

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1897.

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AUGUST—1897.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

COMMISSIONER FORMAN, of the internal revenue service, has issued a circular calling attention of collectors of internal revenue to the provisions of the Dingley tariff act relative to tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

TERRENCE V. POWDERLY, of Pennsylvania, formerly master workman of the Knights of Labor, took the prescribed oath on the 8d and received his commission as commissioner-general of immigration.

INCITED by the newspaper publications recently made, some of the high government officials at Washington have been looking up the title to the Klondike gold fields and say that they are unquestionably within British territory, lying east of the 141st meridian, which defines the boundary line, by about 35 miles at least.

The United States government has sent an ultimatum to the Peruvian government requiring the immediate payment of the McCord claim of \$50,000. The commissioner of the general land office is having a new map made of the Alaskan country, which will be of the greatest value to persons contemplating a trip to the gold regions. It will show all the rivers and lakes and all the routes to the gold fields, including those through British Columbia. The maps will be out in a couple of months.

The British government has informed the American bimetallic commission that it will probably reply to the proposals of the commissioners on behalf of the United States in October.

The Russian mission has been tendered formally to Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of St. Louis, by President McKinley.

MR. PRESTON, the director of the mint, estimates the gold production of the world for 1896 to have been \$205,000,000, of which the United States contributed over 53,000,000. For 1897 he believed the world's gold production would reach at least \$240,000,000, an increase of \$35,000,000 over 1896.

The postmaster-general proposes to recommend to congress at its next session the establishment of postal savings banks and he is collecting all the information possible on the subject.

GENERAL NEWS.

ACCORDING to the National Apple Shippers' association at Buffalo, N. Y., the probable yield of apples for 1897—based on an average of 100 as a full crop—in Missouri will be 80; in Kansas, 75.

At Houston, Tex., Esseek White was taken from jail by a mob and hanged and his companion, Armas Phillips, narrowly escaped the fury of the lynchers. The two had attempted a criminal assault upon two young women.

The New York World recently published an interview in which Secretary Sherman was represented to have said that Spain would lose Cuba, that there would be no Hawaiian protectorate unless extraordinary occasion should arise, and that there was no longer a shadow on Anglo-American amity.

The August crop report of the Orange Judd Farmer, of Chicago, based upon returns from all the principal agricultural counties of the country, makes the condition of the corn crop on August 1 88.4, against 88.4 on July 1.

MR. SOLOMON TIMMERMAN and his wife, each 75 years old, were both killed while driving across the West Shore railroad tracks at St. Johnsville, N. Y.

At the free-for-all pacing race at the Columbus, O., driving park on the 4th there were four starters—Joe Patchen, Star Pointer, Lottie Lorrain and Badge. Joe Patchen not only won the race on its merits, but paced the fastest mile ever made in the Grand circuit, equaling the world's record of 2:01½, made by John R. Gentry at Glens Falls.

A DISPATCH from Chicago stated that an agreement had been reached between the important distilling and distributing interests of spirits in the United States for the control of output and prices.

The miners of the Ohio & Mississippi Valley Coal & Mining Co., at Marion, Ill., struck for a raise of ten cents per ton for digging, secured it and returned to work within two hours.

FOUR persons were burned to death at Cincinnati the other morning in a frame dwelling by a fire which started from the explosion of a gasoline stove. JACQ EVERHARD, of New Orleans, was given the decision over "Spider" Kelly at San Francisco on the 4th after 20 rounds of fighting. Everhard sustained his reputation as a rasher. He was the stronger of the two, and in close work may fairly be classed as superior to Kelly.

JUDGE THOMAS, in the United States court at Muskogee, I. T., has declared the incorporation of towns in the Indian territory under the Arkansas law a nullity. The decision affects many towns and places a damper on municipal government in the territory.

By an explosion at the cartridge factory of Ruzschuk, Bulgaria, 46 persons were killed and many others injured and the lives of 60 of the latter despaired of.

A RECENT dispatch from Siloam Springs, Ark., said that there was a rush in the Cherokee strip by white men to marry Indian maids, as August 15 was the last date upon which squaw men could qualify as Cherokee citizens. Each dusky maid carries a dowry of 160 acres.

A NEGRO named Nathaniel Mason attempted an assault upon his employer's wife at Glenwood, Ga. He was captured and a mob of 50 decided to shoot him in military fashion. He was placed against a pile of rocks, given an opportunity to pray and, at a signal, every trigger was pulled and a shower of lead found lodgment in his body.

DISTINCT vibrations of an earthquake were recently felt at Basalt, Col., windows being rattled, houses rocked and plaster cracked.

JUDGE MURPHY, of the court of criminal correction at St. Louis, has ruled that the Breeders' law is unconstitutional and pool rooms may reopen.

"Miss" LUCY SMITH, of Omaha, Neb., has filed a sensational plea for divorce in the Douglas county court. She set up that on May 31 last, while she was confined to her bed, Harvey Boone bribed her nurse to drug her, and while she was stupefied he came to her bedside with a minister and license and they were married.

A BRIDGE at Kertsch, Russia, which had been weakened by a flood, collapsed recently. A number of people were crossing when the bridge fell, and 38 of them were drowned.

The queen's speech was read to the British lords and commons at London on the 6th and parliament was prorogued until October 6.

JACK WILLIAMS was lynched near Barboursville, Ky., for assaulting a deaf and dumb girl.

A CALL has been sent out to the state presidents of ex-slaves' Pension associations for a national convention to be held in Nashville, Tenn., September 20, 1897.

THERE were 314 business failures in the United States for the week ended the 6th, according to Bradstreet's report, against 269 for the corresponding week last year.

A NEGRO farm laborer, named George Turner, attempted to assault his employer's daughter in Barbour county, Ala., was caught by a posse a few hours after his escape and then promptly hanged to a tree in a swamp.

The two largest silver mines in Utah—the Ontario and Daly—have been ordered closed, owing to the decline of silver. The mines gave employment to 700 men.

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred recently at Kremenchung, Russia, a town on the river Dneiper. Owing to the high stage of water in the river a women's swimming bath anchored along the bank was swept away. The bath was occupied at the time by 400 women, 300 of whom were drowned.

FIFTY leading society ladies of Lafayette, Ind., moved the electric cars and gathered in fairs for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian association. Thousands patronized the lines, and many paid extravagant fares for a brief ride. No change was returned by the handsome collectors.

ONE hundred women employed as warpers in the Rhenia silk mills at College Point, L. I., made a demand for an increase of wages and for the re-employment of the men who struck two months ago in consequence of a reduction of 30 to 40 per cent. in wages. Both were refused and the women struck.

CHARLES DIETZ, of Philadelphia, quarreled with Katherine Skollen, his sweetheart, shot her, probably fatally, and then killed himself.

The long-standing breach in the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the United States, which occurred in 1884, has been closed and the 195,000 members of the order are again affiliated under one head. The union was effected at a joint conference of the national officers of the rival factions held in Atlantic City, N. J., on the 5th.

It was reported at Ardmore, I. T., on the 4th that the Kiowa and Comanche Indians were putting on war paint and a general uprising was feared.

The report that Chief Quannah Parker had been killed and robbed by a gambler was false. It originated in the fact that the chief was one of several Indians who had trouble with outlaws and that Running Antelope, a Comanche, was injured by being thrown from his horse.

A CLOUDBURST occurred at Castle Rock, Col., on the 4th which caused the most serious flood ever known in that section. Plum creek became a raging torrent and not less than 100 bridges on that stream and its tributaries were washed away. The damage to wagon roads will cost the county thousands of dollars.

THERE were five victims of the heat at Cincinnati on the 4th and 23 prostrations.

CLARA HALL, 19 years old, and Lena Herrick, 18, were drowned at Grand Rapids, Mich., while bathing.

E. B. MOSES, of Great Bend, Kan., has issued the official call for the sixth national irrigation congress to be held at Lincoln, Neb., September 28-30.

LIZZIE HOFFMAN threw her baby, sewed in a bag, into the Hudson river at New York, but the bag filled with air and floated, saving the child's life. The mother was arrested.

THIRTY thousand people witnessed the final contests of the national meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Willow Grove, Philadelphia, on the 7th. The finishes were all intensely exciting, but only one record was broken, Fred Schade covering one-third mile in 32 4-5 seconds.

The discovery of new diamond fields was reported in the district west of the Kimberly mines in Africa, the find being said to be fully equal to those of Kimberly.

SEÑOR CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, the prime minister of Spain, was shot and killed by an anarchist at Santa Agueda, Spain, on the 8th. The assassin was arrested. Great excitement prevailed in the place.

The sensational story sent out from Ottumwa, Ia., to the effect that Gov. Drake was on his death-bed at his home in Centerville was denied by his son-in-law and physician, who said that the governor had never been in a critical condition, and that he was improving rapidly.

The men at the Reading iron plant at Danville, Pa., who recently struck against a reduction of wages, have finally agreed to accept the reduction and go to work. Seven hundred men were affected.

The grand stand at the White Horse race track near Lancaster, Pa., gave way just as the winning horse passed under the wire. There were fully 2,000 men, women and children on it and hundreds of them were buried in the debris. Over 200 were injured and four killed.

A NIGHT watchman at Homestead, N. J., heard a woman shrieking "I am burning up save me!" He rushed to her rescue, beat out the flames and picked her up, but she was dead. It proved to be his wife, who was the victim of a lamp explosion.

OFFICERS of the Florida Fruit exchange, who keep themselves posted on the condition of the orange crop throughout the state, estimate that the crop this fall will amount to between 150,000 and 200,000 boxes.

The Glucose Sugar Refining Co., with an authorized capital stock of \$10,000,000, has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J.

JURSE PERRYMAN was legally hanged at Hattiesburg, Miss., for assaulting a woman.

FIVE lives were lost and scores of persons sustained serious injuries, 51 of them being firemen, in an explosion which took place during the burning of the Northwestern grain elevator at Chicago. Either the bursting of a boiler or the explosion of mill dust caused the awful havoc. The building was of composite construction and the explosion caused a perfect bombardment of tiling, bricks, etc., at almost white heat, leaving little of the building save the framework and a great pile of blazing wheat. The loss was estimated at \$300,000, fully insured.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

LEADERS in Chinese mission work at San Francisco were recently circulating a petition to be sent to President McKinley asking him to get congress to appoint a commission to investigate the horrors of human slavery in that city. It was said that over 1,000 Chinese women were bought and sold as chattels and kept in involuntary servitude.

A GRADING company at work near Valley, Neb., exhumed 19 skeletons recently, five being women. Residents of the locality could not account for them being there nor recall any burying ground as having been located at the place. The bodies were not buried in any coffins.

WHILE on his way to serve warrants on charges of "wildcating," Dink Wharton, a deputy sheriff, in Cleburne county, Ala., was assassinated from the bushes. His body was literally filled with lead.

A NEGRO attempted to assault a 14-year-old girl near Edwarsville, Ala., but she screamed and got away. A short time after armed men with dogs were after the fiend. When they returned they said they had "lost" the negro, intimating that he never would be found alive.

WORK is being pushed in a vigorous manner at the Brooklyn navy yard on all the government vessels which are undergoing repairs, but the officials deny that there is any special significance in the fact.

It was said that the Spanish government was aware that a meeting of anarchists had been held early in July and it was decided to murder Senor Canovas del Castillo before August 15.

THE gravel train on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad struck a street car which was passing over the track at Janesville, Wis., and badly injured half a dozen passengers.

A RIOT broke out among the prisoners in the jail at the Four Courts, St. Louis, on the night of the 9th and it took a large force of policemen and detectives to quell the disturbance. About 20 of the rioters were placed in dungeons.

JOHN GORDON, a negro who murdered a white man, was captured and taken to Brunswick, Miss., the other evening. The next morning his body was discovered dangling from a pecan tree.

The towboat Fritz blew up on the Mississippi about ten miles below Cairo, Ill., on the 9th and ten negro roustabouts were afterwards missed.

INJUNCTION DEFIED.

A Clash Between State and Federal Authorities in Kansas.

JUDGE WILLIAMS' INDIFFERENCE.

The Federal Judge Will Not Say Anything on the Subject—Attorney-General Boyle Expects to Be Arrested for Contempt of Court.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 10.—The threatened clash of authority between the state and federal authorities took place yesterday when Attorney-General L. C. Boyle defied the recent order of Judge Williams, of the United States circuit court, and instituted proceedings in the state supreme court to enjoin the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York from transacting business in the state of Kansas. The right of the federal court virtually to set aside a criminal law of a state and enjoin the state's prosecuting officer from doing his duty under the state law is denied, and by filing the suit the attorney-general deliberately violated the injunction for the purpose of settling the question of state's rights. The case is in the nature of a quo warranto proceeding. The attorney-general brought it on relation of the state, and made John E. Lord, the general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, for the state of Kansas, the defendant. Lord's name was used in order to get the foreign corporation into court.

Boyle expects to push this case in the supreme court, and at the same time he expects to be cited to appear in the federal court to show why he should not be punished for contempt of court. He claims that the injunction issued by Judge Williams at Colorado Springs a few days ago is unconstitutional, and it is on this question that he expects to take the case to the United States supreme court. The action of Attorney-General Boyle was taken yesterday afternoon, after an extended conference of the state officials in the governor's office. G. C. Clemens, supreme court reporter, says it is the opening gun in a struggle that promises to be of as much importance as the civil war.

JUDGE WILLIAMS' INDIFFERENCE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 10.—Judge Williams was seen by a correspondent at his summer home in the mountains near Manitou late last night. When informed of the action taken by the attorney-general of Kansas, the judge was evidently much provoked. "This is a matter of supreme indifference to me," he said. "It is the ruling of another court, and I have absolutely nothing to say on the subject, only to express the indifference I feel."

ACCUSE SECRETARY ALGER.

Californians Question His Honesty in the San Pedro Harbor Matter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Secretary Alger has created an administration scandal in the eyes of the Californians by his failure to undertake the construction of the deep water harbor at San Pedro, for which congress has appropriated \$2,900,000. It is said the feeling against the secretary is intense and general among the people of California, regardless of party, and they do not hesitate to attribute his conduct to the influence of Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific, Alger is the owner of redwood forests in California. The Southern Pacific is one of the principal freighters and is able to favor him in freights. Hence, the Californians reason, the secretary has a strong motive for humoring the railroad president.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.

She Drowns Her Young Son Because of His Extreme Ugliness.

QUITMAN, Ga., Aug. 10.—Fishermen found the body of a four-year-old boy floating on the surface of a pond near here yesterday and it was identified as that of the son of Mrs. Idella Powell Banks, a widow. The actions of the mother, when notified, aroused the suspicions of the coroner and she was arrested. Mrs. Banks was visited by a minister and to him she confessed having murdered her child. The reason she gave was that he was too ugly to be permitted to live and was a constant source of embarrassment to her on this account. She has broken down completely in jail and says she wants to be hanged as soon as possible. The child's face was disfigured by a heavy birthmark.

CHINESE SLAVERY.

A Petition on the Traffic in Girls in Chinatown, San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Leaders in Chinese mission work at San Francisco, it is reported, are circulating a petition to be sent to President McKinley asking him to request congress to appoint a commission to investigate the horrors of human slavery that are perpetrated by those who hold Chinese girls in bondage in that city. This petition, after reciting provisions of the 14th amendment, declares that there is now in San Francisco and California a condition of slavery under which there are more than 1,000 women held in bondage, bought and sold as chattels, and kept in involuntary servitude.

KISER IS KING OF ALL.

The Ohio Lad Won Two National Championships at the L. A. W. Meet.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—The greatest race meet in the history of American cycling came to an end Saturday evening at Willow Grove park, when the 18th national meet of the League of American Wheelmen closed. In attendance there has never been a national or local race meet that has approached it. During the two days of racing nearly 45,000 persons witnessed the great contests. Fred L. Loughead, the Sarnia, Ont., lad, who carried off the honors Friday, kept up his fine work Saturday, but little Earl Kiser landed on top, winning the half-mile professional and the great mile open professional. Eddie Bald also added to his reputation, and, while no firsts appeared to his credit, yet his seconds in the mile open and the five-mile professional finals were within a hair-breadth of being firsts.

BIG INSURANCE COMBINE.

Proposed Trust to Control Business West of the Allegheny Mountains.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A gigantic combination of companies to control insurance in all the states between the Allegheny and Rocky mountains will, in all probability, result from the meeting here yesterday of representatives of 39 non-union companies. This union of the companies will be backed by unlimited capital, and will have absolute supervision over rates, forms, compensation, interinsurance and all matters appertaining to insurance and property in all western states except those west of the Rocky mountains. The representatives of the non-union companies who were present voted to arrange a meeting of all the companies at Saratoga, on September 7, the date and place of meeting of the Western union, when a new organization will be formed.

FOG WAS TOO THICK.

For That Reason William B. Feltz Did Not Make His Jump from Pike's Peak.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 9.—William B. Feltz did not make his jump from Pike's peak yesterday, but that was not his fault. With the conditions of cloud and fog it would have been a blindfolded leap to certain destruction. Feltz went up to the summit of the peak carrying his immense aeroplanes with him. Two hours were required in adjusting the big wings, but heavy clouds gathered and a slight snow falling at the time convinced him that a leap from the peak would have been suicidal. The leap was postponed, but Feltz is still on the peak, and it is said he will stay there until the conditions are favorable, when he will sail down into Colorado Springs, 13 miles distant.

GLOOMY FOR CORN.

Orange Judd Farmer Reports a Decrease in Condition Since July.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The August crop report of the Orange Judd Farmer, based upon county returns from all the principal agricultural counties of the country, makes the condition of the corn crop on August 1, 86.4 against 88.4 on July 1. This is below the average for a series of years, and it has been lower but once in recent years, in the year of partial failure, 1894.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

An Explosion in a Bulgarian Factory Kills 46 Persons and Injures 60 Others.

RUSTCHUK, Bulgaria, Aug. 9.—An explosion occurred in a cartridge depot in this city yesterday, demolishing the buildings and killing 46 persons. Sixty others were injured, and all of them are in a hopeless condition. Rustchuk is a city on the south bank of the Danube, 40 miles from Bucharest.

Riches in Wheat Alone.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 9.—The winter wheat raised this year in a block of six adjoining counties—Barton, Ellis, Ellsworth, Pawnee, Rush and Russell—at 60 cents a bushel, would be equal to a per capita of \$139.90 for every child, woman and man in the counties. The aggregate sum it would yield is \$6,394,987. Summer, with its 4,585,000 bushels, probably has more winter wheat than was ever produced by any like territory in the world.

A Rich Fiddler's Gratitude.

MUSKOGEE, Mich., Aug. 9.—Jerome E. Turner, an attorney of this city, has been notified that he is heir to \$75,000, bequeathed to him by William Seymour, of Chicago. During the winter's fair Turner met Seymour on Clark street, Chicago, just as he was being arrested by police officers. For the novelty of trying a case in Chicago he appeared as Seymour's attorney and succeeded in having him acquitted.

A Pardon Applied For.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 9.—Alfred Pacler, convicted of killing five companions who were lost in the mountains with him in 1873 and eating their flesh and sentenced to the penitentiary for 40 years, has applied for a pardon. He claims that four of his companions were killed by the fifth who had become crazy and that he shot the madman dead as the latter was rushing at him with a hatchet.

Lightning Causes Five Deaths.

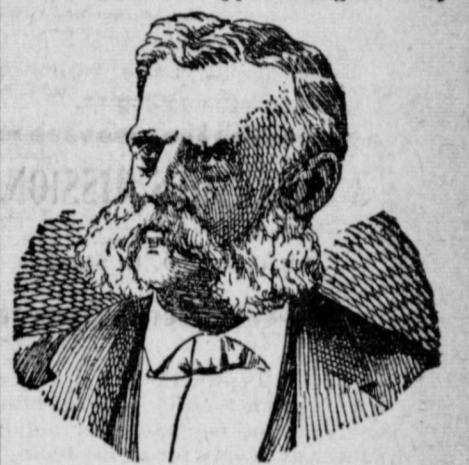
NEWBRO, Ky., Aug. 9.—During a storm last night the home of a farmer named Bostwin, near Gibbs' cross roads, in Tennessee, was struck by lightning and burned and Bostwin and his wife and a grown daughter perished. A son and a farm hand jumped from the window, but in their fright ran to the Cumberland river and were drowned.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Postmaster-General Gary Favors Giving Them a Test.

Secretary Sherman Says Cuba Is Lost to Spain—Pension Roll Reaches Nearly a Million—Director Preston on the Production of Gold.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Postmaster-General Gary is in favor of postal savings banks and proposes to recommend to congress at the next session the establishment of such banks in this country. "It is very likely," he said, in discussing the subject a few days ago, "that some sort of legislation will be enacted at the approaching session."



JAMES A. GARY, (of Maryland) Postmaster-General.

and that we will make a practical test of postal savings banks within a year. At this time I have no definite plans in view, but propose to thoroughly investigate the subject during the summer so that I will be prepared to make an intelligent recommendation to congress in December. I have sent for the blank forms and other matters used in this service in Canada and other countries, and am collecting all the information it is possible to find.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The World publishes an interview said to have been obtained with John Sherman, secretary of state, just previous to his return to Washington from Ammanset, L. I. In this he is represented as saying: "Spain will lose Cuba. That seems to me to be certain. She cannot continue the struggle. Already the conflict has cost her more than \$200,000,000. Her money is gone and she can get no more. She has reached the limit of her borrowing capacity. She cannot pay back what she has already borrowed. The only thing left for her to do is to repudiate her debts. We had to do that after the revolution. Having repudiated them, she can begin anew, but she will have to begin without Cuba. That country is devastated. The insurgents have been fighting with only the hope of ultimate success as their reward. The Spanish soldiers have been battling for pay. The pay will stop and then the conflict will stop. Spain is in no condition to wage war anywhere. By stopping the struggle by withdrawing her troops from Cuba and by repudiating her debts is her only way to recover. Sooner or later she must do this."

Pension Roll Reaches Nearly a Million. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The pension roll of the United States has almost reached the million mark. At the beginning of the fiscal year the pensioners numbered just 983,528, an increase of 12,850 for the past year. During the year 50,101 new pensions were granted and 3,971 persons were restored to the rolls. Old age and disease, however, are making great inroads into the lists, for there were 31,960 deaths during the year. Other sources of loss were 1,074 from remarriages of widows, 1,845 orphans attained majority, 2,683 failures to claim pensions and 3,860 losses from unrecorded causes.

Increased Production of Gold. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, estimates the gold production of the world for 1896 to have been \$205,000,000, of which the United States contributed over \$53,000,000. For 1897, it is believed the world's gold production will reach at least \$240,000,000, an increase of \$35,000,000 over 1896.

FAVORED ABOVE ALL.

Two Hundred Million Dollars Will This Year Be Given to Farmers of America.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—A special from New York to the Republic says: Last week was a notable one in the markets of the country. It was a great week for the American farmer and the men who handle farm products, speculatively or otherwise. The price of wheat advanced six cents a bushel, and although the cereal has shown a tendency to weaken under the large offerings, prices continue steady on a speculative basis. Corn has held firmly at an advance, and all farm products are higher sympathetically. It is truly a harvest year for the farmer, for at the prevailing prices, which may be attributed to poor crops in other countries, not less than \$200,000,000 will be distributed among the men who till the soil, in addition to what they would receive otherwise. Naturally, the crop situation has influenced trade in many lines, especially among the railroads, and this improvement has brought with it a feeling that an era of good times is at hand.

Rev. Frank Bristol's Rapid Rise.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the First Methodist church, of Evanston, who has been called to the pulpit of the Metropolitan Methodist church, of Washington, the place of worship attended by President and Mrs. McKinley, sawed wood to pay his way through college. While a student he was noted for his eloquence and his ability as an orator has grown as he grew older. He is now the highest paid Methodist minister in this country.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

GIRL IN THE CALICO GOWN.

When it's noon on the field,
And we're stretched in the shade;
Where the salt meadows yield
To the cool of the glade,
Where the spring bubbles sweet,
And the thrush whistles blithe,
And there's rest from the heat
And the whirl of the scythe,
She comes with the dinner pail swinging,
A queen with a sunbonnet crown,
And the thrush takes his note from her
Singing—
The girl in the calico gown.

Not a lily that blows
Has a half of her grace,
And the red of the rose
Is the blush of her face,
And the blue of her eye
Is the blue of the deep,
When the wind leaves the sky
And the waves are asleep.
Her foot is as light on the grasses,
As a leaf that the breeze flutters down,
And the blossoms bow low as she passes—
The girl in the calico gown.

—Joe Lincoln, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

A HAZARDOUS MISSION.

BY CHAS. D. LESLIE.

WHEN Pepworth Tring, the well-known South African millionaire, sent for me, and after inquiring if I was at liberty for a few weeks, said that he was about to commission me to take a small map to his Johannesburg representative, I was rather surprised that he should go to the expense of a special messenger when the postal service was available.

"It seems a very simple undertaking," I said.

But he speedily enlightened me.

"Ah, that's where you are wrong," he replied, giving me a shrewd glance. "In this case the post is not to be trusted, and an unscrupulous enemy will strain every nerve to defeat my intention."

My present employer, a well-known Kimberley man, who had lately turned his attention to the Witwatersrand gold mines, was middle-aged, about 50, but looked more, owing to the hard and adventurous life he had led. His tanned, weather-beaten face appeared commonplace enough, but behind the small steady gray eyes lay a quick brain and unerring judgment. Few, indeed, could boast with any degree of truth of ever having got the better of Pepworth Tring. As a judge of diamonds also he had barely an equal. All this I knew from common hearsay.

"You anticipate there will be an attempt to rob me during the journey?"

"I am quite sure of it. The matter on the face of it is simple enough. This map," (he held up a small piece of parchment a few square inches in size—it appeared to represent the course of a river, some red crosses were marked on one portion, and some lines of writing ran along the bottom)—"has to be given to Mr. Howard, of Fox street, Johannesburg. There your mission ends. But whether you will be able to accomplish it is another matter. Gibson, my old partner, is determined to obtain possession of this map by some means; he is rich, unscrupulous, and can command the services of men even more unscrupulous than himself. This is the reason I do not trust the post. The corruption prevalent among all Boer officials extends to the post office; my letters have been opened. He has creatures there in his employ. You must trust no one, and conceal the paper in such a manner that it cannot be found."

"But while on board ship it would surely be better to entrust it to the captain or purser?"

"That would be risky, and only postpone their attack on you. If you received the map back safely you would without doubt be robbed of it between Capetown and Johannesburg. No; when the boat reaches Capetown, they must be under the impression that you are not the bearer."

"When am I to leave London?"

"The 'Roman' leaves the docks tomorrow and Plymouth on Saturday. Your berth is booked; Gibson is also a passenger, and several of his following. But perhaps I had better explain why this map is so important."

"Gibson, like myself, is an old Kimberley man. We both did very well there, and lately, like me, he has been dealing in Transvaal mining property. We have often gone partners in various undertakings. In the autumn of '94, being then in Johannesburg—about six months ago—and feeling the want of a holiday, I determined to go on a shooting expedition through the Transvaal towards the sea. Accompanied by two Zulus, I carried out my intention, and after some weeks traveling we found ourselves in the low country bordering on Switzerland. Here quite by chance I made a remarkable discovery. In the dried-up channel of what had been a river I came upon traces of diamonds. The find to my eyes was most promising; but before I could pursue my investigations further, one of my Zulus, dispatched to get food from a neighboring kraal, came hot-foot with the news that the Swazis were up in arms. Irritated by some act of Boer oppression, they seemed inclined to wreak their vengeance on me, and so we fled forth for our very lives. Before leaving, I drew up a plan of the place, so that it could be found again.

"After various adventures I reached Durban, and took ship for England. Meeting Gibson in London, I acquainted him in general terms with my discovery, stating that in the course of my journey I had found diamonds. I had intended to take him into partnership in this affair, but the knowledge which I gained immediately afterwards that he had swindled me in the matter of some gold mines changed my purpose, and I broke with him for good.

"Now the value of my find is problematical. Diamonds have not yet been found in paying quantity in the Transvaal. This place may be a second Kimberley, and shake the De Beers monopoly. It is quite possible. Therefore I want the ground pegged out in the usual way, and to register myself as the owner; but if Gibson could get hold of the map he would forestall me. It is not convenient for me to go myself just now, as I have some important business in hand; so not to delay obtaining the claims, I have ordered Howard to peg them out and register in my name, but he can do nothing until he has the particulars contained in this. Now, do you understand?"

"Yes; but how far is Gibson cognizant of your plans?"

"He has found out that I intend sending the map immediately to Johannesburg. This office is watched; you will be shadowed on leaving, and when they find that you are a passenger by the 'Roman,' they will conclude that you are my messenger. It will be your business to nullify that belief."

"I see."

"You had better pretend to be a new submanager sent out by me to represent my interests in Johannesburg. Now, can you, do you think, conceal the map in such a way that these thieves cannot get hold of it?"

I sat silent a few moments thinking over the situation, then my eyes strayed to some books lying on the table between us. I took up one. It was "Lock on Gold," a standard work.

"I will do my best," I said at length.

"Trust no one," concluded my employer, giving me money for my journey and the boat ticket. "Rely on yourself alone. Put the map in your breast-pocket for the present, but find a seclusion hiding place before you go on board. Good-by, and good luck to you."

My preparations were soon made, and the following morning found me on board the "Roman." I had reduced my luggage to as small a compass as possible. It consisted of two small portmanteaus which would go under my bunk, some wraps, and a few novels, with "Lock on Gold," the latter obtained from my employer to sustain my character as a mining manager, and with its covers encased in gray calico. I had joined the ship at the docks to avoid the crush at Waterloo, and to see the mouth of the Thames. There were two other men in my cabin, for the ship was full, every berth being taken, but they had not yet come on board, so I arranged my belongings at leisure, and then went on deck as we left the dock to smoke and view the river and the miles of wharves and shipping as we slowly and majestically steamed out to sea. The ship was nearly empty, and I passed a quiet 24 hours anticipating the coming duel which was to take place, and wondering if the simple scheme would be successful.

The mailbags and passengers came on board at Plymouth, and a scene of animation and confusion followed; but a rough sea and headwind claimed the exuberance of many of the company, and the dinner tables in the saloon that evening showed an abundance of empty seats. Both my cabin mates succumbed, and I left them white and groaning. Fortunately, I was a good sailor; and, having enjoyed my dinner, later in the evening found myself in the smoking-room smoking one of Gibson's cigars, and engaged in a chat with that worthy, who was most friendly and evinced some curiosity about myself.

I told my tale, which he accepted with perhaps suspicious readiness.

"Employed by Tring, are you? Peppery fellow; I know him well. We used to be friends; now he hates me like poison."

He introduced me to his friends, Spellman, Dunbarton and Vandermit, who severally expressed themselves delighted to make my acquaintance.

The first two or three days my adventures only skirmished, trying to pump me, and dropped broad hints as to the advantages which would follow if I joined them—hints which I ignored.

As, however, they felt pretty sure that I was the bearer of the coveted map, my portmanteaus and my spare clothes were searched more than once when I was absent from my cabin. It was Spellman who was toled off for this portion of the quest; finding I was not very cordial towards him, he struck up a friendship with one of my cabin mates, which gave him an excuse for entering at all hours. I did not think it advisable to enlighten the latter, as my attitude was to blandly ignore my adversaries' behavior.

Spellman's researches proving of no avail, the great endeavor to discover if I had the paper took place about a week after Madeira was passed. I was playing a whist tournament, and noticed that Dunbarton and Vandermit were playing nap with the two men who shared my cabin. I guessed that Spellman was making a thorough search, and as soon as I was through I hurried there.

It had indeed been thorough. Every article had been taken out of the portmanteaus and examined, and the portmanteaus themselves cut and hacked in search of a secret hiding place. Everything had been scrutinized; even the gray calico cover pulled off "Lock" to make sure that nothing was between it and the binding. Nor was this all, for while I surveyed the wreck, I became conscious of an overpowering feeling of drowsiness, and knowledge came to me that I had been drugged. Too late I remembered having just accepted

a drink from Gibson; but I had only sense enough left to tumble into my bunk before falling into a heavy sleep. They no doubt searched me to the skin that night, for I slept as the dead; but though I woke next morning with a bad headache, I felt well pleased, for no result had awarded their toil. Of course I made a fuss as to the conduct of some mysterious thieves, who had not even spared the lining of my boots, and certain inquiries were instituted which came to nothing. I innocently complained to Gibson as to the bad quality of his whisky, and there apparently the matter ended, for I was molested no more.

I felt that I had won, as I saw by my enemies' manner that they had decided they were mistaken in imagining I had the map; but great cautiousness was still necessary till the journey's end. Never crow before you are out of the wood is an excellent piece of advice. Still, feeling that the worst was over, a sense of calm possessed me as I lounged in my Madeira chair, under the shade of the awning, for the tropical sun was very sultry, and madeiced drinks a necessity instead of a luxury.

Gibson continued good friends with me, and often came and chatted as I languidly studied "Lock on Gold" in my deck chair. As a practical mineralogist, he pointed out the best parts to study, and I imbued much information valuable enough had I designed to turn miner. He was an amusing man, and his creed simple enough—"Get money, honestly if you can; but get money."

A more efficient auctioneer for selling the numbers of the ship's run in the daily sweeps it would be impossible to find, and I enjoyed the privilege of acting auctioneer's clerk with "Lock" for a desk on my knee.

It was four o'clock on a Tuesday afternoon when we reached Capetown, and Gibson managed to get away by that evening's train, leaving two of his followers to bring his luggage on the next day.

The third morning after landing found me in Fox street, Johannesburg, seeking Howard's office. I had just seen the name on the window, and had ascended the steps to the door of the building when a passer-by pulled up on recognizing me. It was Gibson.

"Hullo!" he said; "where are you off to now?"

The time for caution was passed, victory was mine, and I could safely enjoy my triumph. I surveyed the baffled financier with a smile of infinite satisfaction, and replied:

"I am the bearer of a certain document from Mr. Tring to Mr. Howard."

From the expression on my face and the accent on my words, he read the truth, and knew that I had baffled him, and his face changed. Words failed him, for he was taken quite by surprise, and bewilderment rendered him speechless.

Enjoying his discomfiture a few seconds, I turned and went in, leaving him on the pavement below, the most unhappy man in Johannesburg.

Having entered the outer office and given my name to the clerk, I was speedily shown into Mr. Howard's private room. He greeted me warmly, and in the same breath inquired if I had been successful.

I said I had.

"That's good news, I've just got my mail and heard of your coming. Look—you see the envelope has been tampered with! You are sure Gibson hasn't set eyes on the map?"

"Absolutely," I replied, then gave him a short account of the efforts made to secure it.

"Ay, ay, they wouldn't stick at much; you're fortunate to get here with a whole skin. But where is it after all?"

In answer I produced "Lock on Gold," and, taking my penknife, cut off the gray calico cover, which I had put on again after it had been pulled off. Then inserting the point into the cover itself I cut it open. There, snugly concealed, lay the precious map. I had, before leaving London, cut the cover open with a sharp knife, and, placing the map in between, glued up the edges with great care. Being unable to absolutely conceal the fact that the cover had been cut, I had put the calico cover over, and when it had been torn off by the eager searcher he had never noticed that the binding itself had been cut.

Thus, safely and securely, the map had traveled, unseen by any eye, untouched by any hand, and now, having placed it in the possession of Mr. Howard, my mission as a special envoy was over.

With the knowledge gained by the map, Howard took steps which very shortly made the land where Pepworth Tring found diamonds the property of that worthy, and I know no more, as nothing further has been heard of his discovery—no company has been publicly formed to work it. But I have a strong idea that the find turned up trumps, and that the reason of the silence is that it is too good a thing for the public to be admitted.—Paterson's Magazine.

Couldn't Dodge Courting.

About 20 years since the writer knew a young man who fell deeply in love with a red-checked lassie, who worked in the same mill. But though she was the subject of his nightly dreams and daily thoughts, he was so bashful he could not, or dared not, show his hand. At last, driven to desperation, he put up the banners of marriage at the village church.

On the following morning the unwooded bride-elect went to the young man and demanded an explanation. Thus cornered, he confessed the truth, adding: "If th' will not ha' me, I con gi' backward."

"Whod did th' pay?" asked the practical girl.

"Four an' sixpence."

"Well, th' corn'd get it back, and it's no use losin' four an' sixpence; bu' th' knows th' ha' to come a courtin' all's same."

And he did.—Lonaon Telegraph.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

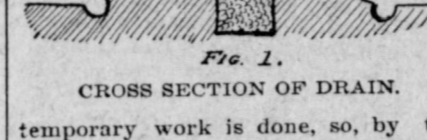
PERMANENT ROADS.

How to Build Them and the Materials to Be Used.

The best road construction requires right material. The three principal things are stones, gravel and clay. Each town where suitable stones are plenty should own one or more stone crushers. Crushed stone forms the very best material for the foundation of a good road. Gravel is next in importance, and clay can be profitably used on sand, and in some instances sand on clay formation.

The lack of proper drainage in the roadbed is the cause of a large part of the poor roads in the country. Good drainage of the roadbed is as important as the use of good material. A substratum constantly gorged with water from hidden springs can never be depended upon to build on and afford a dry and solid road. The first essential is to get rid of the water on the surface and below it.

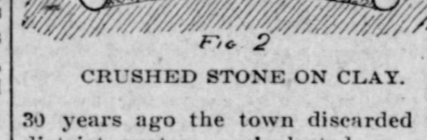
The right policy of road improvement contemplates more or less permanent improvements upon town and county roads each year. The fault of the district system and the appropriated labor method is that only



temporary work is done, so, by the time the annual round of repairs is gone through with, the money appropriated is so far exhausted that an outlay for permanent improvements is not warranted; whereas if a competent commissioner had the roads in charge, certain portions of the worst places which now call for annual repairs should be permanent made over, even if it takes a higher appropriation yearly for a few years. Take, for instance, a stretch of road where the soil is springy, or for any cause the drainage is imperfect. No permanent improvements can be made in such places without proper drainage is effected.

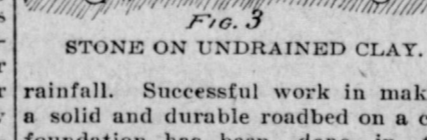
To do this adequately open a ditch four feet or more wide and three and a half to four feet deep in the center of the travel. Fill this with rough stones, placing the first ones thrown in so as to form an open drain; fill in the stone till within a foot of the top, using the smallest stones for the top; if a crusher is in use the coarser of these, which is best, then cover with evergreen boughs or straw and finish with gravel. The idea is shown in Fig. 1. The important thing is that these drains always lead to and end at an open culvert. This is an effectual remedy for "honey pots" or slough holes when the frost is leaving the ground in spring.

The town of Winthrop, in this state, is noted for its good roads. Nearly



30 years ago the town discarded the district system, and elected a road commissioner who has held the place to the present time. From almost impassable highways in the spring of the year, that is, over certain portions, these 65 miles of highway have been transformed into smooth and dry roads. Nearly four miles of stone drains have been put in, varying from four or five rods in length to over 100 rods long.

Gravel forms the best material for road surface. Sand has no use in the roadbed except in clay or kindred formation. A clay foundation is one of the worst for good and permanent road building. Clay packs in dry weather but softens up easily during



rainfall. Successful work in making a solid and durable roadbed on a clay foundation has been done in this town. The first section was put down two years ago and thus far affords a dry, solid, and apparently durable roadbed. For years the practice had been, annually and as often as rains and large amount of travel rendered the road muddy and uneven, to haul on crushed stone and keep the surface fairly smooth and even. Two years ago the surface was covered with crushed stone three or four inches deep, and thoroughly pressed down with the steam roller. On top of this screened stone and coarse gravel was placed two inches deep and rolled. A finishing coat of ground granite, an inch or more in depth when rolled, gave a hard and even surface. The roadway is some 30 feet from ditch to ditch. Such roads are costly to build, of course, but the universal opinion among men of good judgment in these matters seems to be that such thorough work pays, and is the cheapest in the end. See Fig. 2.

In using the road machine on the country roads the proper thing to do is, first, to run the plow along the outer limit of the gutter or ditch. This gives a straight ditch and loosens up the soil so that two horses will carry the machine about as easily as four will without the plowing. As a rule, the travel of the road should not be disturbed by plow or machine where a fairly good roadbed has previously been secured. Neither should the soil and wash of the ditches be carried up by the machine and placed on the surface. Soil makes soft road. This should always be covered in deeply in some way, and let the hard pan or substratum form the top.

In some places it is necessary to remove the top soil a foot or more in depth and fill in stone. Such places frequent-

ly occur where it is not practicable to drain otherwise, and when the soil is retentive and heavy, freezing deeply gives a soft and muddy surface in spring. It is well to cut down squarely just beyond the wheel ruts, a foot or more and let the soil form a shoulder to hold the stone. Form the ditches upon the sides rather shallow so as not to remove the support to the shoulder which holds the stone from sliding from the roadbed. See Fig. 3.

Stones from the fields and useless wall upon the roadside may be used at the bottom, finishing off with small cobbles and crushed stone with a good coat of gravel over all.

It is about impossible to make satisfactory roads on clay without in some way providing drainage, so contrived that the least possible water will remain in the material which forms the travel of the road. Deep side ditches, a narrow roadbed with a high crown, thus making the water level 20 inches to two feet below the travel is one way to form a very fair road out of very poor material. This is improved by a mingling of sand, gravel or "shingle," with the clay to such proportions as the readily available supply will admit—even to one-half. This commingled gravel or other solid substance should extend at least a foot below the surface to bind the clay and withstand heavy travel.—L. F. Abbott, in Ohio Farmer.

KEEPING UP CALVES.

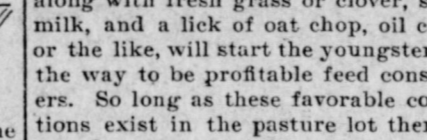
Indoor Summering After June Has Great Advantages.

The practice of keeping calves housed the first summer of their lives is becoming more and more general each year among progressive dairymen and beef raisers. Those who are endeavoring to find profit in either of those branches of stock raising are finding out that protection from heat, flies and dried pasture is about the cheapest and most effective plan to adopt. No doubt one principal reason why more calves are not housed, says Farmers' Advocate, is that it would involve a certain amount of regular labor in the shape of "chores" which so many object to in the summer season; but unless we take a lively, practical and self-sacrificing interest in our business in these times we cannot hope to reach the goal of greater profits in our business. The wide-awake and enterprising competitors who do things because they should be done and not draw the line at a point where an undertaking adds to or takes from a little of present personal comfort, are the ones that wear the hopeful expression to-day and declare that the times are mending. There is no question in the minds of those who have tried both plans but that indoor summering has great advantages over pasturing after the third week in June. So far as turning the calves out a few weeks on the fresh pasture before the heat and flies become harmful is concerned, there can be no greater disadvantage, provided the calves are not less than six or seven weeks old and the pasture is abundant and of good quality. Perfect liberty at this time, along with fresh grass or clover, skim milk, and a lick of oat chop, oil cake, or the like, will start the youngsters in the way to be profitable feed consumers. So long as these favorable conditions exist in the pasture lot there is no advantage in making changes, but when the time comes that a cool, dark stable and mown clover or oats and tares would give the calves greater comfort, just at that time should such conditions be administered. This is more particularly applicable to calves that are to become beefers, because we want to sell for money some time in the future every pound of gain our feed has made and not allow any of it to be lost after being once beneath the skin. With dairy calves rapid development, when of a muscular character, is very important. A stunted animal is always much less profitable than it would have been had its growth been continuous, because its digestion will be stronger and it will become a larger, better-looking beast, with greater capacity for service.

MARKING THE MILK.

It Enables One to See at a Glance Just When to Skim.

Where the milk is set in shallow pans it is wise to mark each day's milk, as "Tuesday morning," "Tuesday night," etc. In this way one can see at a glance just when to skim, and does not have to stop to reckon up the number



of pans used each day. It is also often desired to mark a particular cow's milk, in order to observe its quality. A label and method of attachment is shown in the cut. A strip of pasteboard has its end bent over and wire inserted as shown. The fold is glued down, thus holding the wire. Bend the double wire and hang it over the pan's edge.—N. Y. Tribune.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Two kittens in the garden are equal to a small cyclone.

No top on radish or other plant, no root. At least that is our experience.

Build a structure like a corn crib, with shelves in it, for drying onions.

Apply soap to the bark of trees now and it will lessen the number of borers.

Better than wrapping the ends of whiffletrees, when cultivating the orchard, is to use a gentle horse and have the whiffletrees very short.—Western Plowman.

EDISON'S FIRST BIG CHECK.

It Was Good, But He Had His Suspicions About It.

Wizard Edison recently came over to New York from Menlo Park on business connected with some of his numerous enterprises, and while in town dined with a friend of the writer. During the dinner hour the great electrician became conversational, and told in his quaint way the story of his first acquaintance with any large sum of money.

It was in the early 70s, when he was a young man, struggling along with his inventions, and had no capitalists to back him. In fact, he had no bank account, and hardly knew what one was. Bank checks were things he had never had occasion to use, and he had as much idea of their value apparently as the man in the moon.

"I had," said Mr. Edison, "just sold my patent on the gold and stock indicator to the Western Union Telegraph company for \$40,000, and had come over to New York to get my money. I had heard of Wall street and its bulls and bears, and had been told that the locality was full of sharks who would fleece a stranger quick. So I made up my mind that Wall street was an undesirable place, and that if I ever had occasion to go there I would be lucky if I got away without losing my overcoat or umbrella.

"At the time Gen. Lefferts was president of the Western Union, and I shall never forget my sensations on the morning that I went into the company's general offices to close up the sale of my patent. I was immediately recognized by a clerk, who ushered me into the presence of the president, who, after a few preliminaries handed me a check for \$40,000.

"I looked at it curiously for a moment or two, and my manner must have conveyed to Lefferts the impression that I was very much puzzled what to do with it. Of course, I knew that I had sold the patent to the Western Union company for \$40,000, but I couldn't exactly realize that the scrap of paper tendered was good for such an amount of money.

"Observing my perplexity, Gen. Lefferts told me that if I would go down to the Bank of America, in Wall street, I could get the check cashed.

"Well," continued Mr. Edison, "I started out, after carefully folding up the check, and went toward Wall street. So uncertain was I, even yet, in regard to the way Gen. Lefferts had of doing business, that I thought while on my way that if any man should come up to me and offer me two crisp thousand-dollar bills for the piece of paper, I should have given him up the check willingly.

"Arriving at the Bank of America, I hesitated about entering, fearing still that something might be wrong. At last, however, I mustered up my courage and determined to try it. Entering the bank, I walked tremblingly to a little hole in a high glass-topped desk, through which I pushed my check to the cashier.

"The latter, after scrutinizing it closely, gave me the check back with a piercing glance, and said something which I could not understand, as I was then, as I am now, rather deaf.

"That was enough. I was now more than convinced that his check wasn't worth \$40,000, and I again thought, as I rushed out of the bank with it, that any man who would give me the \$2,000 would be welcome to the check.

"As quick as my legs could carry me, I hurried back to the Western Union office, and told the president that the check was no good to me, as I couldn't get any money for it. Gen. Lefferts laughed, and seeming to understand my unsophisticated business methods, he called a clerk and requested the latter to accompany me to the bank and identify me. Arriving at the bank, I again presented the troublesome bit of paper to the cashier, and Lefferts' clerk said: 'This man is Thomas A. Edison, to whose order that check is drawn.'

"Why, certainly, Mr. Edison," said the cashier. "How would you like to have the \$40,000? In bills of what denomination, sir?"

"Oh, anything to suit the bank. It does not make much difference to me, so long as I get the money."

"I was given \$40,000 in large bills. After dividing the roll into two wads of \$20,000 each, I stuffed one into each trousers pocket, buttoned my coat as tightly as possible, and after bidding the cashier and the telegraph clerk good-day, made a break to get out of Wall street as quickly as I could. The next day I began work on my first laboratory at Newark."—Boston Transcript.

He Explained It.

"I wonder why it is," she said, thoughtfully, "that a man always speaks of the other party to a love affair as an 'old flame'?"

"That's easily explained," he returned, without taking his eyes off his paper.

"How?"

"Why, whenever the term is used it is an indication that it all went up in smoke."

"Oh!" she said, doubtfully; "then it has no reference to the warmth of their affection?"

"None at all," he replied, but at the same time he began to have his doubts as to whether he was having a "little quiet fun with her or she was having some with him."—Chicago Post.

The Inquiring Mind.

Johnny—Say, pa, I want to ask you a question.

Mr. Sniff—Well, now, I don't know why the spring doesn't sometimes come in the fall, or where the wind is when it doesn't blow, or whether, if the almanac makers should leave out the month of August, the corn crop would be ruined by September frosts. But go ahead.

"Why, pa, I only wanted to know how it comes that no one but children die in childhood?"—N. Y. Journal.

SOME EARLY HISTORY.

Robert Brent, First Mayor of the City of Washington.

He Was Appointed by President Jefferson, and Many Institutions Founded by Him Are Existing at This Time.

[Special Washington Letter.]
The peoples of the old world look upon their ancient places, their ancient towns, cathedrals and courts with a veneration akin to idolatrous adoration.

The people of this new world are living only in the living present, and look upon antiquities very much as Tennyson expressed his disrespect for titular and hereditary nobility, when he said: "The gardener, Adam, and his wife, smile at the claims of long descent."
It is now more than 400 years since the discovery of the new continent was



ROBERT BRENT.

heralded to the world. We take no account of the discovery by Eric the Red, for nothing came of it, save a historic and reliable account of the discovery by that bold and piratical buccaneer Norseman. We reckon only from the time that Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci, and their successors, traversed the dangerous billows of the Atlantic to discover El Dorado.

Four hundred years! Think of it! We are not beginners in this wonderful world of the west; and yet we have nothing which savors of antiquity. We have ignored, and many of us have despised, all efforts to chronicle the achievements of our immediate ancestors. Mark Twain received vociferant and long-continued applause when he said: "I am not proud of my family. I am trying to do something which will make my family proud of me."

That epitomizes the popular sentiment. Nevertheless, there are far-sighted people in America to-day who are building monuments for the future; making histories of localities and local events, which will be valuable, and be better appreciated when this continent is older; and, I may say it, more civilized. There will come a time when boys and girls will not only study the outline history of the origin and development of this great republic, but when they will study the development of their counties, townships, states and immediate environments.

We had a quadricentennial exposition in Chicago a few years ago. That enterprising demonstration was a starter to the whole world, when its magnitude and magnificence were understood. We had a centennial exposition of our national independence in Philadelphia in 1876. We have since had centennial exhibitions for several states and sections. The people of Tennessee are now inviting our entire people to unite in celebrating the centennial of the formation of that commonwealth; and the president of the republic has seen fit to lend his personal influence and presence to commemorate the event.

In spite of clamors from thousands of well-meaning and patriotic citizens, the state of Wisconsin has placed in Statuary hall, in the national capitol, a statue of Father Marquette, the pioneer of the frontier who brought Christianity and civilization to the great lake region.

In the same hall of notables in marble, the state of Illinois has erected a statue to Gen. James Shields, who was a soldier of the republic and a senator from three sovereign states.

We may never be able to explain the manifestations of civilization which excavations have developed in Yucatan, and other portions of the continent on which we live; but the time is already upon us when we must take cognizance of the immediate past, and build monuments for future generations to study and admire.

Everybody regards it as unfortunate that the government should have permitted the spoliation and destruction of the theater in which President Lincoln was assassinated; and everybody who comes to Washington applauds the enterprise of the gentleman who purchased the house in which Lincoln died, and preserved it practically as it was when that awful tragedy was consummated in the death of the great emancipator.

In the immediate and distant future, antiquarians, the men who write real and authentic history, will want to know all about the national capital. We know that L'Enfant, a French engineer officer, planned the city, and that it has grown into magnificence in accordance with the lines drawn by his inspired pen. But we do not all know the growth of the municipal government; and, but for the thoughtfulness of a body of antiquarians now living, who dip deep into the future, we might lose the records of the municipal growth of the most beautiful city in the world.

The Columbian Historical society, of this city, is composed of gentlemen of scholastic acquirements, and all of them possess something of personal pride in the capital city where they have long resided, and which they have seen grow into proportions of metropolitan pretensions. These learned gentlemen look forward to the time when there will be 2,000,000 people, or more, settled within a radius of ten miles from the dome of the capitol.

They are making history for the future, and it is well that they are doing so.

At a recent meeting of the society a paper was read which gives a history of the first mayor of Washington. Robert Brent filled that office from 1802 to 1812; a period of 12 years, and at a time when the capital city of this republic was a little bit of a village.

George Washington had seen the fruition of his dream of a stable republic. He had sheathed his sword, delivered his farewell address, and declined a third term of president of the new republic; had gone to his country home at Mount Vernon, and had been gathered unto his fathers. He had seen the city founded. He had built here a city residence, which still stands. He had turned over his high office to his duly-elected successor. The republic was very young, and the city of Washington was yet to be built.

We have the same sort of government to-day, with slight modifications, that Washington provided for the national capital. In January, 1791, President Washington appointed three commissioners for the "territory of Columbia," and those commissioners were the local rulers until congress passed an act approved May 3, 1802, authorizing the president to appoint a mayor for the city.

The Historical society has published the following letter, dated June 3, 1802, to Robert Brent, Esq., of the city of Washington:

"Dear Sir: The Act of Congress incorporating the City of Washington has been signed by the President of the United States, and the appointment of a Mayor of the City, as the agency of that officer will be immediately requisite, I am desirous to avail the City of your services in it, if you will permit me to send you the commission. I will ask the favor of your answer to this proposition.

"Will you do me the favor of dining with me the day after to-morrow (Friday), at half past three? Accept my friendly and respectful salutations.

"TH. JEFFERSON."

To this official note Robert Brent replied as follows:

"Washington, June 3, 1802.—Dear Sir: I have the honor of receiving your favor of this date, asking my acceptance of the appointment of Mayor, under the late act of congress for the incorporation of the city. Although I feel great diffidence in the talents I possess for executing that duty, in a manner which may afford general satisfaction, yet feeling it a duty to contribute my feeble aid for the public service, I will venture upon its duties.

"I beg you, sir, to accept my thanks for the honor which you are about to confer on me, and for the obliging manner in which you have been pleased to communicate it.

"I will, with pleasure, accept your polite invitation to dinner on Friday next. With sentiments of much esteem and respect, I have the honor to be, sir, Your Obedt. Servt., ROBERT BRENT."

There is the formal proffer and acceptance of the first majority of the city of Washington. There is the formality, the deference, the respectful consideration displayed by the president to the private citizen; and there we also see the consideration and esteem of the citizen for the president. It is a matter of record in the Historical society that the dinner lasted from three o'clock until seven o'clock in the evening. Thomas Jefferson was president of a republic of about 6,000,000 people. Robert Brent was appointed mayor of a city of something like 1,500 people. There was as much courtesy and consideration displayed as though Brent were being made minister to Great Britain.

By the act of congress the appointment of a mayor of Washington was made annual, and the president continued reappointing Mr. Brent until 1812, when he declined to serve longer because of his incumbency of other positions. He was mayor of Washington for ten years, judge of the orphan's court from 1806 to 1814 and paymaster general of the army from 1808 to 1819.

Manifestly President Jefferson made no mistake in selecting the first mayor of Washington city. He was reappointed by successive presidents until other official duties of importance compelled him to withdraw from the office. He succeeded Gen. Dearborn as paymaster general at a critical period and fulfilled the functions of that office to the satisfaction of three presidents.

During Mayor Brent's administration the city market was established, where it stands until this day. An ordinance was passed requiring the maintenance of leather fire buckets filled with water in all storehouses and hotels. Appropriations were made for the digging and maintenance of public wells for drinking purposes and for the use of fire-bucket brigades.

Mayor Brent maintained an elegant private residence, and Sir Augustus Foster, the British minister, wrote to his country at that time: "There are only three private residences maintained in this city; they are by Mayor Brent, Mr. Carroll and Mr. Taylor."

The first mayor of Washington suffered a stroke of paralysis in 1819, when he was in his sixty-sixth year. He then resigned the position of paymaster general of the army. Within a few months thereafter he died at his mansion in Washington, September 14, 1819.

SMITH D. FRY.
Exhortation.
Oh—be merry—yes, be merry;
Sing your joys in prose or verse;
For, no matter what your worries,
Ten to one they might be worse.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

AN INIQUITOUS TARIFF.

Prosperity for the Mill Bosses and Favorites.

Charles H. Evans, who has had much to do with the preparation of tariff bills during the last 25 years, figures the ad valorem equivalents of the duties under the late and the present tariff in different schedules as follows:

Schedules.	Late tariff.	New tariff.
Earthen and glass ware.....	28.53	20.67
Metals.....	35.09	32.47
Sugar.....	28.11	49.24
Tobacco.....	40.94	74.16
Agricultural products.....	162.06	121.99
Spirits, etc.....	22.44	28.42
Cotton manufactures.....	61.54	68.83
Shiks.....	42.75	52.38
Wools and woollens.....	46.96	53.41
	47.62	86.54

Mr. Evans' estimates for the three remaining schedules—wood, including lumber, pulp and paper and sundries—are not given. He places the average on all dutiable goods at 54.66 per cent. against 40.10 per cent. under the late law. The present law is the worst ever had. Even under the McKinley bill the average on dutiable goods was only 50.06 per cent. at the highest, in 1894.

Mr. Evans' averages are figured on the basis of quantities and values of imports for the fiscal year 1896. The average for the current fiscal year will be less than 54.66 per cent., and may be less than for the fiscal year 1894, because so great a quantity of the goods on which rates are highest and have been increased most has been imported in advance under the lower rates of the late law.

The average may reach the figure given, because many of the increased and highest rates are prohibitory, or nearly so, and the actual average will be brought down by the comparatively large importation of goods on which the duties are lowest.

But for the purposes of fair comparison it is proper to figure on the basis of imports under the comparatively low tariff. So far as the actual average may be less than that figured on the basis of imports of 1894 the difference will represent privation caused by the monstrous Dingley rates. It will mean that the people have been forced by the "prosperity" law to wear less woolen clothing and more shoddy and cotton. And so of other articles of necessity and comfort.

As prices advance all along the line the people will begin to see that the new law means prosperity for the mill bosses at their expense. The farmers will begin to see that the duties on their products are a fraud and an insult to their intelligence. Not a few of the tariff beneficiaries themselves who really desire to find foreign markets for their products will see that the Dingley law handicaps them heavily, and that they would be much better off without any protection for themselves if they were relieved of the expense of protecting others who could do without protection as well as they.

In short, all but a few protectees organized as monopoly trusts will see that the protective system is a curse to them. Then will come a tremendous reaction, more sweeping by far than that of 1892, and it will come to stay.

Some of the monopoly protectees expect it, and that is why they grasp at the straw of a permanent tariff commission. They would be delighted to "take the tariff out of politics" just as it is. But they may as well accept the conclusion that it will not be taken out of existence as a machine for protection and that it will be taken out in that way before very long and so quickly that their heads will swim as they never did before.—Chicago Chronicle.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

—As to the sugar trust, it didn't need any more prosperity.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

—"Prosperity is another name for high tariff," cheerily chirps Mr. Hanna. That is, prosperity for the trusts.—St. Louis Republic.

—The people will let the administration know what they think of the new tariff act when the congressional elections come around.—Kansas City Star.

—When hoodwinked consumers begin to step up and pay higher prices for food, clothing, furniture and carpets as a result of the tariff they will probably omit all but the last two syllables of the Te Deum Laudamus now called for by the republican party.—St. Louis Republic.

—"Prosperity? Why, certainly. See how much more the American laborer is to be permitted to pay for the necessities of life. Nowhere else in the world can be found such glorious privileges as those of the citizens of the United States under a high republican protective tariff.—Tammany Times.

—To the man who is hungry, idle and in despair, it seems a mockery to be told that the country is in the enjoyment of unexampled prosperity. When good times come everybody will know it without being told. Does anybody know of anybody who is resisting the coming of prosperity?—Columbus (O.) Press.

—President McKinley was reported as saying at Canton, O., that "the prospect of a good wheat crop means a return to prosperity very soon." This sounds very like flat heresy against the protectionist faith. It is impossible, according to the economic gospel of which Mr. McKinley has been the great evangel, that a good wheat crop should bring prosperity. Prosperity can only be the child of protection.—N. Y. World.

—While all the people, with the exception of a few wealthy Americans who can afford to go abroad for the purchase of their wardrobes, etc., are compelled to pay tariff duties on all foreign articles they purchase, the rich, who can best afford to pay the duties, and who should pay the largest proportion of them, have, as a rule, paid no tribute to the government. The new tariff stops this genteel smuggling.—Philadelphia Times.

GOOD TIMES AND WHEAT.

At Variance with the Logic of Tariff Makers.

People may differ as to the relation the passage of the Dingley tariff bill may have to the evident indications of the revival of business and the return of prosperity, but no one has a doubt that wheat is the most important element among the many that are bringing about a brightened outlook and preparing the way for "good times."

The settlement of the tariff agitation for at least four years will give the markets an opportunity to adjust themselves to stable conditions—a thing most desirable in the business world. But this stability is largely a negative factor, while the big crop in the United States, and especially the big crop of wheat, is a positive factor that is making its influence felt more strongly every day. A record crop of wheat in this country, coupled with short crops in most of the other grain-producing countries of the world, is a conjunction of circumstances that cannot fail to be advantageous to American farmers.

While the shortage in Russia, the Argentine Republic, Australia, India and other countries is now said to amount to about one-tenth of the world's crop, the United States wheat growers, who fortunately overplanted their probable market by about 75,000,000 bushels, will profit greatly by this extra demand. The department of agriculture estimates the total wheat crop of the United States this year at 460,000,000 bushels, or 32,000,000 bushels in excess of that of last year. A big surplus wheat crop and an advancing price is the condition that is now making glad the American farmer from the Alleghenies to the Pacific coast.

Throughout the grain belt of the United States the crop of wheat is not only the largest since 1891, but is now safe, while the European crop, on the contrary, is the smallest since 1891. Expert statisticians estimate that the exportable surplus in the United States this year is 185,000,000 bushels, as compared with 145,000,000 bushels last year, a balance of 40,000,000 bushels over last year to aid in bringing good times. Compared with the millions of dollars the wheat crop will bring to America this year, the riches thus far taken from the Klondyke mines are insignificant.

Kansas, Texas, Nebraska and Colorado and the west generally are already beginning to feel the good results of a most satisfactory year in agriculture. Nebraska is said to have paid off from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 of its mortgage indebtedness owing to the good crops and prices of last year and this year. Kansas is also paying off its mortgages, and the moving of the great grain crop is giving more employment and profits to the railroads, to merchants and all classes of business. Doubtless Mr. Dingley will look upon the big wheat crop in the United States as an indication that Providence is on the side of protection. In fact, most high protection papers are already pointing to the undoubted improvement of business conditions as a result of the new tariff law. The coincidence of big crops and foreign demand for our cereals with the enactment of a tariff whose average duty rate as compared with that of the Wilson law is as 54.66 to 40.10 is at least fortunate for the country, even though it is unfortunate for the logic of tariff-makers who claim that all blessings flow from protection.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

TARIFF IS ALL

A Policy That Does Not Help the People.

The currency question is not regarded as a serious one by republicans generally. There are some who, like the president, think that the federal financial system ought to be doctored; many more who are indifferent on the subject, and not a few who insist that there is no need for any action looking to financial reform. The senate did not think the matter important enough to justify a few hours' extension of the special session, and the president's message recommending the establishment of a commission was not over-courteously received by that body. The administration doubtless has reason to regard itself fortunate in getting a tariff bill passed, for it is to be noted that the president signed the Dingley bill in such haste as to suggest that he was haunted by a fear that if he wasn't quick about fastening executive sanction on it it might get away.

The tariff is, therefore, all that is to be hoped for just now is the way of relief from conditions that invited the concern and activity of the administration. The protectionists say that the tariff is enough; that all good is bound up in the new law, and that the country can now settle down and enjoy the prosperity that is sure to follow the establishment of Dingleyism as a policy. Thousands of the supporters of the "advance agent" insist that this new law is not what they voted for, but it is quite likely that the protectionist leaders know better than they do what they voted for. It seems to be held that if they didn't vote for it they ought to have done so, and that if they don't like it it is because they don't know what is good for them.

The new tariff is a fact, anyway, and we must make the best of it whether we like it or not. The Cleveland Plain Dealer, lapsing into a satirical mood, suggests that "everybody get rich by paying taxes and then bless the tariff. Don't," it says, "stop to think a minute about the necessity of having money with which to pay the taxes, that is a minor consideration. It is far more important that the trusts should have the privilege of collecting subsidies than that the money question be settled."

This is the truth, ironically speaking. The problem that the great American people should now set about solving is this: How to be happy though taxed like thunder.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

Yielding to Medical Advice.

"Mabel, the doctor says you drink entirely too much coffee. It is not good for you."

"Why, mamma, it doesn't hurt me a particle, and I like it too well to quit using it. I just couldn't get along without my coffee."

"And Mme. Loockes, the celebrated authority on beauty, says it is ruinous to the complexion."

"O, well, if the doctor thinks I ought not to drink it any more I'll drop it, of course."—Chicago Tribune.

Never.
Oh, when will folks remember
That 'tis a fearful crime
To forget that every rusty gun
Is loaded all the time!
—Cleveland Leader.

FOR AND AGAINST.



Minister—Well, Donald, what sort of day is it going to be?

Donald—Well, sir, I'm no quite sure. You see, you prayed for fine weather yesterday, but my rheumaticks tells me it's goin' to rain, so I guess it's a toss up.—Pick-Me-Up.

Suspected a Mistake.

"Sim Wilkinson has two mighty smart boys," remarked Mrs. Cornstossel. "One of 'em hez gone to town an' learnt to paint; they say he puts a lot of atmosphere in his work."

"Mandy, ain't you thinkin' about the other boy?"

"His brother?"

"Yes. The one thet learnt to play the cornet."—Washington Star.

Their First Quarrel.

She—Well, I am ready to start now, Oliver, but I look like a perfect fright in this hat.

He—O, no, Clara! I can't allow you to think so. You—

She—Indeed, sir! You can't allow me! You might as well understand right now, Mr. Peduncle, that I am accustomed to thinking as I please!—Chicago Tribune.

Doctor's Orders.

The young woman who takes music lessons and practices scales announced to her friends that she was going away.

"Isn't it a rather sudden determination?"

"Yes. It's the doctor's orders."

"Why, you don't look a bit ill."

"Oh, I'm perfectly well. Auntie is the one who is ill."—Philadelphia Post.

A Fair Offer.

Hotel Clerk—Very sorry, sir, but I can't let your trunk go until your bill is paid.

Stranger—You can't? Why, I'm a city official of Chicago.

"Must have the cash."

"Well, I haven't any money with me, but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you a street car franchise."—N. Y. Weekly.

Wiped It Up Himself.

"You needn't sweep the back yard to-day, Bridget," said Mrs. Cumso.

"Why, mum?"

"Your master bought a bicycle yesterday, and he's been out there for an hour trying to learn to ride."—Philadelphia North American.

The Verdict.

"Wou' you try the chicken soup, judge?" asked Mrs. Small of her boarder, not noticing that he had gone beyond the soup stage in his dinner.

"I have tried it, madam," replied the judge. "The chicken has proved an alibi."—N. Y. Truth.

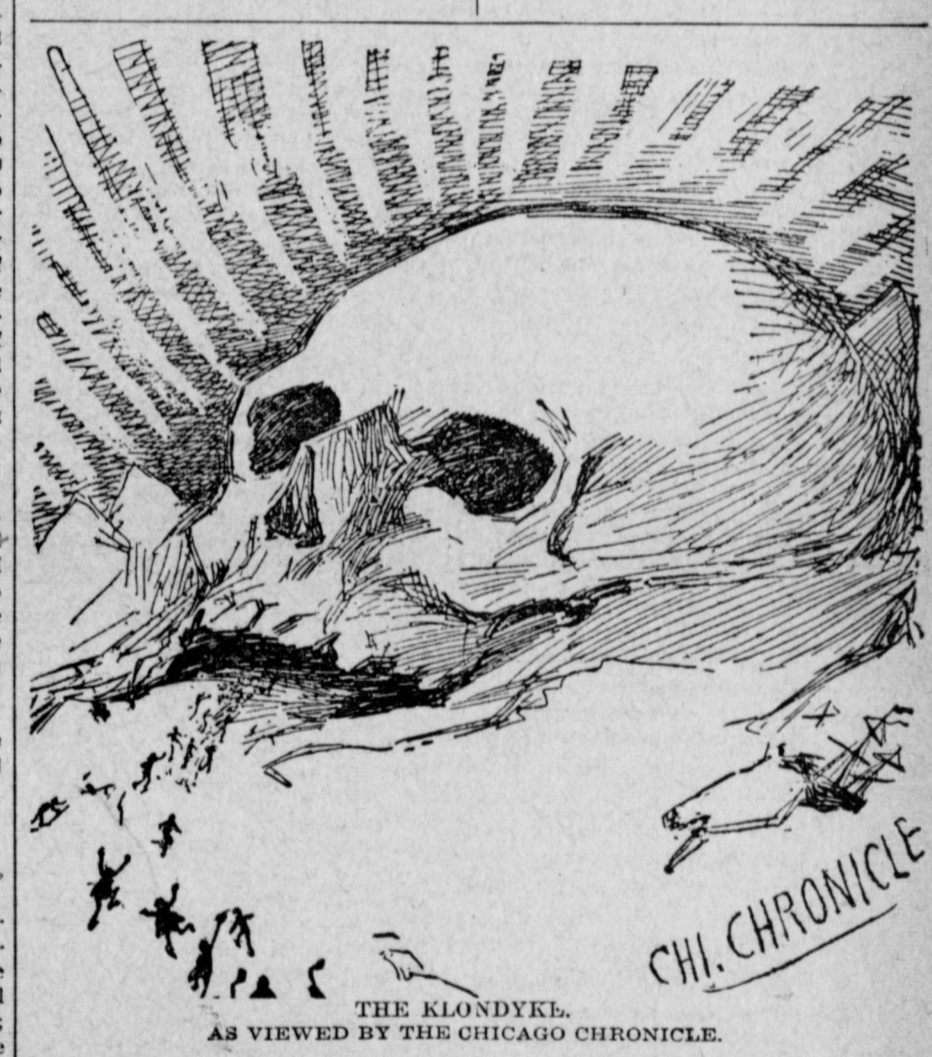
New Occupation.

Miss Bkeface—So you have given up advocating woman's rights?

Miss Passe—Yes, I now go in for women's lefts.

Miss Bkeface—Women's lefts? What's that?

Miss Passe—Widowers.—Tit-Bits.



THE KLONDYKE. AS VIEWED BY THE CHICAGO CHRONICLE.

Mad as a March Hare.

"As you say my daughter is willing to marry you, I must tell you a secret. There is madness in our family."

"Indeed! You alarm me! What is your daughter's mania?"

"Her mania, sir, consists in her willingness to marry you!"—Tit-Bits.

Her Taste.

"Parkinson says his wife buys his ties, and they are never worn out."

"That explains it."

"Explains what?"

"Why he never wears them out. His wife buys them."—Cincinnati Commercial.

Other People's Money.

Mrs. Crabshaw—Do you know, my dear, why a woman is always more careful of her wedding dress than of any other?

Crabshaw—I suppose it is because she has to pay for it herself.—N. Y. Journal.

The Height of Courtesy.

Cobble—Sadie Slimson is polite, isn't she?

Stone—How so?

Cobble—Last night I asked her to take the big chair, and she said: "After you."—Puck.

Deep.

She—Your friend is certainly a handsome fellow and, they say, a very deep one.

He—Any man who was shallow could never hold as much as he does.—Detroit Free Press.

Drawing the Line.

"Why have you never tried to get Gabler to join your secret society?"

"Because it wouldn't be a secret society after he had joined it."—Chicago Tribune.

Shifting Responsibility.

"That Billings has more mean traits than any other man I ever knew."

"I suspected that from the way he was always talking about heredity."—Chicago Journal.

He Had Seen One Made.

Teacher—What is faith?

Johnny—That which enables folks to enjoy eating clam chowder.—Up-to-Date.

An Awful Drop.

"Why does Miss Elder always drop her eyes when she meets you?"

"If you will never give it away, I will tell you. She drops her eyes because I saw her drop her teeth one day."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Drowning Them.

"I can't understand why she wears such fearfully loud clothes."

"Maybe it's so she can't hear things people say about her."—Chicago Journal.

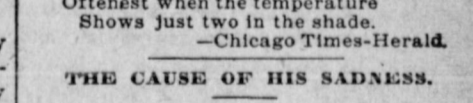
Love's Thermometer.

No matter where the mercury stands, Sly Cupid's game is played.

Oftenest when the temperature shows just two in the shade.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE CAUSE OF HIS SADNESS.



Mr. Hardup—I always feel miserable when I come out here on the beach.

Miss Easie—I don't see why you should.

Mr. Hardup—But I do. It makes me feel sad when I think of my financial condition, and then see the ocean's roll.

—Up-to-Date.

A Different Tint.

The chap who aims to "paint things red" should heed this friendly warning:

When'er he uses red at night

He'll feel blue in the morning.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

Chancellor Snow says the last was the warmest July in seven years.

If the brain of every one was perfect, we would all be of the same mind, and there would be no insanity.

The doctrine of injunction is creating widespread comment, because it is applied wherever corporation ask for it.

7,500 pants makers in New York city are on a strike. The McKinley prosperity they complain of consists of an average of \$1.50 a week, working fourteen hours a day.

The farmers and mechanics who live in frame houses will contribute from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a thousand towards prosperity's return. The material for brown stone mansions is not taxed.

The crockery board of trade in New York has passed a resolution to advance the selling price of earthenware of all kinds. This is what some of you voted for last fall, and you ought to stand it patiently; but it's rough on those who voted the other way.

12,000 cloakmakers of New York city are preparing a testimonial to the McKinley prosperity. On August 15th they will go on a strike for living wages. As an instance of the starvation wages now being paid by the manufacturer, one workman states that for 63 hours in the employ of a leading firm he was remunerated with \$1.35, a week's wages. It is claimed that the operators who were formerly paid 65 cents for jackets now get 18 cents, and operators on capes are paid 7 cents, while they formerly got 35 cents.

Last Friday, an important ruling was made at Emporia, in the District court, by Judge W. A. Randolph, which has caused considerable comment among the lawyers. In the case of Mary Roberts vs. Elizabeth Biggers the judge decides that the holder of a note bearing 8 per cent. interest, can get but 8 per cent. after due. The judge claims the 10 per cent. is in the nature of a penalty, which is not in accord with the statutes. The case can not be carried to the Supreme Court, as \$100 must be involved before an appeal can be taken; so the decision must stand as law in this district until reversed.

The postoffice fight in Wichita is between James Allison, Mc Kinley's cousin, W. S. Bostick, McKinley's tailor; Ed Goldbug, the man who made McKinley a Mason; Ben Downing, second lieutenant in McKinley's company; Andy Wilt, who stopped McKinley's horse in a run away; Vic Murdock, who traveled with McKinley in his Ohio campaign; D. M. Brown, who placed McKinley in nomination for Congress the first time; Judge Bardenston, who recommended carrying a potato in the left hand trousers pocket of McKinley's father as a cure for rheumatism, John Jones, who drove the hearse at McKinley's father's funeral, and Newt Bridgman, the friend of Cy Leland.—Pleasanton Herald.

A BARBER COUNTY WIDOW
Medicine Lodge Cresset: A Chicago matrimonial paper contains the following: "No 152,480, Kansas, Barber county, Am a widow with means; a Protestant; have a farm with some stock; am mirthful; had a medical education; was born in Pennsylvania on the 5th day of July, 1836 have light brown eyes and hair; 5 feet 5 inches in height. American. Object, marriage." Here is a chance that the marriageable swains of Barber county are not onto. A blithesome, mirthful widow, only 61 years of age, desires to marry and advertises the fact in a matrimonial paper. She has lands and stock. What can be the trouble with our sturdy men? Why borrow money to buy cattle when a mirthful widow with a medical education and stock in hand is running around loose. Think of coming in at night sick and discouraged, after a hard day's work with hot winds blowing through your whiskers and find a mirthful, fun-provoking wife with a medical education, to ripple laughter in your ears, dose your stomach with physic and rub liniment on your sore places. Men of Barber county, do your duty and let not some eastern duck carry off the prize.

THROUGH TRAIN TO BUFFALO
Will leave Kansas City, August 21, 1897, at 6.20 p. m., via Santa Fe Route. This train will haul the through Pullman palace and tourist sleepers and free chair cars, carrying the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. from Kansas points. Nearest Santa Fe agent will tell you when train will leave stations and junctions in Kansas.

VACARIES OF SUGAR.

The sudden advance of ten points in the price of sugar stock yesterday on the strength of the news that the tariff conferees of the house and senate had reached an agreement shows how little is actually known by the general public about the sugar schedule and its effects on the trust.

The people have been told all along by eastern newspapers pretending to be conversant with the situation that the rates fixed by the house bill were not so advantageous to the sugar interests as those in the senate amendment. This was offered as an explanation of the steady advance in the price of sugar stocks since the schedule was changed by the senate.

When, therefore, it was announced yesterday that the senate conferees had been compelled to recede from their amended schedule and accept the house rates it was reasonable to expect that the price of the trust stock would decline. Instead of doing so it jumped up \$10 per share.

The language of the sugar schedule, embodying as it does a lot of verbiage about "Dutch standard," "polariscope," "centrifugals," etc., etc., which nobody understands outside of the initiated, seems constructed expressly to deceive. The sugar tariff seems to be built on the principle of the African's trap which was warranted to catch a coon a-comin' and a goin', the coon in this instance being represented by the consumer of sugar.

When an institution already paying large dividends on an issue of stock amounting to more than \$100,000,000 is enabled to sell that stock at a premium of \$34 a share, and can then advance an additional \$10 in one day, there must be a big rake-off somewhere.

If other stocks had advanced in proportion the circumstance might have been attributed to the near approach of a settlement of the tariff question. But they did not so advance. The situation, then, to an outsider, must appear about like this: Either the house rates are better for the trust than are the senate rates or else the speculators have a tip that the senate schedule will finally prevail.

If the New York papers are to be believed, it is a notorious fact that the action of the conference committee has been known in Wall street before anywhere else, all through its sessions.

The people are not likely to know anything about the matter until it is all settled and they begin to pay it.—Topeka State Journal, Republican.

THE LANTRY RACE.

The much-talked-of and oft-postponed race between the pacers of Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, "Cinch," and Chas. J. Lantry, of Topeka, "Importer," came off on the Fair grounds course, west of this city, last Saturday afternoon, in the presence of as many spectators as usually visit our County Fair on the best day of its season. Among those present were about thirty gentlemen from Topeka. The day was excellent for the occasion, being a little cloudy, and the track was in fair condition after the heavy rains of the two preceding days; and Holmes' Boys' Band was there to enliven the air and tickle the ear with sweet music.

The first heat was one-half mile, and was won by Importer; time 1:10 1/2.

The second heat, by agreement of owners of the horses, was one mile, and was won by Importer; time, 2:26.

Then a purse of \$15, was made up and a running race was had between C. C. Massey's "Gilpatrick" and Frank Bibbert's "Quickly," \$10 first, and \$5 second, the former getting first money; time 56.

The pacing race was two best in three, and was won by Importer; but the owners of the horses gave an exhibition race of one mile after the running race, which was won by Importer; time 2:24 1/2.

At night Mr. H. E. Lantry entertained about forty guests, at the Lantry homestead in Strong City, with a most sumptuous supper, and a most excellent time was had, the sentiment of every one present being "Long live the Lantrys."

W. R. C. OFFICIAL ROUTE.

The designation of the Santa Fe as the official route of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. to the encampment at Buffalo makes this line the most desirable one to use. Persons of discrimination will readily realize why this should be so.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss
CHASE COUNTY, ss
Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Aug. 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that, on the 12th day of April, 1897, a petition, signed by J. S. Hudson, Sarah Hudson and M. M. Hudson, was presented to the Board of Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a private road on the following described line:

Commencing at the north-east corner of the south-east quarter (1/4) of the south-west quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (26), township twenty (20), range six (6); thence east on the line between the south-west quarter (1/4) of the south-east quarter (1/4), and the north-west quarter (1/4) of the south-east quarter (1/4), all in section twenty-six (26), township twenty (20), range six (6), Chase county, Kansas, to a point on said line, to where said line intersects the H. C. Varnum road No. 228.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Earl Blackshere, J. L. Jacobs and Lem Byram, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning, in Cottonwood township, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1897, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing, and make report thereof as the law directs. By order of the Board of County Commissioners, of Chase county, Kansas.
Attest, M. C. NEWTON,
County Clerk.

THE COURANT

IS READ, EVERY WEEK,

BY OVER 4,000 PEOPLE;

AND THIS SPACE IS FOR ADVERTISERS;

And, if You Really Do Not Believe in Standing Advertisements,

FILL THE SPACE UP,

And don't let the Courant go out every week as

A STANDING ADVERTISEMENT

That There is Neither Business nor Enterprise

IN THE TWIN CITIES.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOR. H. GISSAM. J. T. BUTLER.
CRISHAM & BUTLER,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH G. WATERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb 13-11

F. P. COCHRAN,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
Practices in all State and Federal

al courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency,

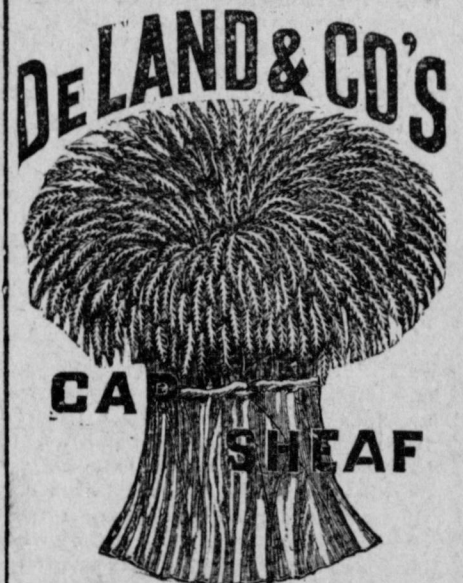
Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONEY.—
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
ad 276-

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.

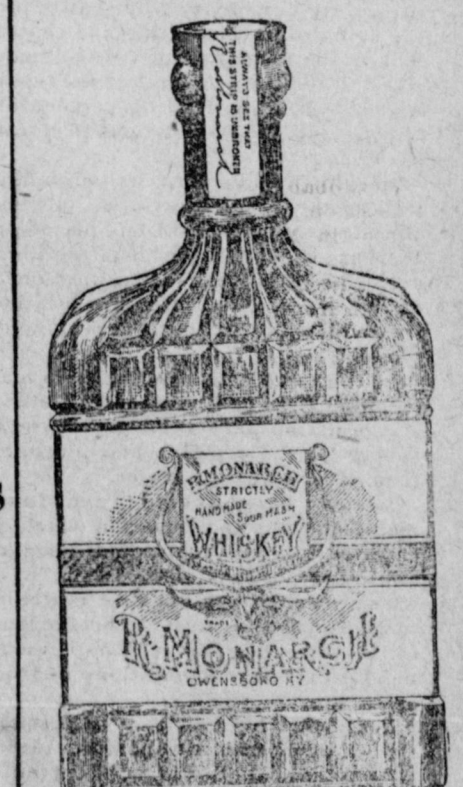
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R. MONARCH

THE CELEBRATED

Sour Mash Distiller

Is Now Bottling in Bond.

We are now bottling whisky in accordance with the bill pending in Congress, granting Distillers permission to bottle in bond. We would be glad to receive orders for such goods, feeling same will meet with approval of the best Judges,

One Case 12 qts. 5 yrs. old, 11.00
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BOTTLING CO.

OWENSBORO, KY.
Mail orders promptly attended to

THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1897.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

Official Paper of City & County.

No fear shall be ad... New to the line, out as ships fall where they may.

Forms per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; for six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Representative, Dr. F. T. Johnson; Treasurer, C. A. Cowley; Clerk, W. E. Timmons; Sheriff, J. T. Butler; Probate Judge, O. H. Drinkwater; Register of Deeds, Wm. Norton; Commissioners, C. I. Maulie, W. A. Wood.

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 89—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month; J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; J. C. Newton, Secy.; K. of P., No. 60—Meets every Wednesday evening; J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. B. S.; I. O. O. F., No. 58—Meets every Saturday; T. C. Strickland, N. G.; J. B. Davis, Secy.; K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month; Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.; Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America—Meets last Thursday night in each month; L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Tom Anderson has gone to Wichita. Just received a car of feed at Johnson & Co's. J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, was at the races Saturday. Edgar Jones, of Guthrie, Okla., was at the races Saturday. Mrs. Ada McHenry, of Sharp's creek, is home from Kansas City. I sell medicine guaranteed to cure any disease. Stephen Scheidel. Call at the COURANT office when you want job work of any description. W. W. Sanders has had his residence painted. Chas. Dimars has been the artist. Mrs. Ed. Brindley has been quite ill for several weeks past, but is now improving. B. Edwards has moved from Elm Dale, into one of Geo. George's houses in this city. John Zimmerman and Joe Litzelswope are now at the Dodge City Soldiers Home. Chas. J. Lantry, of Topeka, will soon move back to the old homestead at Strong City. Jos. Langendorf, at Strong City, has a force pump, with 55 feet of galvanized pipe, for sale. I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. J. C. DAVIS. Remember our line is complete, our prices are right; all kinds of feed for man and beast. JOHNSON & CO. Nearly all of Bazaar is in tow, as witnesses in the Hays-Brandlee case, on trial in Squire McDaniel's court. Tobacco users will find, in another column, an item of decided interest to them, headed "Don't Stop tobacco." Get prices of us on flour, bran, shorts, hay and corn, before purchasing elsewhere. JOHNSON & CO. If you want to get all kind of lumber and farming implements at low down prices, go to John McCabe, at Bazaar. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. Clarence, the 13 year-old son of S. M. Clay, of strong City, was kicked Sunday, by a horse, and got three of his ribs broken. Mrs. W. C. Giese and little daughter returned home Monday, from their visit to Mrs. Giese's daughter at Colorado City, Colo. H. P. Coe is again in charge of the street car barn, vice Tom Anderson, and J. E. Guthrie has taken the place of Mr. Coe on the car. T. H. Grisham was down to Topeka and out to Dodge City, this week, on business connected with the Soldiers' Home, at the latter place. The papers published in a county are standing advertisements of the business or lack of business of the communities in which they are published. See? Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A. No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution. aug 8th There was quite a heavy rain fall in these parts, last Thursday evening, and on Friday morning, and a sprinkle on Saturday, doing much good to corn and other growing crops. Henry Hornberger and Chas. Braze and Wm. Swank returned home Saturday, from Las Vegas Hot Springs, N.M., where they were working for the Chase County Stone Co. The Democratic County Central Committee, as also the Populist Committee, will meet in this city, next Saturday, and a full attendance of each committee is desired. At the meeting of the Poultry Association, Tuesday, C. A. Cowley and A. L. Morrison were appointed a committee to solicit ads, and special premiums in this city and Strong City. James Davidson and wife, who left here for Oklahoma, being overtaken by a storm near Douglas, Butler county, stopped over night at a farm house, the owner of which is a man from the same county in Scotland from which Mr. Davidson came, and he told Mr. Davidson of a farm near by for sale, and Mr. Davidson bought it and is now located at Douglas. Ripans Tablets: gentle cathartic.

All you guess about difficulty in selling Stark Trees may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth drop a postal to Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport, Ill. Name reference. Ash paid to salesmen the year round. Offit free—takes no money to TRY the work. Also want GLUB MAKERS—get their trees free. While working in the well at M. C. Newton's, Monday afternoon, Wm. Test became overcome with foul air, and while being pulled up from the bottom, he fell back a distance of 18 feet, but soon recovered sufficiently to be pulled out of the well. With some bruises on his person, he was able to be out the next day. The shoot of the Emporia gun club, last Friday and Saturday, was well attended, and some remarkably good scores made. W. S. Sexton again carried off the State championship by grasping 25 birds straight, while Dr. J. M. Hamme, of this city, did the best all around shooting and all from here, W. J. and John McNeer, C. M. Gregory, Fred Kerr, J. D. Doolittle and Harry Brees, of this city, all did some fine shooting. A large variety of horticultural matter is supplied to the readers of the August number of Vick's Magazine. The engravings are very attractive and appropriate. A handsome half-tone engraving illustrates the first article entitled "The Japan Snowball." Another "A Group of Japan Iris" indicates the great beauty of this plant, which is becoming a great favorite. No garden lover can fail to be attracted, pleased and instructed with this handsome issue. Vick Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y. U. B. Quarterly Meeting.—The 4th Quarterly Meeting of the Hamilton Circuit will be held at Patten's school-house, and in Matti's grove, on Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 21st and 22nd. Preaching Sat., at 2 p. m. by Presiding Elder F. M. Gillett, followed by the quarterly conference. Saturday evening, by the Presiding Elder. Sunday services in the grove, 3 mile east of the school-house—10 a. m. Love feast; 11 a. m., preaching by the Presiding Elder, followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; 3 p. m., preaching by the Presiding Elder, followed by Baptismal services; 7:30 p. m., at the school-house, Christian Endeavor services, followed by preaching. Everybody invited to come and worship with us. Rev. J. S. CHRISTLER, Pastor. TEACHERS EMPLOYED. District No. 1, Elmdale—Wm. Fountain, Alice Roberts. No 2, Clements—W. W. Austin, Lizzie Brandlee. No 3, Cedar Point—Jennie Barrett, Maud Thomas. No 4, Hymer—Mattie Upton. No 5, Pringle—Alta Byram. No 6, C. W. Falls—Prof. Shirk, W. C. Austin, Carrie Brees, Anna K. Rockwood, Nellie Sanders; Minnie Ellis; Elsie Gillett. No 7, Bazaar—Minnie Mysor. No 8, Dunlap—Mary Chesney. No 10, Rockland—Mrs. Hattie M. Ash. No 11, Vernon—Lula Evans. No 12, Brandley—Bonnie Kellogg. No 13, Wonecu—Helen Proeger. No 14, Lower Fox Creek—(No school). No 15, E. Buckeye—Frank Austin. No 16, Allen—Miss Bennett. No 17, Elk H. C. Stephenson. No 18, Cedar Creek—Cora F. Riggs. No 19, Miller—T. G. Allen. No 20, Blackshere—Marie Marden. No 21, Sharps Creek—Dolph Brown. No 22, Harris—Jas. O. Wilson. No 23, Woodhull—Hattie Jack. No 24, Upper Fox Cr.—Mattie J. Dougherty. No 25, Elinor—S. E. Bailey. No 26, Canaan—J. M. Stone. No 28, Rock Creek—Ida Schimpff. No 29, Morris—Mae Spencer. No 30, Prairie Hill—Mr. Haraden. No 31, Patten—Joseph Tinkham. No 32, Grandview—Sydney Hinshaw. No 33, Saffordville—Maud Brown, Elisabeth Baily. No 34, Hillside—Gertrude Estes. No 35, Simmons—Goldie Fogarty. No 36, Jackson—W. C. Bailey. No 37, Coyne Valley—Edmund F. Rockwood. No 38, Ice—C. E. Hedrick. No 39, Pleasant Hill—Mary E. S. White. No 40, Norton Creek—Minnie Norton. No 41, Strong City—E. A. Wyatt, Anna F. Malloy, H. A. Rose, Maymie Simmons, Josie Fish, Bridgie Quinn, Pearl Holtz. No 42, Cahola—Alfred George. No 43, Matfield Green—Frank Riggs, Mattie G. Scott. No 44, Coon Creek—M. Blanch Stone. No 45, Pleasant Vally—M. J. Cameron. No 46, Marble Hill—W. C. Orrill. No 47, Gorman—A. T. Campbell. No 48, Chase Co.—Ella Spring-er. No 49, Upton—Annie Hackett. No 50, Homestead—B. Frank Martin. No 51, Baker—Hattie E. Gray. No 52, Rocky Glen—Anna Arnold. No 53, Schwilling—Iva Clark. No 54, Forest Hill—W. B. Gibson. No 55, High Prairie—Rachael Powers. No 57, Howe—Bessie Both. No 58, Banks—Fannie Cumer. No 59, Lookout—Victoria Boyd. No 60, Montgomery—Esther Presnell. No 61, Strisby—J. W. Brown. No 62, Bloody Creek—J. S. Stanley. No 64, Stotler—Vay Johnson. No 65, (No school). No 66, Reevy—Mary Clements.

FOR OUR FRIENDS ONLY. Two or three weeks ago we said that we did not desire using any one, but that we must have money; and, in the same issue of the COURANT, we said: "Now that the editor of the COURANT is no longer postmaster he can not keep up the expenses of the COURANT from his salary as postmaster, and, therefore, needs money from his subscribers for that purpose; hence, he asks those in arrears to please look at the date to which they have paid up, and remit to him, at the rate of \$150 per year, immediately, their arrears, as he has been patient with them as long as he could get along without their dues. Another reason why he needs their dues is, he began an addition to his residence, last fall, and had to stop work on same, because subscribers failed to pay up, and now he wants to complete that addition during the summer. To each of you the sum is almost insignificant, but to him it will aggregate a sufficient amount to meet all his immediate wants, therefore, he hopes you will be as free hearted to him as he has been to you, and assist him in his hour of need." Now then, without waiting to see how our subscribers were responding to our appeal, and, may be, to take advantage of our embarrassment, J. M. Kerr, from whom we purchased the lumber to build the addition to our home, paying him five-sixth cash in advance of delivery of any part thereof, has seen fit to send us the following kind little billet done, the italics being his own. OFFICE OF J. M. KERR, DEALER IN LUMBER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, August 6, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Timmons, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas: DEAR FRIENDS: In looking over the material account of your building, of last year, I find an unsettled balance which should be adjusted as early as possible. The time has passed covering contract in this case. This delay has been no fault of mine, and it is nothing but proper and right that you should come forward and settle up on account. The building stands as uncompleted, which makes contract still binding; but you can not expect me to wait longer for settlement. Unless we can adjust the matter at an early date, I will be obliged to take proper action for the payment of my claim. Hoping that you will look upon this request as friendly, I am, Very truly, J. M. KERR. Now, without saying a word about the terms of our contract with Mr. Kerr, the request we make of our subscribers is, to, at once, come to our assistance, to the amount of their arrearage, if possible, or to the amount they can possibly spare, so that Mr. Kerr can not gobble up our home, as he has done other property, as a sweet morsel to roll under his unselfish tongue, and also to give us the opportunity to complete the building, this summer, as we have before said. You can see on your paper or on the wrapper thereof to what date you have paid, and remit to us at the rate of \$150 per year from date of last payment, without waiting to receive a bill from us, as making out bills and sending them will require both time and money, both of which are scarce articles at the COURANT office just now. Had we been allowed to fill out the full term of our office as postmaster, or had the post-office safe and fixtures been taken off our hands by the incoming postmaster, we would not have had to appeal to our subscribers with that earnestness with which we now urge them to assist us in getting out of the clutches of J. M. Kerr, than whom there is not a better known man in all of Chase county. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed bids will be received by the School Board of District No. 22, Chase county, Kansas, until 2 o'clock, p. m., Saturday, August 21st, 1897, for the building of a new school-house in said district, bids to be separate, on stone work, carpenter work, painting and plastering, or as a whole, the wood of the old building to be used in the new, bond to accompany all bids, Plans and specifications can be seen at the home of the District Clerk. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. FRANK P. GAMER, Clerk. TAX LEVY FOR 1897. The Board of County Commissioners, for this county, have made the tax levy for 1897, as follows: County fund, 8 MILLS Railroad bond interest, 2 " State, all purposes, 41-10 " Township funds, 2 " County roads, 2 " SCHOOL DIST. No. 1 bond, 7 " " 15 " 4 " " 15 " 4 " " 23 " 10 " " 49 " 61 " " 52 " 61 " " 54 " 61 " " 57 " 8 " " 59 " 6 " " 60 " 5 " " 61 " 34 " " 63 " 5 " " 66 " 71 " WAR STORIES ILLUSTRATED. Are apt to be entertaining and give the auditor a comprehensive idea of the grimness of battle. Stories without words are sometimes very impressive. The scenes in Libby Prison, Chicago, will go a long way towards effectively illustrating the stories of the "boy." If you go to Buffalo via Santa Fe's W. R. C. official train of August 21, you'll have about five hours in which to pilot your friends through the old prison. A TRAIN. Of Pullman palace and tourist sleepers and free chair cars will run through to Buffalo via Santa Fe, leaving points in Kansas August 21. Persons of discrimination, who fully appreciate the significance of this statement will purchase their tickets over the Santa Fe. 'Tis the official route for the W. R. C., a fact which renders comment unnecessary. Ripans Tablets cure dyspepsia.

Delinquent Tax List, 1896. STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF CHASE, ss. C. A. Cowley, Treasurer in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, on the 19th day of August, 1897, and the next succeeding days thereafter sell at public auction at my office, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of the north side of each tract of land and town lot hereafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1896. C. A. COWLEY, County Treasurer. Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls this 10th day of July, 1897. BAZAAR TOWNSHIP. Description S T R. W. 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His Son, Wellington.

BY GEORGE ADE.

HENRY REED once said: "I'm like my grandfather, and I suppose I should not complain because Wellington is like his grandfather. He's his grandfather over again, with some acquired cussedness put in for good measure."

As Henry Reed was speaking of his own son Wellington, it meant that he had not the best opinion of his own father, Wellington's grandfather. A man is permitted to be candid in regard to his own family.

A little information regarding the family will help the reader to understand.

Jacob Reed, the grandfather of Henry Reed, was an early settler in western Ohio. He drove into a new country, built himself a cabin, threw out the boundaries of his farm, traded with the shiftless fishers and hunters, built a sawmill and a flourmill, started a store, helped in the building of a canal and commanded the title of "cap'n." His son, Isaac Reed, was educated at one of the early backwoods colleges and came home to marry the prettiest girl in the settlement that had grown up around the mills. The town was appropriately called "Reedville," and here Henry Reed was born in 1835. When Henry Reed was seven years old his grandfather died. He had come to know the old man. He had toddled after him from mill to store and had ridden with him over the country roads that led to the Reed farms. He remembered his grandfather as a short, stocky, sandy-gray man, curt of speech and quick in resolution, commanding the respect and fear of the country for miles around.

Henry Reed's father was a different kind of man. This will be understood when it is known that, although he was heir to the Reed fortune and one of the two college-bred men in Reedville, he was commonly addressed as "Ike." The father was "Cap'n" Reed and the son was "Ike."

He was tall and loose jointed, grew dark whiskers at an early age and showed a passion for checkers. While his father would be arousing a trail of dust along the creek road that led to the big farm "Ike" would be sitting in the shade of the store trying to whittle a chain of a straight stick.

All the town people liked "Ike." He had not been spoiled by a college education. He came back home and sat with the row in front of the store; he pitched horseshoes and he played checkers for hours at a time with Squire Fanchett. With the sun at his back and the water splashing pleasantly at the "riffle," he could remain motionless for hours at a time, watching a cork lie on the water. He was not idle all the time, however. In 1840, during the memorable "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, he helped to build a log cabin and mount it on wheels. He accompanied the cabin to "rallies" far and near and sang campaign songs. Henry Reed can remember that year, and how his father would wave his arms in urging the crowd to join the chorus.

In 1842 "Ike" came into the property. Doubtless he had the lazy resolve to hold it and live well. He did not understand that a man must either make money or lose money. He wanted a new house that he might dazzle his wife's relatives, so he assembled the country builders and told them to do something magnificent. He sat in his shirt sleeves and watched them attempt a wooden palace with Corinthian columns in front and gables at all available points. In the meantime the store was coveted by two ambitious clerks who had just married, the mill ran itself, and the farms were being invaded by tenants who knew that "Ike" would give them easy terms for old friendship's sake.

During the years when Henry Reed was in his teens the estate was steadily divided among the enterprising men of Reedville while "Ike" continued to play checkers and talk about the political destiny of his native land.

Every rural community has seen an estate melt in the same way. No one, least of all "Ike," could have told how the money got away. The new house, which stared hideously in four directions, had cost a pretty sum, yet "Ike" was a rich man after the house had been completed. He did not drink or gamble, and there was little chance for family extravagance. And yet, year by year, the farms passed to tenants, the store was paid for by the clerks, and the money which came in trickled away in "dribbles" and was never seen again. "Ike's" lawyer built a two-story business block, with his office at the top of the stairway. The men who had formerly rented from him prospered into the well-to-do farmers of the region and asked "Ike" to come out and hunt on their land.

It came to be believed that a dozen or more men were providing themselves for life at the expense of "Ike" Reed, and yet no one could point to an instance of downright cheating, and "Ike" certainly did not accuse his best friends of taking any advantage. He was content to believe that he hadn't been over-lucky in some of his money dealings.

Henry Reed never had much faith in his father. By the time the boy was 15 he had learned to regard "Ike" as an easy-going fool. When he was 18 his mother died. Soon after that he went to Cincinnati, leaving his father to distribute the remainder of the Reed estate among his widowed friends.

Henry left a younger brother at Reedville. This brother was killed at Chickamauga, and at about the same time Henry was making money out of a government contract. "Ike" died in

1867, poor but respected, leaving the home place and two small farms, both blanketed with mortgages.

That same year Henry Reed came to Chicago. In 1868 he married the daughter of the boarding-house keeper. At that time he was counted one of the rising men of business. He was short, sandy and stolid, an unceasing worker, counted "close" in his dealings, a hard taskmaster in the Lake street jobbing house of which he was a partner, but a generous and affectionate husband withal.

In 1870 he was worth \$100,000. In 1871 the fire took everything he had except two or three building lots. In 1872 Wellington was born—Wellington being his wife's family name. In 1876 Henry Reed, having passed through fire and panic, had a few gray hairs at his temples, but he counted himself worth \$250,000, and he lived in a street where every house had a man who was building to be a millionaire.

Wellington had a nurse, then a governess, then a dancing teacher, then a music teacher, and so on, the result being that at the age of 12 he was a lean boy with big gray eyes and placid expression, who read badly and could neither dance nor make music. His mother, burning with social ambitions, put him into fancy costumes and planned college honors and a European finishing trip for him. He listened to her eloquent promises, ate his food in large quantities and said nothing.

They sent him to a military academy. One night the boys took him along when they were to steal a cannon. The authorities came. He was caught and the other boys got away. His father scolded him, not for being in the scrape, but for being fool enough to let the other boys outdo him. Wellington came home, but he had neither shame nor penitence. He sat at the home table again, eating patiently and listening to his mother's promises.

Then he went to a preparatory academy, and special tutors tried to nag him to work. He grew into a big-boned boy with shoulders. His father put the tailors at him and they made of him an athletic figure and a measurably decent young gentleman. He was an heir and had a well-known name, so the budding girls along the street smiled at him and beckoned with their glances, but he simply grinned and went his way. He learned to smoke cigarettes, and he would sit for an hour at a time, in an ox-like drowse, smoking and looking into the air. His father often wondered what he was thinking about, but he never learned.

Wellington went to college. His figure and his broad shoulders suggested that he could play football. He was put on trial, and the snappy little freshman pushed him out of the way and trampled on him. He retired to the side lines and smoked his pipe.

A student society watched him, attracted by the name and the father's wealth. It was learned that Wellington close as his intimates the so-called "muckers" of the college town—the outside camp-followers, who tried to make the college affairs their own. He was put among the impossibles for



WELLINGTON.

all time. His class-mates discovered that he had not the spirit to be wild nor the unflinching resolution to be a student. He was immensely contented, that was all.

He went home at the end of the first year without having earned promotion. His father, to whom he was becoming an annoyance, sent him away to a summer hotel. He went to the summer place and smoked. Also he scandalized his mother and sister by playing watchdog to a noisy blonde, who professed to be a widow, while the veranda was blooming with pretty girls.

In his sophomore year he learned to drink ale. He consumed it in quantities, and it had no effect on him except to make him more calm and satisfied and give him a tired, puffy look around the eyes. He was expelled from college for permitting disreputable characters to assemble in his rooms and drink at his expense. Even in his disgrace he did not get the sorry consolation of having finished gamely, for his associates had been of the cheap class, and worse than the "muckers."

When Wellington returned home and took a weekly allowance. He ate with regularity and spent part of his money on haggard ladies connected with the ballet. His father became tired of seeing him around the house and sent him to a ranch, where he lived in peace, eating and smoking and drinking ale.

Once his father sent him on a business mission to New York. He telegraphed back from Buffalo inquiring the name of the man he was to see. His father telegraphed back: "When you get to North river jump in."

Wellington refused to do it. He went to Newport and sat on the beach for four days.

At present he is fishing in Wisconsin. Last week he sent for four cases of ale and two pounds of smoking tobacco.

His father sent them, and wrote saying: "Take a good long vacation. You don't need 'em here."—Chicago Record.

MYSTERIOUS WHITE RACE.

Live on an Inaccessible Mountain in the Cape Verde Islands.

That white races of mysterious origin and of an advanced grade of civilization exist in certain of the yet unexplored parts of Africa has long been a matter of tradition among all those who have devoted their attention to the ethnographical and geographical science of the Dark Continent.

But no attention has been drawn as yet to the fact that in the interior of San Jago, the largest of the Cape Verde Islands, there exists a strange people known by the name of the Cantadas, who for 300 years past have been absolutely cut off from all intercourse with the outer world, who are fair-haired, light-complexioned and blue-eyed, whereas the remaining population of the Cape Verde islands consists of negroes and of Portuguese, who are about as swarthy and somber in color as full-blooded Africans.

Clear and sharp against the sky line of San Jago the mountain of San Antonio towers aloft in a pinnacle to the height of some 8,000 feet. In form it conveys the impression of an ancient volcano, with its sharp slope on the side toward the sea. But on the inland side of the declivity is broken by a sort of cup-shaped interval, at the further end of which there is a stump of what seems in times gone by to have constituted a second peak of equal height to San Antonio, but which, through some great cataclysm of nature, has been broken off some 4,000 or 5,000 feet above the common base.

The peak of San Antonio is accessible to clever mountaineers, whereas the sister mountain, that is to say, the broken-off peak, is quite the reverse. From the point where it rises from the surrounding desert tableland there is nothing but a steep wall of volcanic rock, probably 2,000 feet high.

In the interior of this sister mountain of San Antonio dwell the mysterious white race known as the Cantadas. Distrustful, apparently, of the gaze of strangers, these people of the mountains seldom leave their habitations during day time, and on the slightest alarm of visitors they seek the shelter of the rock.

But by being on the opposite cliffs until evening, and with the aid of glasses, it is possible to get a good view of them when they begin at sunset to gather on the grassy meadow which fronts the opening of the caves.

Beautiful, fair-haired, white-skinned girls, clad in flowing white linen garments, come out to wash linen in the lake and to sport on the cool, green grass. The men, too, are simply dressed in much the same way.

Many signs of a high degree of civilization appear, and from certain points near the summit of San Antonio it is possible, with the aid of strong glasses, to catch glimpses through fissures here and there in the wall of rock of the twin mountain, of sheep and cattle grazing, of green fields and trees, and of white, flat-roofed houses running parallel with one another, all brilliantly lighted by the sun, and therefore leading to the belief that the interior of this sister mountain of San Antonio must be hollowed out into some valley, possibly the crater of an extinct volcano, which, through some freak of nature, has been converted from barren basalt and lava into grassy and fertile slopes.

Certain scientists who have investigated the traditions and rumors that exist about the Cantadas among the inhabitants, African and Portuguese, of the Cape Verde islands, are inclined to the belief that they are of Cornish origin. This theory is due to the fact that what is stated to be their tongue resembles the dialect of the natives of Cornwall more than any other known language.—N. Y. Journal.

GUARDING A PRESIDENT.

Extraordinary Precautions to Protect President Faure.

In view of the recent murderous attacks on the king of Italy and President Faure, of France, a clear account of the precautions which are being taken to preserve the head of the French republic from all future dangers of this kind will be of timely interest. The general belief that the French president is constantly attended by a corps of policemen and detectives in uniform is erroneous. On the contrary, few such persons accompany him on his daily journeys. Still, let a hand be raised against him, and from all quarters paid agents would rush to his assistance. Of course, the Elysee palace is constantly guarded by soldiers, and policemen are regularly on duty wherever the president may happen to be. Not so much on them, however, do the authorities rely as on the detectives, whom very few see and hardly anyone recognizes. Twenty such detectives are constantly at the Elysee, their chief being M. Gourdot. These 20 are divided into two brigades, each of which is on duty every second day. These men are carefully selected by the chief of police, and they receive their instructions from the officer in charge of the president's residence.

When the president leaves Paris 11 of these detectives go with him and nine remain at the Elysee. The 11 receive each a salary of 10f. daily, which is paid to them through the minister of the interior. Ten of them are divided into two brigades, and the 11th acts as a sort of watchdog for the president's carriage, being assisted by five special guards, who walk on each side of the carriage, two on the left and three on the right, the latter being the side on which the president always sits.

These special guards are expected to take care of the president's person. When he makes a tour through France he is attended by 25 or 30 of them.—N. Y. Herald.

Nipping Him in the Bud.

Stryker—I'd like to have a short talk with you, Grimshaw.

Grimshaw—Sorry, Stryker, but I'm short myself.—N. Y. World.

PRINCE AND QUAKERESS.

How Mrs. Ben Butterworth Charmed the Prince of Wales.

One of the heretofore unpublished stories of the prince of Wales' visit to America is this very pretty one of his admiration for the little Pennsylvania Quakeress who afterward became Mrs. Ben Butterworth. She was then Mary Schuyler, and was living quietly and plainly, as befitted Friends, with her mother, in Harrisburg.

Notwithstanding the fact that the frivolous indulgence of dancing has never been looked upon with approval by the Society of Friends, and they were even more strict in their churchly observances in those days than now, the young Quakeress was allowed to go to the great ball given by the governor of the state to the prince, for she dearly loved to dance.

She also wore a very gorgeous red satin gown. She danced with the prince, who was so delighted with her that he especially marked those dances which she gave him. But the maiden's head was not turned by the attentions of royalty, and before midnight she was making her excuses to the governor, saying that she had promised to finish the evening with some young friends at a little club dance in another part of town. The prince overheard and said: "If you go, then I, too, will go."

Miss America was not abashed, but said: "Very well, but first I must go home and change my frock for a simpler one."

The prince was delighted, and the mother of the young Quakeress was astounded when her young daughter, coming in to change her red frock for a simple white one, said: "Ma, these must go downstairs and talk to the prince while I change my dress."

She was only convinced by going down, to find his royal highness in fine spirits and most agreeable.

He was, of course, the hero of the little dance to which he accompanied the Quaker maid, and at parting he gave to her one of the gloves he had worn, saying: "If ever you come to England, send this glove to me, and I will do my best to contribute to your happiness there as you have contributed to mine here."

It seems almost like perjury for the young Quakeress to have declared unfeelingly later that the prince's waltz step was "simply awful."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Wearing Scarlet.

It is not generally known that the English royal family is the only one that has rennet for its household color. The Portuguese, Prussian and Swedish sovereigns, and, in fact, most of the German princes, wear blue. Austria, like the papal court, chooses black and yellow. Russia is in dark green, but England alone has bright scarlet. In a quaint book in the British museum there is written an ordinance of the time of Queen Elizabeth which permitted the wives of the aldermen of Cambridge to participate in the royal privilege of wearing red. The order itself is rather interesting. "It was ordained that every alderman who has been made before Christmas next shall buy for his wife a gown of scarlet; and that every mayor before Michaelmas next after his election shall buy for his wife a scarlet gown upon forfeiture of ten pounds—five pounds to the use of the town, 50 shillings to the poor man's box, and 50 shillings to the use of the mayor, and that the wives shall wear their gowns at the feasts following Christmas, Easter, Ascension day, and Whitsunday. To forfeit 20 shillings for every default—five shillings to the poor man's box, five shillings to the mayor, and ten shillings to the use of the town."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Pretty Dessert.

Soak half a package of gelatine in half a cupful of water for 15 or 20 minutes. Have prepared and strained a cupful of orange juice, half a cupful of lemon juice and a half cupful of sweet grape juice. Stir into this nearly a pint of granulated sugar, till it is dissolved. After dissolving the gelatine over hot water, stir in two-thirds of the juices and stir well, then turn into a mold to harden. Put the remainder into a dish and beat till it is all light and frothy. Pile up in a glass dish around the mold and garnish with candied fruits.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 9.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	4 13 @ 4 85
Stockers.....	3 15 @ 4 17 1/2
Native cows.....	2 25 @ 3 50
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	3 35 @ 3 50
SHEEP.....	1 50 @ 2 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	70 1/2 @ 77 1/2
No. 2 hard.....	72 @ 72 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	23 @ 23 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	16 @ 17
RYE—No. 2.....	30 1/2 @ 37
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel.....	3 70 @ 3 85
Fancy.....	3 40 @ 3 60
HAY—Choice timothy.....	7 50 @ 8 50
Fancy prairie.....	5 00 @ 5 50
BRAN (sacked).....	34 @ 35
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream.....	8 @ 8 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	6 1/2 @ 7
POTATOES.....	45 @ 50
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 75 @ 4 75
Texas.....	2 90 @ 3 25
HOGS—Heavy.....	3 30 @ 3 85
Light.....	3 25 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 25 @ 3 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	81 1/2 @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	17 1/2 @ 18
RYE—No. 2.....	40 @ 41
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 @ 15
LARD—Western mess.....	4 12 1/2 @ 4 17 1/2
PORK.....	8 60 @ 8 50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 65 @ 3 35
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 30 @ 3 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 25 @ 4 10
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 25 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	79 @ 79 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	23 1/2 @ 27
OATS—No. 2.....	17 1/2 @ 18
RYE.....	41 1/2 @ 42
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 @ 14 1/2
LARD.....	4 30 @ 4 32 1/2
PORK.....	7 91 @ 7 95
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers.....	4 02 @ 4 10
HOGS—Good to choice.....	4 10 @ 4 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	89 1/2 @ 92
CORN—No. 2.....	22 @ 25
OATS—No. 2.....	22 @ 22 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 @ 15
PORK—Mess.....	8 25 @ 8 50

An Abominable Legacy.

A tendency to rheumatism is undoubtedly inherited. Unlike many other legacies, it remains in the family. The most effectual means of checking this tendency, or of removing incipient rheumatism, whether pre-existent in the blood or not, is to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as soon as the premonitory twinges are felt. Nullifying the influences of cold, exposure and fatigue, the Bitters not only fortifies the system against their hurtful consequences, but subdues malaria, liver and kidney complaint, dyspepsia and nerve disquietude.

A Widow's Way.

He—They say that wedding rings are going out of fashion.

She—Oh, I don't care. If you wish to dispense with the ring, dear, it will make no difference to me. But why didn't you give me some warning of what you were about to say? This is so sudden!

Then he thought of home and mother, but it was too late.—Cleveland Leader.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves aches and pains of all parts and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Dear Old Boston Again.

Visitor—I hear there is sickness next door. Is it contagious?

Phillips—Oh, not at all, madam; merely contagious.—N. Y. Truth.

All you guess about difficulty in selling Stark Trees may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth, drop postal to Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport, Ill. Name references. Cash pay to salesmen each WEEK the year round. Outfit free—takes no money to TRY the work. Also want CLUB MAKERS—get their trees free.

He—"Would you scream if I should kiss you?" She—"And if I were to allow you to would you squeal?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 82 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Most men have something the matter with them from some accident that occurred years ago.—Washington Democrat.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

Cold weather lasts the longest when you are out of coal.—Washington Democrat.

Hill's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

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Sold on merit only under an absolute guarantee to cure, if used according to directions. Every retail druggist is authorized to sell two 50c. boxes Cascarets, under guarantee to cure or money refunded. You take no chances when you buy our preparations, sent by mail for price, 10c, 25c, or 50c.—address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, or New York—or when you purchase under **Your Own Druggists' Guarantee.**

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

WABASH LINE.

Route of the G. A. R.—How to Get to Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., has been selected as the place of meeting this year for the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, August 23d to 28th.

The Wabash Railroad, having short lines from the West and Southwest, via Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, to Buffalo, is well prepared to take care of all G. A. R. Veterans and their friends who contemplate making the trip, and is the only line operating its own trains over its own track from Missouri and Mississippi River points to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the only line with Through Sleeping Cars from St. Louis to Buffalo via Niagara Falls, without change.

The Wabash equipment is first-class in every particular and Free Reclining Chair Cars are operated between St. Louis, Chicago and Buffalo without change, and Through Sleeping Cars between St. Louis, Chicago and Buffalo without change. From Kansas City, Omaha and Des Moines, only one change of cars is necessary, via Toledo or Detroit. In addition to above service there is a Free Reclining Chair Car and Buffet Sleeping Car running through from Kansas City to Toledo without change, where direct connection is made for Buffalo.

The usual low rates always made heretofore for the members of the Grand Army will be in effect again this year from all stations.

Tickets will be on sale August 21st and 22d, 1897, from stations west of the Mississippi River and August 21st, 22d and 23d, 1897, from Mississippi River points and stations east. For particulars address or call on any representative of the Wabash line or C. S. CRANE, G. P. & F. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Kickers.

Haskins—I didn't like the meals we got at the mountain house. There was not enough warm food. Everything that was served was cold.

Perkins—Yes, everything but the ice water.—Up-to-Date.

Highly Illustrated Publications.

Descriptive of Yellowstone National Park, Black Hills, Summer Tours to the North and Northwest, Tours to Colorado, Pacific Coast and Puget Sound, Farm Lands in Northern Missouri, Nebraska and Wyoming and Homes in Washington and the Puget Sound Region will be mailed free by the undersigned. Send fifteen cents for a large colored wall map of the United States or a pack of superior playing cards. L. W. Wakeley, G. P. A., Burlington Route, St. Louis, Mo.

The Bicycle Girl.

"I'm sure I'll never be able to walk up the aisle with papa."

"Why not, my child?"

"Papa is so ridiculously low-geared."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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APPEAL FOR FOOD.

Hunger Threatens to Defeat the Cause of the Striking Miners.

THE SITUATION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Strikers Succeed in Getting Part of the Boggs Run Men to Promise to Quit Work—Towa Miners Will Not Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 10.—Appeals for food and provisions were numerous at the headquarters of the miners' officials in this city yesterday. It appeared as if there were a petition from every section of the district, and miners in person were present to ask that the suffering ones be looked after. Secretary Warner was kept busy answering the appeals. He said last night that he had sent more than \$1,000 worth of groceries and provisions into various parts of the district. The appeals are now coming in from the families, the heads of which are at the various mining camps using their influence to keep other men from working. The following was issued by President Patrick Dolan and Secretary Warner yesterday: "There will be a mass meeting of all the miners at Canonsburg, Wednesday, August 11, at ten a. m. All miners of the above named places will call meetings and prepare to go. The meeting will be addressed by the district officers and others. Every miner is requested to attend." The campaign in Westmoreland county will begin at Irwin on Wednesday. A march is to be made from Turtle Creek. There will be a number of brass bands in the procession. The strikers desire to awaken an interest in that section, as they claim that the mines that are working injure their cause.

Thomas B. DeArmit, superintendent of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co., worked hard yesterday to get the miners at Oak Hill to return to work. By a house to house canvass he succeeded in getting a few more diggers than have been at work. Thirty-seven miners went in. The men were told by Mr. DeArmit that they would lose all that they had earned if they would not work, and would be given five days to vacate the company's houses. The strikers say only 75 men out of 285 were at work in the Plum creek mine yesterday. The company claims almost a full force were working. The strikers are hopeful that the remaining diggers will quit work after drawing their pay. The Plum creek men were not paid off yesterday, and it is expected that the company will require the men to sign a new agreement before they are given their envelopes. Hunger is doing more injury to the cause of the miners than any other one thing, and the commissary department is doing everything possible to provide against this contingency.

THE SITUATION IN WEST VIRGINIA. WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 10.—Matters took a new turn yesterday in the Wheeling district and the miners are feeling encouraged. A small army of miners from Moundville and Bonwood gathered at the works of the Glendale company, eight miles below the city, and soon induced the working miners at that plant to come out to a man. Encouraged by their success at this point, and enforced by the Glendale men and by a body of strikers that had come across the hills from Elm Grove, the marchers went to the Boggs Run mines and camped out on the hillside. Yesterday afternoon, as the miners came out from their work, the strikers took them in and secured their promise to remain out of the mines during the strike if all the men employed by the Boggs Run mine would make the same promise. A demonstration against the Hetherington and Weege river mines across the river in the Belmont district which have taken place to-day, but the Hetherington men came out yesterday and joined the strike. The men at the Weege mine, however, when interviewed by a committee of the strikers yesterday, declined to join the strike.

NO STRIKE IN IOWA. OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 10.—At a meeting of the Iowa miners here yesterday it was decided not to strike in sympathy with the easterners, but it was voted to assess all men 25 cents a week for their aid. The meeting was poorly attended, only one-fourth of the miners in the state being represented. The agitators from Illinois worked hard to get the men to declare a strike, but the men decided they could do no good in ordering a strike with such a small number, and passed a resolution ordering notices to be sent out to all camps in the state for another meeting at Oskaloosa, August 19. If two-thirds of the mines in the state signify their intention of sending delegates the meeting will be held; if not it will be called off.

Nineteen Skeletons Exhumed. VALLEY, Neb., Aug. 10.—A grading company at work near here exhumed 19 human skeletons. All the bodies were evidently buried with their clothes on and without coffins. Five were women. The bodies had probably been in the ground 15 or 20 years, but no resident of the locality can recall any burying ground being located here, nor does rumor relate anything in the past that would account for the presence of the skeletons. The bodies were covered with only a few feet of earth.

An Act of Retribution. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—At the headquarters of the Cuban junta Delegate T. Estrada Palma talked briefly about the assassination of Spanish Prime Minister Canovas. He said that in his opinion Canovas was more responsible for the outrages in Cuba than was Weyler, and his killing seemed to be an act of retribution.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad has begun the construction of a big steel bridge across the Mississippi river at Quincy, Ill., to replace the present one, which was built in 1873.

ENGLAND IS SLOW.

American Bimetalle Commissioners Must Wait Until Next October. LONDON, Aug. 7.—The British government has informed the American bimetalle commission that it will probably reply to the proposals of the commissioners on behalf of the United States in October. The commissioners have been waiting in London since their conference with the cabinet, and, desiring to know the exact position of England before opening negotiations with other governments, they wrote to the cabinet inquiring when they might expect a decision, as they were anxious to arrange their future programme. Yesterday Senator Wolcott received a reply from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in the course of which the chancellor expressed a fear that the British government was not yet in a position to reply to the proposals of the envoys of the United States and the French ambassadors on the question of an international agreement.

KANSAS MINERS WIN.

Conference at Pittsburg Results in Concessions from Mine Operators. PITTSBURGH, Kan., Aug. 7.—The conference between the operators and executive board of miners held in this city yesterday had a larger attendance than the one a week ago. All the mining companies were represented except four. The meeting was presided over by George Wallace, chairman of the executive board of miners, and A. B. Kirkwood, superintendent of the Wear Coal Co., acted as secretary. The operators practically agreed to accede to all the demands made by the miners. They were given a choice of any kind of powder at \$2 per keg. The semi-monthly pay day was agreed to, as well as \$2 per day for day men, and \$1.80 per yard for entry work.

A WHEAT BLOCKADE.

Grain Arriving at Kansas City Faster Than It Can Be Handled. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 7.—A blockade of wheat in the Kansas City yards is imminent. It was estimated last evening that fully 1,500 cars of wheat were being held here, about half of which are billed through to Galveston. The Gulf roads are short of engines, principally for the reason that all of their extra motive power has been put into use in the grain belt. Another cause for the blockade on the tracks here lies in the fact that the elevators have been unable to handle the grain consigned to them as rapidly as it comes in. There are over 500 cars of wheat on the Suburban Belt, and the elevators can only take care of about 150 a day.

TWO KNOTTY PROBLEMS.

Settlement of the Cuban and Hawaiian Questions Will Require Great Diplomacy. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—There is a growing belief, strengthened by the actions and statements of high officials, that the highest powers of the diplomatic branch of the government will be required to prevent serious issues with Spain or Japan, or both. The true statement of affairs, as it confronts the administration to-day, is not realized by the superficial observer of events, but there is no doubt whatever that the experienced men who are at the head of the state department are prepared to use all the resources of diplomacy before a settlement of the Cuban question or the annexation of Hawaii is realized.

MINES ORDERED CLOSED.

Two of the Greatest Producers to Suspend Because of the Silver Slump. PARK CITY, Utah, Aug. 7.—Superintendent Chambers, of the Ontario and Daly mines, has received a telegram from New York to close down both mines at once, owing to the recent decline in silver. These are two of the largest silver mines in the state and give employment to about 700 men. The Ontario mine is one of the greatest producers in the country and has been in active operation for 20 years and has paid about \$13,500,000 in dividends. It is claimed that these mines cannot be worked with profit at the present price of silver.

The Russian Mission. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Russian mission has been tendered formally to Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of St. Louis. More than that, the president has expressed to Mr. Hitchcock the reasons why he is particularly desirous that the appointment shall be accepted. A business man of wide experience is wanted for this post. Relations between Russia and the United States which will call for business rather than legal qualifications are foreseen.

Fatally Hurt in a Bicycle Race. LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 7.—Lloyd Wellman, from Dallas, Tex., who came to Lawrence to participate in the state bicycle meet, was probably fatally injured yesterday. It was in the five-mile professional race, in which there were a large number of starters. There was a big spill and in the fall Wellman's head was caught and pushed through the wheel and horribly out.

Threatened the Wrong Woman. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 7.—Yesterday, in the office of Magistrate W. W. Martin, at Decher, Mrs. Charles Olmstead, while applying for a warrant against her husband, was threatened with death if she persisted in trying to have him arrested. Suddenly Mrs. Olmstead drew a pistol and shot him in the stomach, inflicting a mortal wound.

Will Resist Removal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Judge "Buck" Kilgore and Judge William Springer, appointed to the federal bench in the Indian territory by President Cleveland, have formally notified the department of justice that they will fight in the courts any effort to oust them.

A Negro Declines Office. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 7.—E. S. Elbert, the colored physician of this city, who has been offered the appointment as consul at Bahia, South America, said that he would not accept. Dr. Elbert declined to give any reasons for his decision.

IT IS IMMENSE.

The Yield of Kansas Wheat Estimated at Fifty Million Bushels.

Secretary of Agriculture Coburn Gives His Estimate of All Grain Crops—Corn Condition Only 60 Per Cent.—Outlook Not Good.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, has issued a crop report showing the condition of growing crops in Kansas July 31, together with estimates by its correspondents of the yield of wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax and hay as applied to acreages of each crop as returned by township assessors. It says: The yield of winter wheat aggregates 40,502,067 bushels, or with two exceptions (1891 and 1892) the largest in the state's history. The average yield per acre is 14.91 bushels on the 3,318,703 acres sown. Cowley, Osage and Woodson counties report the highest yields per acre—24 bushels. Twenty counties raised 20 bushels or more, per acre. Sixty-eight counties produced 97 per cent. of the total, or 43,031,154 bushels. Summer has the enormous output of 4,585,060 bushels, the largest crop ever produced by a Kansas county. The land returned as sown to spring wheat is 123,601 acres and its yield 1,087,612 bushels—an average of 8.84 bushels per acre. The quality is medium and good. Rawlins, Sherman, DeSatur, Cheyenne, Thomas, Norton and Sheridan, all northwestern counties, produce the bulk of this crop.

In most parts of the state the promising crop prospects of a month ago have diminished daily, until in several counties they have been virtually destroyed, and in a large number of others irreparably injured by the intense heat and lack of sufficient rainfall. These conditions have been most severe in the central counties near the southern border, while a somewhat corresponding area on the northern border has been favored above all. The average condition for the state is 60; in 44 counties it is higher; it is 50, or above, in 73 counties; and 75 or above in 28 counties; in eight it is 90, or above. Much of the corn planted in many of the counties usually noted for large yields will not be worth saving even as for fodder, and yet with favoring weather, presaged by widespread rains beginning and since August 3, the crop as a whole may be as great as the total produced by some other states in a decade. This is the condition of other crops as follows: Broom corn, 74; castor beans, 73; clover, 82; timothy, 75; alfalfa, 83; pastures, 70; sorghum, 88; Irish potatoes, 62; sweet potatoes, 70; millet, 70; kafir corn, 75; milo, rice, corn or Jerusalem, 75; apples, 60; grapes, 70; peaches, 70.

BAD FOR GALENA.

The Kansas Mining Town Has Many Desperate Criminals Awaiting Trial. COLUMBUS, Kan., Aug. 7.—At the present time 40 prisoners are confined in the jail of Cherokee county awaiting trial. But this does not include all the county's criminal docket, for the defendants in quite a number of criminal cases are "out on bail." Of the number nine are charged with murder in the first degree. This is a record-breaker in crime, and the good citizens of Galena, whence so many of these came, are talking of organizing a vigilance committee "to clean out" the dens of tongs which infest the brush and hollows in the suburbs of the city, and which, like lightning bugs, never make their appearance until the stars glimmer in the heavens. The jail here is very small and a veritable dungeon, the 40 prisoners being kept in a room 35x23. The jail is poorly ventilated, has insufficient drainage and its general sanitary conditions are execrable. It has been condemned by proper authorities on several occasions, yet the county has refused to vote bonds to erect a new jail. The jailer has to hire guards to stand watch both day and night.

QUESTION OF INTEREST.

A Kansas Judge Holds That No Penalty Can Be Collected on an Overdue Note. EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 7.—Judge Randolph, of the district court, has rendered a decision in which he holds that the holder of a note bearing 8 per cent. interest until due and 10 per cent. after due, with matured coupons bearing 10 per cent. interest can collect but 8 per cent. after due. He says the 10 per cent. is in the nature of a penalty, which is contrary to the statutes. The case will not be taken to the supreme court as the amount at stake is not sufficient to warrant appeal. The majority of the lawyers agree with the judge.

THE POLL TAX QUESTION.

A Fort Scott Judge Says the Present Kansas Law is Unconstitutional. FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 7.—Last night Police Judge Shipp handed down a decision which kills the collecting of poll tax until a higher court has passed on the question. He held that the state law authorizing the collection of a poll tax had been repealed. Judge Shipp also decided that if the law had not been repealed a registered voter could not be compelled to pay the tax until his name was certified by the city clerk to the street commissioner and city treasurer. Appeal will be taken.

John Martin Now a Socialist.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—The latest convert to socialism, and consequently to populism, is John Martin, once the idol of the Kansas democracy, and for two years a United States senator. He believes that the theory of socialism conforms to that of orthodox Christianity, and that Christians cannot successfully controvert the theories of socialism.

For the Benefit of Teachers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—State Superintendent of Schools Stryker is sending notices to all the county superintendents that wherever six persons will take examinations for state certificates he will send the questions and provide for the examinations.

Indian as a Station Agent.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—The Santa Fe has appointed C. H. Bookout station agent at Wilmore, Kan. He is the first full-blooded Indian appointed to such a position on the system, and is probably the first red man to serve in that capacity in the United States.

KANSAS STATE TAXES.

Auditor Morris Sends Out the Apportionment to the Different Counties. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 3.—State Auditor Morris has completed the tabulation of state taxes due from various counties for the year 1897 and sent to each county clerk a statement of the amount his county was expected to raise for state purposes. The total assessed valuation of the state, including all forms of property, as fixed by the state board of equalization for this year, aggregates \$935,354,054, as against an aggregate assessment of \$931,157,487 for 1896. The total amount of tax to be raised this year is \$1,333,954, as against \$1,365,170 for the year 1896. The following shows the aggregate assessment and amount of taxes to be collected this year from the various counties:

COUNTY	Assessment	Taxes to be Collected
Allen	3,328,744	13,647
Atchison	3,290,295	12,616
Barber	5,828,037	22,663
Barton	2,117,521	8,081
Bourbon	3,268,681	12,514
Brown	5,740,883	22,574
Butler	5,752,276	22,584
Chase	3,990,552	15,346
Chautauque	2,777,407	11,388
Cherokee	2,137,451	8,794
Chickasaw	3,890,552	15,346
Clark	731,920	3,000
Clatsop	994,650	4,078
Cloud	3,169,252	12,412
Coffey	3,940,367	14,992
Cowley	5,828,037	22,663
Crawford	5,774,891	22,676
Decatur	5,508,297	22,583
Dickinson	1,492,033	5,717
Douglas	4,896,098	19,950
Doniphan	3,719,650	15,250
Douglas	1,357,458	5,243
Edwards	1,163,749	4,771
Ellis	2,483,532	10,182
Ellsworth	1,824,166	7,129
Finney	2,605,657	10,682
Franklin	1,303,385	5,343
Frederick	1,813,749	7,129
Geary	2,386,140	9,783
Gove	963,038	3,907
Graham	423,948	1,654
Grant	231,953	1,032
Gray	716,574	2,839
Green	494,941	1,912
Greenwood	4,431,745	18,169
Hamilton	900,549	3,603
Harper	2,345,854	9,417
Harvey	4,198,138	17,312
Haskell	229,855	942
Hickman	430,672	1,672
Jackson	4,299,889	17,629
Jefferson	4,428,662	18,157
Jones	3,920,929	15,482
Johnson	4,608,201	18,139
Keosauqua	786,523	3,224
Kingman	2,239,578	8,926
Kiowa	1,013,213	4,133
Lafayette	4,689,739	19,227
Lane	724,982	2,870
Leavenworth	8,349,697	34,233
Lincoln	1,988,031	8,133
Logan	3,855,886	15,246
Lyon	996,520	4,088
McPherson	6,926,744	28,306
Madison	4,734,736	19,411
Marshall	5,123,024	20,112
McPherson	4,423,820	18,178
McPherson	782,332	3,070
Miami	4,836,361	19,828
Mitchell	2,789,831	11,436
Montgomery	4,416,252	17,410
Morris	3,477,790	14,259
Morton	304,102	1,246
Muskegon	5,963,426	23,210
Ness	3,678,542	14,862
Noble	1,270,212	5,277
Norton	2,134,831	8,752
Osborne	4,793,238	19,662
Ottawa	2,841,875	11,883
Ottawa	2,841,875	11,883
Phillips	1,899,748	7,528
Pottawatomie	2,133,367	8,746
Pottawatomie	1,899,748	7,528
Rawlins	1,500,959	6,153
Rawlins	1,055,260	4,326
Reed	2,841,875	11,883
Republic	1,270,212	5,277
Rice	3,309,392	13,568
Riley	3,601,468	15,011
Rice	1,818,601	7,309
Rush	1,322,833	5,423
Russell	2,019,096	8,280
Sedgewick	4,235,118	17,733
Scott	500,529	2,007
Sedgewick	8,552,515	36,295
Seward	465,941	1,810
Shawnee	14,572,341	59,746
Sheridan	944,330	3,870
Shawnee	1,055,260	4,326
Smith	2,896,530	11,876
Stafford	1,896,421	7,601
Stanton	434,736	1,697
Stevens	295,548	1,092
Sumner	6,961,911	27,313
Thomas	1,191,135	4,760
Trego	4,800,837	19,447
Wabasha	3,600,607	15,008
Washington	2,841,875	11,883
Washington	4,364,768	17,895
Wichita	574,059	2,373
Wichita	3,152,566	12,599
Woodson	2,573,928	10,552
Wyandotte	11,862,769	48,637

TO RESTORE RATES.

Kansas Railroads Will Re-Establish the Live Stock Tariff Once Dropped. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 3.—The Kansas railroads will restore within a short time the 100-pound rate on live stock, which was placed in operation two years ago, but withdrawn after 200 cattlemen had appeared before the state board of railroad commissioners and presented evidence showing that the rate caused an increase of from \$5 to \$10 per car in the cost of shipping cattle and hogs. The minimum car load under the proposed new rate will be 18,000 pounds. All of the Kansas roads have entered the combination.

TO RUN FOR CONGRESS.

Negroes Will Make the Race in Four of the Kansas Districts. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 3.—The Colored Men's Protective Union of Kansas, it is alleged, will put up congressional candidates in the First, Second, Third and Fourth districts of this state next year. The leading negroes in the state are now in correspondence over the matter, and the interchange of opinions has been so favorable to the proposition that it is decided to hold a meeting at Leavenworth in the near future to organize the sentiment to that effect.

Chancellor Snow's Weather Record.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 3.—July was a record breaker in weather, according to Chancellor Snow's observations at the state university. It was the warmest July in seven years. There were 15 days on which the thermometer reached 90 degrees. Only five Julys in the past 30 years have had a higher mean temperature, a higher maximum temperature and more hot days.

Boiler Explosion at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 3.—A boiler in Kelley & Lysle's mill, one of the largest flouring mills in the west, exploded this morning completely wrecking the engine house. The wooden material of the house caught fire and added to the horror of the scene. So far as known no one was in the engine house at the time of the explosion. The force of the explosion was terrific, twisting heavy iron bars into all sorts of shapes. The main building was but slightly damaged and no damage was done to the wheat elevator adjoining.

CANOVAS KILLED.

Spain's Prime Minister the Victim of an Italian Anarchist.

Murderer Fired Three Times—His Deed Was Part of a Vast Anarchist Plot—Effect of the Death on the Cuban War.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—Senator Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, was assassinated yesterday at Santa Agueda by an anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, two of which struck the premier in the head and the other in the chest. The wounded statesman fell dying at the feet of his wife, who was with him, lingering in agony for an hour and then passing away with the cry of "long live Spain" which were the last words upon his lips. The assassin was immediately arrested. He is a Neapolitan and gives the name of Rinaldi, but it is believed that this is an assumed name and that his real name is Michele Angino Gombi. The assassin narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the waiters and attendants who rushed forward. Detectives and civil guards immediately secured him. He was very pale, trembled violently, and evidently feared that he would be killed on the spot. The murderer declares that he killed Senor Canovas "in accomplishment of a just vengeance," and that the deed is the outcome of a vast anarchist conspiracy. He is believed to have arrived at Santa Agueda the same day as the premier, and he was frequently seen lurking in the passage of the bathing establishment in a suspicious manner. The greatest excitement and indignation prevail among all classes. All the members of the diplomatic corps have expressed their sympathy with the government.

As Americans View It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Secretary of State Sherman received the first news of the Canovas assassination through the Associated press. He expressed deep interest in the details. He said: "This deplorable event will have some effect, of course, on the political affairs of Spain, but to what extent I cannot say. The death of one man is not necessarily going to change the sentiment of the whole country. Spain is a very tenacious country. Her money is gone. Her resources have been exhausted. But she means, evidently, to hold on to Cuba. Just how she can do it, under these circumstances, I cannot see. Yet, she is opposed to yielding a point. As to the consequences of the conflict in Cuba, I do not care to talk."

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, a member of the foreign affairs committee of the senate and the champion of Cuba in that body, predicted in an interview last night that the assassination might be the forerunner of a complete change of government, a republic replacing a monarchy. This, he thought, was the present tendency, and yesterday's event he regarded as an evidence of the disintegration of the Spanish government.

Means Freedom for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Col. A. A. Aguirre, who is stopping in Washington, said last night: "The assassination of Canovas will result in the overthrow of the Spanish monarchy and the freedom of Cuba. The people of Spain are ripe for a revolution, being discontented over the high taxation which grinds them down to poverty, and, in some cases, to starvation. This is the beginning of the revolutionary movement, and is connected with the recent attempt on the life of the queen."

GOLD FOR 500 MILES.

United States Government Geologists Have Traced the Alaska Belt That Distances. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The geological survey is about to publish a huge volume of exhaustive information on the subject of the Alaskan gold fields. A few months ago an expedition, headed by J. E. Spurr, returned from the Yukon with an astonishing collection of newly-gained facts respecting the resources of that region. The book will state that there is room enough for a vast army of miners in the freshly-discovered fields, the gulches and creeks which have shown good prospects being spread over an area of more than 700 square miles. The purpose of Geologist Spurr's expedition was to find the source from which the gold of the Yukon placers was derived. This problem was absolutely solved by the discovery of a gigantic belt of auriferous rocks at least 500 miles long and from 50 to 100 miles in width. The belt in question passes from British territory into American in the neighborhood of Forty-Mile creek. Specks of bright gold are seen occasionally on the surface of rocks, but the bulk of the precious metal is disguised in the form of sulphides and in combination with iron pyrite. Immense bodies of ore are in sight of unknown thickness. The authorities of the geological survey believe that the Alaskan gold deposits are destined to rival in productiveness those of South Africa. Naturally, the miners have struck first for the gravel deposits, because they are on the surface and easily accessible. At a future date, provided with proper machinery and the necessary capital, they will attack the virgin rocks from which the metal of the gravels is derived, and then the Yukon valley will become in all probability the greatest gold-producing region of the world.

Missouri Pool Rooms May Open.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—The Breeders' law, under which pool selling and book-making are prohibited, except on race tracks, was pronounced unconstitutional Saturday by Judge Murphy, of the court of criminal correction, and the down town pool rooms will probably reopen.

A Kansas Gets an Irish Estate.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 9.—Thomas H. Lynch has just returned from Ireland, where, after a search since May, he succeeded in establishing his claim to an estate valued at \$100,000, which has been in the family 12 centuries.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The receipts of the state penitentiary for July were \$9,711 and expenditures \$13,915.

The Santa Fe railroad is introducing the block signal system between Holiday and Newton.

Ed Leedham, a farmer near Caney, committed suicide the other day because his wife scolded him.

Senator Royal Mathews, of McPherson, will stand for the republican nomination for congress in the Seventh district.

The entire national guard of Kansas will encamp at Topeka during festival week and one day will give a sham battle.

Senator Baker is kept busy at his home in Leavenworth these days listening to the importunities of office seekers.

The Hutchinson & Southern railroad will extend from Hutchinson to Patterson, Harvey county, to connect with the Frisco.

A cyclone near Russell the other day demolished a new house and killed two carpenters that were working on the building.

It is rumored that the Missouri Pacific will extend a branch line from Conway Springs through Wellington to Arkansas City.

A tramp has sued D. A. Laws, of Emporia, for \$2,000 damages. The tramp stopped at Laws' house to beg, and the bulldog tore him up.

Since Gov. Leedy was inducted into office there have been five deaths among those directly appointed to office either by himself or