good weather for coasting—"sliding," we used to call it—and had waited a long time, too.

There had been almost every other sort of weather, and we had managed to enjoy ourselves pretty well, as, in fact, we always did.

We had skated on Long pond, played football on the common, and had a good time generally—all except Jimmy Briggs, who broke through the ice the last day we skated, and was taken out half-drowned. But then, he was always unlucky. I think he was the unluckiest boy I ever knew.

Well, at length, there came a dull, chilly, cloudy afternoon, when everything looked cold and dismal, and the sun set in a smother of gray vapor in a sullen and comfortless sort of way.

"Snow to-night, boys, sure!" said Tom Thurlow, as we came out of school at four o'clock.

Tom was continually guessing at the weather, and was usually about as far out of the way as he could possibly be; but this time he hit it right, for a wonder, and, sure enough, it began snowing an hour or two afterward.

When I went to bed I looked out and saw the ground all white in the darkness, and sheets of snow sifting down, glittering in the light from the window. There was no mistake about it—it was a "regular old-fashioned storm."

Next morning everything was buried up. Opening the back door, I saw a high wall of snow outside of it, which had drifted there during the night—and what fun it was to plunge into the middle of it, all bundled up in overcoat, comforter and mittens, with trousers tied tight around my ankles, and to wade through the drifts to the barn!

But it wasn't all fun when the time came to shovel the paths and clear away around the big doors, for it seemed very much like work—and hard work at that—before I got done with it.

Wasn't I glad when I had lifted the last shovelful and was able to straighten my back again, and flounder away to school? There I found the boys eagerly discussing sleds, and there were a great many noisy and not always good-natured disputes as to who had the fastest one, and who could come out ahead in a fair race.

But our great topic of interest was Frank Austin's new double-runner, which had been built for him by a wheelwright at Centreville, on a scale of magnificence said to throw everything in town entirely into the shade.

Frank was not very talkative on the subject—he didn't need to be, since George Fox had seen it. To have that fellow know anything was just the same as to publish it in the newspapers. So Frank stood by with a knowing smile, while George described the sled with much enthusiasm, and vowed he had never seen anything like it, which was very probable.

Frank was a great man that day, and the boys weren't at all backward about asking him for a trip on the runner, until Frank, who was as good-natured and obliging as anyone could be, had promised places enough to fill his sled several times over.

By the next afternoon the snow had been pretty well trodden down, and the day fortunately happened to be Saturday, besides; so Church hill became the center of attraction, and if you had been there about two o'clock you would have seen nearly every boy in New Damascus there, or going there as fast as he could, each one dragging his sled behind him.

It was a long, high hill, and the road to Centreville went over it at the highest part.

There was a turn in the road near the bottom, which was sometimes a hard place to get around if the ground was slippery, although, as a general thing, we had no trouble.

I should think it was a good half mile from the top of the hill to the furthest point we could slide to, and we usually started a third of the distance below the summit, on account of the long walk back; and, indeed, timid coasters preferred to do so under any circumstances, some nerve being required to start from the lofty top.

Frank and his double-runner were on hand early, and we all took a good look at the new machine. It was a long, stout, hardwood plank, fastened on two sets of runners, with a pivot on the first set, so that it could be easily steered.

The whole affair was neatly built and prettily painted, but Tom said he thought it looked "rather ticklish." A good many others thought the same, but they didn't care to say so.

Most of us would have been willing to take our chances on the runner if we had been upon almost any other hill; but we didn't like the idea of riding on that narrow plank down this one, falling off steeply, and so long that the buildings near the foot seemed like baby houses. And then there was that turn at the bottom.

"Well, fellows," said Frank, "I won't make more than one trip this afternoon, if I don't get started pretty soon. Come, help me haul her up to the top."

"Are you going to start from there?" asked several dismayed voices.

"Yes, of course," answered Frank, who was a brave, reckless lad, and was besides a little provoked at our reception

of his sled. "When I slide, I want all the slide there is."

We silently turned to and pulled the runner to the highest point of the hill. And it did seem dreadfully high up there.

"Who's going?" asked Frank. Yes, who was going? That was the question. Those who had been promised places the day before now showed surprising generosity in offering their chances to their less fortunate companions, and for a moment nobody responded.

Then, to everybody's surprise, Tom Thurlow stepped forward and said he was going. He had been the loudest in predicting all kinds of disasters, and had just been vehemently asserting that the start from the top insured the death of everybody foolish enough to go. But that was just his way—grumble and go in.

He took the end of the plank; Frank, of course, sitting in front to steer. The space between them filled up quickly enough, now that Tom had broken the ice, and there was quite a rush for seats toward the last.

Tom gave a push with his foot and we began to move slowly down the hill.

"Hold on with your knees," shouted Frank. "Sit straight, and don't lean over."

There wasn't much necessity for the first order after we got fairly started. I, for one, wished I had something more to cling to than the narrow plank, to which I glued my knees, while holding up my feet on each side and convulsively grasping Joe Smith's waist with my arms.

How that sled did fly! We could hardly see the fence posts as we rushed by them. The wind whistled through our hair, brought the water to our eyes and a blinding cloud of snow blew all over us. Whenever we passed over a rough place, thump we went into the air, like rockets, and came down with another thump on the hard plank, surprised to find ourselves still on board. I could feel Joe shiver through his thick clothes, and was half choked by the tight clutch of Jerry Waters, who sat behind. I suppose they were wishing, as I was, that we were safe at the bottom, with unbroken bones.

Faster and faster we flew, until we must have been going at real railroad speed, and it seemed like taking a trip on a comet. How we managed to stick to that sled as long as we did has almost become a mystery to me; but it makes little difference, for we soon ceased to do so.

Suddenly there came a tremendous twist and jerk, which threw us all violently to one side. We had reached the turn in the road.

"Lean hard to the right!" came Tom's voice from behind, at the full strength of his lungs.

I tried my best to obey, but it was no use. The sled "slewed" with great force, and we all went over together. I still clinging to Joe, who was struggling frantically to get loose.

A general feeling of being scraped and ground and pounded, another and very unpleasant feeling, as if a house had fallen on me, and then I must have been stunned, for I don't remember what happened for a few moments.

When I came to myself I found I was helping Tom to lift up the sled, which had been capsized at the roadside upon a very mixed-up pile of boys who were half buried in the deep snow. I suppose I got up and began lifting before I had entirely recovered my senses.

It was "a bad mess," as Tom calmly remarked, while stoutly tugging away, taking no notice of the blood which trickled down his face in little streams until he looked like a zebra.

It took some time for all the boys to get out. Then we counted up the dead and wounded. There were fortunately none of the former class, but almost every one of us belonged to the latter.

Bleeding noses, cut fingers, bumps, scratches and bruises were as plentiful as blackberries in June, yet only one was seriously hurt. That one was, of course, unlucky Jimmy Briggs, whom we had hauled out by the heels from a drift into which he was stuck head-foremost.

His collar bone was broken and one of his fingers put out of joint. He suffered a good deal, poor fellow, but he was so used to pain and misfortune that he made very little fuss about it, and we carried him home quite comfortably.

The boys left at the top hurried down after us and helped repair damages. They exulted over their good sense in staying behind; but I think they were rather sorry the next Monday at school, while we scarred veterans were showing our wounds and describing the accident to admiring throngs.

Frank Austin felt very badly about the whole affair and said he would never use the sled again. None of us ever asked him to, for we were thoroughly convinced that, however well such a sled might do on lower and easier slides, Church hill wasn't at all the place for Frank's double-runner.—Golden Days.

**Oil in a Whale's Tongue.**  
A ton of oil has been obtained from the tongue of a single whale.

**BIRDS EAT 400 SHEEP.**  
The Feast Took Place 100 Miles From Dawson and Cost \$20,000.  
Jack Collins, who started for Dawson City with a band of sheep last summer, has been heard from. He sold part of his flock for \$20,000. The other and biggest half of the flock fed the birds of the arctic zone. This is how it happened:  
He drove the sheep in over the Dalton trail. Some time before Dawson was reached cold weather came on, and Collins decided to kill his sheep. He killed and sold 200, and received nearly \$20,000 for them.  
Then he concluded to hold the remainder for a better market. He killed the remaining 400 in a sort of secluded place off the line of travel and suspended the carcasses on poles far enough above the ground to be out of the reach of bears, wolves or other wild animals. He left two young men to watch the mutton, and proceeded to look for a mining section. Having found one, he located a claim and proceeded to test it. After he had dug out a few thousand dollars' worth of gold he thought he would, as the French say, "return to his muttons."  
His stay had been so prolonged that the young men had become weary of holding a wake over the sheep, and, imagining Dawson to be only a few miles away, had started for that city to enjoy some of the pleasures a metropolitan city can afford. It proved to be about 100 miles to Dawson, so their absence was more extended than they had intended, and when Collins reached the place where he had left the carcasses of 400 sheep he found only 400 bleaching skeletons.  
The eagles, ravens, crows, kites, hawks and other birds of prey which inhabit that region had been feasting on mutton. "Where the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered," is a proverb which applies to other birds of prey. Collins had left so many carcasses that invitations had been sent out and a general round-up of all the vultures and things in that region, from Behring sea to the Mackenzie river, had taken place. Whether the claim Collins secured will make good the loss of the mutton or not remains to be seen, but when he drives in his next band of sheep the birds of prey will not get so large a percentage of them.—Portland Oregonian.

**A Town Rides in This Elevator.**  
Probably the only elevator in the world that is used to connect two parts of a town is the one in Heligoland, the little island just off the coast of and belonging to Germany. One portion of the town is on a cliff over 200 feet high. The other is at the base of the cliff on a flat stretch of land. There are no paths up the cliff, and all communications between the two portions of this unique little place must be held by means of the elevator—an elevator that lifts an entire community to and from the scene of its daily labors.—N. Y. Journal.

ARE YOU TO LIVE IN ALASKA?

Some Requirements That Will Be Found Indispensable.

The universal article of diet in that country, depended upon and indispensable, is bread or biscuit. And to make the bread and biscuit, either in the camp or upon the trail, yeast cannot be used—it must be baking powder; and the powder manufactured by the processes of the Royal Baking Powder Company, miners and prospectors have learned, is the only one which will stand in that peculiar climate of cold and dampness and raise the bread and biscuit satisfactorily.

These facts are very important for every one proposing to go to Alaska and the Yukon country to know, for should he be persuaded by some outfitter to take one of the cheap brands of baking powder, it will cost just as much to transport it, and then when he opens it for use, after all his labor in packing it over the long and difficult route, he will find a solid caked mass or a lot of spoiled powder, with no strength and useless.

Such a mistake might lead to the most serious results. Alaska is no place in which to experiment in food, or try to economize with your stomach. For use in such a climate, and under the trying and fatiguing conditions of life and labor in that country, everything must be the best and most useful, and above all it is imperative that all food supplies shall have perfect keeping qualities. It is absurd to convey over such difficult and expensive routes an article that will deteriorate in transit, or that will be found when required for use to have lost a great part of its value.

There is no better guide to follow in these matters than the advice of those who have gone through similar experience. Mr. McQuesten, who is called "the father of Alaska," after an experience of years upon the trail, in the camp, and in the use of every kind of supply, says: "We find in Alaska that the importance of a proper kind of baking powder cannot be overestimated. A miner with a can of bad baking powder is almost helpless in Alaska. We have tried all sorts, and have been obliged to settle down to use nothing but Royal. It is stronger, and carries further, but, above all things, it is the only powder that will endure the severe climatic changes of the Arctic region."

It is for the same reasons that the U. S. Government in its relief expeditions, and Peary, the famous Arctic traveler, have carried the Royal Baking Powder exclusively.

The Royal Baking Powder will not cake nor lose its strength either on board ship or in damp climates, and is the most highly concentrated and efficient of leavening agents. Hence it is indispensable to every Alaskan outfit. It can be had of any of the trading companies in Alaska, but should the miner procure his supplies before leaving, he should resist every attempt of the outfitter to palm off upon him any of the other brands of baking powder, for they will spoil and prove the cause of great disappointment and trouble.

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A WOMAN'S LITTLE GAME

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

(Copyright, 1888.)

I wish you to understand from the very outset of this story that I am an old bachelor. I can say without egotism that I could have placed the yoke of matrimony over my neck a score of times between the ages of 20 and 40, but I did not elect to do so. It seemed a great deal better to keep my liberty, and to fall in love with a new face about once a month. A bachelor can do this, you know, while a married man is bound by certain ties not easily broken.

Up to the time I was appointed warden of the Keswick prison I had been in love just 42 times. That was an average of twice a year, which I think is doing very well for a modest, retiring man who was baldheaded at the age of 22, and yet not too much for a man with a natural leaning toward the fair sex.

The Keswick prison was for both sexes, and when I took charge it contained 380 male and 90 female convicts. I felt sorry for the females, even before the keys had been turned over to me, and they soon discovered that I was ready to listen to their stories and do my best to ameliorate their condition. In the course of a month I was pretty well satisfied that at least 80 out of 90 were entirely innocent of the crimes charged, and that the other ten ought to have new trials at least. Fifteen of the women were in for murder—cold-blooded murder, the courts said—but when they had told me all about it I could see where witnesses had perjured themselves and jurors had shown their thirst for revenge. I tried to make things very easy for the female contingent, actuated solely by a natural courtesy towards the sex.

In eight months the governor, more to oblige me than for any other reason, pardoned 20 of the females, and among them were five under sentence for murder. I should have recommended him to pardon at least 20 more before the year was out if the opposition hadn't got after us and made things hot. There was an investigation, a great deal of talk, and as a result I had to repress my natural gallantry and wait for things to cool down. It was during this period of waiting that the vaults of the state treasury were robbed of \$320,000 in gold cash. The trick was done by one man, and in the neatest manner. He drove up to the building at high noon in a carriage and entered the treasurer's office. The money had just been bundled up to go to the bank, and these packages were lying on a table with two clerks to guard them. The robber gave one clerk a clip over the head, bound and gagged the other, and the packages were carried out and dumped into the carriage in the nerviest sort of a way. He had 20 minutes the start of pursuit, and though overhauled after a hot chase of an hour, every dollar of the money had disappeared. As he had not thrown it away during his flight the idea was that he had either stopped at some house in town for a moment or met another carriage according to arrangement. The problem seemed easy of solution, but though it was worked upon for weeks by many detectives nothing was discovered.

The captured robber was a young and good-looking man who gave his name as Charles Day. He refused any information as to his home or people, and insisted on pleading guilty when arraigned for the robbery. There was a great sensation over the loss of the money, as the state was heavily in debt, with a big interest to pay, and the party in power, from governor down to janitor, got a daily raking for many long weeks. It was even charged that a certain clerk of us put up the robbery and were to whack up with the robber. This was a bold-faced scandal, of course, but it materially dimmed our prestige and almost caused me to doubt the innocence of a fresh lot of female convicts sent in for various crimes against the law. They made quick work of sending Charles Day to prison for 20 years, and owing to the personal attack of the opposition I was rather prejudiced against him as he came under my charge. His general demeanor and daily conduct were, however, beyond any faultfinding. Reports from my deputy proved him a model prisoner. The hunt for the money did not cease when the prison doors shut him in. At least ten detectives were constantly at work to discover where and how it had been transhipped and the state was ready to pay \$50,000 to the lucky man. Every day or two some of these detectives wanted an interview with the prisoner, and while their requests were generally granted, the deputy warden was always present.

One day, as I sat in my office reading an abusive article in an opposition paper and half inclined to tender my resignation before sundown, a lady was admitted. I was not over 15 seconds in making up my mind that she was the handsomest woman I had ever seen. She was about 23 years of age, a natural blonde, and her eyes were melting and her cheeks like peaches. I will honestly admit that I was "gone" on her even before she handed me the card which gave her name as Jeanne Lancaster. She was from Chicago, and had called to inquire about Charles Day. She had scarcely mentioned his name when she began to weep. If you have ever been an old bachelor, you will understand how quick the heart of such a man melts under the tears of a good-looking young woman, I began to speak soothing words, of course, and presently she grew confidential and made a confession. She was an heiress, while Day was but a poor young man. They met—they loved—they became engaged. She would have wedded him in his poverty, but he wouldn't have it that way. He went out to make his fortune before claiming her, and the first good thing he struck was the state treasury.

Miss Lancaster had read all about it, and had been almost broken hearted. While she had put Day out of her heart as being unworthy of her, she yet felt like having a few last farewell words with him.

By the time the pretty little woman was through talking and smiling and crying, I was ready to put a brotherly arm around her and speak words of consolation. Indeed, when I discovered that her engagement was "off," I came very near offering her my heart and hand as a substitute. Nothing restrained me but the fear that I had not known her long enough to inspire the proper trust and confidence which a good girl should have. I at once granted her the privilege of a private interview with Day. That is, she was allowed to enter his cell, the door of which was left open, and converse with him while a guard waited within call. The interview lasted half an hour, and there was much weeping and promising and protesting. The young man didn't want to be thrown down just because he had stolen \$320,000 and been sentenced to 20 years in prison. The girl was obdurate, however, though it broke her heart over again to tell him that he need no longer hope. When she came out, her handkerchief to her eyes and a sob in her throat, she sat down in the office to collect herself and then said:

"I want Charles to restore that money, and have been pleading with him to do so. If I can have only one or two more interviews with him I think I can accomplish my object." I jumped a foot high and told her she could interview him every day for a month. He knew where the money was, of course, and if it was restored through any effort of mine the taxpayers of the state would carry me around on their shoulders as a reward. Not only that, but the oftener Miss Lancaster came, the oftener I should see her, and the deeper I should be in love. She came next day at the same hour, held another tearful interview, and after it was over she said to me:

"Charles has almost made up his mind to confess, but still hesitates. He has a sister of whom he is very fond, and if you don't mind I will bring her in to help me plead with him." I didn't mind, of course. If he had had four or five favorite sisters I should have been glad to have them all in to coax the secret out of theascal. Day appeared to be very much broken down, and after Miss Lancaster had left the prison he sent for me to ask if the governor would pardon him on his giving up the money. I had to reply that it might be four or five years before he could look for his liberty, but he would surely come before he had served out more than a third of his sentence. He seemed quite elated over this, and when I pressed him to tell me where the boodle was hidden he opened his mouth as if to do so. On second thought he shook his head and replied: "If I tell anybody it will be Miss Lancaster and my sister. I had determined to die first, but I am beginning to see things a little differently."

I left him with the impression that the two girls would soon have the secret. When Miss Lancaster appeared next day Miss Day was with her. Miss Day was very coy and retiring. She neither shook hands with me nor replied to my salutation, and turned her back as soon as possible. At the same time, as I remembered later, Miss Lancaster not only dallied with my hand, but pressed it and was very effusive in her speech. She said she would have something special to tell me when she returned from the interview.

The interview did not last over 15 minutes, and it took place just as dusk was drawing on. When the two ladies returned to the door Miss Lancaster came over to me and whispered:

"He has promised to confess all tomorrow, and every dollar will be restored. I am glad, not only on his account and mine, but for your dear sake. I know you to be a noble man, and if you would not think it unmanly in me I—"

I took her hand in mine and gave it several squeezes and assured her that nothing she could possibly announce or confess in the English language would be considered by me unworthy of her. She pressed my hand in return and was going to confess her love, but the telephone bell rang and put her out. She just whispered in my ear that I was an old darling and then laughed and joined Miss Day at the door, and I myself pulled the lever which swung back the hinges that let them out. Need I tell you that I walked around on air for the next quarter of an hour? I had won that little girl's love at first sight, and when she came on the morrow I should ask her to name the day and the date. She had said she was an heiress. I was loving her for herself alone. I was still loving when the deputy warden came rushing in and called out:

"Those girls—have they gone?"

"Certainly—long ago."

"Then we are in for h—ll and repeat! Come out here, will you?"

He led the way to the west wing and upstairs to the second tier of cells. When we reached the one occupied by Charles Day we found a woman in his bed and his convict suit lying on the floor. It didn't take five minutes to grasp the situation. Miss Day had given up her apparel to the convict, and he had walked out with Miss Lancaster. Miss Day was a Miss Somebody-else, who had been paid \$1,000 to do the trick, and Miss Lancaster was the pal of one of the boldest robbers in America.

We raised an alarm and made pursuit, of course, but the fugitives got away as slick as grease, and are probably yet living on the boodle stolen from the state. As for the girl left behind she was sent to prison for a couple of years, but after six months was pardoned out: As for me, my resignation was demanded in no gentle tones, and I tendered it and got away into the woods and kicked myself around a section of government land.

The Government's Domain.

The commissioner of the general land office has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. Compared with last year, it shows a decrease of 3,288 homestead entries, aggregating 378,625 acres. Quite disproportionate to this is the falling off in general health when no effort is made to reform irregularity of the bowels. This can easily be accomplished with the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, also a remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, rheumatism and liver trouble.

High Lights.

Thirteen oysters in one plate of soup means bad luck for the other guests at the table.

The man whose wife belongs to five clubs always goes home entertaining serious apprehensions about dinner.

Amiability rules in large families when the girls are so many different sizes that they can't wear another's clothes.

When a woman is sure she is alone in the house she eats an orange after digging a little hole in one end of it with her scissors.—Chicago Record.

Fres. McKinley vs. Free Silver.

A battle of giants is going to take place this summer on 30,000 farms in America, not in talk or votes, but in yields. Salzer's new potato marvels are named as above, and he offers a price for the biggest potato yield, also \$400 in gold for suitable name for his corn (17 inches long) and oat prodigies. Only seedsmen in America growing grasses, clovers and farm seeds and selling potatoes at \$1.50 a barrel. The editor urges you to try Salzer's Northern-grown seeds, and to SEND THIS NOTICE WITH 10 CTS. IN STAMPS to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La. Crosse, Wis., for 11 new farm seed samples, worth \$10.00, to get a start, and their big catalogue. K 4

She Must Excuse Him.

The young woman tried to be aristocratic and did not look at the money she gave to the conductor of the car; but he meekly gave her back the lozenge on which was stamped: "I'll never cease to love thee," and said he was an orphan with five little brothers to support, and must be excused.—Roxbury Gazette.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1/4 as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Arctic Exploration.

Smith—Of late years arctic explorers seem to have entered upon a race to see who can reach the furthest point north.

Brown—Yes, and I guess the fellow who hugs the pole will win the race.—N. Y. Journal.

Likely.

Dr. Smiley—Ah, professor, is your little one a boy or a girl?

Prof. Dremey—Why—er—yes. We call it John. It must be a boy, I think.—Judge.

It's difficult for a man to check his creditors unless he has a bank account.—Chicago Daily News.

The young onion is a very seductive vegetable, but it invariably gives a man away.—Chicago Daily News.

Lots of very shiftless people get up early.—Washington Democrat.

Lots of people mistake a loud noise for ability to sing.—Washington Democrat.

The coat may not make the man, but lawyers make attorneys.—Chicago Daily News.

The pain of sciatica is cruel. The cure by St. Jacobs Oil is sure. It penetrates.

Eruptions On the Face

"I was troubled with eruptions on my face. I thought I would give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial, and after taking a few bottles I was cured. I am now also free from rheumatism to which I have been subject for some time." C. E. BARRY, 730 Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. 21: 25c for \$5. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Six cents.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.

Fruits in a Few Months From Seed. Some berries will be white, some black and others red, and some of the plants numerous. Perfectly hardy in any garden and bear continually from May to Nov. Greatly superior in flavor to other sorts. Fruits well in pots, summer or winter. Plants from seed sown now will fruit freely all the coming summer and fall. One plant has yielded a pint of berries at one picking as late as November.

For 10c we will mail a packet of this strawberry seed, and our great catalogue of New Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Fruits, 160 pages, 12 large Colored Plates. Or for only 25c, we will mail a packet of Strawberry Seed, Chinese Lantern Plant, Shoo-fly Plant, and 100 other plants, bulbs and seeds. For a year: Illustrated colored plate each month—devoted to Flowers and Gardening. Order now: This offer may not appear again.

John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N.Y.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of

Grain-O

## GOLD IN THE FAR WEST.

**A Promising Field for Men Who Are Willing to Work.**

**Supply of the Yellow Metal in the United States by No Means Exhausted—Some Washington Nuggets.**

[Special Correspondence.]  
Out in California they have just been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold. Since the 19th of January, 1848, when Sutter made his historic find, \$800,000,000 of the yellow metal have been taken from the rocks and streams of the Golden state, and the supply is by no means exhausted. Enthusiastic Californians intend to erect a costly monument designed to perpetuate the distinction of their state as a country rich in minerals and to revive the memories of the Argonauts who poured into the Pacific coast territory in 1849 and 1850, just as thousands of ambitious men and women are now invading the Yukon country—all anxious to rob the backbone of the western hemisphere of its incalculable store of wealth.

By the backbone of the western hemisphere I mean the chain of mountains which extends, under various names, from Alaska to the Straits of Magellan, and winds its way through British America, the United States, Mexico, the Central American republics, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili and Argentina. Up in Alaska and British Columbia this chain is known as the Alaska, Yukon and Blue mountains; in our own country we have the Rocky mountains, the Cascade mountains and the Sierra Nevada; in Mexico and Central America it becomes the Sierra Madre, and in South America the Andes mountains. Wherever mining has been conducted on scientific principles in this great mountain district, precious ores have been found in paying quantities; and as the mining region of the Yukon district in the British Northwest territory and Alaska is a part of the golden chain it is reasonable to predict a grand future for that far northern country. But America's mountain backbone, extensive as it is, extends still further. It crosses Behring strait and begins

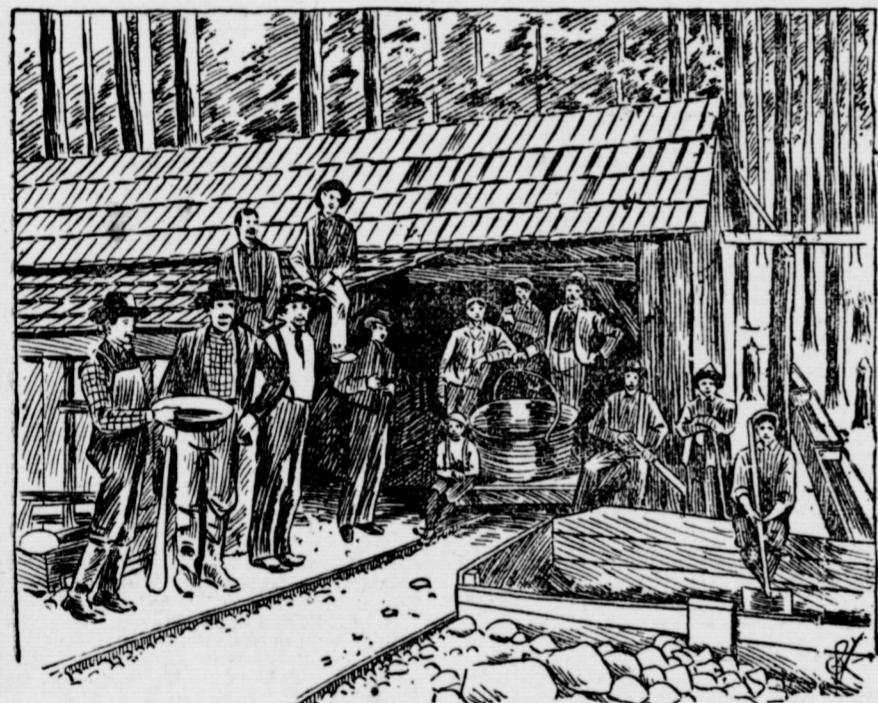
claimed from mountain and stream by the industrious worker.

The Klondike, no doubt, is a great country, but there are riches nearer at home. Transportation companies estimate that 50,000 persons will go to the Yukon gold district this spring. Assuming that 40,000 of these will engage in mining, it is safe to figure that 25,000 will be disappointed and that 10,000 will succumb to climatic conditions. Perhaps 500 will make money, the rest will earn a bare living and nothing more. The gold, it is true, is there in abundance, but the rich lodes will be grabbed by corporations or cormorants, and eventually the lot of the miner in Alaska will be far worse than that of his brother in Colorado, Washington or Montana.

I do not write in this vein because I wish to dissuade readers from undertaking the journey to Alaska. The man who has made up his mind to seek his fortune in mining enterprises is not amenable to arguments, however potent and logical. He becomes possessed of the idea that he will be one of the successful few, and finally, as Heine puts it, the idea possesses him. Moreover, I believe that a trip to the Klondike and Alaska is a good thing for any young man. Even if he fails to acquire riches, he is bound to learn many things and see many sights which will be of practical service throughout his life. Failure, based on hard experience, very often is the beginning of success.

Geologists are now almost unanimous in asserting that gold comes from rocks ground down by glaciers or the elementary forces, and is washed to the gravel and clay of lower levels. Some scientists believe that small particles of gold traveling down long water courses will unite and form into nuggets by a cold weld. Either this is the process which has resulted in the deposit of the Yukon placer beds, or else the gold has been thrown up and deposited at the bottom of the streams when the country was lifted above the primeval waters.

If the grinding theory is true, and there seems to be no reason for doubting it, the creeks and rivers on both sides of the Washington Cascades and the northern Rocky mountains and their spurs should abound in gold dust, for the gold-bearing rock is known to be hundreds of feet thick in many places along those great ranges. More-



VIEW OF A MINING SCENE IN KITTITAS COUNTY, WASH.

again in Siberia, under the name of the Stanavoi mountains, and runs in a westerly direction, with comparatively few breaks, to the Ural mountains, from which the Russian government has taken enough gold to satisfy the dreams of avarice.

Wherever the experienced miner may tap this vast mineral deposit he is almost sure of making a living. True, he may not find riches in a day or a week, but if he is industrious and persevering he is always sure of comfortable wages. But the average American, I take it, is not satisfied with a sure thing that promises safe results. He wants for a "big stake." If he succeeds in finding it, he is satisfied. If not, he returns to civilization, leaving the "pickings" to the stragglers who come after him. There are to-day in Montana, Washington and California thousands of Chinamen engaged in mining. They work in a primitive way and average an income ranging from four to eight dollars a day. Their expenses are small, their industry is great. In a few years

over, color of gold is found in every handful of sand from the bed of the lower Columbia.

Stories of rapidly acquired wealth in mining districts can be classed with other tales of fiction. The man who succeeds in gold finding is the man who is not afraid of laboring incessantly and continuously with hand and head, who makes a study of geological conditions and possesses the faculty of prompt action.

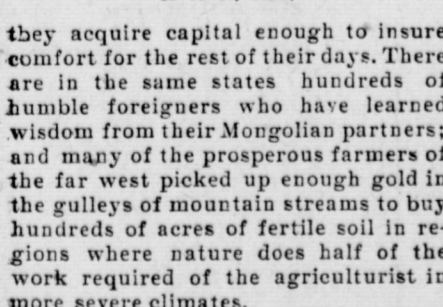
In suggesting the Pacific northwest as a promising field for gold mining, I am actuated by a desire to benefit that large class of mining-mad Americans who have not the means to pay the passage money exacted by the Alaskan transportation companies. And to prove that I am not exaggerating the mineral resources of the Cascade range, I may mention that only a few days ago I saw as choice a lot of gold nuggets as was ever exhibited. These had been taken from a Washington claim in the course of a single week—from July 23 to 30, 1897. The largest nugget so far found in the Swauk district, as it is called, weighed four pounds and five ounces, and was worth \$1,004.

The Swauk district, the center of the Washington gold fields, is in the northern half of Kittitas county, in the gold belt circling around Mount Stuart, the Peshastin and Nigger creek districts being to the north and Swauk to the south of this principal peak of the eastern slope of the Cascades. Mining has been carried on for several years in a desultory way, but recently enterprising men from the east established a 20-stamp mill on the Peshastin which, in the course of 12 months, had an output of \$60,000. While no phenomenal fortunes have been made in the Swauk district, all the gold hunters have made fair wages and some earned as much as \$2,000 during the past season. And all this under favorable climatic conditions and with plenty of water, fuel and transportation facilities within easy reach.

Montana, too, offers rare advantages to gold seekers who do not expect to become Crossuses in a single season. Prospecting, wherever it may be undertaken, must be followed upon certain generally accepted lines, and if luck is with the miner he may strike it as rich at home as on the Klondike. But if luck goes back on him, he can always earn good wages in his own country, while in the arctic north he stands a very promising chance of freezing or starving to death.

In Japan men peddle caged locusts, singing crickets and other noisy insects on the streets of cities.

**WASHINGTON NUGGETS.**  
(Taken from a Kittitas Claim from July 23 to 30, 1897.)



## HE'S CLOSELY GUARDED.

**How President McKinley Is Protected by Police Agents.**

**He Never Goes Anywhere Without Being Shadowed by Clever Officers Who Are a Terror to Cranks.**

[Special Washington Letter.]  
"We have a splendid civil service on the force," said the big policeman in front of a leading hotel to-night. "In the executive departments the civil service law is a fraud. It affords no protection to any of the clerks. They can be dismissed without any cause being assigned. Of course their successors have to be filtered through the civil service commission; but they can be removed without difficulty. On the



ONE OF THE FINEST.

police force it is different. For example, if you and two other men were to see me go into a saloon and take a drink, and you were to report it to the chief of police, he could not dismiss me solely on your word, or on your oath. I would be brought before a trial board, and the whole matter would be gone over. I would employ a lawyer, and I might somehow get out of it. At any rate, I would have a chance for my life. I think that this ought to be the way to administer the law in the departments. I know that is what the people expect of the law.

"Do I like this business? Well, it pays \$75 per month, and that is mighty good pay in these times. I would like to do better, but I am contented with my lot for the present. Of course I'd like to be a sergeant or a lieutenant; but that is a long way off. It takes influence, as well as experience, to get advanced on the force, or in any business, for that matter. Excuse me; I must leave you now. I have been waiting here for a gentleman on police business, otherwise I would not stop to talk to you, as it is against the rules to spend time in talking while on your beat. But I have been waiting for that gentleman who is now coming down the steps; so good-by."

Later in the evening, when he was off duty, I met him on a street car, and he said: "I think we have a splendid administration of our police department. Our commissioners are gentlemen who understand the city, and our superintendent is a man who has resided here all his life. He is a soldier, and for a long time has been in command of a crack military organization. He is a good disciplinarian, and yet is considerate of the men. We all like him, and we all like the lieutenants also. It is a good force and we have plenty of good men in the ranks."

"Is there danger in the business? Well, I should say so. It is always dangerous to be on duty, although days and weeks go by in some neighborhoods without any arrests being made. I recollect an instance in which the biggest man on the force came near losing his life a short time ago. He is now in the up-town hotel beat. Some months ago he was standing down near Masonic Temple, when a private watchman told him that burglars were getting into a block near the Presbyterian church, a block away. It was an awful bad night, and the rain was just coming down in a hurry. The officer ran up to the place, and throwing away his rubber coat ran up the dark alley, where the burglars had scaled a high brick wall. Without sending for assistance the officer, who was ambitious to make an arrest unaided, climbed over the wall, and dropped down into the dark yard. As he did so he struck his knee on a sprain fence on the inside and gave it a sprain from which he did not recover for three months."

"After he fell he saw a dark form ten feet away, and pulling his revolver he fired from the hip. The ball clipped off the ear of a big negro who howled murder and mercy all in one breath. The big policeman grabbed him and took a revolver and a knife from the burglar before he could recover his presence of mind and use his weapons. Just then the other burglar, who had effected an entrance, came rushing out and ran through the gate which he had unlocked from the inside. He escaped, as the private watchman had vanished when he heard the pistol go off. He supposed that the officer had been killed and he did not wait to be shot at. Well, the officer brought his man out into the alley and around the corner and led him to the patrol box. The wagon came hastily in response to the summons. Now the other burglar had not been recognized, and he could have easily escaped if he had run away. But curiosity led him to come back and mingle with the crowd. After the prisoner had been placed in the patrol wagon, he was asked what had become of his pal. He looked over the crowd and pointed him out, where he was standing on the corner. The officers who came in the patrol wagon arrested the other murderer, and both of them went to the penitentiary for three years. But, talking of danger, wasn't that a nery thing for an officer to do?"

I suppose that you think it was foolish for the cop to go over the fence alone; but you would have done the same thing, and so would I, under like circumstances. Every man likes to make a record for himself.

"No, I never was on the white house squad, but I would like to be. It is an easy post, and at the same time one of the most important. There are about 30 men detailed to look after the safety of the president, and that is a small force compared to the regiments and platoons which guard monarchs in the old world. But 30 men are enough to guard the white house. When you go there you see private citizens walking about and looking at things, like strangers in Washington for the first time. You will see them all around the lower floor of the white house. They are in the corridors, the east room, the parlors and everywhere. These gentlemen are officers in citizen's dress. You may think that they are paying no attention to you, but all of them are sizing you up. Of course they know all newspaper men and public men after they have been there a few times, but every stranger who goes there is constantly under supervision.

"Then, if you will observe when the president goes out driving, there is always a man on horseback half a block or a whole block ahead of him, taking an outing for his health. That is one of our most experienced detectives. It happens that a couple of gentlemen go out driving in a buggy at the same time, and they are a block or a half a block behind the president's carriage. If anybody should step from the sidewalk and go too close towards the president's carriage the horse in the buggy would take a sudden notion to travel along at a gallop, and one of the men in that buggy would haul out a shooting iron, which he can handle as well as Buffalo Bill or Capt. Carver; and if there should be any hostile demonstration there would be a shot out which would not miss its mark. But the chances are a thousand to one that the man on horseback would not be many feet away if there were any suspicious person on the sidewalk. He would check his horse and be right on the spot at the right time. However, there is no danger to the president, except in times of great political excitement, and then there are always cranks in abundance.

"There is scarcely a week without some sort of crank coming here to get imaginary treasures, but they are nearly all harmless fellows, with soft brains. Nevertheless, it is wise and proper that the president should always be guarded. Besides the men in citizen's dress, there are always several men in uniform outside the white house. It is not likely that any dangerous man would go past them and pass the door; but even though they make no arrests the presence of men in uniforms in the white house grounds is sufficient to warn any criminally-inclined fellows to keep away. They may not know that there are officers inside; but they realize that there are officers outside, within easy call, and that has a wholesome effect.

"President McKinley is the only occupant of the white house who has mingled with the people, for many years. I remember that President Hayes used to drive about the city,



HE IS OFTEN SEEN ON THE STREETS.

and occasionally go walking down Pennsylvania avenue. But President Arthur never was seen on the streets, except when he walked across La Fayette park, to St. John's church, on Sundays. President Harrison for four years and President Cleveland for eight years never walked anywhere. They both seemed to be apprehensive of personal danger. President McKinley seems to be without fear of that sort, for he takes walks about town whenever he feels like it. He is often seen on the streets walking with some friend, and the people greet him cordially, so that he is often obliged to stop and shake hands with old acquaintances. But, as a matter of fact, he is closely guarded. He has signified his unwillingness to have a guard on his daily walks; but the superintendent guards him, just the same, and he does not know it. He never leaves the white house for a walk, without having officers preceding and following him."

The superintendent is right. Our republic is cosmopolitan and in our midst are all sorts of people with all sorts of brains, good, bad, indifferent, diseased and cranky. The president ought not to be unprotected for a single second, no matter whether he is popular or unpopular. While he is our chief magistrate, he is, and should be, an object of the regard and solicitude of all the people.

**Taking No Chances.**  
Visitor—I don't see how you can allow your son to flirt so outrageously with that pretty servant girl.

Hostess—Sh—h! Her father is in the Klondike, and next summer she may be richer than any of us.—N. Y. Journal.

**A Pertinent Query.**  
He—Will you cast your lot with me?  
She—Have you enough to build a house on it?—N. Y. Journal.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS

**AROUSING THE PUBLIC.**

**That Is the First Great Duty of All Road Reformers.**

At the meeting of the Evangelical alliance, held in Harrisburg, Pa., an address on "The Necessity of Educating Public Opinion" was made by A. B. Farquhar, and one of the first subjects he considered was the effects of roads on urban and rural population, and the importance of educating public opinion on the subject. This portion of the address was as follows:

"The rapid increase of our urban population is fraught with danger. Temptations and opportunities. Children are tumbled together in the streets as indiscriminately as garbage in the sewers, and they pass into the community a mass of filth. People are flocking to the cities, believing they can live a happier and a better life there, and were they not debased by concentration, there would be less disappointment. The evil conditions must be discovered and rectified. The thought that where society ought to exist in its highest state, with most congenial environment, it must lapse into vice and immorality is intolerable.

"Country life has a thousand charms and advantages over life in the city. Our bad highways have a great deal to do with driving the countryman to town. The mud ditches in place of the beautiful, smooth roads of civilization shut him out from society and make it cost him more to carry a ton of his produce a few miles to the nearest market than



STUCK IN THE MUD.  
(The Horse Has Been Taken Home, "Flayed Out.")

to transport it a thousand miles on the railroad. The prosperity, contentment, intelligence and happiness of the rural population, depend largely on the condition of the highways. No wonder the value of farm land is decreasing. The best means of benefiting the agriculturists is to improve his roads. The countries of Europe, impoverished by their standing armies and their enormous debts, build thousands of miles of road, and wisely spend millions annually in keeping them in repair. What a transformation there would be in our country if we had this European system of highways! An aroused public opinion only can secure them.

"An accidental cross-path made—no one knows how—a century ago, widens to a wheel track, and becomes established as a country road, simply because the actual traveler has not time to look after the condition of his highway; the citizen who is not an actual traveler neglects what concerns other citizens equally with himself, and the county officer is not spurred to his duty of providing a suitable road by the pressure of a sufficiently robust public opinion. As a result every man, woman and child who has occasion to pass between one and the other of two important sections of the country is compelled to go considerably out of his way, and toil up and down more than one long steep hill.

"Day after day, week after week, month after month, summer and winter, year after year, decade after decade—it will soon be century after century, the patient thousands who pass that road submissively pay tribute (hill and square corner taxes) to the ignorant carelessness of their forefathers and present county officials. Were a band of robbers to infest that road and exact one-tenth part of the cost that our citizens now willingly pay for this extra time, labor and annoyance, an outcry would be raised that would resound throughout the globe.

"What is best now and hereafter for the many must and should overthrew the personal preference or caprice of the individual. Other forms of improvement are temporary; buildings fall into decay, harbor and river courses are filled up with deposits, machinery becomes obsolete, inventions are superseded by new and better ones; organizations of men, whether social, educational, political or religious, are disrupted and scattered by the relentless processes of time, but a properly located and constructed road will prove an ever-brightening blessing to countless future generations.

"Then, granting the vital and far-reaching importance of having public roads where they are wanted, and of the best and most enduring character; granting the absolute power to accomplish this object, in the hands of agents chosen by the people themselves (neither of which propositions can be questioned)—then why is it that the vast majority of our thoroughfares are badly located and worse managed; that country travel, instead of being accomplished with ease and pleasure, is usually a vexation to the spirit, a perpetual financial drain on our resources, and a disgrace to our boasted civilization?

"There can be but one answer. While all persons individually are well and painfully aware of these facts, yet, the people collectively have not been sufficiently impressed with their importance—in short, public opinion on this question has not been sufficiently educated."

## FILTRATION OF MILK.

**Sent Upward by Pressure Through Layers of Sand.**

The control of the milk supplies at its source is a subject which is engaging much attention at the present time; but, while something has been accomplished, nobody can really answer for the cleanliness of the cows and the milkers at five o'clock on a winter morning on small homesteads in the country. The more conspicuous objects, as cow hairs, are indeed removed by straining through coarse muslin, but a quantity of fine dirt, which would suffice to render a transparent liquid visibly turbid, will probably remain.

Some of the dirt to be seen at the bottom of a pail, jug, or even a glass, consists of a mineral dust, but the greater part is neither more nor less than cow dung, a fact which furnishes an obvious explanation of the myriads of bacillus coli present in so many samples of milk; yet, strange to say, no one seems to think it necessary to filter milk, though it always contains a vast number of the bacilli, a fraction of which would be deemed sufficient to condemn any water as unfit for drinking, and the known outbreaks of typhoid fever traceable to milk are far more numerous than those attributable to public water supplies, for milk presents an excellent culture fluid for the bacilli of the bowel.

Sand filtration of milk on its arrival, whether by road or rail, at the central depot has been practiced for several years in some cities, as by the Copenhagen Dairy company and by Messrs. Bolle, of Berlin, whose arrangements, alike for the purity of the milk and for the physical and moral welfare of the persons (over 1,000 in number) in their employment, are well worthy of imitation. The filters used in this dairy consist of large cylindrical vessels divided by horizontal perforated diaphragms into five superposed compartments, of which the middle three are filled with fine clean sand sifted into three sizes, the coarsest being put into the lowest and the finest into the uppermost of the three chambers.

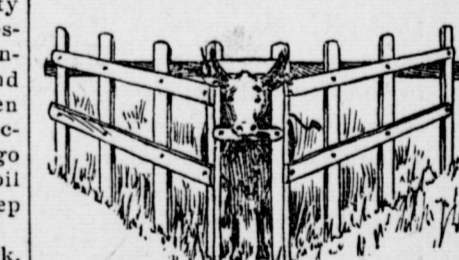
The lowest of all is partly occupied by a perforated, inverted, truncated cone, which assists in supporting the weight of the filtering material. The milk enters this lowest compartment by a pipe under gravitation pressure, and after having traversed the layers of sand from below upward, is carried by an overflow to a cooler fed with ice water, whence it passes into a cistern from which it is drawn direct into the locked cans for distribution.

It is the rule of this dairy, also, whenever any epidemic or epizootic occurs in the districts whence its supplies are obtained, to subject the whole before admission to the filter to temperatures first of 160 degrees Fahrenheit, and then about 220 degrees Fahrenheit, in two apparatus interposed in the course of the pipe supplying the filter. The filtered milk is not only freed from dirt, but the number of bacteria is reduced to about one-third, without sterilizing; the loss of fat is in new milk stated to be small, but the quantity of mucus and slimy matter retained in the sand—which is, of course, renewed every time—is surprising.—British Medical Journal.

## PEN FOR DEHORNING.

**Easily Built and Perfectly Effective for Its Purpose.**

Kendall Perry suggests a dehorning pen easily built and perfectly effective for its purpose. The sketch is enough to show how built. But some of our folks think it dreadful to dehorn stock. Then try this plan: When the calf is not more than three weeks old, take an



DEHORNING PEN.

old pair of shears and clip the hair away around the little knob where the horn is coming. Wrap a stick of caustic potash in a piece of paper, leaving one end uncovered. Dip the stick in a little water, take the calf's head between your legs and bend its neck around against your side. Rub the horn thoroughly with potash. It will smart a little, but the pain will soon go away. So will the horn.—Farm Journal.

## HINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

**Good milkers usually enjoy being milked.**

The cow will transmit even an acquired habit.

Salt is the best thing to scour pans and pails with.

Poor cheese is often the result of a lack of cleanliness.

Never use the milk cans and pails for any other purpose.

Buy the best cow, if you must buy, and breed a better one.

Corn stover from the early varieties, if properly cured, is best.

You will never make money selling butter to the country stores.

The eye of the good cow should be large and the forehead broad.

The dairy rooms should be exclusively used for dairy purposes.

Corn stover shredded contains as much food material as the best hay.

Water used in the dairy should come from deep wells or clear springs.

Before using ladles and butter prints soak in hot water and rinse in cold.

A dairy room should be so light that dirt can be seen, if anywhere in it.

Moisten corn stover with water and sprinkle with bran to improve its flavor.

Dairy utensils should be sterilized every day and steam is the best for doing it.

Dried butter on dairy implements is hard to remove. Wash off with cold water at once.—Western Plowman.

It Bryan has played out and the silver "craze" is dead, what is the use in the Republican press wasting so much valuable space fighting the man and the issue? It looks, if they are honest, that they might employ their talents and space to better advantage.—Washington Palladium.

In Prussia, during the last seventy years, 58,388,732 children have been born; these include 696,831 pairs of twins, 7,731 sets of triplets, 106 cases of four children at one birth, and three instances of five. The Prussian statistics are carefully kept, so that the figures given afford some ground for computation of domestic possibilities.

The figure 9, which came into the calendar January 1, 1889, will stay with us 111 years from that date, or until December 31, 1999. No other figure has ever had such a long consecutive run, and the 9 itself has only once before been in a race which lasted over a century—that in which it continuously figured from January 1, 389 to December 31, 999, a period of 111 years.

According to Chancellor Snow's weather report the past month was the warmest January since 1882 and the wettest on the entire thirty-one years record. The rainfall including melted snow was 4.01 inches which is 2.18 inches above the January average. The mean temperature was more than six degrees above the January average. The entire depth of snow was 17 inches, more than 12 inches above the average.

If it were not for Kansas' we'd probably shut up. During the first eleven months of 1897 the stock received here from the Sunflower State amounted to 54.4 per cent of the total cattle and calf receipts, 63.5 per cent of the total supply of hogs, and 34.4 per cent of all the sheep received. In other words, Kansas furnished 970,114 of the 1,783,624 cattle and calves; 1,899,174 of the 2,937,502 hogs, and 369,547 of the 1,073,502 sheep.—Kansas City Drivers' Telegram.

The editor of the Petersburg (Ind.) News, a rampant Republican organ, has become weary of prosperity. He says in his last issue: "During each month of the year we furnish our readers with Republican prosperity supplements—no more such supplements will be sent out with our paper. The supplements are a fraud, delusion and a lie. We are ashamed of them, sick and sore of noting out such 'prosperity supplements,' when at the same time we are unable to collect money enough to meet our bills, after having made them."

The government contractor has begun printing the new postal cards. There will be two sizes of the cards, both of them smaller than the one in use at present. One of them will be about a quarter of an inch narrower than the present size, to be used by merchants and others who desire to send the cards to customers or friends inside of envelopes. The other cards will be an inch smaller one way and three quarters of an inch the other way than the ones to be had now. The card will have different lettering from those now in use. The largest will have the head of Jefferson, same as now, and the smaller one will have a vignette of the head of John Quincy Adams, whose face has never been put on paper by the department before.

In the winter people drink to keep warm; in the summer they drink to keep cool. When they are happy, they drink because they are happy; when they are depressed, they drink to drown their sorrow. When their friends visit them they drink because they are glad to see them; when they are gone, they drink because they are lonely. When sick they drink to

make them well, and when well they drink anyhow. They take a drink because they are proud papa of a new born, and get drunk when it gets cross. They drink when they are married, and drink when they get a divorce. They put lemon in it to make it sour, and then use sugar to sweeten it. One drinks because he can drink or let it alone. Finally, they all drink because they can not let it alone.

"Our American steel rail makers have apparently secured a firm hold on foreign markets for their products. The Illinois Steel Company has sent 2,000 tons of steel rails to Japan alone, and another concern, the Maryland steel company is sending 18,000 tons to British India."—Madison Star.

Whereupon the question arises, if American steel rail manufacturers can make steel rails, ship them to the seaboard, load them on English vessels (we have none of our own) pay the freight and transport them to Japan and British India and sell them in competition with foreign "pauper" made steel rails, why do the manufacturers require a protection upon such rails in order to sell them at home in competition with the said foreigners? We will patiently wait for a satisfactory reply to this question.—Emporia Times.

The Loud bill to amend the postal laws relating to second class mail matter is a fraud of the first water and should it become a law would wipe out three-fourths of the weekly papers in the United States. Under the provisions of this bill no editor could afford to send out any exchanges. It also cuts off all sample copies. It cuts off all subscribers except those who come into your office and voluntarily subscribe for it. If you solicit them you are barred from mailing your paper at pound rates. If a subscriber who has taken your paper for years and paid for it regularly in advance happens to fail to come to time you can't send him a single paper at pound rates after the date his subscription is paid to. Every voter should write his Senator and Representative in Congress to vote against it. It is a slap at a free press. Send a postal card protest to Senators Harris and Baker, and to Congressman Curtis.

**AN APPALLING RECORD.**  
The embezzlements of 1897 aggregate \$11,154,530 and exceed those of 1896. The following statistics concerning embezzlements, etc., reported during 1897, have been compiled by a large fidelity company of New York city. Those reported during December alone aggregate \$454,029. The total for last year exceeds that of 1896, it is said, by about \$2,000,000; Federal and state, \$2,176,832; municipal, \$1,418,271; transportation companies, \$1,681,432; benevolent associations, \$222,351; savings and building and loan associations, \$379,791; insurance companies, \$321,009; bank, \$1,593,509; court trusts, \$728,998; commercial corporations and firms, \$1,478,918; miscellaneous, \$953,159. Total, \$11,154,530. Now, the question comes up: Will the Republican newspapers and small fry politicians attribute this startling record to McKinley's administration and the influence of the Dingley tariff.

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

**The Silver Knight—Watchman.**  
The Leading Bimetallic Paper of America.  
U. S. Senator W. M. STEWART, Editor.  
A correct account of the doings of Congress given each week.  
A family paper for the home and fire-side. All the important happenings of the week, condensed, in news columns.  
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.

**Carl Johnson the Woodman.**  
A crowded house greeted the rendition of the serio-comic drama "Carl Johnson, the Woodman," at Music hall last Tuesday evening, and judging from the round after round of applause which greeted the company at almost every turn of the play, we may say it was a ringing success.

J. S. Stanley as "Carl" deserves special mention for the manner in which he handled the "star" part, which, being that of a swede, was a very difficult one. He "yumped he yob wi yonnie yonson" at St. Paul, and coming west, was induced to join a camp of Woodmen shortly before being killed while leading a party to the rescue of a neighbor's family. Mr. Stanley was a good selection for this character and showed himself to good advantage.

T. G. Allen, as Samuel Small, the "Old Line" insurance agent, was well taken and showed where Mr. Allen would make a successful agent, though converted at last to the "mutual certificate plan."

The characters of Wm. Brown and James Smith, by L. M. Gillett and G. E. Finley respectively, were well impersonated, as was Chas. Sheldon, by J. E. Guthrie, while W. G. Heintz as Mr. DeSnookey was "out of sight." Bill Beach and Rid Scribner, as the "bad men" were warm numbers.

Mrs. Rid Scribner, Miss May Winters and Miss Nellie Guthrie, did credit to themselves and to their respective parts, and the "children" did themselves proud.

Taken all in all Carl Johnson, the Woodman was "a good show all right."

The specialties were fine, and those who took part in them well merited the liberal applause they received.

One of the most widely commented upon numbers was the song in "Buckwheat notes" by Prof. Henry Johnson's most studious pupil, Mr. Wm. LaCoss, who gracefully responded to a hearty encore, and by request sang "the last verse first."

The recitation by Mr. O. L. Rankin, of Strong City, was indeed a masterpiece and was heartily applauded, while the recitation by Miss Lulu Heck showed that young lady to have more than usual ability as a speaker. The double quartette contributed one of the pleasing numbers of the evening's entertainment.

The climax of the evening was probably reached when Master Lottie LaCoss delivered his recitation. He mastered the piece to perfection, and it was the universal opinion that it was one of the best child recitations ever heard in Music hall.

The closing farce "The Persecuted Dutchman," with Mr. Phil Goodreau as the "Dutchman" was all that was claimed for it, and really furnished a half hour of laughter and fun.

**Log Rollers' Association.**  
The Modern Woodmen of Chase County met last Tuesday afternoon in their city and organized a County Log-Rolling association. Delegates were present from Cedar Point, Clements, Saffordville and this place.

Dr. Rich was made temporary chairman, and Will LaCoss temporary secretary. Constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a board of six directors elected, one from each camp in the county, as follows: Strong City, Joe Costello; Saffordville, B. M. Garth; Hymer, Chas. Duckett; Clements, N. M. Patten; Cedar Point, J. C. Fisher; Cottonwood Falls, L. M. Gillett.

The first regular annual meeting will be held the first Saturday in April, to be composed of one delegate for every three members in the county.

The object of the association is to keep up the present and inspire new interest in the order, and to increase the membership of the various camps in the county, to be brought about by an annual "log-rolling picnic, in which all camps in the county will take part.

**ST. JAMES HOTEL**  
ST. LOUIS.  
RATES: \$2.00 PER DAY  
Room and Breakfast, \$1.00.  
EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.00 Per Day.  
Good Rooms. Good Meals. Good Service.  
When you visit St. Louis stop at  
**ST. JAMES HOTEL,**  
Broadway and Walnut. Street Cars Direct to Hotel.  
TURKISH BATHS, Open all Night.

**GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!**  
We have secured valuable claims in the  
**Famous Gold Fields of Alaska.**  
Hon. Chas. D. Rogers, of Juneau, Clerk of the U. S. District Court of Alaska, has staked out claims for this Company in the Sheep Creek Basin and Whale Bay Districts of Alaska.  
**North-American Mining & Developing Co.**  
Capital, \$5000,000. Shares, \$1 each.  
**PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.**  
This Company Gives the Poor Man a Chance as well as the Rich.  
**NOW IS THE TIME!**

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

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

**McCLURE'S MAGAZINE**  
FOR THE COMING YEAR

**Some Notable Features**  
**CHAS. A. DANA'S REMINISCENCES**—These reminiscences contain more unpublished war history than any other book except the Government publications. Mr. Dana was intimately associated with Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, Sherman, and the other great men of the Civil War. He had the confidence of the President and his great War Secretary, and he was sent on many private missions to make important investigations in the army. Lincoln called him "The Eyes of the Government at the Front." Everywhere through these memoirs are bits of Secret History and Fresh Revelations of Great Men. These Reminiscences will be illustrated with many Rare and Unpublished War Photographs from the Government collection, which now contains over 8,000 negatives of almost priceless value.  
**RUDYARD KIPLING STORIES & POEMS**—The Christmas McClure's contained a complete Short Story by Rudyard Kipling entitled "The Tomb of His Ancestors," the tale of a clouded Tiger, an officer in the Indian army, and a rebellious tribe. We have in hand also a New Ballad, a powerful, grim, moving song of War Ships. It will be superbly illustrated. Mr. Kipling will be a frequent contributor.  
**ANTHONY HOPE'S NEW ZENDA NOVEL**—"Report of Hentzsa," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." In splendid invention, in characters, in dramatic situations, it is the noblest and most stirring novel that Anthony Hope has ever written.  
**SHORT STORIES BY GREAT AUTHORS**—Edison's Wonderful Invention. The result of eight years' constant labor. Mountains ground to dust and the iron ore extracted by magnetism. The Fastest Ship. An article by the inventor and constructor of "Turbinia," a vessel that can make the speed of an express train. Making a Great Telescope, by the most competent authority living. Lord Kelvin, a character sketch and substance of a conversation with this eminent scientist on his views on science. Drawn from fifteen years' personal experience as brakeman, fireman and engineer, by Herbert H. Hamilton. It is a narrative of work, adventures, hazards, accidents and escapes, and is as vivid and dramatic as a piece of fiction.  
**THE RAILROAD MAN'S LIFE**—The account of this terrible fight written down by Hamlin Garland as it came from the lips of Two Moon, an old Indian Chief who was a participant in it.  
**NEW YORK IN 1950**—Mark Twain contributes an article in his old manner, describing his voyage from India to South Africa. The illustrations are by A. B. Frost and Peter Newell, and are as droll and humorous as the article itself.  
**ADVENTURE**—André's His Ballon and his Expedition, from materials furnished by the brother of Mr. Strindberg, André's companion. New India as Unexplored Asia, a story of remarkable adventure and endurance. Jackson in the Far North. The famous explorer writes of the years he lived in regions far north of the boundaries of human habitation.  
**ILLUSTRATIONS**—The best artists and illustrators are making pictures for McClure's Magazine. A. B. Frost, Peter Newell, C. D. Gibson, Howard Pyle, Kenyon Cox, C. K. Lawson, W. D. Stearns, Alfred Brennan, and others.  
**FREE**—The November Number will be given free with new subscriptions. This number contains the opening chapters of Dana's Reminiscences, Mark Twain's Voyage from India to South Africa, the account of Edison's great invention, and a mass of interesting matter and illustrations.  
Be sure to ask for it in subscribing.

10 Cents a Copy — \$1.00 a Year  
The S. S. McCLURE CO., 200 East 25th Street, New York

**3 RAMBLER ROSES.**  
WHITE. YELLOW. CRIMSON.  
Will make a magnificent hedge, beautiful shade for the piazza, or charming bed. Constant bloomers, perfectly hard. One plant will produce thousands of flowers.  
**ONLY 40 CENTS, DELIVERED.**  
**FREE UPON APPLICATION.**  
**Vick's Garden and Floral Guide.**  
THE BUSY MAN'S CATALOGUE and the Ladies' Gardener and Adviser.  
The only one containing full Descriptions and Directions for planting and culture; so comprehensive, condensed, classified and indexed that HE WHO RUNS MAY READ.  
Many illustrations from nature. Colored plates of Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Tuberos Begonias, Golden Day Lily, Cactus Dahlias, Daybreak Asters. Beautifully embossed cover; 120 large pages completely filled with honest illustrations.  
Vick's Seeds Never Disappoint.

**JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**  
**FREE!** (For the postage) Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine The GARDENING Famous Authority, is a veritable mine of information about Flowers, Vegetables and Fruits, and how to grow and care for them successfully. A farm house may be brightened at a slight expense and the grounds made attractive, instead of bare and forbidding. The price of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE is Fifty Cents per Annum. If you will return this Coupon with six two-cent stamps the magazine will be mailed to you regularly for six months for trial. Write at once to VICK PUBLISHING CO., Rochester, N. Y.

**USE OF SUNFLOWERS.**  
Everyone should grow sunflowers. They grow upon any soil and are valuable in many ways. Feed in moderate quantities to horses and poultry. The oil extracted from the seed is excellent for burning in lamps, or the manufacture of soap. The green leaves dried and powdered, make excellent feed for milchcows, when mixed with bran. The woody portions make excellent fuel, and the ash making valuable potash. Plant them around the house, and they absorb malarial poison. By all means plant sunflowers and take care of them as you would your crop of potatoes.  
**TEACH YOURSELF TO WRITE SPORTHAND!**  
How? Study the Manual of Phonography, by Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard. A perfect self-instructor. Over 300,000 sold. Sold by all book-sellers, or we will send it by mail, with the Phonographic Reader and the Phonographic Copy Book, for \$1.35, cloth, or \$1.15, boards.  
THE BENN PITMAN SYSTEM has for 43 years been the standard. Called by the U. S. Bureau of Education "The American System." First prize, World's Fair. Full information and complete catalogue, free. A THE PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
**Wanted—An Idea** Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.50 prize offer and every list of one thousand inventions wanted.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
THOS. H. GIBBAM. J. T. BUTLER  
**GRISHAM & 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 (Feb 22-21)

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

**J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'**  
**Chase County Land Agency,**  
Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or improved farms. — AND LOANS MONEY! —  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS (Feb 22)

**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.

**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,  
Feb 23-3mos

**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 \$8.00.  
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.  
Feb 23-3mos

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

**E. A. MOTT,**  
POMONA, - KANSAS  
Feb 23-3m

**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 21.  
At The  
**EAST SIDE POULTRY FARM,**  
P. C. BOWEN & SON, Proprietors,  
CHERRYVALE, KANSAS  
P. O. Box 313. Feb 10 3m

1885. 1898.  
**NOURSE'S POULTRY YARDS.**  
This year finds me with better stock than ever before and as finely finished thoroughbred as any Kansas can boast. The result of years of study and careful management has brought me to the top notch in poultry culture. 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 Mainmouth Light Brahmas I will close out at any price; and the Par-Excellent Barred Plymouth Rocks find places in the yard of your truly.

**JAMES NOURSE,**  
BLLSWORTH, - KANSAS.  
Feb 10 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. Fowls, W. F. B. Spanish, S. S. Hamburgs, Houdans, White and Pearl Guineas and Colored Muscovy Ducks.  
Stock for sale a matter of correspondence. Eggs from all but S. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.00; and Leghorns, \$1.50 per 13. Feb 10-3mos

No fear shall... of to the line, at as ships fall where they may.

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

COUNTY OFFICERS:

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

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month; J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; A. C. Newton, Secy. K. of P., No. 69.—Meets every Wednesday evening; J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. L. O. O. F., No. 53.—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 Sunday of each month; Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. E. Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month; L. M. Giltner, V. C.; L. W. Beck, Clero.

LEGAL SHORT STOPS:

Cloudy and cool, to day. Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's. Next Monday will be St. Valentine's Day. Clothing still at cost, at Martin & Co's. B. F. Whittam is still sick, at his home. Geo. Hughes, of Hymor, has gone to Texas. Mert Robbins has gone to Las Vegas, N. M. If you want heavy shoes, go to Martin & Co's. Geo. Storch, Jr., of Atchison, is in town, this week. Be sure to read our new poultry ads., in another column. A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, was down to Oseage City, last week. For Sale.—A splendid milk cow. Apply at COURANT office. John Thorpe has gone to Texas to work for B. Lantry's Sons. An almost London fog hovered over this city, Tuesday morning. The river is again up, and the water is running over the dam. G. W. Heintz has resigned his position at King & King's store. Miss Emma Vetter is again clerking in the store of King & King. Smith Bros. will pay the highest market price for poultry and eggs. Philip Hornbarger, of Argentine, was in town several days last week. Henry Bonewell was down to Emporia last Sunday visiting home folks. Frank Maule has purchased the restaurant of Arwed Holmberg, in Strong City. Chas. R. Winters is again able to have charge of his car on the street railway line. Mrs. A. J. Houghton entertained a number of young people, last Thursday evening. Don't fail to read the ad. of Henry E. Grosser, breeder of high scoring Light Brahmas. Born, on Thursday, February 3, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Lowe, of Clements, a son. The Ladies' Benevolent Society will serve supper, the night of the Old Settlers' reunion. W. G. Patten is reported as lying very low, with pneumonia, at his home, in Emporia. Born, on Tuesday, February 1, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hilderbrand, of Strong City, a son. J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, gave the COURANT office a substantial coil, Tuesday afternoon. Cal Pendergraft and Cy. Spear were on a good market, at Kansas City, last Friday, with cattle. Farmers, bring your eggs and poultry to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords. Be sure to read the advertisement, in another column, of E. C. Fowler, breeder of fine chickens. Read the ad. of D. A. Wise, breeder of Black Langshans, to be found under the head of "Poultry." 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. M. Breese, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home, at Ft. Dodge, is visiting his home, at Elmdale, this week. Read the ad. of J. M. & C. M. Rose, breeders of fine Jersey cattle and standard bred poultry, in another column. Mothers, if you want anything for yourself or family, go to Martin & Co's. They have the mammoth stock. Albert Rogler has filed in the Probate Court annual settlement as the guardian of the estate of C. W. Rogler. Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clements, is wearing a veterans Jewel, of the I. O. O. F., the second one given in Chase county. Mrs. W. H. Cushing, of Chicago, and Miss Nellie Lawler, of Wisconsin, are visiting Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City. Born, on Wednesday night, February 9, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Roach, of Emporia, a son, and "Grandpa" Bonewell is happy.

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. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. Mr. and Mrs. J. Ray Blackhere, of Elmdale, returned last Thursday, from their wedding tour through the Southern States. Dave Howard, who moved to West Virginia, two years ago, returned here, Tuesday, and will soon move his family back here. Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Klous have gone to house-keeping in the residence they bought of J. E. Duchasnois, north of J. W. McWilliams. 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. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cuthbert, of Emporia, are visiting their old home, east of town, this week; and Mr. Cuthbert was in town, yesterday. Quite a number of people, from this city and Strong, were down to Emporia, last Friday night, attending the All Stars entertainment. The ad. of James Nourse, breeder of fine poultry, at Ellsworth, Kansas, will be found under the head of "Poultry," in another column. The Shakespear Club, of this city, will give their tenth annual entertainment, to night, at the home of Misses Nellie and Bessie Howard. Mrs. Pleasant Jones, of Oklahomr, is here visiting her daughters, Mrs. John H. Martin, Mrs. Cy. Spears and Mrs. W. P. Evans, especially the latter who has been quite ill for some time past. J. C. Macon, of McPherson, of the Moon Bros., tombstone firm, of this city, was in town, Friday and Saturday last, bringing with him about one-half of the tomb stones of his shipment to this place. O. C. Kisamore, of Onega, W. Va., brother in law of M. K. Harman, came in, Tuesday, and will work on a farm here, this summer. He reports heavy snows and cold weather in the Alleghany mountains. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morgan and daughter, Anna K., of the Leader, and C. H. White, of the Derrick, attended the meeting of the Kansas Editorial Association, at Kansas City, this week, and also went on the excursion to Port Arthur. All this week has been quite warm, especially Tuesday and yesterday, and yesterday morning, about daylight, there was a rain accompanied by thunder and lightning; and it rained, a great portion of yesterday, and a heavy rain fell, last night. WANTED—TRUST-WORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house, in Kansas. Monthly \$85.00 and expenses. Position steady. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago. B. Lantry's Sons have been awarded contracts on the rebuilding of about sixty bridges on the Santa Fe railroad, between Purcell, and Galveston. The company expects to spend about two million dollars, during the year, in track and other improvements. We, 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. WE each week to men all over U. S., to sell Stark Trees—cheap, BEST. Outfit free—takes no money to try the work. Also want CLAIM MARKERS—get their trees free. Drop us postal; name references. Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo. or Rockport, Ill. After a lingering illness of several years, Mr. William Norris died, last Monday, at his home in this city. At his request, a post mortem examination was had, and a stone nearly as large as a man's fist was found in his bladder. The funeral took place from the residence, yesterday, and he was buried in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of town. There is published at Topeka, Kansas a Journal devoted exclusively to Poultry, called the Western Poultry Breeder. There is lots of money in the Poultry business, if you only know how to go at it right. This Breeder endeavors to make clear to its readers. Its price is only 25 cts. a year. Send 25 cts. in stamps to the Western Poultry Breeder, Topeka, Kansas, and you will get it for a year. Mrs. Margaret Hood, aged over 70 years, died, at her home in Elmdale, Sunday evening, February 6, 1898, of asthma, from which she had been suffering for many years. She came to Kansas about twenty years ago, and located at Elmdale. She leaves four sons, John, Robert, Will and Serog, and a daughter, Stella, to mourn her death. Her remains were laid to rest in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of this city, Tuesday morning. Chas. M. Gregory and Mrs. E. P. Brown and J. M. Hamms, who have been prospecting in the Sierra Madre mountains, in Mexico, for nearly three months, arrived home, Monday morning, on the No. 2 on the Santa Fe railroad. They staked out several claims before leaving, and say the indications are good for rich finds of gold and silver. They found a good deal of experience, and whether or not their future findings will prove of value to them remains to be found out. However their many friends are glad to see them back among us. The farmer of to-day is of necessity a reading man, for the facts of agriculture are so numerous that no one can learn them all from his own experience. He is fortunate, however, in having such papers as The Kansas City Live Stock Indicator to keep him advised as to the progress of farming and improvements in its methods. Every farmer in this county should regularly read The Indicator and its Special Farmers' Institute editions, these last being published monthly. The two furnish a liberal farm education, combining science and practice. The February Special, which accompanied last week's regular issue of the paper, was an unusually good one, containing

contributions from 125 practical farmers on practical farm topics of the highest interest. Every farmer should read both The Indicator and its Specials regularly. Free sample copies will be sent to all applicants, and the subscription price is only \$1 a year, including the Special editions. Address: The Indicator Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo. OLD SETTLERS' REUNION. The Old Sets will hold their annual roundup, in this city, at Music Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 18. An extra hall has been secured for dancing, so that those wishing to dance will not be prevented from doing so by the length of the program. The dance in the extra hall will begin at 8:30 p. m. in Music Hall, after the program is concluded. Admission to both halls, gentleman 50c, ladies 25c. PROGRAM. Serenade—"The Soldier's Dream," W. S. Ripley, Holmes' Boys' Cornet Band. Introduction by the President, Matt McDonald. Banjo Duett—Selected, Frank Lee and W. M. Gregory. Roll Call, Nettie Holsinger. Vocal Solo—Selected, Mrs. E. P. Brown. Address, John Malloy, of Council Grove. Music—Selected, Holmes' Boys Cornet Band. Recitation, Eva Cochran. Recitation—"Back in the '70s," Lenore Allen. Song—"Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," Plantation Melody with Banjo Imitation. Early Recollections, Luia Heck. Recitation, Jennie Rogler. Recitation—"Over there in Kansas," Miriam Johnson. Ladies' Quartette—"Annie Laurie," Dudley Buck, Minnie Wishard, Maude Palmer, Jennie Rogler, and Sophia Oberst. Recitation—"My First Recital," Mabel Drinkwater. Recitation, E. B. Johnson. Song—Selected, J. H. Mercer. Reminiscences, P. B. McCabs. Volunteer Songs, Speeches, etc. Music—"Auld Lang Syne," Holmes' Boys Cornet Band. Social "Round up" and "Dance." Exercises will begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock. 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," 60x46 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, 25x44 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. PURE SEEDS FOR TRIAL. To give our subscribers an opportunity to test their famous seeds, Messrs. May & Co., the well known seed growers of St. Paul, Minnesota, whose order of one million Packets of Seeds tested over 90 pure (Government Report) will mail seventeen trial Packets of choice varieties of Flowers Seeds to any of our readers sending to them only ten cents in silver or stamps. This is their Giant Collection, and consists of one Packet each, Asters, Mignonette, Antirrhinum, Pinks, Poppies, Alyssum, Zinnias, Nicotia, Godetia, Pansy, Calendula, Petunias, Sweet William, Portulaca, Sweet Peas, Calliopis, and Candytuft. On each packet will be printed full cultural instructions. They will also send to any Gardener or Farmer one Package of their Extra Early Tree Tomato on receipt of six cents in stamps. Their handsomely illustrated Catalogue will be mailed free on application, to any one who intends to purchase Seeds, Plants or Bulbs this Spring. Be sure and mention our paper when writing May & Co. 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. Ripans Tabules cure constipation. Ripans Tabules; for sour stomach.

# 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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## The Kansas City Times.

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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.



**St. Valentine**

O MANY little gods there be Who help to keep this old earth bright! Thanksgiving cheer, and Christmas glee, And New Year's pleasure and delight, Has each its special deity Who sees that things are managed right.

And now comes good St. Valentine, The merriest god, if not the best. He helps the timid swains who pine To put their courage to the test, And soothes with love's delicious wine The doubts in many a maiden's breast.

No plea of worldly maid or beau St. Valentine's true heart can move; For he and Cupid long ago, Before they left the courts above, Went into partnership, you know, To try and keep mankind in love.

And Cupid travels far and near To get his patrons well in trim, Then sends his partner once a year To finish up the work for him. All hail the saint both kind and dear, And may his luster ne'er grow dim! —Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in N. Y. Sun.



**A VALUABLE VALENTINE**

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

AY, stranger, I could tell ye er pooty good story 'bout that haouse up ther'." I was taking a trip through the country on my bicycle.

I had just passed through the pretty village of D—, and here on the outskirts I found a great, beautiful house, with a wide driveway leading between big stone posts and up to the pillared portico. It was such a beautiful place, up there in the sunlight, that I wanted to look longer at it, so I dismounted, and, leaning on the stone wall, I was admiring its fine proportions when I heard the rattle of a farm wagon and in a moment the rattle stopped just behind me, and then a voice which announced a story in connection with the mansion.

A good-natured looking old gentleman was sitting in a long farm wagon, such as is used to bring the potatoes from the field or the apples from the orchard. The horse was a dappled gray, so fat he could hardly move, and certainly if I had been in any hurry I should have kept to my wheel, but then time with me was of no consequence, and I did like stories, and there would be an unusual charm about this, for the old man had the peculiar pronunciation and queer nasal twang of that part of the country. So I loaded the wheel in behind and climbed in myself with the driver.

"Goin' fur, be ye?"

"Well, friend, I don't just know how far. I'm out for fun, taking my vacation on my wheel, partly because I want to be out of doors and partly because I haven't the money to lay out in car fare."

"Sho, now. Wal, ye ken ride with me fur's I go, an' thet'll save yer wheel some."

"I'm sure you are very kind to help— and right there I had such a spell of coughing that the sentence never was finished. It seemed so funny that he never thought of the wear and tear on his equipage, but in his generous heart only sought to save me and my wheel."

"Consumptive, be ye?" and he looked at me anxiously.

I hastened to say that it was the dust or the heat that made me cough so.

"Wal, I'm 'tarnal glad ter hear't. I've heard'd said consumption, the kind thet hev neow, wuz ketchin'. I bet I wouldn't hev lived out half my days if I hadn't er ben keeful ter steer clear er them diseases." I knew wuz ketchin'. I ain't but 80, but I bet of scarlet fever er diptherie should git holt er me I'd never'd git over't. Youth don't count fer nothin' weth them things."

I looked at him to see if he was joking, but not a smile on his face as he spoke of his youth and the uncertainty of his recovery from either of those diseases. Did he really think himself a young man? I could not tell.

"Haven't you had any of the diseases common to children?"

"Wal, I should say't I hed. When Jane's baby hed ther chick pox I went down't Mollie's ter live in the village, an' I'll be pizen'd er them blamed pox didn't ketch me ther'. I tell ye thet blisters wuz suthin' ter see, an' I ain't never got over't yit an' I never shery. It ketches me somewhere's every little while. Jane says it's rhumatiz, but I 'tow young folks don't hev rhumatiz; my granther wuz over er hunded an' he never hed it an' I say it's the remains er them pox."

I thought it time to bring his mind to the story he was telling, so I casually asked if he was personally acquainted with the inmates of the great haouse.

"Wal, I should say't I wuz. I went ter skeel weth the old man, but I ain't seen 'im fer years. He shet himself up an' don't go no where. I bet he ain't wigh ser smart's he be, an' he ain't ser old by two year; no sir, he ain't."

"His name was—"

"Flint, Jo Flint, an' 'twas er good

name, too. I do 'no none better around these parts. He run 'er the idee that everybody wuz tryin' ter git ther best of 'im an' he wouldn't hev no dealin' with nobody, an' his haou-keeper she dooz the business fer 'em."

"He must have a good deal of money to run such a large place."

"I bet he's got more prop'ty 'n you can shake er stick at, an' ther story wuz 'bout ther prop'ty, that is in er certain way."

"I would rather get the story from you, because, of course, you, having lived here all the years, know all about it, and can give me the little points of interest that younger folks might be likely to forget."

"Wal, I guess yer right, stranger. Wal, Jo Flint hed er nephy, er smart young man as you'd most ever see, an' of course Jo hed likely giv' him all the money, an' he wuz poplar now I tell ye. Of course I believe in love an' all thet, but 'tain't er bad idee ter set yer 'fections in er place where's the's er little money. It com's pooty handy, I tell ye, an' so all thet gus wuz er lookin' fer Harold Flint ter make up to 'em. But he warn't er doin' no sech er thing, an' he went off daown ter Cassawaddy, daown ter the south eend ther state, an' got 'ngaged ter er gel 'thout any cash, an' he com' an' told his Uncle Jo, an' Jo hed told him of he wuz er goin' ter merry ther way he needn't never bring his wife ter see him, an' they hed an awful spat an' it ended weth Jo er tellin' him he needn't com' himself, an' Harry hed jest went off an' married the gel an' went daown ter live in ther part er the kentry, an' ther 'ain't never been up here sence. Leastways he didn't never com'."

"Ye see thet great piece er medder land an' thet low haouse out ther?" Wal, thet's wher' Jo Flint lived, an' 'tain't better'n four year sence he moved over the hill place. Th' old man liket ter died, an' the doctor he told him thet low land wuz rhumatiz an' he'd better wuz mozy out, an' old Maj. Poore he wuz livin' on ther hill and Providence killed him jest in time ter let Flint hev his place. Jo Flint he made'er bargain out, an' what dew ye think, I bet thet 'ain't

er money an' warn't in the poor haouse, but the old man wouldn't hear to 't, an' she sent fer her things an' ther they be naow, an' Mis' Bean she ther old man's heart's jest all wound up in thet boy. Folks said when he sent Harold off his heart wuz jest like his name, Flint, but I guess they've hed 'casion ter think oth'wise sence."

N. A. M. Roe, in Good Housekeeping.



**"SHE TALKED ER SPELL WETH THER DEEPO MASTER."**

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N. A. M. Roe, in Good Housekeeping.

**WOULD BE OF SOME USE.**

He— I wish you would let me be your valentine.

She— I wish you were my valentine.

He— Darling!

She— Because I could then send you off to some one.—Philadelphia Press.

**A Valentine from Her.**

See yonder lad a-footing free,  
How joyously he hies!  
The morning's tingling ecstasy  
Is dancing in his eyes.  
A flowery way becomes his path,  
The skies a golden blur,  
The earth a paradise—he hath  
A valentine from her!

A sudden song escapes his lips,  
A joy-reverent thing;  
Through love's divine companionship  
He feels himself a king.  
He dreams of no sad aftermath,  
This buoyant worshipper,  
And all, forsooth, because he hath  
A valentine from her!

—Clinton Scollard, in Washington Home Magazine.

**A Mistaken Youth.**

He labored o'er it, line by line,  
It was for her, this valentine,  
His prudent rival hired one writ  
And he it was who made a hit.  
—Washington Star.

**M'KINLEY ON THE DINGLEY LAW**

**False Claims of the Protection President.**

President McKinley's address at the banquet in New York of the National Association of Manufacturers was even more beggarly in tone and inconsistent in declaration than was Secretary Gage's speech at Philadelphia earlier in the week.

The secretary of the treasury insulted the intelligence of the American people by an attempt to reconcile to bimetallism his currency reform scheme, the title of which is "to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard and remove, as far as possible, doubts and fears on that point." By following a similar line of argument in his New York speech President McKinley has added to the Gage insult.

The president, with the unctuous manner often assumed by advocates of a weak cause, tried to make black appear white. He congratulated the manufacturers upon the prospect of extending "not their notes, but their business." When first he addressed them, he said, they were trying to regain what they had lost the previous year. He intended this to mean that they had suffered actual loss of trade territory by the operations of the Wilson tariff law and had not only already regained all that was thus lost, but had really extended that territory by the operations of the Dingley law.

There is such a wide divergence in the president's professed view of this effect of the law and of the expressed opinion made by its author on the floor of the house at Washington a few days ago as to leave no common ground for these two great apostles of protection to stand upon. Mr. Dingley confessed that protection could never be effective as long as there were no uniform restrictions upon the hours of labor in this country. In other words, protection narrows the market to the home consumer, and the only way in which production can be made profitable under such a system is to restrict it, by act of legislation, within the defined limits of consumption.

President McKinley told the National Association of Manufacturers that they "are now to go out and possess what you have never had before"—meaning thereby that the Dingley law was opening new, broader and more profitable markets for them.

The Dingley plea for a constitutional amendment to restrict and equalize hours of labor, in order to limit production as the only means by which protection will ever be effective, exposes the fallacy of the president's theory. The strike of New England cotton spinners because of a heavy reduction in their wages caused by overproduction is a flat denial, in the most positive and practical manner, of the president's claim that the Dingley law has widened the market for American manufacturers.

However, most of the men who listened to the president's speech were aware that his claims were false, for they are men whose judgment ultimately is influenced only by the most practical test—results. With possibly a very few exceptions, not a manufacturer who heard the president's lame defense of Dingleyism has experienced any benefit from that policy except as it fosters trusts and limits production.

—St. Louis Republic.

**CURRENT COMMENT.**

—The question of how much Hanna's election cost has been settled. All those connected with it say nothing.—Chicago Dispatch.

—Some of Mr. Hanna's money has been found. It should be returned to him, care of Mr. McKinley at the white house.—Atlanta Constitution.

—In moving into the white house, Mr. Hanna has kindly consented to let the previous tenant remain as a roomer for the present.—Albany Argus.

—Maine's ice crop is extraordinarily large this year. Nelson Dingley complacently rubs his hands and says: "Look at that, now!"—Kansas City Times.

—The more excuses Hanna's friends make for refusing to testify about the Hanna purchase, the more deeply the real reason for their silence is stamped into the public mind.—N. Y. World.

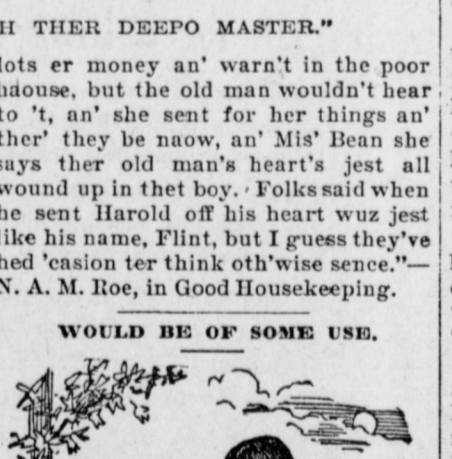
—The gold reserve, dearly beloved fellow-citizens, now exceeds the sum of \$160,000,000. So of course, you are prosperous, and everything is all right. What! You are not prosperous? Well, Pierpont Morgan is prosperous, anyhow; so cheer up. He fixed up the gold reserve, you know.—N. Y. Journal.

—The attorney general of the United States, who has always been the friend of trusts, has been promoted to the supreme bench, and another attorney general appointed who exactly fills his place. The trusts are losing no ground under this administration.—Columbus (O.) Press.

—It must be a great humiliation to protectionists to observe that the most prosperous industry is the one to which least protection was afforded, while to the cotton industry, under the "most scientific schedule ever designed," wages are tumbling and mills are closing.—Utica Observer.

—The most intimate political friends of Mr. Hanna did not seem to be proud of his election. They do not want to publish the means by which it was attained. They seem to be desirous of allowing the matter to fade away. They have the bird and want to stop the discharge of firearms.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—"American labor," exclaims Senator Chandler, "now has a protective tariff." And much good it is doing American labor, isn't it, Senator Chandler? The wholesale reductions of the wages of New England cotton operatives immediately following an increase of 8 1/2 per cent. in the "protection" accorded to the cotton industry tell the story. There are affected by the cut in wages 125,000 operatives, whose wages average only six dollars a week.—Pittsburgh Post.



**M'KINLEY STRADDLES.**

**The President's Attitude on the Money Question.**

No sooner has President McKinley delivered himself of most emphatic utterances on the financial question in his New York after-dinner speech than all the newspaper editors in the country fall to quarreling with each other over what the speech meant.

There is no other man in the United States who can say so much that sounds convincing while he is saying it and which means so many different things when it is said. This gift may be gratifying to the president, but it is the cause of much anguish of spirit on the part of his friends.

In New York the president, with earnest and impressive words, pledged the government as follows:

"Nothing should ever tempt us, nothing ever will tempt us, to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all its obligations in the currency recognized as best throughout the civilized world at the time of payment."

This declaration has set the gold clique wild with joy as proof positive that the president was at last thoroughly committed to the monometallic gold theory of currency. For the moment, doubtless, the president thought he was a believer in the single gold standard, but he did not confine himself to the statement quoted.

With true McKinley evasion he wandered on and away from the narrow golden gate and said: "We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote."

Thus, by quoting the republican platform, the president cast down the high hopes of the gold advocates and, in the forcible but inelegant language of the gambling table, may be said to have "straddled" the financial question.

Everybody seems to be agreed that the president delivered a very important speech in New York the other night. Everybody says it will go ringing around the world. But no two people can be found who can agree on exactly what position the president took on the currency question.—Chicago Dispatch.

**DUPING WORKINGMEN.**

**The Poor Victims of Protection and the Trusts.**

The thousands of protected workingmen who are now "walking around" looking for some capitalist who will permit them to work may congratulate themselves that Grover the Fat is worth five or six millions of dollars; that the Standard Oil company's profits during the year were over \$50,000,000, and that J. Pierpont Morgan controls nearly one-third of the railway mileage of the United States; that the sugar trust is making 60 per cent. profit; that Pullman left \$30,000,000; and that Mark Hanna's \$5 McKinley, in the interest of the poor national banker, has urged congress to authorize the comptroller of the currency to issue loan-money to the poor national banker at the rate of one-half of one per cent., and which the banker can loan at eight or ten per cent., or, in other words, Mark Hanna's \$5 McKinley desires the government—the people—to issue to his masters, the bankers, \$1,000 in money, for which the poor national banker shall pay the government—the people—five dollars per year, and for which it is expected the people—the government—will pay the poor national banker from \$80 to \$100 per year in advance. The work the people may further congratulate themselves upon is that if they cannot obtain the consent of some capitalist to be allowed to work, they are free men, and they can either steal or starve.—Rights of Man.

**The "Common Herd" Excluded.**

If the "common herd" has any idea that it can attend a McKinley reception, the "common herd" is very much mistaken. This fact was made evident by the results through the mastery tactics displayed by Private Secretary Porter, who managed the recent affair at the white house in a manner that would have done credit to the late lamented Ward McAllister. So cleverly did Porter conduct affairs that not one "vulgar person" was present to jostle the elbows of Mark Hanna, and the function proved to be delightfully and aristocratically "exclusive." President Cleveland, although considerable of an autocrat, never succeeded in barring out the people. Perhaps he did not wish to do this, but McKinley represents close corporations, and his reception was of that character. As the dispatches put it: "The wives of the cabinet ministers and the ladies of the diplomatic corps fairly showered compliments on Secretary Porter for his successful management of the first important official function of the year." How sweet and how characteristic of republican institutions!

**A Protectionist Plea.**

In the senate a few days ago Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, felt compelled to refer to the industrial situation in New England. The only excuse that this ardent protectionist could make for the strikes and lockouts and wage reductions was that he "was satisfied that the trouble was not due to the operation of the tariff law, but to quite different causes." What kind of satisfaction is that to a workingman who has his wages reduced? Wasn't protection invented and advocated as a preventive of the operation of these "other causes" that might reduce wages? It isn't enough for protectionists to say that protection didn't cause the trouble. They must explain why protection didn't prevent the trouble.—Utica Observer.

—Boss Hanna has split the republican party in Ohio and wiped it out in Louisiana. If a boss could be used for political damages, the republican party could throw Hanna into bankruptcy.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

**WIT AND WISDOM.**

"Louise coaxed her mother for an hour before she secured permission to accept Mr. Widdler's Christmas gift." "Well?" "And then he didn't send her anything."—Chicago Record.

"It is sad," murmured the Musing Theorizer, "to think that every man has his price." "Yes," admitted the Intensely Practical Worker, "and it is a sad fact that half the time he can't get it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I suppose classical music is all right in its place," said Maud. "I'm sure it is," replied Mamie; "I don't care to listen to it myself, but sometimes you have to play it in order to get a man to go home."—Washington Star.

"Want a situation as errand boy, do you? Well, can you tell me how far the moon is from the earth, eh?" Boy—"Well, gov'nor, I don't know, but I reckon it ain't near enough to interfere with me running errands." He got the job.

—Inventor—"I'm working on an appliance that will revolutionize things in this country if I succeed in perfecting it." Friend—"That so? What is it?" Inventor—"An airbrake that will stop a grocery bill in half its own length."—Chicago News.

—A Vindication.—"Have you anything to say?" asked the sheriff, as he strapped the murderer in the electric chair. "I just want to point out what fools those people were who said I was born to be hanged," replied the criminal, with a smile of triumph.—Philadelphia North American.

—"I wonder what the reason of a man's natural aversion to shopping is," he remarked, as his wife, with a frown, inspected some purchases he had made for her. "It is a wise provision of nature," she answered, with a sigh; "it prevents a great deal of good money from being wasted."—Washington Star.

**PROGRESSIVE KISSING.**

**Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox Describes Three Degrees of Osculation.**

The accumulated knowledge of ages is sometimes revealed in a kiss; and one might add that where wisdom is bliss it is folly to be ignorant.

Never to have been kissed is never to have fully lived. Perhaps it is a secret consciousness of this which renders the unloved women of earth so bitter in their denunciations of the love enlightened—just as the very poor denounce the very rich as enemies to the world.

The kiss is not all sweet. It contains the sting as well as the honey of the bee. Love's favorite pastime is the progressive kiss.

When a man woos a woman he usually begins his demonstrations by kissing her gloved hand—an innocent enough act surely.

But it does not long satisfy him! The glove is in the way, and he longs to press his lips to her soft flesh—the white fingers first—then the pink palm, and the blue-veined wrist.

She blushes a little at this and draws her hand away, yet, surely, it is not very wrong, she thinks.

After that he begs to kiss her cheek—just one little touch of his lips to its velvet surface—no more! Such a tiny favor to ask? And if one cheek is caressed, why not the other? It is unfair to show favoritism. Crossing from the left cheek to the right, leads directly over love's own domain—the lips, the home of kisses.

After a woman has given her lips to a man she becomes either a great deal or nothing to him. Unless she is a thorough woman of the world or a great reader of human nature she can never be sure which result will ensue. It depends upon the man, the situation and the kiss. He may adore her, or despise her; believe in her, or distrust her; cling to her always, or leave her forever.

Marriages are made, and missed, by the kiss. It is the lassie which leads some men to the altar, and it is the blade which severs the tie uniting others to their lady loves.

Therefore, the game of the progressive kiss is the most perilous of pastimes for any save the woman on the eve of her marriage, to indulge in.

There is a subtle psychological difference in the temperament of man and woman, which underlies the danger. He does not turn from her lips with the same sentiment with which she turns from his after the kiss is exchanged. She is excited by her emotions; he is only irritated. To her it is an epoch, the first ardent kiss she has known. To him it is merely the latest. If she has known others, she has the art of forgetting them utterly and believing the experience to be new and this man different from all others. But he, on the contrary, classes her with a lot of other women he has kissed. Until she gave him her lips she seemed apart from and above them.

It is wiser to be remembered as the one woman a man wishes he could have kissed than to be forgotten among those he has caressed.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in N. Y. Journal.

**Live Quail in London Markets.**

The only foreign game birds which arrive here alive are the quails. They reach us in the early spring, just when every other kind of game is out of season and young ducks and chickens either still in the shell or extravagantly dear. So are the quails, but as the old farmer said of the curacao at five shillings a glass, they are "worth it, too." The Egyptian quails come first. A month later the Italian quails arrive. Their numbers seem never to diminish, though 17,000 were brought to Rome in one day. Dealers collect them from Sicily, the Naples coast, and that strip of sandhills between the Pontine marshes and the sea, stretching from Nettuno to Astura. The Italian birds all come by rail via Paris, in the small, low cages which prevent them hurting themselves by trying to fly. As soon as they arrive they are sent to London to be fattened, unless it is intended to use them for winter fattening, when they are kept in Paris.—Cornhill Magazine.

**THESQUAN CREEK FOLKS**

Old Jop Jones Tells of a Tall White Ghost.

It Undertook to Reform the Village Lairs and Succeeded for a Time—The Stranger with a Cough.

[Copyright, 1898.]  
One day there appeared at Squan Creek a stranger, who said he'd bin ordered by the doctor to take board down by the sea in order to cure his consumpshun. He was a big, tall man, and looked as stout as an ox, but he had a terrible cough on him, and you had only to listen to that cough to know that all the doctors in the land couldn't cure him. He got a room and board with the Widder Hatch, and when we got to know him Abner Green sez to the rest of us:  
"Boys, that stranger ar' not long fur this cold world. He's lonely and he's dyin', and it's our duty to go at it and cheer him up and make his few days on airth as cheerful as possible."  
"How'll we do it?" asked Moses Green.  
"Easy 'nuff. What we wants to do to him is to take turns tellin' him bright and cheerful lies. He may hear a few lies in his lifetime, but no sich lies as we tell here in Squan Creek. I don't expect we kin save him from the grave, fur one of his lungs is most gone and the 'other is ailin', but we kin prolong his life by several weeks and help him to die happy. I'll lead off with that lie o' mine about the whale runnin' ashore in the bay, and sum of you will follow."

After considerable discussion it was decided to follow Abner's programme, and that same evenin' Abner called upon the stranger at his boardin' house and interduced himself and said:  
"Bein' as you was never down to the seashore afore mebbe you was interested in whales?"  
"Mightily interested," sez the stranger, whose name was Harding,

weeks sum one of the crowd was with him most of the time. He never doubted anythin' they said, and when they had finished he called them poets and statesmen and heroes and made 'em feel that life was wuth the livin'. Mebbe it was three weeks from the time he cum when sunthin' happened to Abner Green. He was comin' over the marsh from the bathhouse one night when a ghost suddenly riz up afore him. It was a tall, white ghost, and the fust thing it did was to cuff Abner on the ear in a way to make his head ache fur a month. Then it said:  
"Abner Green, git down on yer knees and begin to pray, fur you haven't got but five minits to live!"  
"What hev I dun!" wails Abner as he gits down.  
"You lied about that whale!"  
"Yes, I know I did, and I own it up. I'm one of the biggest liars in Squan Creek, but I'm willin' to reform. Lemme go and I'll stick to the truth all the rest of my life!"

The ghost cuffed his other ear and gave him three or four kicks and started him off, and the fun of the thing was that nobody would believe Abner's yarn. Everybody thought it was a new lie, and even as the tears stood in his eyes they winked at each other. It was only a night or two later that Philetus Springwell met up with that same ghost. He was walkin' over the marsh, whistlin' as he went, when the ghost riz up and grabbed him and shook him around until his joints cracked and he beltered fur mercy.  
"Philetus Springwell!" sez the ghost, "you lied about seein' a shark 70 feet long!"  
"I know I did," sez Philetus, "and I'm sorry fur it. That shark was only 50 feet long, but I had to lie to match the other liars."

The stranger pranced him around sum more, and Philetus got the length of that shark down to 15 feet. Arter bein' kicked he owned up that he didn't see no shark 'tall, and was allowed to go. Then Aaron Stuben met the ghost and got thumped around 'till he owned up to all his lies and promised to tell



"WHAT HEV I DONE?" WAILS ABNER AS HE GITS DOWN.

as he coughs a long and lonesome cough.

"I had a leetle adventure with one the 'other day down in the bay," sez Abner as he braces up to begin lyin'. "I was lookin' fur an old oyster bed when a whale riz right up under my boat and sent the hull outfit 50 feet high."

"Gracious, but you must hev bin skeered!" sez the stranger.

"Yes, I was a bit skeered, but only fur a minit. I got my nerve back while I was up in the air, and I jest twisted myself around so as to light on the whale when I struck. I knowed the boat was busted all to smash, but I figgered that I could drive that whale up the creek and land him on the marsh."

"Brave and noble fisherman!" gasps the stranger, as he pats Abner on the back.

"When I struck the whale I digs him with my knife and thumps him with my heels, and arter a leetle I gits him headed fur the creek. He was goin' all right, and I was countin' on seventy bar' o' ile and a ton o' whalebone, when he struck spar buoy No. 3 and was turned fur Cat island. I couldn't turn him agin, and he went ashore."

"And you had him safe?"

"I thought I had, but I hadn't. That whale jest went to work with his flukes and throwed mud 'till he dammed up the channel behind him and cut a new one right across the island and escaped. I'll take you down thar' sum day and let ye see whar' he cut through a hill 17 feet high and mowed down about a hundred trees as big as my body. While he was wallerin' about and wrenchin' hisself he spit up this 'ere relic, which I got hold of and preserved."

And Abner showed the stranger an old tin trinketer box he had bin carryin' around fur 20 'yars, and looked as innocent as a lamb on a green hillside. The man took the box and looked it over, and when he handed it back he said Abner Green was a noble man and a hero. He hadn't much money jest then, but in the course of a couple of weeks he'd be ready to give up \$50 fur that relic. He jest believed that story from start to finish, and he said he had no doubt that it had added a hull month to his life. He wanted to hear from others, and fur the next two

the truth thereafter, and he was followed by Jonas White, Simon Bebece and Caesar Davis. Nobody believed the fust two or three, but when five or six men set in to tell the same story it appeared there might be sunthin' in it. A public meetin' was called, and Jacob Spooner got up'n said:  
"My friends, six of the biggest liars in Squan Creek hev met a ghost on the marsh and bin thumped half to death and made to promise that they wouldn't lie no more. If this keeps on—if all the liars hev got to cease lyin'—we might as well give away our property and walk out of town. What ar' the sense of the meetin'?"

Thar was a good deal of talk, and it was finally decided to lay fur the ghost. He was laid fur night arter night, but he never showed up. Bimeby somebody axed about the stranger, and it was found that he disappeared the day of the public meetin'. It didn't take long to put two and two together, and it was Abner Green who throwed down his hat and jumped on it and yelled:  
"By the great pewter spoon, but that feller was no consumptive! He jest cum here to git us to lie and to thump us fur it, and he's mighty nigh broke up high society and knocked the price of real estate down 50 per cent!"

Then them six liars who had promised the ghost to go out of bizness and fine the church went to lyin' agin harder'n ever, and the other liars told new lies, and betwix and between us all Squan Creek slowly reekivered her lost prestige and dodged the calamity which most of the wimen predicted.

**A Royal Photographer.**  
Empress of Austria possesses a unique collection of photographs taken by herself during her travels of the last nine years. They consist of portraits of all the beautiful women and girls whom her majesty has seen, a great number of them being Italians and French. Attached to each photograph is a paper on which is written the name, age and description of the lady depicted, together with the date on which the portrait was taken, and the place.—N. Y. Post.

Durham Bull is the odd name of a Greenwood county (Mo.) farmer. His mother's name was Ann Durham and his father's name was Jonathan Bull.

**CANADA.**

**Interesting Items Relating to Affairs in the Dominion.**

Messrs. Mann & Mackenzie, well-known railroad contractors, have secured the right from the Canadian government to build a line of railway from Telegraph Creek or Glenora, on the Stikine river, to Lake Teslin, a distance of 150 miles. The contractors agree to have the road completed by the 1st of September, 1898. It will connect by means of lighters with boats at Wrangall.

The dominion government officials are taking steps to secure options on vacant lands in the provinces lying west of Lake Superior, so as to facilitate their settlement. Many new districts are now being opened out by lines of railway under construction.

The Self-Help Emigration society, whose offices are at the Memorial hall, Farrington street, London, has received a free government grant of 11,500 acres of land in the province of Ontario. The minister of the interior has made a further grant to the society of a section of land near Winnipeg to be used as a home center. During the last 12 years the society has aided nearly 6,000 persons to emigrate.

The impression has gone abroad that the United States government will send a detachment of United States troops with the relief expedition to the Klondike. Such is not the case. Minister Sifton, of Ottawa, Can., says the mounted police alone will act as escort.

Three parties of Klondikers occupied a tourist sleeper that passed through Winnipeg recently for the west. They intended to get into the gold fields as soon as possible, and will outfit on the coast.

Mr. A. McEwen, representative of the Western Electric company of Chicago, who recently spent some days in Winnipeg, was very much delighted with Manitoba weather, as compared with that of Chicago. He had expected it to be much colder.

Wheat is selling in western Canada at 80 cents per bushel. Other commodities bring good prices on account of the Klondike rush.

Hon. David Mills, minister of justice for the Dominion of Canada, has ordered the new trial in the Sternaman case to take place at the May assizes before Mr. Justice Robertson. The question of a change of venue is left to the judge. Mrs. Sternaman is charged with having poisoned her husband in Buffalo, but he died after being brought to Canada. At her first trial she was found guilty, but an appeal being made a new trial was granted a couple of days before the sentence to hang would have been carried out.

**EDIBLE COFFINS.**

Queer Forms of Pastry in the Middle Ages.

At a very early period the orientals were familiar with a kind of pastry, a mixture of flour, oil and honey, and for centuries pastry-making went no further, even among the nations in the south of Europe. But in the beginning of the middle ages a change began to take place in the method of mixing the ingredients, and some other substances were brought into use. Butter, eggs and salt found their way into pastry-making, and the result was a manifest improvement. Paste next came to be used as an inclosure for meat, seasoned with spices, etc. Afterward it went a step further, the next use being for the inclosure of creams, fruit, preserves, etc., and later still it began to take the many fanciful shapes in which it has since been commonly found. In the early stages of English cookery the pastry cases were called coffins or "coffyns," and were made in various sizes from "gret coffyns with lowe liddes" for the "tartes of flesche," to the "fische or flesche," mixed with "stuf of boyled figges ground and good powder and spices."

Petruchio, in "The Taming of the Shrew," it may here be noted, calls a little cap "a custard coffin." These coffins correspond with the "vol-au-vent" of to-day. The art of making very light pastry, such as puff paste, is probably a modern one, but pastry of several kinds was anciently used. For meat pastry butter was dissolved in boiling water, and worked into a soft mass with fine flour. As it cooled it would set in any form desired. Another paste of a flaky kind was made very much as at present, while still another kind, called pam puff, was made of fine flour and the yolk of egg, no water at all being used. This was for the finer kinds of confectionery.—Gentleman's Magazine.

**New York City a Century Ago.**

The first inaugural ball was an imposing affair held in New York city in May, 1789, and attended by a most distinguished company of beaux and belles. The glimpse of society of a century ago is indeed an imposing one, while the description of the picturesque costumes of those days is most fascinating. It is recorded that Washington danced three times during the evening, and also that he was exceptionally fond of dancing, a liking which did not desert him until after he had retired from public life.—Mrs. Barton Harrison, in Ladies' Home Journal.

**CHARACTER IN NOVELS.**

Pope actually erased the name of one of his characters, and put Colley Cibber's in its place. George Lewes was assumed to be the original of George Eliot's Mr. Casaubon in "Middlemarch." Byron heavily scored his critics, and Bulwer did a like office for Tennyson. Bulwer was rather accomplished in this respect. He satirized the Athenaeum magazine in "Paul Clifford." Even George IV. of England was depicted as the keeper of a low den in the same novel.

**Chronic Rheumatism.**

From the Industrial News, Jackson, Mich.  
The subject of this sketch is fifty-six years of age, and engaged in farming. When seventeen years old he hurt his shoulder and a few years after commenced to have rheumatic pains in it. On taking a slight cold or the least strain, sometimes without any apparent cause whatever, the trouble would start and he would suffer the most excruciating pains.  
He suffered for over thirty years, and the last decade has suffered so much that he was unable to do any work. To his frequent occurrences of dizzy spells were added, making him almost a helpless invalid.



**IN ALL SORTS OF WEATHER.**  
He tried the best physicians but without being benefited, and has used several specific rheumatic cures, but was not helped. About one year and six months ago he read in this paper of a case somewhat similar to his which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and concluded to try this remedy.

After taking the first box he felt somewhat better, and after using three boxes, the pains entirely disappeared, the dizziness left him, and he has now for over a year been entirely free from his former trouble and enjoys better health than he has had since his boyhood.  
He is loud in his praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and will gladly corroborate the above statements. His post office address is Lorenzo Needy, Horton, Jackson County, Michigan.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. All druggists sell them.

**The Alternative.**

The police justice had formerly been a bar-tender. He had gone into politics and had been elected by a big majority. This was his first case. Mary McMannis was up before him for drunkenness. The justice looked at her a minute and then said sternly:  
"If yer please, yer honor," said Mary, "the copper boyant pulled me in, sayin' I was drunk. An' I don't drink, yer honor; I don't drink."

"All right," said the justice, his former bartending habit getting the best of him, "all right; have a cigar."—Detroit Free Press.

**How's This?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. G. O. T. Co., Wholesale Druggists, Walding, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Lall's Family Pills are the best.

**Mutual.**

Bank Clerk (scrutinizing check)—Madam, we can't pay this unless you bring some one to identify you.  
Old Lady (tartly)—I should like to know why?  
"Because we don't know you."  
"No, I can't be silly! I don't know you, either."—Truth.

**Did you make your Grain-O this way?**

Here are the latest directions: Use one teaspoonful of Grain-O to two cups of cold water. Mix the Grain-O with half an egg and add the water. (Be sure to measure.) After the water gets to the boiling point let boil for fifteen to twenty minutes. Use cream and sugar to suit the taste. If you have not cream use hot milk.  
A lady said: "The first time I drank Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for ten days and forming the habit, nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." This is the experience of all. If you will follow directions, measure it every time and make it the same, and try it for ten days, you will not go back to coffee.

**A Sweet One.**

Sam Johnsoning—Yes, sah, my gal's a high-bonny leddy foh shuah! She is de cream ob sashony, she is!  
Ben Tomkins—She is, heh? Sort ob a choccotee cream, I guess.—Puck.

Made worse by cold. Neuralgia needs St. Jacobs Oil to cure. It cures.  
The man with a grievance always proves a grievance to his friends.—Chicago Daily News.

Bad feet from frost-bites are made sound by St. Jacobs Oil. It cures.

**THE GENERAL MARKETS.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.	
CATTLE—Best beefs	3 30 @ 5 00
Stockers	3 40 @ 4 65
Native cows	2 30 @ 4 00
HOGS—Choice to heavy	4 65 @ 5 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 75 @ 4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red	91 @ 93
No. 2 hard	86 @ 87
CORN—No. 2 mixed	14 50 @ 24 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	2 25 @ 2 3 1/2
RYE—No. 2	4 25 @ 4 3
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel	4 45 @ 4 65
Fancy	4 25 @ 4 55
HAY—Choice timothy	7 00 @ 8 50
RYE—Fancy prairie	4 65 @ 4 7
BRAN (sacked)	5 15 @ 5 12
BUTTER—Choice creamery	16 @ 18
CHEESE—Full cream	10 45 @ 11
HOGS—Choice	15 @ 15 1/2
POTATOES	10 @ 63
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	4 00 @ 4 70
Texas	3 40 @ 3 85
HOGS—Heavy	3 40 @ 3 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 70 @ 5 20
FLOUR—Choice	4 70 @ 4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red	95 @ 97 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 25 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
RYE—No. 2	4 65 @ 4 7
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @ 19 1/2
LARD—Western mess	7 10 @ 4 7 1/2
PORK	10 00 @ 10 17 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 85 @ 5 25
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 65 @ 4 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 25 @ 4 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 70 @ 4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red	97 1/2 @ 98
CORN—No. 2	27 @ 27 1/2
OATS—No. 2	24 @ 24 1/2
RYE—No. 2	4 65 @ 4 7 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	13 @ 19
LARD	4 87 1/2 @ 4 90
PORK	10 10 @ 10 17 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	4 15 @ 5 25
HOGS—Good to choice	4 25 @ 4 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 03 @ 1 03 1/2
CORN—No. 2	35 @ 36 1/2
OATS—No. 2	23 @ 23 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	14 1/2 @ 15
PORK—Mess	10 25 @ 10 50

**A PERFECT HOME SECURED AT LITTLE COST.**



Joan and Theodore S. Trovski, formerly residents of Michigan, but now living in Alameda, Western Canada, before taking up their home there visited the country as delegates. They reported to the Government of the Dominion of Canada the result of their observations, and from this report extracts have been taken, which are published below:

"We have visited a number of most desirable locations, and are highly pleased with the country as a whole, being beyond our highest expectations. We find here a prosperous and well-contented lot of people. They have comfortable homes, and their vast fields of wheat and other crops in addition to their herds of choice cattle, indicate prosperity in the full sense of the word. In conversation with the farmers throughout our trip we learned that the majority of them came here with very limited means, and some with no more than enough to bring them here, and they are now well-to-do. They all claim that this is the only country for a poor man, or one with little means, to get a start and make a home for himself and family. As you are aware, we were a little shaky and undecided before leaving Detroit, but have determined since that we, with our friends, will make this country our future home. It is far from being the wilderness we had pictured it to be; it is, instead, a land having all the facilities required by modern civilization, such as railroads, markets, stores, churches, schools, etc., in fact, an ideal home for those having the welfare of themselves and families at heart."

The Messrs. Trovski selected the Alameda district, but what they say of it appears in a general way to most other districts in that vast country. They speak of the fuel, which is to be had in great quantities, of the water that can be had by digging from 10 to 20 feet, and of the good grazing land to be had almost everywhere. There is plenty of wood for building timber and for fuel, which coal is convenient, and sells at low prices at the mines. In driving through the country they passed many fine patches of wild raspberries, and say they speak highly of their flavor, as they could not resist the temptation to stop and eat.

Having already transgressed on your valuable space, I shall defer further reference to Western Canada for another issue. An illustrated pamphlet recently issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, giving a complete description of the country, will be forwarded free to all who write for it.

**WESTERN CANADA.**

**Knew His Business.**

"My dear, why are you applauding that piece?" asked Mrs. Snags, in a tone of reproof. "Don't you see no one else is applauding? It is beyond the performer's ability and not worthy of applause."  
"I know that," replied Mr. Snags, "but we must applaud pieces like that in order to get something worth listening to in the encore."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

If a noisy baby has a real pretty mother, a crowd will forgive it a good deal quicker.—Washington Democrat.

Pleasant, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Nobody uses over about six adjectives.—Washington Democrat.

Everybody has some pet adjective.—Washington Democrat.

Years of rheumatism have ended with Cure by St. Jacobs Oil. Cures promptly.

Wise men make feasts that fools may eat and get the gout.—Chicago Daily News.

**THE MAN WHO LIVED.**

He should have been dead.

But he wasn't, because—

"There's nothing succeeds like success." There is no withstanding the living argument of the man who should be dead, who isn't dead, but who would be dead, but for a preserving medicine. That's about the way it seemed to strike Editor Lawrence, of the Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio. He was afflicted with one of those colds that have, thousands of times over, culminated in consumption, when not promptly cured. In this condition he met a friend, a consumptive, whom he had not expected to see alive. The consumptive friend recommended Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for the editor's cold, on the ground that it had "helped him wonderfully." It helped the editor just as wonderfully, giving "almost instant relief." But read his letter:

"About two months ago, I was afflicted with a bad cold, and, meeting a friend, he advised the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which, he claimed, had helped him wonderfully. As he was a consumptive, whom I had not expected to see alive for several years, I concluded there must be merit in this preparation. I accordingly bought a couple of bottles, one of which I keep on my desk all the time. This is certainly the best remedy for a cold I ever used. It gives almost instant relief, and the J. C. Ayer Co. are to be congratulated on possession of the formula for such a valuable remedy."—W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor, The Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio.

Keep a bottle of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral handy, on the desk, in the office, on the shelf or in the closet at home, and you will have at hand a remedy that will cure at any time of saving you suffering, money, and even life. There is no malady so prolific of evil results as a neglected cold. There is no medicine so promptly effective in curing a cold and absolutely eradicating its effects, as Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Every traveler should carry it. Every household should keep it. It cures every variety of cough, and all forms of lung and throat trouble. Asthma, bronchitis, croup, and whooping cough, are promptly cured by it, and it has in many cases overcome pulmonary diseases in aggravated forms, when all other remedies failed to help, and physicians gave no hope of cure. Those who for convenience have wanted a smaller sized bottle of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, can now obtain it of their dealer in half size bottles, at half price—50c. Send for Dr. Ayer's Carbook, and read more of the cures effected by this remedy. The book contains 100 pages, and is sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

**"THRIFT IS A GOOD REVENUE." GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM CLEANLINESS AND SAPOLIO**

**ALLEY'S ULCERINE SALVE**  
For the grand and permanent cure of Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers and Old Sores of every kind and description, no matter how long standing, or by what name known. And for the prevention of Cancer, Erysipelas, Eczema, and Blood Poisoning. It never fails. BY MAIL, 50 CENTS. PREPARED BY J. P. ALLEN, MEDICINE CO., ST. PAUL, MINN. For sale by Druggists.

**160 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE**  
If you want Agricultural Land, yielding from \$15 to \$20 PER ACRE yearly, become a MEMBER of the GREAT WESTERN CANADA. GOOD CROPS. GOOD PRICES. Railroads, Schools, Churches; fuel in abundance. For Illustrated Pamphlets, Maps, and low railroad rates, apply to Dep't. Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to G. W. CRAWFORD, Canadian Gov't Agent, 408 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

**POTATOES \$1.05 A Bbl.**  
Largest Seed POTATO growers in America. The "Rural New Yorker" gives SALZER'S as the EARLIEST a yield of 46 bushels per acre. Prices dirt cheap. Our great SEED BOOK, 11 Farms of Seed Supplies, worth \$10 is got a start, or 10c, and this is sent free. J. P. ALLEN, MEDICINE CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS Please state the town saw the Advertisement in this paper.

## CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

### Extension of Banking Privileges the Probable Line of Action.

#### House Committee Not Likely to Report on General Reform System—Recommendations to Follow the Lines of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—After all the extensive theories have been exploited and the individual views of members expressed, the banking currency committee will in all probability report a bill, not to reform the currency, but to extend banking privileges and banking circulation very much on the lines laid down by President McKinley in his message to congress. The committee is more or less split on general principles of finance, and especially in regard to all schemes for retiring the greenbacks. There is every reason to believe that the following measures will secure the endorsement of the republican majority: (1) To encourage the establishment of banks in remote sections of the country by reducing the required capital to \$25,000; (2) to permit the issue of bank circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure it; (3) the reduction of the tax on circulation. There is a sentiment in the committee that this tax should be reduced to the lowest possible figure, even down to one-fourth or one-eighth of one per cent. Should this involve any serious loss of revenue to the bureau, a slight tax may be levied upon the resources of the banks.

There is a well-defined opinion in the committee to the effect that the president's plan for impounding the greenbacks in the treasury, when redeemed in gold, would be dangerous, because it would give the banks a chance, by concerted action, to retire all the greenbacks from circulation, with the necessity of continued bond sales to supply the gold for this operation. Instead of that, nearly a majority of the committee favor a plan to require the banks to maintain a certain proportion of their reserve in greenbacks. The result of this would be that the United States notes, being held in the bank reserves, could not be used to raid the gold reserve, and at the same time they would be performing their function as money in circulation, while, from the portability and freedom from loss from abrasion, they would present distinct advantages over gold, which they would at all times really represent. The outlook for financial legislation is, therefore, that all extensive systems like those of Secretary Gage, the monetary commission and Chairman Walker will not get out of the committee at all.

## WILL WORK IN UNISON.

### Populists, Free Silver Republicans and Democrats Will Pull Together in Congressional Elections.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Co-operation with the democrats in the fall election was agreed upon by populists and silver republicans at a meeting held in the committee room of Senator Allen, of Nebraska. The entire delegation of both parties in congress were present and the meeting issued a harmonious plan of co-operation. The plan 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.

## SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

### Commissioner Evans Says Local Pension Boards Are Biased by Local Influences.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The present system of examining pension applications should be abolished, and the sooner the better, said Commissioner Evans. "The examination boards are expensive, inefficient and biased by political and local influences. There ought to be only one corps of examining physicians and surgeons that would travel from state to state at advertised times to examine the old soldiers. Then they would not be swayed by local likes and dislikes, as they are now, nor by the congressmen, as local boards are now."

## Friend of McKinley Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Joseph P. Smith, director of the bureau of American republics, died at Miami, Fla., of heart failure. He had been well known in Ohio politics for many years before coming to Washington upon the inauguration of Mr. McKinley. For many years he published republican newspapers in several Ohio towns and espoused Mr. McKinley and a protective tariff and was his political manager.

## Spain Declines Our Mediation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Premier Sagasta has declined the third offer of friendly mediation on the part of the United States. This information was conveyed in a cipher message received from Minister Woodford by President McKinley on Friday. The message was a most unusual one. Instead of being addressed to the secretary of state, it was addressed to the president, a thing which has not happened since Consul General Lee's famous cablegrams to President Cleveland of nearly a year ago.

## To Compel Them to Marry.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 7.—Representative Parker, of Cleveland, who has introduced the bill to require candidates for matrimony to submit to medical examination, will have it amended in committee next week so as to make it obligatory upon male persons of marriageable age and physically fit to marry to take into themselves wives.

## Labor Convention Called.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—A call for the "First regular annual United Labor and Labor Reform convention" to be held in St. Louis on Monday, May 3, 1895, has been issued by the committee, by virtue of authority conferred on it by the United Labor convention held in Chicago last September.

## To Improve Current River.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Congressman Cobb has introduced a bill in the house appropriating \$100,000 to be expended in improving current river between the junction of Crooked creek and Current creek with Current river.

## IN A PATRIOT'S HONOR.

### Virginia Masons Will Commemorate the Centennial of George Washington's Death.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Virginia grand lodge of masons is arranging for the observance of the centennial anniversary of Washington's death in Alexandria. This is peculiarly appropriate, because Washington presided at the laying of the cornerstone of the capitol in 1793, not only as president of the United States, but also as past master of Alexandria lodge of masons. During the ceremonies he wore his master's sash, and the apron presented to him by Lafayette, wrought with masonic emblems in gold and silver. As President McKinley is a mason he will be invited to deliver the principal address at the ceremonies, which will be held as near as possible to the family vault in which Washington was laid in 1837. Arrangements will be made for a solemn ceremony following as closely as possible the ritual of the burial itself and the intention is to have masonic and other bodies from all over the country participate.

## FOR TWO-CENT FARES.

### Gov. Pingree Wins in His Fight with the Michigan Central Railroad.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—Judge Donovan, of the circuit court, ordered issuance of a mandamus against the Michigan Central railway in the suit brought by Gov. Pingree to compel the railway company to sell him a 1,000 mileage book good not only for himself, but for any member of his family, for \$20. In his opinion Judge Donovan reviewed the railroad company's contention. He held that under its special charter the company was granted the privilege of fixing its own rates of fares. This privilege however, was claimed by the state to be indefinite, as the road's charter merely gave the company power to fix fares by by-laws. In that case under police power only reasonable rates could be fixed, as under such power all rules touching the welfare and duty of citizens, their property, comfort and happiness can be regulated by law, this being true of hackmen, millers, toll roads, common carriers, liquor dealers and all others doing public business.

## CATASTROPHE AVERTED.

### Balcony with Thirty Spectators at a Dance Gives Way and a Panic Ensues.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A panic among 200 dancers was narrowly averted at the North Shore hall. Thirty spectators were crowded into the little balcony watching the dance. The supports slipped and the balcony gave way. The musicians and dancers became panic-stricken and made a dash for the door, but several police officers threw the door shut and held it, thus averting a certain catastrophe on the narrow stairway. Only one person was seriously injured.

## Says the Insurgents Will Win.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Frederick Funston, who, as lieutenant colonel and chief of artillery, held until the close of last year the highest position occupied in the Cuban insurgent army by an American, since the death of Col. Gordon, spent yesterday in this city and departed last night for his home near Iola, Kan. He said he fully expected to see the insurgents win out in six months. The insurgents, he said, had long since given up hope of intervention by the United States.

## Resigned Her Bible Class.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Miss Emily McElroy, teacher of elocution, has resigned her position as leader of a Bible class in Embury Methodist church Sunday school in Brooklyn. This action was in anticipation of the request of Superintendent Roden for her resignation. The resignation has created a division in the church. Miss McElroy gave eulch parties and Superintendent Roden considered it inconsistent with her religious profession.

## Meeting of Kansas Editors.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 7.—The Kansas editors, some 200 or 300 of them are here, some with their wives and daughters. They will be with us three days during which they will attend the annual meeting of the Kansas Editorial association, renew acquaintances, talk shop, take in the sights of the city, and, incidentally, have a good time. On Wednesday night they leave for Port Arthur.

## Miss Whitney Joins a Circus.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—Miss Edna Whitney, who was queen of the carnival at Topeka last fall and started a few days ago to make fame and fortune as the star of a vaudeville show, quit the show last night. She claims a contract with Sells' circuses and will join the circus in a few weeks for practice before taking the road. She will ride in a chariot as "Labor Queen" in the street parades.

## More About H. H. Boyce.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Journal says: H. H. Boyce, who is alleged by Legislator Otis, of Ohio, to have offered him \$10,000 for his vote to retain Mark A. Hanna in the United States senate, has been found in Montreal, Can. He says his secrecy is "to protect, not Hanna, but President McKinley," and that when the proper time comes he will tell the whole story of the senatorial election in Ohio.

## Largest Topeka District Pensioners.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—The widow of the late Gen. F. P. Blair, of Missouri, is the heaviest pensioner in the Topeka district. She resides at St. Louis. Each quarter she draws \$500. She receives an annual pension of \$2,000 by a special act of congress. The widow of Gen. Shields, also of Missouri, draws the next highest amount—\$100 a month.

## Relief Supplies Free.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A telegram has been received at the state department from Consul General Lee at Havana stating that the government there consents to the admission of supplies for the destitute and suffering Cubans into any Cuban port free of duty.

## The Business Part of Plainfield Burned.

AUBURN, Ill., Feb. 7.—Fire at Plainfield last night burned the Everts block, bank, opera house, post office and the stores of Hays & McCreary, Upton & Wiley and A. E. Mottinger. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, one-half.

## WHAT LEEDY WANTS.

### He Would Have Railroad Rates Fixed Each Year by the State.

#### The Board of Commissioners to Have Absolute Power—Upon the Legislature's Opinion of the Proposed Bill Depends the Extra Session.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—Gov. Leedy has prepared a railroad bill which gives the board of railroad commissioners the power to make and enforce a schedule of rates on all the railroads of Kansas. He will send the bill, together with an address, to the members of the legislature, asking them if they will support such a measure in a special session. If a majority of both houses reply in the affirmative, a special session will be called for the 1st of March. The majority of the members of the senate have pledged themselves to such a measure.

The bill which Gov. Leedy expects to ask the legislature to pass, should a special session be called, is what is known as a commissioners' bill. It contemplates giving the board all the power to control rates and giving that body a power far beyond that enjoyed by any railroad board in the United States. The question of whether an extra session of the legislature will be called is supposed to hinge entirely on the action of the members of the legislature. The bill provides that rates and classifications in force on all roads in Kansas December 31, 1897, shall be the highest rates to be made during the year. It also provides that the board shall devote its attention to a careful investigation of the schedules in the same and hearing everybody who wants to tell them anything about it. During this time they shall make and issue to every road a schedule of the rates and classifications to be established on that road hereafter. The road shall have 30 days to file protests and explanations. On July 1 of every year the board shall issue a schedule to each road which shall be the highest rates that the law allows to be charged in the state of Kansas thereafter; that it provides that at any time upon complaint of any shipper the commissioners may investigate his complaint and determine to what redress he is entitled.

Of its own volition at any time the board may investigate any business of a railroad and give a decision as to whether it shall be changed. It provides that in order to accomplish these things the board of railroad commissioners shall have the same power to subpoena witnesses, to bring parties into court, to compel testimony, to make orders and judgments and to enforce them that a district court has; that its rulings shall not be reviewable in any district court of the state, but only in the supreme court. It requires every sheriff and other officers to carry out the commissioners' orders, just as if they were from a district court. The board may select an assistant attorney general, who shall bear the same relation to it that a county attorney does to a board of county commissioners and to a district court. When complaints are filed he shall appear to prosecute them as the county attorney would a criminal action, thus saving the poorest shippers the expense of an attorney, which they can't meet. It provides that the cost of these actions shall go against the losing party and that the state shall pay those of the complainant, except in case he files a malicious action.

While there shall be an appeal to the supreme court of the state only, every appeal shall be filed within 90 days from the decision, and these appeals shall have precedence of all civil cases and shall be heard at the term of the supreme court after they are filed.

The board of railroad commissioners will no longer be a justice of the peace court. Its attorney will relieve the members of the embarrasing position of being both prosecutors and judges.

The bill provides that violations of the bill or of the orders of the board, shall be misdemeanors and that railroads and their representatives shall be punished therefor by fines of as high as \$5,000 and by imprisonment in cases of the persons themselves. Any shipper who has to pay more than legal charges can recover the same in any competent court and a reasonable attorney's fee.

## VERBAL CONTRACTS VALID.

### The Kansas Supreme Court's Decision in a Breach of Promise Suit.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—The supreme court decided that a contract to marry, not in writing, does not come under the statute of frauds, and if the marriage is not consummated within a year does not necessarily become voidable. The case in which the decision was reached has already attained considerable notoriety. Dr. McElree, of Newton, was sued for breach of promise by Miss Lillian Wolfersberger, and the jury awarded her \$1,000 for heartaches and mental anguish, \$1,000 for humiliation and \$1,000 for general damages. He appealed to the supreme court, setting up the contention that he was not worth that much to any woman and that he should be prosecuted under the criminal statute for fraud. The court overruled the contention and sustained the lower court. It accepts marriage contracts where a girl gives a man time to get a start in life from the general rule that contracts not to be executed within one year are voidable unless made in writing.

## Saloonkeepers Excluded.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 6.—Four saloonkeepers of this city have been notified that they have been dropped from membership in the Modern Woodmen of America lodge because of their calling. Two of them are hotelkeepers. They propose to go into the courts to test the right of the grand lodge officials to eject them. They have been members of the lodge for years, and say they are now too old to get into any other insurance order.

## For Carrying Mail to the Klondike.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The post office department has awarded to the Klondike, Yukon & Copper River company a contract for carrying the mails for four years from Seattle, Wash., to Topeka, Alaska, including Juneau, Sitka and Skagway and other intermediate points. There are to be five round trips each month throughout the year and the compensation is to be \$15,250 per annum.

## Mrs. Lane May Not Recover.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Lane, the daughter of ex-Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, who about three weeks ago was accidentally shot, is much worse. Yesterday she suffered a setback from which she barely rallied. She takes practically no nourishment and it is feared never will recover.

## Head Torn from His Body.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 7.—Dick Langdon, a negro boy, was thrown between the coaches of a Rock Island train and his body torn to pieces. He fell on his face and was dragged along the ties until his head was torn off.

## KANSAS TEMPERANCE UNION.

### The State Meeting Adopts Resolutions and Elects Officers, Headed by J. Willis Gleed for President.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 3.—The Kansas State Temperance union today adopted resolutions reaffirming allegiance to the principles of prohibition, against resubmission and urging the temperance workers to "remember and defend" the men who have neglected and refused to enforce the prohibitory law. The committee on nominations prepared a report, which was adopted late this afternoon, electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. Willis Gleed, Topeka; vice president, Rev. J. A. Lockwood, Salina; secretary, T. E. Stephens, Topeka; treasurer, F. O. Popenoe, Topeka.

District vice presidents—First, Ella W. Brown, Holton; second, L. H. Murlin, Baldwin; third, J. B. Cook, Chetopa; fourth, J. T. Burton, Emporia; fifth, L. R. Elliott, sixth, Mrs. M. E. Hewitt, Scottville; seventh, O. L. Smith, Wellington.

Executive committee—J. K. Hudson, A. H. Vance, W. A. Peffer, J. B. Larimer, George M. Herrick, Thomas Page, S. T. Howe, Mrs. S. A. Thurston and John W. Briendenthal, all of Topeka; C. A. Place, Winfield; H. L. Pestana, Russell; E. W. Hoch, Marion; R. S. Hicks, Manhattan; L. B. Kellogg and John Madden, Emporia; A. W. Benson, Ottawa; W. H. Carruth and F. H. Snow, Lawrence; H. W. Lewis, Wichita; C. E. Scott, Iola; H. C. Rush, Salina; Horace Hurley, Junction City; G. F. Fullenweider, Eldorado; J. E. Junkin, Sterling; John W. Roberts, Hutchinson; J. W. Parker, Olathe; T. M. Potter, Peabody; C. T. Durborrow, Fort Scott; Annie Diggs, Perry; Rev. Mr. J. G. Dougherty, Kansas City.

The following resolutions were adopted:

We declare in the most unequivocal manner that the questions of temperance and prohibition are in politics, and that the fight is to the finish. We therefore call upon all friends of prohibition within the dominant political parties whose candidates are liable to be elected, to attend the primary caucuses; to see that the friends of prohibition are sent to all including state conventions, and that all candidates are friends to prohibition, and that only those whose past record and present reputation are such as to assure the public that they will be safe officers if elected.

We urge the prohibitive voter follow his convictions to the polls and as far as possible see to it that the friend of prohibition is elected and that the man who is indifferent to or opposed to prohibition be defeated.

We do not fear the result of another election on the question of constitutional prohibition, provided such vote could be secured without the corrupt use of saloon money, but since that is impossible, it is known that the action taken 18 years ago was fair and conclusive, we declare ourselves opposed to the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to another vote of the people of the state, and we hereby urge every voter to oppose any candidate or party that is in favor of resubmission, and that we will not vote for any party or candidate that favors this plan.

The State Temperance union reaffirms its increasing faith and loyalty to the policy of constitutional prohibition as the best method of dealing with the drink traffic that has ever yet been tried in any community.

A strong resolution against resubmission was adopted. One of the members of the committee wanted to resolve to boycott all business men who render any aid or encouragement to the resubmission movement. That clause was voted down in the committee. The committee also refused to incorporate a section on the police question.

The following plan of campaign was adopted: First—That the State Temperance union enter into auxiliary relations with the National Anti-Saloon league.

Second—That the union should undertake immediately a thorough organization, county, township and school district, of the people of the state who favor temperance and the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

Third—That to this end the union put in the field at once not less than three organizers, who shall devote their entire time to the work, on such terms as the executive committee may agree upon, and that the union pledge itself to their support.

Fourth—That all good citizens should be asked to pledge themselves to vote for no candidate for governor, attorney general, district judge, sheriff, county attorney or other officers directly concerned with the enforcement of law, whose past record and present character are not a reasonable guarantee that he will do his duty in the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

Fifth—That state and local unions, churches, and other Christian and temperance organizations alike, devote themselves in every advisable way to the cultivation of public sentiment against temperance and the liquor interests, and especially to the enforcement, encouragement and support of faithful officers.

Sixth—That a grand popular rally be held in Topeka about the 1st of June.

Seventh—That several large popular rallies, with representative and general membership, be held as early as possible in the spring or summer, at such available places as the executive committee may designate, for the purpose of bringing together the workers of our cause.

Eighth—That a mass temperance convention be held in every county in the state, if possible, before the fall election.

Ninth—That the executive committee be directed to confer with the managers of the state Chautauqua assemblies and secure if possible the setting apart of an entire day as Kansas Temperance day.

## Liberty Prohibition Party.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 2.—The liberty prohibition party of Kansas was revived yesterday. Nineteen prohibitionists who believe in temperance with a party behind it perfected an organization by appointing a provisional state central committee. The liberty party is the St. John free silver prohibition party in Kansas. In 1896 it polled 620 votes in the state. Resolutions were adopted favoring a fusion deal with the single plank prohibition party.

## Haskell's New Superintendent.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 3.—H. B. Peairs has been appointed superintendent of Haskell institute, the industrial school of Indians. He left for Washington to confer with Commissioner Jones in regard to other changes at the school.

## For a Kansas City (Kan.) Building.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Congressman Peters has introduced in the house a bill appropriating \$100,000 to establish a public building at Kansas City, Kan. It provides for the sale of the material of the building at Kansas City, Mo., the sum thus realized to be applied in the construction of the Kansas City, Kan., building.

## Stanley Enters the Race.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 3.—W. E. Stanley, of this city, has formally announced that he would be a candidate for the republican nomination for governor.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### It is said every joint in Ellis county is closed.

South Haven schools were closed by scarlet fever.

Wellington is a storm center of measles and mumps.

Abilene leads all Kansas towns as a butter-making station.

Work has commenced on a local telephone exchange in Paola.

Maj. Calvin Hood, of Emporia, owns 3,500 acres of Kansas land.

There was a slight epidemic of scarlet fever in Russell county.

Cyrus Leland has declared in favor of John Seaton for governor.

An Episcopal church, to cost \$3,000, will be built at Yates Center.

The 'Prisco will build a handsome new \$8,000 depot at Neodesha.

A number of new steel wagon bridges will be built in Jackson county.

It is said Charles S. Finch will be appointed postmaster at Lawrence.

The state insurance superintendent collected over \$8,000 during January.

Wichita subscribed 7,650 pounds of home-made flour to the Cuban relief fund.

Farmers of Sumner county want the three-cent bounty on rabbit scalps resumed.

Baldwin, the seat of Baker university, is clamoring for better depot facilities.

The town of Frontenac has been so undermined for coal that it has sunk about 22 inches.

Ex-Secretary of State W. C. Edwards, of Larned, has entered the republican gubernatorial race.

The Delahunt elevator at Olathe, with several thousand bushels of grain, was burned.

Fort Scott will vote on a proposition to build a \$150,000 waterworks and electric light plant.

The new army chapel just dedicated at Fort Riley is said to be the finest of its kind in the country.

The Salina city council defeated an ordinance which levied a prohibitive license on glove cutters.

Mrs. R. B. Cary, the most active woman of Hiawatha, is 72 years old and the mother of 15 children.

Lillian Frazier, a 15-year-old Atchison girl, died as a result of spinal injuries received while coasting.

Charles Ruffner, a Holton youth, fooled with a gun and may lose his eyesight in addition to carrying a scarred face the rest of his life.

The branches of an oak tree growing in Doniphan county will shelter 500 persons from the sun's rays.

Farmer Kenny, of Reno county, harvested 7,200 bushels of wheat from 160 acres—an even 45 bushels to the acre.

The State bank at Norton, the oldest financial institution in Norton county, was forced into voluntary liquidation because of a conflict between stockholders.

Col. Montgomery Bryant, born at Leavenworth December 28, 1831, is said to be the first white child born in Kansas. Bryant is now living at Wichita.

Jackson county has decided to refund its bonded indebtedness of \$100,000. The bonds will draw five per cent interest and have been contracted for by eastern parties.

The old soldiers association of Pittsburg adopted resolutions protesting against the passage of the bill in congress which has for its object the publication of the pension rolls.

Ex-Congressman Peters, of Newton, who was supposed to be slated for judge of the proposed new judicial district, has given up hope of the bill passing this session of congress.

State Superintendent Stryker has reminded county school superintendents that they cannot, under the law, teach in a school and act as county superintendent at the same time.

The last piece of machinery of the sorghum sugar industry in Kansas, upon which the government spent \$250,000 in experiments, was sold at Fort Scott and taken to Nebraska.

The bust of ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, for which the state paid \$2,000, will be unveiled in Frazier hall of the state university at Lawrence on February 22. A number of well-known speakers will be present.

Attorney General Boyle has filed mandamus proceedings in the supreme court to compel the Topeka board of education to put in use in the city schools the text-books adopted by the state text-book commission.

The Kansas university faculty voted to retain three years of Latin as a requirement for entrance to the university. In this they ignored the wishes of State Superintendent Stryker, who desired to substitute Greek, German or French.

Representatives from several fair associations met at Chanute and organized the "Kansas Grand Circuit," which will include Wichita, Chanute, Fredonia, Erie, Parsons, Coffeyville, Independence, Girard and Winfield. Good purses will be hung up.

The grand chapter of Kansas Royal Arch Masons will be held at Wichita February 14. The grand lodge A. F. & A. M. will convene at the same place on the 16th, and the grand lodge A. O. U. W. will convene in the same city on the 19th and continue until the 26th. The G. A. R. state encampment and Woman's Relief Corps will meet there April 20-22.

Prof. L. Hawn, the geologist, died suddenly at Leavenworth, aged 90. He came to Leavenworth in 1854 and helped organize the town.

W. S. McNail, a son of the state superintendent of insurance, attempted suicide at Iola by taking arsenic. He was out of work and despondent.

Senator Harris has introduced a bill to remove the charge of army desertion against W. H. Linton, who was one of the fusion electors in Kansas in 1896.

Failures in the recent examination at the state university were the cause of 47 students dropping out of school. The faculty afterward reinstated them on trial.

## SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

### More About the Coronado Expedition.

J. V. Brower, of St. Paul, Minn., has published a volume containing the results of archeological investigations and explorations in Kansas, bearing upon the inquiry as to what was the route and terminus of the Coronado expedition of 1541. These investigations have inclined him to locate the terminus of Coronado's journey somewhere in the Kansas valley, in the region of the Big Blue, Republican and Saline rivers. The sites of numerous ancient aboriginal villages are shown on a map, and one, which Mr. Brower has called the Elliot village site, situated on McDowell's creek in Geary county, 15 miles southwest of Manhattan, is particularly described as indicating the seat of empire of very numerous inhabitants. The remains are extensive and are particularly described. The subject of these explorations was brought to the attention of the state historical society at the late annual meeting. A committee, consisting of Hon. Eugene F. Ware, Hon. John Guthrie and Mr. L. R. Elliott, was appointed and authorized to arrange for a continuance of the investigation begun by Mr. Brower and for the publication of the result.

## Additional School Statistics.

Assistant State Superintendent Amis furnishes the following additional school statistics:

The total school population for the past seven years is as follows: In 1891, 497,131; 1892, 498,180; 1893, 504,997; 1894, 496,139; 1895, 496,387; 1896, 495,771; 1897, 495,916. In 1897 the number of male pupils was 250,913 and females 245,003. Statistics also show that while the school population in 1897 is less than 1891, there has been an increase of negro school children. In 1891 negro school children numbered 15,676 and in 1897 they numbered 17,324. Of the negro school population, Wyandotte county now claims 2,836; Shawnee, 1,931; Douglas, 1,161; Sedgwick, 967; Leavenworth, 1,432; Atchison, 889; Bourbon, 813; Cherokee, 539. There are now 9,150 school districts; in 1896 there were 9,184. At the present time there are 8,923 schools being held. In 1896 there were 8,975. This shows that there is a tendency to consolidate sparsely settled school districts and to reduce the proportion of school held to the districts organized.

## Funeral of Ex-Gov. Osborn.

The funeral of Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn took place from the Osborn home at Topeka on the 8th. Rev. A. S. Embree, of the Methodist church, officiating. The honorary pall bearers were: Gov. J. W. Leedy, ex-Govs. E. N. Morrill, George W. Glick, J. P. St. John, L. U. Humphrey and L. D. Lewelling and J. J. Frey and E. D. McKenna, of the Santa Fe.

## What Is All Right.

The secretary of the state board of agriculture has completed a summary of reports received from all sections of Kansas, concerning the present condition of winter wheat. These reports, with a few exceptions show the situation to be most encouraging, and the conditions above the average. The acreage is very much greater than usual.

## A Favorable Report Received.

Senator Harris has secured a favorable report from the committee on public lands of the house on his bill granting to the state of Kansas the abandoned Fort Hays military reservation. By the terms of