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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1899.

NO. 22.

ILOILO CAPTURED.

The Capital of Panay Bombarded and Taken by American Forces.

The Insurgents Fired the Native Portion of the Town, but the American Troops Extinguished the Flames—Twenty-two Killed Near Calococan.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Shortly before midnight Adj. Gen. Corbin made public the following dispatch from Maj. Gen. Otis:

Manila, Feb. 13.—Gen. Miller reports from Iloilo that the town was taken on the 11th inst. and held by troops. Insurgents given until evening of the 11th to surrender, but their hostile actions brought on an engagement during the morning. Insurgents fired native portion of the town, but little losses to property of foreign inhabitants. No casualties among the United States troops reported.—Otis.

A dispatch also came from Admiral Dewey telling of the capture of the city. It was a brief recital of the facts in the case, but it is said it contained substantially the same information sent by Gen. Otis. It was sent to the navy department.

The Associated press dispatch announcing the capture by the American troops under Gen. Miller, of Iloilo, on the island of Panay, was the first news received in this city of the fall of the second largest city in the Philippines. The announcement was promptly communicated to the president at the white house and it was read with gratification. Half an hour later the official intelligence of the fall of the city came in a cable dispatch from Maj. Gen. Otis, which Adj. Gen. Corbin promptly authorized to be made public.

There is a feeling of intense satisfaction among such of the administration officials as are aware of this battle, as considerable apprehension has existed, not, however, as to the ability of the Americans to take the place when they decided upon this step, but as to the loss of life which this might incur. The tension between the opposing forces at Iloilo has been for some time at the danger point and a collision between them at any time would not have been surprising. It is felt here that Gen. Miller has conducted himself with great circumspection in treating with the natives, as their action has been anything but conciliatory and petty annoyances have been resorted to by them to provoke the Americans.

About a month or more ago the officials here and in the Philippines deemed it wise to dispatch an expedition to Iloilo because of rumors that the natives were gathering in that and neighboring localities and were threatening to take the city. Gen. Miller, who was on duty with the major general commanding the troops at Manila, was selected for this duty and several regiments of infantry were forwarded, conveyed by an American man-of-war. Before they reached Iloilo, the Spaniards who then occupied the town had surrendered it to the insurgents who immediately occupied it.

When the troops attempted to land they were notified by the insurgents that such a course would precipitate a battle and Gen. Miller, under his instructions to pursue a conciliatory course, held his men aboard the transports. The men became tired of this and about two weeks ago the Fifty-first Iowa regiment was sent back to Manila and the First Tennessee was sent to Iloilo to replace it. As soon as the latter arrived it is believed Gen. Miller decided to force a landing.

BOMBARDED THE TOWN.

Manila, Feb. 14.—The United States gunboat Petrel arrived late last evening with dispatches from Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller to Maj. Gen. Otis, announcing that Iloilo had been taken by the combined military and naval forces on Saturday morning. Gen. Miller, on receipt of his instructions from Manila, sent native commissioners ashore from the United States transport St. Paul, with a communication to the rebel governor of Iloilo, calling upon him to surrender within a time stated, and warning him not to make a demonstration in the interval. The rebels immediately moved their guns and prepared to defend their position. Thereupon the Petrel fired two warning guns, the rebels immediately opening fire upon her. The Petrel and the Baltimore then bombarded the town, which the rebels, having set on fire, immediately evacuated. American troops were promptly landed and extinguished the fires in all cases of foreign property, but not before considerable damage had been done. It is believed that the enemy's loss during the bombardment was heavy, but no American casualties are reported.

Manila, Feb. 14.—The Twentieth Kansas and the First Idaho volunteers have been called from the marshlands north of Malabon, and the former regiment is now entrenched in front of Calococan. The American lines form a complete cordon 23 miles in length, from the coast north almost to Pasqua, south of Manila. The enemy are busy throwing up intrenchments on their left, sharpshooters in the jungle covering their operations. Several Americans were wounded in the trench. Four men of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers were wounded slightly. Last night Private Brinton, company B, and Private Stevens, company G, of the Twentieth Kansas, were wounded. All the enemy's dead at Calococan have been buried—127 last Sunday and 300 yesterday.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

The Closing Session of the Memorable Fifty-Fifth at Work on Legislation Affecting the Nation.

SENATOR TILLMAN (S. C.) addressed the senate on the 14th inst. on the McHenry resolution and Senator Lodge (Mass.) followed in reply to Senator Tillman, stating the conditions as they confront the United States in the Philippines. For over two hours the resolution was debated, but no vote was reached and it finally went to the calendar. The Indian appropriation bill was then proceeded with, after which an executive session was held. The house, in committee of the whole, passed the bill providing for the enlarging of the public building at Topeka, Kan., and appropriating \$83,000 for that purpose, and also the bill providing for a public building at Kansas City, Kan. Several other bills of the same kind were also acted on.

The senate on the 14th completed and passed the Indian appropriation bill and then took up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. After disposing of 24 pages it was laid aside for the day and a few bills of minor importance were passed. Senator Mower (Miss.) introduced a bill to have the remains of the crew of the Virginia, who were executed in Cuba in 1873 exhumed and returned to the United States, or, if their graves cannot be identified, their resting place marked and enclosed. A resolution was adopted appropriating \$4,200 for publishing surveys made in Alaska. A bill was also passed to restore pensions to soldiers who had forfeited them by enlistment in the war with Spain. The house went into committee of the whole and considered public building bills. Among those favorably acted upon was one for a building at Joplin, Mo., to cost \$80,000. The senate on the 15th had under consideration the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. A lively debate was precipitated over the appropriation for the support of the office of the supervising architect of the treasury. Senator Cockrell (Mo.) maintained that the work of that office was done too slowly, the construction of public buildings dragging on year after year. Several unimportant bills were passed. The house passed bills to amend the war revenue act, providing for only one stamp on bonds or notes secured by mortgage; granting to the Port Smith & Western Railroad company a right of way through the Choctaw and Cherokee Indian reservations, and to remove disability of ex-convicts which prevents them from sitting on federal, petit and grand juries. Several other bills of minor importance were also disposed of.

LITTLE progress was made in the senate on the 15th, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the time being occupied with debate on minor topics. The president's message, recommending a Pacific cable, was read and referred. Senator Allen (Neb.) offered a joint resolution for the election of senators by the direct vote of the people. It was laid on the table. Senator Cockrell (Mo.) presented a petition from the Kansas City board of trade urging the construction of the Nicaragua canal and the deepening of the southern pass at the mouth of the Mississippi. The general debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill was concluded in the house. At the night session 33 private pension bills were passed.

An agreement was reached in the senate on the 11th by which a vote will be taken at 2:30 p. m. on the 14th on the resolution of Senator McKim (Calif.) declaring that the Philippine Islands are not to be annexed, but that their inhabitants are to be prepared for self-government. Senator Cockrell (Mo.) presented a resolution adopted by the Ministers' Evangelical alliance at St. Louis, protesting against any appropriation by the government to aid sectarian education in Indian schools. Consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was then concluded and the bill passed. In the house several bridge bills and other measures of minor importance were passed. A joint resolution proposing the thanks of congress and the American people to Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis and his officers and men for their successful military action at Manila on the 4th and 5th of February was introduced. The rest of the day being devoted to tributes of the late Representative Dingiey.

THE COLORADO STORM.

Indications That Trouble Is Over in the Mountains and That Trains Will Move on Tomorrow Time.

Denver, Col., Feb. 13.—The indications last night were that the storm which had held Colorado helpless in its embrace for the past two weeks had exhausted itself. Yesterday was pleasant in Denver, the sun shone almost all day and during the noon hours was warm enough to melt the snow. This change has enabled the railroad people to prosecute the work of clearing their tracks of the deep snow more vigorously and it is announced by the Denver & Rio Grande officials that they had succeeded in opening the system with the exception of the Blue River branch from Leadville to Dillon. The road is now clear over Marshall pass and last night all Rio Grande trains started on schedule time. All delayed trains are again moving without interruption.

Will Revolutionize Telegraphy.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 10.—The Crehore-Squire company, of this city, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to conduct a telegraph business. The promoters of the new company state that they will adopt a new system which will revolutionize telegraphy. It is called the "sign wave" system and it is said will greatly expedite cable communication. Senator H. A. Garfield, oldest son of the dead president, is one of the incorporators.

One-Half the Peach Crop Killed.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 13.—It is estimated that one-half of the Georgia peach crop has been killed and the other half greatly damaged as a result of the cold wave. From the Florida line as far north as Barnesville the cold has brought great damage to the fruit trees. In the great fruit district about Marshallville and Port Valley it is said there are thousands of trees that are black and crisp from the freeze.

Will Raise Wages of 36,000 Men.

New York, Feb. 11.—John W. Gates, of the American Steel & Wire company, the barbed wire trust, confirms the report that the company would advance the wages of its 36,000 employes March 1. These increases in wages, Mr. Gates said, which would amount in the aggregate to between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000 a year, had been made by the management entirely of its own accord.

ALGER INTERVIEWED

The Secretary Makes a Few Remarks on Commission's Report.

Little Friction at Santiago—Towns in the Island Filled with Women and Children, but a Notable Absence of Men.

New York, Feb. 14.—Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, who was here to attend the Lincoln day dinner of the Union League club in Brooklyn, said yesterday in regard to the report of the war committee, that he would rather not say anything about it until he had read the entire report. He, however, said that he had carried on the work all the way through the war to the best of his ability. "During the war," said the secretary, "when we had so much to do, criticisms began to appear in some papers. When this happened I gave orders that those papers should not be sent to me, as there was no time to waste. My first duty was to conduct the affairs of the department as well as I could." He compared the department with a large private business, saying that many unforeseen things happened in the department, just as in a large private business. When asked about the criticism by the war commission of Gen. Miles, Secretary Alger asked to be excused from talking about that.

In speaking of the Philippine and Santiago campaigns, Secretary Alger said: "Gen. Shafter and his expedition had to land on a hostile island and do the attacking during the worst season there, the hottest part of the rainy season. Gen. Otis had been at Manila for some time and he was prepared for the attack. In Santiago Gen. Shafter had to attack the Spaniards, while in the Philippines our forces occupied the position the Spaniards had in Santiago."

Gen. Alger said he wished to make no criticism of Gen. Otis, who had done brilliant work in Manila. He said that the two campaigns could hardly be compared, as they had been fought at different seasons and from different positions. The general in each case, he declared, was entitled to great credit.

Secretary Alger spoke generally of the work now being done in Cuba. He said that there was very little friction at Santiago. In spite of the reports to that effect Gen. Wood and Gen. Brooke were working in entire harmony. Gen. Brooke, he said, in answer to a question, was in charge of the whole island. Some misunderstanding had been caused at first by the mistake made by the officers at Santiago who thought that the money collected at Santiago had to be sent to Havana. This was not required, it being necessary to send only reports of the amounts received.

The work of bettering conditions generally in Cuba was going on hampered somewhat by the lack of transportation facilities in the interior and by countless little difficulties which were coming up and being mastered. He said that he was satisfied with the work. Taking into consideration the short time that we had been in Cuba, we were doing very well. The secretary said that a mystery in Cuba was the whereabouts of the Cuban men. The United States officers who had gone into the interior had failed to find them. "Of course," said he, "the reconcentrados were largely driven into the larger cities, but we cannot find anywhere near the numbers of men we expected to find. For instance, an officer from Sancti Spiritus who came back to Washington last week told us that that town was filled with women and children, but no men. They are not in the country districts as far as we can find. The Cuban army is estimated at 30,000 men, but this does not account for the thousands who are not to be found. They are not with Gomez and it is yet to be learned where they have disappeared to."

Another Disaster at Sea.

London, Feb. 14.—St. Michael's, Azores, cables that the steamer Weehawken reports that the Bulgaria, when spoken on February 5 on latitude 40, longitude 43, was in a sinking condition, with three holds full of water, her rudder broken and her machinery disabled. The Bulgaria had a crew of 98 and carried 41 passengers, 23 of whom were rescued by the Weehawken. The Weehawken lost her boats and could render no further aid.

Danger Not Yet Over.

Denver, Col., Feb. 14.—A special to the Times from Silver Plume, Col., says: Many people living in cabins on the mountain sides are moving today in order to avoid possible death in snowslides such as that which swept down Cheyenne canyon yesterday, killing at least ten persons. Much heavier masses of snow than that which came down yesterday still cling to the mountain sides and are liable to become dislodged at any moment.

It was a Grievous Find.

Marlboro, Mass., Feb. 14.—A policeman, who went to a small house in the rear of a shoe factory to investigate a fire, found the house full of smoke and in a room off the kitchen four persons lying on a mattress, which had been placed on the floor, all dead and in the kitchen three other persons in a state of insensibility.

FIGHTING LIKE GUERRILLAS.

Filipino Sharpshooters Seeking the Protection of Bush and Tree—The Insurgents' Loss Heavy.

Manila, Feb. 13.—Along the entire line nothing has happened up to this hour to disturb the peace of Sunday. In Manila the inhabitants have generally recovered from the alarm occasioned by the fear of a native uprising and are resuming their ordinary business. The shipping interests are naturally suffering, since there have been no clearances for Philippine ports for a week, but, on the other hand, foreign shipping has increased, especially for Hong Kong, every steamer bound thither being crowded with refugees. Despite this quietude, however, many are asking whether the problem is not still far from solution. A week ago those who took an optimistic view predicted that the terrible lesson just administered to the rebels would settle the question of Filipino independence. But this prediction has not been fulfilled. As a matter of fact, the rebels are scattered throughout the country bushwhacking, except at Malabon, where they are gathering in force. Even there their methods favor more of guerrilla than of civilized warfare, every bush, clump of trees and stone furnishing cover for sharpshooters. Unfortunately, for miles around the land is studded with bamboo jungle and open spaces are few and far between. This affords the natives, who fight better under cover, a distinct advantage. Under such conditions it is remarkable that the American casualties should be so few, while the number of dead natives found in the brush after every skirmish testifies to the precision of our fire. Last week there was not a single day without fighting, but the Americans steadily advanced, carrying everything before them.

It is now known that the Filipino loss is fully 2,500 killed, with wounded vastly in excess of that number and thousands are held prisoners. All this has been achieved at the cost of 65 Americans killed and 276 wounded. There were 25 Americans missing and unaccounted for. No fewer than ten of the native villages have surrendered or been captured. Several have been destroyed because their houses harbored men, frequently disguised in female attire, who shot from windows and roofs at the Americans. Many rifles and a ton of ammunition have been seized. As might be expected, there has been looting in the outskirts, but it has not been general and has been done in direct violation of order.

Latest from Gen. Otis.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The following cablegram was received at the war department yesterday from Gen. Otis: It is reported that the insurgent representative at Washington telegraphed Aguinaldo to drive out the Americans before the arrival of reinforcements. The dispatch was received at Hong Kong and mailed to Malolo, which decided on the attack to be made about the 7th instant. The eagerness of the insurgent troops for the engagement precipitated the battle. It is very quiet today on the lines from Calococan on the north to Panay on the south. Yesterday a small reconnoitering party 12 miles south of the city fired on two men, who were slightly wounded. Two insurgents with arms were captured. The affair of 10th, MacArthur's division, was very successful. Enemy losses were considerable, have collected 70 dead bodies, more not yet discovered. Insurgents reported to be gathering in force 12 miles north on the railway, but are evidently perplexed.

The general then gives a list of additional casualties, among them being Private Alexander M. Mitchell, company B, Twentieth Kansas.

SATISFIED WHERE HE IS.

Dewey Says He Has No Desire to Be President, His Training Having Been Entirely Along Other Lines.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Rear Admiral Dewey will not accept a nomination for the presidency. This has been the opinion of his closest friends here for some time, and they have not hesitated to say from their knowledge of the man that nothing was more improbable than that he would allow himself to be drawn into the field of politics. Confirmation of this view has recently come from Dewey himself. In a letter to a friend the admiral said that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for the presidency; that his training had been on other lines; that his temperament was such that he could not endure the strain and that, much as he appreciated the sentiments of friendship and confidence which led to a mention of his name in connection with that office, he begged his friends not to consider it a possibility.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Efforts Made by Germany to Get the United States to Co-operate in the Undertaking.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—A committee representing the international congress for the prevention of tuberculosis, which will sit in Berlin from May 24 to 27 next, under the patronage of Empress Augusta Victoria and the honorary presidency of the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, called Saturday at the United States embassy to enlist American interest and co-operation in the undertaking. Dr. C. W. Stiles, scientific attaché to the United States embassy, is preparing a report for the medical press on the purpose and scope of the congress, whose main object is to devise ways and means of combating tuberculosis, especially as a popular scourge.

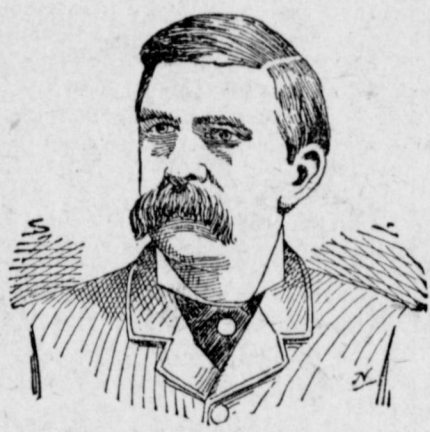
IS NO WHITEWASH.

Member of Investigating Committee Says Report Contains Truth.

A Democratic Member of the Board Says There Is No Concealment of Facts, but It Criticizes Wherever Evidence Warranted It.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The report of the war investigating commission is in the hands of the president and the commission is dissolved. All of the members of the commission, including the secretary, Mr. Weightman, and the recorder, Col. Davis, met by appointment at the white house at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon and were at once shown into the cabinet room, where they were received by the president. Gen. Dodge, the chairman of the commission, presented the report, and President McKinley in receiving it congratulated the commissioners on the completion of their task.

Seated around the cabinet table, the members went over their work in a general way and, at the request of the president, read portions of their report which covered certain points in which he had expressed an interest. The conference lasted about 1 1/2 hours, and as the commissioners were about to leave the president stated that he was satisfied that each member had



GEN. GREENVILLE M. DODGE, (Chairman of the Commission.)

done his whole duty. He himself had rendered them every assistance possible and said that they would bear witness that he had not sought to influence them in any manner or in the slightest degree.

In speaking of the report yesterday to a reporter a prominent member of the commission said:

The report does not whitewash. It criticizes, but not persons or things not warranted by the evidence before us. We started out with the assumption that the conduct of the war was all right, and then we went ahead to hear and call witnesses who said it was not. The report represents the honest opinion of every member of the commission. We were unanimous in adopting it. I say this, and I am of the opposite political faith and don't expect and don't want anything from the administration. I know that every line of the report represents my individual view, and if any member tried harder than I did to get at and out all the facts, I have yet to see him. There was no suppression or concealment and no point brought out in the evidence was evaded or glossed over. We never met before hearing a witness and agreed not to examine him or touch upon certain matters that might turn out unfavorably. Everything that a man knew or thought he knew was the subject of inquiry, and I am satisfied that when the country gets our report in full there will be no complaint either as to our methods or results.

We have questioned more than 530 witnesses, and the majority of them had some complaint that they wanted to relate. In no instance can it be proved that we have omitted to call any witness who has been brought to our attention as having important facts to disclose. But had we desired to "whitewash" the administration we could have had 5,000 witnesses who could truthfully testify that the conduct of the war was all right. Of course there were some evils, but they were to be expected. The soldiers in the civil war never had hospital or medical attendance as good as was given them in the war with Spain, and their army ration then was not as eatable as it is now. The men who complained the most of the food were those very generally the militiamen from the interior states, who had been allowed \$2 per head for subsistence stores while they were in state camps. When they went into the active fighting they expected the same sort of thing. In questioning these men nearly all confessed to us that they had always received the army rations. They had no right to expect more. I could tell some very funny stories to illustrate this. There were many complaints brought to us, that on their face, were foolish and false, but we went to every trouble and expense to inquire into every genuine charge.

The report of the commission may be in the hands of the president several days before being given official promulgation, to enable full consideration of the document. It consists of between 60,000 and 65,000 words. The references to Gen. Miles, commanding the army, are devoted mainly to strictures on his course with reference to the beef issue as covered in his testimony. In this connection a main point made, it is understood, is as to Gen. Miles' failure to take prompt action in reporting a long period before communicating the facts to the department, and, meantime, with the information he gave in possession and his judgment on the beef supplies made up, permitting beef to be so vigorously condemned to be issued to the army.

No Brevet for Gen. Miles.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Maj. Gen. Miles will not receive a brevet for his conduct of the campaign in Porto Rico. This has been decided by the board considering the rewards to be given officers and men who performed acts of courage and gallantry during the war. This is due to the fact that there is no reward which, under the statutes, can be given him. He could only be breveted a lieutenant general and that office does not exist.

ASYLUM HORROR.

Seventeen Inmates Cremated in a Fire in Cottage of the Insane Asylum at Yankton, S. D.

Yankton, S. D., Feb. 13.—One of the most horrifying fires in the history of Yankton occurred yesterday morning at two o'clock at the state insane asylum, when one of the cottages took fire in the basement, completely gutting the building and causing the loss of lives of 17 inmates confined there. The cottage was erected of stone and granite walls, with wooden interior, and intended for laundry purposes, but owing to the crowded condition of the main building 40 of the female patients were placed here, with the laundry in the basement. The exact cause of the fire is not known except that it originated in the dry room of the laundry. Fifty-two persons were in the burning building, 40 patients and 12 female attendants. The attendants escaped, as did the others who were saved, with none of their personal effects, many losing all that they possessed. Portions of the charred remains can be seen in the debris at the bottom of the basement which appear to be nearly in a pile near the northeast wall. Total loss on building and machinery is estimated to be \$18,000. No insurance whatever.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Preparations for the Investigation into Gen. Miles' Charges Concerning the Army Beef Pushed.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The preparations for the court of inquiry into Gen. Miles' charges concerning the character of the army beef are being pushed at the war department with the greatest expedition. It is stated at army headquarters that all the information Gen. Miles had obtained from officers' reports and other sources on the character of the meat had been transmitted to the war investigating commission before that body adjourned. From the commission it was returned to the war department and thence will be transmitted to the court of inquiry.

Col. George B. Davis, the judge advocate of the court, was at the war department Saturday, making preparations for the session of the court, and later in the day went to the agricultural department where the analyses of the army meat were made, to look into that end of the proceeding with a view to determining how far the experts of the department might aid the court in thoroughly probing the matter under consideration. Gen. George W. Davis, who is a member of the court, telegraphed from Havana that he would start for Washington at once.

AN AVALANCHE.

Eleven Dead Bodies Taken Out and Thirteen Still Buried Under a Terrible Snowslide in Colorado.

Georgetown, Col., Feb. 13.—The most terrible and disastrous snowslide ever known in Clear Creek county occurred at Silver Plume, four miles from here, at eight o'clock yesterday morning. The slide started two miles away, and came with a terrific force, carrying along huge boulders and immense trees. A short distance from the starting point the avalanche parted, one section coming down Cherokee gulch, talking with it two cabins occupied by Italians, and the shaft house of the Cary City mine. The other slide came down William gulch, between the Pelican and the Seven-Thirty mines. The latter did the most damage. Settlements of miners, mostly Indians, were situated in both gulches. For a week or more the inhabitants have moved from place to place to escape threatened disaster, should the snow start down the mountain side. It is estimated that 13 bodies are still buried beneath the piles of snow in the two gulches. Eleven have been taken out dead.

CUBANS SNUBBED.

A Deplorable Incident at the Funeral of Gen. Garcia—Cuban Troops Ordered to the Rear.

Havana, Feb. 13.—In the programme published for the order of procession to take the body of Calixto Garcia through the streets of Havana to the tomb Cuban officers and troops were given a position of honor next the caisson upon which Garcia's body rested. When the procession formed, however, the Cubans were ordered to the rear and, despite their protests, they were crowded into a side street by Americans and absented themselves from the funeral as a protest against the slight. It was stated the deplorable incident reflected anything but credit upon the American officials.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

The Report of the Commission Made Public—A Voluminous Document, Containing 65,000 Words.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The report submitted to the president last Wednesday by the commission appointed by him to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain was made public last night. The report is a voluminous one, all the members of the commission having signed it except Col. Sexton, whose death occurred February 4. The report is a voluminous document containing about 65,000 words.

HIS ONE SLIP

By George Ade

IT WAS part of Mr. Malcolm Guernsey's training of himself to learn to restrain the common emotions. Upon looking about him at the bifurcated creatures who wore cloth garments and passed for responsible members of society he perceived that most of them were childlike in their weak willingness to be governed by impulse rather than reason.

For one thing, they were brutally curious as to the small happenings and the scandal of the world, so much so that Mr. Guernsey had seen them fight for the possession of a morning newspaper. So Mr. Guernsey schooled himself to restrain the instinct of curiosity.

If he were walking along a street and saw 20 people tiptoeing and craning their necks to look at some object in a show window he would have an aching desire to push through the throng and find out what the object was, but instead of doing so he would elevate his chin in the spirit of resolution and march on, his curiosity unsatisfied, it is true, but his soul made stronger, his self-respect vastly increased and his pity for the multitude made more profound.

As Mr. Guernsey learned to despise an exhibition of eager curiosity, so he came to have a contempt for boisterous merriment.

There was no piece of news which would cause Mr. Guernsey to gasp and ask for particulars. He would simply say "Indeed!" and give the agitated messenger a calming look.

The most exasperatingly funny story ever told could not move Mr. Guernsey to audible laughter. Sometimes he wanted to laugh, and it was a matter of shame with him that he enjoyed funny stories, but he confined his applause to a pensive smile. Mr. Guernsey had reason to believe that the guffaw belonged in animal history.

It follows that anyone so opposed to the ordinary procedures under the ordinary conditions would be set against the conventional flatteries, apologies and explanations which gloss the ugliness of modern social life. Mr. Guernsey observed that it was the habit of your smirking salesmanlike man to give a ready-made compliment to every woman he met; so Mr. Guernsey, seeking a splendid isolation for himself, refused to deal in these compliments. Consequently, as he never flattered women and never cajoled them and never pursued them, the women thought that they hated him, but they proved that they were interested in him, for they discussed them over their tea.

It was remarked of Mr. Guernsey that he was always sparing of praise. To commend each and every human performance in hackneyed adjectives is the self-imposed task of the parlor mannikin, but Mr. Guernsey rebelled at the task. When a young woman just from the conservatory had tortured a small company with something from the German all the other persons present would sigh that it was "Lovely," "Beautiful" and "Awfully sweet," but Mr. Guernsey would simply gaze at the tremulous amateur with lack-luster eye and then bring up some topic entirely foreign to music—possibly he would inquire if anyone knew where he could purchase a rough-coated spaniel.

If he was chary of his praise he was also slow to condemn. Forceful criticism seemed to him to imply a condition of wrath, and yielding to wrath was virtually an admission of weakness. The elemental and primitive men whom Mr. Guernsey saw in State street were accustomed to become angry and sour if human events did not move according to their several programmes, so Mr. Guernsey knew that if he wished to be different he must control his temper.

Thus you will see that Mr. Guernsey was not a cynic. He fancied that he was a stoic, but his stoicism was only a shell. Within him were all the rational impulses and emotions. He suffered and he was happy, he aspired and he despaired, he loved and he hated, but he allowed no one to suspect. Restraint—restraint! Always the curb. He never removed the mask. He was a hypocrite even while he convinced himself that he was too strong and brave and free to imitate the usual modes of hypocrisy.

Thus when he met Miss Olivia Rayburn the hypocritical Guernsey, the disciplinarian, said that she was a material organism made up of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, iron, phosphorus and other simple elements, and on the spiritual side had inherited the follies accumulating through 6,000 years of inferior womanhood.

The wether Guernsey (the one under the shell) warmed at sight of her and confessed that she was the most angelic creature ever put at large to tantalize the male sex. But Mr. Guernsey would not have acknowledged his sub-confession—no, not to his closest friend, if he had had any close friends, which he hadn't.

So, while his heart fluttered and he felt dizziness from the joy of her presence, the habit of restraint was so strong within him that he stood before her in icy self-possession and called her "Miss Rayburn" with no tremor in his voice, and all the time that he looked upon her he seemed to do it with such dispassion that poor Miss Rayburn lost her sense of power and discovered that here was another kind of man.

You may well imagine that she was puzzled and not a little piqued. She

was accustomed to have men hover over her and whisper complimentary things. She expected to find every man keen for a tilt at flirting. She had come to believe that all men would have to turn and look at her in glaring admiration when she entered a room. It had become, also, a foregone conclusion that any man upon whom she wielded her magic charms would be transported by her beauty, by the mantling blushes, the persuasive sweetness of the rosebud mouth, the tricks of the eyes and the encouraging tones of dallying conversation, and would, therefore, either propose or have to be checked in the act of proposing.

She found that Mr. Malcolm Guernsey never turned his head to take a long look at her. He had conquered the schoolboy trait of curiosity. He could put his back to her and study a picture on the wall. At the piano he turned the leaves of the music, and she could not observe that his hand trembled. When she lifted her gaze and looked up at him through the lashes, all in melting tenderness, he answered with the studious scrutiny of one who is examining some new kind of flower or insect. What satisfaction to have captivated a hundred youthful dancing men when here was a lordly creature who resisted all her charms, and that without apparent effort? Alack! Miss Olivia Rayburn could not know that Mr. Guernsey had to make a constant struggle to hold back the words that came to his lips, and that only by sternest resolution could he smother the poetry that was aroused in his soul.

When a woman meets an indifferent man she either hates and traduces him or else she attires herself in the fullest splendor of war dress, sharpens her weapons and sets forth to bring him low.

Miss Rayburn chose the second plan. Why? Because she could not hate Mr. Guernsey. She had to admit that she loved him.

A hundred slaves had followed her and courted her. Now she had found a master—a man who neither courted nor followed, a man who would have to be won. Here was a flirtation with a new zest and an element of danger. What if she should fall after making an open battle for him? The very thought of it was terrifying, but at the same time the dreadful risk involved in the campaign made Mr. Guernsey seem all the more desirable.

It must be admitted that Miss Rayburn sacrificed a part of her maidenly reserve in her fierce assaults on Mr. Guernsey. She compelled him to sit on the stairs with her while the others were dancing. In dim corners she snuggled near him and talked to him in a



HE RESISTED THE IMPULSE.

confidential whisper. She forced him to waltz with her and she held him to his promise that he would call.

Need anyone doubt the result? Bear in mind that Miss Olivia Rayburn was the most beautiful and fascinating creature in all the world. Here was poor Mr. Guernsey, with as much youth, fire, romance and poesy as ever belonged to chevalier or troubadour, put to agonizing temptations such as no one but St. Anthony ever resisted.

The torrent of his aroused love carried away the barrier of restraint which he had been strengthening for years. One evening, tired beyond human endurance, he threw his right arm around Miss Olivia Rayburn, and drawing her close to him he poured out all the incoherent platitudes of love.

Miss Olivia Rayburn lay within his embrace content and triumphant. She knew that she had wrung from him a confession such as he had never made to any other girl. She had won, though all the others had failed. Mr. Guernsey, in bidding her good night, gave her a kiss which represented all the pent-up kisses of ten years.

Next morning he received a note: "My Dear Mr. Guernsey: When we parted last evening I had not given any definite answer to your very flattering proposal. Believe me, I am deeply honored to have received the offer of your heart and hand, but after due reflection I am forced to the conclusion that our tempers are not compatible—that the union would not be one of lasting happiness. Pardon me if I cause you any pain by this frank statement. I shall always esteem you as a friend. Very sincerely, "OLIVIA RAYBURN."

The act of an unfeeling coquette? Certainly not. She had loved Mr. Guernsey in all fervor until he put his arm around her and made the fatal declaration. At that moment, as she afterward discovered, he revealed himself and she saw that he was the same as all the others—the conventional pleader. If he had resisted her charms, who knows? She might have allowed her heart to be eaten out through fawning love of him.

Mr. Guernsey read her note by the morning light of cold philosophy. Over night he had found time to repair the wreck. He was again fortified within the habit of restraint.

"This is the happiest moment of my life," he said. "The young woman's action proves what I have always maintained, that a man must not give way to a rational impulse or allow his emotional nature to govern his conduct."

Consequently he never put his arm around another woman. —Chicago Daily Record.

BRYAN'S ANSWER.

Letter Written by the Champion of Free Silver to the Tammany Leader Last March.

When, in March, 1898, it was proposed that Bryan should make a speech in New York under the auspices of Tammany Hall, Willis J. Abbot went to see Richard Croker about it. Mr. Abbot says:

"Mr. Croker asked me to write Mr. Bryan and find out whether he would be willing to speak in New York but refrain from discussing the money question. I wrote Mr. Bryan accordingly and received a letter in reply. This letter I read to Mr. Croker in order that he might have no illusion concerning Mr. Bryan's position. As Mr. Croker has now definitely antagonized the democrats who hold to the Chicago platform, it is the belief of many friends of Mr. Bryan that this letter, in which he declares that New York democrats should show their hands or accept the hostility of the members of the party in the south and west, should be made public."

This is the letter of Mr. Bryan, dated March 15, 1898:

"My Dear Mr. Abbot: I am just in receipt of your letter. Please say to Mr. Croker that I shall not be able to come east until about April 15."

"At that time I shall be pleased to meet him and talk over the political situation. If, as I have heard, he is compelled to leave for Europe before that time, express my regret to him."

"I appreciate his invitation to speak there, but he will, upon reflection, realize that I could not afford to make a speech upon the lines suggested. The national platform declares the money question to be the paramount issue, and I fully endorse that declaration. So believing, I could not directly or indirectly encourage any state to abandon the national platform. While the democrats of the west and south have no right to force the national platform upon the people of New York, yet the democracy of the nation does have a right to expect the democrats of New York to stand by the platform of the party. We ought to know whether the New York democracy means peace or war."

"To ignore the national platform in the state convention will be notice that the democrats of New York are not to that platform, but lack the courage to declare it openly."

"The platform of '96 will be reaffirmed in 1900, and I, for one, would like to know as soon as possible whether we are to regard the New York democrats as allies or as enemies. If the democrats of New York invite me to speak in New York city while in the east I shall accept the invitation with pleasure, but it must be with the understanding that I shall not be restricted as to subjects discussed. I do not care to be a guest where the Chicago platform is denied a hearing."

"I believe that the restoration of bimetalism is necessary, and that sixteen to one is the only ratio at which bimetalism can be restored, and I have no right to expect favors from those who are hostile to this doctrine. I can say to bimetalism at sixteen to one as Ruth said to Naomi: 'Entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me.'"

"No one is compelled to accept my judgment, but I must myself be guided by it, and in my judgment the attempt to chain the nation to a gold standard is so cruel and wicked that I would be beneath contempt if I should trade my convictions upon this subject for any political advantage which the New York democrats might be willing to offer."

"Let me add another word: It is not only right that the New York state convention should stand by the Chicago platform, but it is good politics. Bimetalism will be as strong in New York when it is fully understood as it is now in the west and south, and the success of the democracy of New York begins the defense of the Chicago platform the sooner will the work of education be completed. To ignore the platform when all the states west and south endorse it, is to have all the force of a declaration against the platform, and such a course will make it more difficult to endorse the platform hereafter."

"We were embarrassed in the last campaign by the fact that the democrats of your state went to Chicago to oppose the platform which was adopted. Unless the party in New York expects to repeat this experiment in 1900 it should lose no time in taking a firm stand upon the Chicago platform. In urging this course upon Tammany and the democracy of New York I ought to suggest that the party in New York has something at stake as well as the party in the nation."

"Tammany needs the democracy of the nation as much as the national party needs Tammany, and Tammany should recognize this fact."

"Democratic principles have to firm a hold upon the plain people to give the party in any section any promise of success by abandoning them."

"Democracy was defined at Chicago, and the definition is so satisfactory that no material change will be made in that definition for years to come. I hope the New York democrats—for their own good as well as for the good of the party and the country at large—will speedily bring themselves within the definition by giving an unqualified indorsement to the Chicago platform. Yours truly, W. J. BRYAN."

After Imperialism.

Sir Charles Dilke, of England, in an article in Forum discusses the possible future relations of the United States and Great Britain. He necessarily has to touch upon the Philippines, and takes it for granted that we are to annex them and "rule them," as he terms it. As to the ruler, he suggests that "no better temporary rulers can be found than American naval officers, under the general control, of course, of a prudent and trained statesman." The English lord also says: "Where will the two empires (Great Britain and the United States) touch?" How do the believers in a republic like that? The United States an empire! And would not that be likely to occur if we start to "rule" the Philippines? The next step would be to apply to the mass of the people in this country the policy which the American people had themselves inaugurated.

The real power in the republican party cares nothing for the fundamental principles of our civilization; the men who really dominate that organization have no conception of the real purposes of all government, but look upon it merely as an instrument for the advancement of their individual interests. The president is too much of a politician and too willing a tool in the hands of this influence to take a bold stand for the people, for the preservation of liberty at home and its extension abroad. —Louisville Dispatch.

BIMETALLISM PROSPERITY.

Poverty and Discontent Have Followed in the Wake of Gold Monometallism.

When this nation enjoyed the benefits of bimetalism prosperity was general. The farmer and the wage-earner, the merchant and the mechanic were contented and happy.

Since gold monometallism has practically held sway the condition of the masses has gradually grown more unendurable. Poverty has increased and discontent has grown to be almost universal.

To be sure, the money lenders have waxed fat. Wall street has boomed, trusts have flourished and the classes have grown more powerful, to the injury and impoverishment of the masses.

It is easy to account for this condition of affairs. When the silver was demonetized values in real estate and the prices of products fell and have continued to fall because gold increased in purchasing power.

Every obligation of long standing is now twice or three times as hard to pay, and the dealers and holders of gold get the benefit, while the owners of property are made to suffer.

There will be no relief from this condition of affairs so long as the gold monopoly continues to be maintained, and the gold monopoly will not end so long as the republican party is in power.

That there should be alleged democrats who advocate the robbery of the people by the gold conspirators is a matter of sincere regret to all men who love the people. They who work to retain the present oppressive condition of monetary affairs are not friends of the masses, but are of and for the classes.

Over 6,500,000 voters cast their ballots for bimetalism in 1896. No presidential candidate appealed more earnestly to the hearts of the masses than did William J. Bryan. This great advocate of bimetalism is still dear to the masses and in 1900 the battle for popular rights will be resumed and fought to a successful finish. —Illinois State Register.

WEALTH ACCUMULATING.

The Rich Growing Richer and the Poor Growing Poorer Under a Gold Standard.

The trusts, combines, department stores and other aggregations of capital which control trade are largely the products of falling and low prices. The disaster and ruin which the contraction of money to a gold basis has brought upon the country has made these aggregations of wealth possible. As an example: William E. Curtis, the well-known correspondent of the Chicago Record, in a letter in the issue of August 2, 1898, after enumerating the assessed valuation of the property of 20 New York millionaires, said:

"These 20 people own nearly 18 per cent. of the real property within the limits of Greater New York, and pay taxes upon nearly \$600,000,000 worth of land. The tax assessor tells me that 150 people whose names might be taken from the books own 50 per cent. of all the real estate in Greater New York, and the tendency is to increase instead of diminish these enormous holdings. Since the year of 1882 the large estates have been augmented by the purchase of valuable properties which have been forced upon the market by the need of their owners for money to carry on industrial and mercantile enterprises. The Astors and other rich men were thus enabled to obtain gilt-edged corners in Broadway and Fifth avenue and valuable tracts in the business districts downtown, upon which they are now erecting fine modern skyscrapers. Their enormous incomes enabled them to rescue real estate at panic prices which less fortunate owners were compelled to sacrifice in order to keep their heads above water."

This is only a sample of what is going on in other parts of the country. The equities of small holders are being wiped out, while the army of renters, both of farms and homes, is rapidly increasing. Aside from Great Britain, this country has more renters in proportion to its population than any other country in the world.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—Those who refer to Maj. McKinley as a statesman are anticipating the denial of history. —St. Louis Republic.

—Mr. McKinley is not in the habit of speaking directly on any question of public policy on which opinion is freely divided. That was his course on the silver question. On the Philippines it is the same. —Pittsburgh Post.

—Alger's lumber trust continues to hold up the Canadian reciprocity agreement. With members in the cabinet and agents in congress the trusts have no reason to be alarmed at the grumbling of the people. —Kansas City Times.

—The gentlemen who are to compose the Philippine commission are to receive \$5,000 apiece and are to be good republicans. There is to be no politics in the appointment of the commission, of course. Just so they are in favor of the reelection of McKinley they are all right. —Peoria (Ill.) Herald.

—To hear some of the expansionists talk and rave one would suppose that the safety and glory of our country depends upon our subjugation of the seat of our government; that the pillars of our constitution had been removed from their original setting and stuck in the mud of the Philippine islands. —Atlanta Journal.

—Alger has invited the members of the senate and house military committees to bring their wives along and go with him on a month's junket in Cuba, Porto Rico and the West Indies —at Uncle Sam's expense, of course. This sort of thing no doubt puts the congressmen in a proper frame of mind to judge fairly between Alger and his critics, should the next congress be compelled by public opinion to make a real investigation of the conduct of the war. —Albany Argus.

Aged Woman Rides a Bicycle.

Probably the oldest living bicyclist is a woman in County Essex, England, aged 93, who is an adept rider and whose sprightliness is astonishing. Most people could enjoy health until very old age if they took proper precautions to prevent diseases of the digestive organs by taking an occasional dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Even after dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and constipation have secured a foothold and become chronic, the Bitters will afford speedy relief.

Dream of the Hobo.

"I'd never go to sleep ag'in if I thort I'd have 'nother nightmare like that," sighed the weary hobo. "Was it horrible?" "The horriest I ever. I dreamed I wor' a keg of hard cider and wor' a-workin'." —Detroit Free Press.

\$3,000 for a New Corn.

That's what this new corn cost. Yields 312 bushels per acre. Big Four Oats 250 bushels per acre. Rape to pasture sheep and cattle at 25c per acre yields 50 tons; potatoes \$1.20 per bbl. Bromus Inermis, the greatest grass on earth; Beardless Barley 60 bushels per acre; 10 kinds grasses and clovers, etc. Send this notice to JOHN A. SALZER, SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS., with 10c stamps and receive free great Catalogue; \$3,000 Corn and 10 Farm Seed Samples. [K.]

Hate.

Polite Shopman (showing goods)—Here is something I would like to call your attention to, madam. It's the very latest thing out. Mrs. Roundtree (absently)—If there's anything out later than my husband I'll take it, if only as a curiosity. —Illustrated American.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomachs receive it without distress. 14c the price of coffee. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Some persons have done a great deal to run down cyclists and, on the other hand, some cyclists have done a good deal to run down other persons. —L. A. W. Bulletin.

Talking machines are becoming so common that it seems rather odd that deaf and dumb persons must still do their conversing by hand. —L. A. W. Bulletin.

A center shot. St. Jacobs Oil strikes Seatica and it is killed.

It is not the carpenter with the most tools who is the finest workman. —Washington (La.) Democrat.

Keep on, you'll learn the best cure for Neuralgia is St. Jacobs Oil.

Is it right to call a camera acquisitive because it insists on taking everything in sight? —L. A. W. Bulletin.

Locomotor Ataxia and Paralysis Can be Cured.

These extreme nervous disorders were treated with wonderful success by the discoverer of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, previous to his discovery being offered to the public generally. This remedy is the only known specific in many diseases that, until recent years, were pronounced incurable. Here is the proof:

James Crockett, a sturdy old Scotchman living in Detroit, Mich., at 88 Montclair St., was cured of Locomotor Ataxia by these pills. For many years he has been a chief engineer of one of those big passenger palace steamers plying upon the great lakes. This is a position of great responsibility and the anxiety caused a great nervous strain. Mr. Crockett says: "For fifteen years I watched the big engines and boilers without a single accident, and only noticed that I was getting nervous. Suddenly without warning I was taken sick and was prostrated. I had the best of physicians but grew gradually worse. At a council of doctors, they said I had nervous prostration, and had destroyed my whole nervous system and would never recover. For three years I was unable to move from my bed. The doctor said I had locomotor ataxia, and would never be able to walk again. "The pains and suffering I experienced during those years are almost indescribable. The friends that came to see me bid me good-bye when they left me and I was given up. The doctors said nothing more could be done. My wife kept reading to me, articles about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. We finally decided to try them. The first box gave me relief. I continued to use them for about two years before I could get strength enough to walk. I am nearly seventy-five years old and there is not a man in this city that can kick higher or walk further than I can and to-day I owe my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for they saved my life." —Detroit Evening News.

Address the DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N.Y.

"THE CLEANER 'TIS, THE COSIER 'TIS." WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT

SAPOLIO

- STAR PLUG
- L. & M. NATURAL LEAF PLUG
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- CORNER STONE PLUG
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- SCALPING KNIFE PLUG
- SLUDGE MIXTURE SMOKING
- LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPY, Manufacturer.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INQUIRE UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

A. N. K.—D 1748
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DOING AND DREAMING

"Oh! could I lift" a dreamer cried.
"These bitter burdens of the poor.
Grant them the joys of life denied,
Softened the sorrows they endure,
Lighten the cloud of ignorance
For all the helpless, hopeless throng,
And win them some deliverance
From brutish cruelty and wrong—
What blessedness could life contain
To equal this? Alas that still
The dear desire should be in vain,
The power be lacking to the will!"



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SYNOPSIS

Chapter I—D'Aurac, commanding outpost where scene is laid, tells the story.
De Geronon has been appointed by Gen. de Rone to examine into a charge made against him.
Nicholas, a sergeant, brings in two prisoners, a man and a woman, who are from the king's camp at Le Perre.
D'Aurac, angered by insulting manner of de Geronon toward the woman, strikes him.
A duel follows, and during the commotion the prisoners escape.
De Rone happens on the disorderly scene, and d'Aurac, upon giving his parole not to attempt escape, hears this remarkable sentence: "To-morrow... you must die on the field. Win or lose, if I catch you at the close of the day, I will hang you as high as Haman."

CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.

I was never a brawler or blusterer, and least of all did I wish to worry these poor people, but the times were such that a man's safety lay chiefly in himself, for the writ of the king ran weak in the outlying districts.
The whole business, too, was so strange, that I was determined to fathom it, and unbuckling my sword, I placed it on a table so as to be ready on the instant, and then, seating myself on a stool beside it, said somewhat sharply:
"Enough, my girl; get me some wine, and take out some to my servant. This will pay for it, and I rang a fat crown piece on the table.
"Hurry your father if you can, and I will be gone the moment my horse is shod."

My tone was one not to be denied, and taking up the money, she turned to a cupboard, and with shaking fingers drew a bottle therefrom and placed it before me.
Filling a cup I asked her to bear it back to Jacques, and then leaning back against the wall, took a pull at my goblet, and judge of my surprise when I found I was tasting nothing short of d'Arbois of the '92 vintage!

It was getting dark now within the room, over which the flames of the fire occasionally blazed up and cast a fitful and uncertain light.
Outside, however, there was a moon, and in a few minutes at the most my horse would be shod, and I would have to continue my journey, without having discovered what this little mystery meant.
I could not help being a little amused at the manner in which my bashful friend, whose face was so well covered up, kept himself a prisoner in his corner, but at this moment the girl's cooking was finished, and the savory odor of it was apparently more than he could endure, for he suddenly sprang to his feet, exclaiming:
"Nom du diable! I am sick of this, and hungry as a wolf. Give me my supper, Marie—and if he wants to take me—let him do so if he can—he will have to fight an old soldier first!"

As he spoke I distinctly saw his hand indicate me, and with an alarmed cry the girl sprang between us.
It flashed upon me that my gentleman was, after all, only some one who was wanted, and that he regarded me with as much apprehension as I regarded him with caution.
"Push!" I said, "you good people make a great fuss over nothing. I certainly do not want to take you, my man, and neither you nor your little sweetheart there need be the least alarmed."

sieur," she said, bitterly, "and I have come back to it."
"I see you have, sergeant—but why in this way?"
"Monseigneur, I was driven to straits and did a thing. Then they hunted me from Dreux to Rouvres, from Rouvres to Anet—"

"And from Anet came you here?"
"It is but a stone-throw," Nicholas answered, "and I had a business in hand. After which we were going away."

While he was speaking Marie lit a lantern, and I saw that my ex-sergeant was evidently in the lowest water. He had been a smart soldier, but was now unkept and dirty, and his eye had the shifty look of a hunted animal. He wore a rusty corselet and a rustier chain cap on his head, drawn over a bandage that covered his ears. As my eye fell on the bandage I called to mind the mutilation that had been inflicted on him, a brand that had cast him out of the pale of all honest men.
Nicholas watched my glances, and ground his teeth in rage. "I will kill him," he hissed, "kill him like the dog he is—monsieur, that was my business."

"Then de Geronon—"

"Is but an hour's ride away, monsieur—at Anet."

"At Anet! What does he do there?"
"Monseigneur," he answered hoarsely, taking me by the sleeve of my doublet, "I know not; but a fortnight ago he came here with a score of lances at his back, and the king's commission in his pocket, and he lords it as if he were the duke himself. Yesterday a great noble came up from the Blaisois, and another whose name I know not has come from Paris—and they hatch treason against the king. Monseigneur, I can prove this. You saved my life once, and, best as I am now, I am still grateful. Come with me; I will settle my score with him, and to-morrow you can bear news to the court that will make you a great man."

It was one of those moments that require instant decision. I was certainly not going to assist Nicholas in committing a murder. Any such plan of his would be easily stopped, but if what the man said was true, then he had given me information that might be of the greatest value to me.
If it was false, well, then I should have a fool's errand for my pains, but be otherwise none the worse off. There was no time to question him in detail—for a second I was silent, and Marie looked from one to another of us, with wide-open eyes.
"You have a horse?" I asked.
"Yes, monsieur—it is hidden in the forest not 200 toises from here."

"We are ready, M. le Chevalier," and Jacques' voice broke in upon us. Jacques himself standing in the doorway. My mind was made up that instant, and I decided to take the chance.
"Jacques," I said, "I have business here to-night, which must be done alone—ride on, therefore, yourself to Rouvres and await me at the Grand Cerf. If anyone tries to hinder you say that you ride for your master in the king's name. If I am not at Rouvres by morning make your way to Septeuil. If I do not arrive in two days, go home and do the best you can for yourself—you follow?"

"Monsieur."

"Adieu, then—and Marie, here is something as a wedding portion for you," and I thrust a handful of gold pieces into her palm, and, being moved by many things, added:
"Then this is over, you and Nicholas go to Aurac. I will arrange for you there."

swore he would flay me to ribbons. Feeling sure he would do so, and careless of the consequences, I answered back—with the result you know. Marked as I was, it was useless to seek employment anywhere, and then I became what I am, and will end on the wheel."

"I don't think so," I said, but he interrupted:
"At any rate, not before I have paid my debt, and the bill presses."

I had purposely worked up to this. "See here, sergeant," I said, "no nonsense. Brush off that bee that you have on your head. You are here to-day to attend to my business, not your own. You say you are sick of your present life. Well, I have means to give you another chance, and I will do so; but I repeat again, 'no nonsense'—you understand?"

He stood silently for a moment, looking in this way and that. We were within a yard or so of the forest, and its shadow covered him, all but his face, which was turned to me, drawn and white. He was struggling against old habits of absolute obedience, and they won. "I understand, M. le Chevalier."

"Very well, then, go on, and remember what I have said."

He returned and stepped forward. "This way, and mind the branches overhead," and we entered the forest, my horse leaping a low ditch that separated it from the grass land. We took a soft turf-covered path, overhung by branches, and went on for about 50 paces before coming to a halt, which we did in a small, irregular patch of trees that lay in the full flood of the moonlight. In the darkness beyond I heard the gentle murmur of a small spring, and then the distinct movement of a heavy body and the clink of iron. My hand reached to my holster in a flash, but Nicholas saw the gesture, and said: "It is the horse. A moment, monsieur," and lifting up the curtain of leaves beside him, from which as he did so the dew fell in a soft shower, he diverged into the thicket, to reappear again leading the long black length of his horse. It struck me at once that the beast was of uncommon size, and this and the white star on its forehead brought to my mind the recollection of De Rone's great English charger, Couronne.

"Harniblen!" I burst out, "you seem to be in the lowest water, and here you have a horse worth a hundred pistoles at the least!"

"Did you see her by daylight, monsieur, you would know that twice a hundred pistoles would not purchase her. Do you not know her, M. le Chevalier? This is Couronne, M. de Rone's charger."

"Couronne! I thought so. And how the devil do you come by her?"
"Her reins were in the wind when I caught her, a fair prize of war, and M. de Rone will never need her more. Since I got her she has saved me twice, and if I can help it we shall never part."

He stroked the mare's sleek neck, wet and glistening with the dew, and, quickly mounting, swung her round to the bit and laid her beside me. It was not the time for talk, and we drew out of the clearing in single file, and after forcing our way through the wet and shining leaves around us, found a bridle path. Along this my guide went at a trot.
Nicholas suddenly pulled up and held out a warning hand.
"What is it?" I asked, in a low tone.
"Hist!" he said, and then in a rapid whisper: "Another 50 yards and we come to the open. Anet lies before us, and the rest of the way must be done on foot."

which was bright with light, and in the courtyard below there was evidently a fire. Men were singing round it, and a lilting chorus came to our ears. Inch by inch we crept onward, keeping well in the shadow, and edging our way round the frills of the forest. I could hear Nicholas breathing hard, and from time to time he stopped to rest; but I was a glad man to find I was not winded, and that therefore I must be truly as strong again as ever I was. At last, by dint of creeping, crawling and wriggling along, we worked our way to within 20 paces of the terrace, above which the stained glass of the oriel window glowed with light. Here we came to a stop and watched. Sometimes we saw a shadow moving backward and forward in the light of the window, then the shadow was joined by another, and both stopped, as if the two men to whom they belonged were in earnest converse.

"We must get to the window," I whispered, with an inquiring look.
"By the terrace," said Nicholas, in answer, and as he spoke there came to us the faint but distinct sound of a horn, apparently from the very depths of the forest, and the notes roused a brace of hounds in the courtyard, who bayed into the night.
Nicholas gripped my arm, and I turned to him in surprise. This face was pale, he was shaking all over like an aspen, and his black eyes were dilated with fear.

"Did you hear that, monsieur?" he said, quickly.
"Diable! What? I hear three different things—dogs, men and some one blowing a horn."

"Then you did hear it—the horn?"
"Yes. What of it? No doubt a post on its way to Anet."

"No post ever rang that blast, monsieur. That is the Wild Huntsman, and the blast means death."

As he spoke it came again, wild and shrill with an eerie flourish, the like of which I had never heard before. The dogs seemed to go mad with the sound, there was a hubbub in the courtyard, and some one in the chamber above the terrace threw open the sash and peered out into the night. I thought at first it was de Geronon; but the voice was not his, for, after looking for a moment, he gave a quick order to the men below and stepped in again.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SING AS THEY RISE.
Some Birds That Seem to Be Fairly Carried Off Their Feet with Joy.

A very interesting feature of our bird songs is the wing songs, or song of ecstasy. It is not the gift of many of our birds. Indeed, less than a dozen species are known to me as ever singing on the wing. It seems to spring from more intense excitement and self-abandonment than the ordinary song delivered from the perch. When bird's joy reaches the point of rapture it is literally carried off its feet, and up it goes into the air, pouring out its song as a rocket pours its sparks. The skylark and boblink habitually do this, but a few others of our birds do it only on occasions.

Last summer, up in the Catskills, I added another name to my list of ecstatic singers—that of the vesper sparrow. Several times I heard a new song in the air, and caught a glimpse of the bird as it dropped back to earth. My attention would be attracted by a succession of hurried, chirping notes, followed by a brief burst of song, then by the vanishing form of the bird. One day I was lucky enough to see the bird as it was rising to its climax in the air, and identified it as the vesper sparrow. The flight of 75 or 100 feet was brief; but it was brilliant, and striking, and entirely unlike the leisurely chant of the bird while upon the ground. It suggested a lark, but was less buzzing or humming. The preliminary chirping notes, uttered faster and faster as the bird mounted in the air, were like the trail of sparks which a rocket emits before its grand burst of color at the top of its flight.—Century.

'POSSUM TALKS
ZEB WHITE RELATES A TALE OF A HOLLOW TREE
Copyright, 1898.
By M. QUAD.

"A year ago," said the old 'possum hunter to me one evening when I asked him for a story, "I could have pined out a curiosity over to'rds Baker's Cove. It was the biggest chestnut tree that ever grew in Tennessee, and I reckon it was over a hundred years old. There was a hole in it big 'nuff to hold five men, and durin' the war a family of three lived in that hollow for seven months. Arter the war, and when we begun to make moonshine whisky around yere, it was used for a storehouse, and the revenoo fellers never did git onto the secret. Sunthin' else happened, though, and that's what I'm goin' to tell you about."

"You see," continued the old man, as he filled a pipe for each of us, "we had three stills on this side of the mounting, and the revenoo folks was workin' all sorts o' tricks to find us out. They found two of the stills, and that left 'em all loos to hunt fur mine. They was huntin' the woods in every direction, but they never did find it. The reason was bekaise it was right under their noses."

"Where was it?" I asked.
"Back thar' in the kitchen, sah, and three different times they was in this room when it was hard at work. If you think they ought to hev smelled it then I'll tell you that whenever the still was at work the old woman was also at work. She was making a hot poultice of roots an' herbs fur the mewl's sore back, and the smell of that killed the smell of the mash. It was takin' big chances to run that still, but I kept her goin' and sorter depended on luck. One day Bill Halpin come along and told me that he had seen fo' revenoo fellers



"THERE WAS GROWLIN', SPITTIN' AN' HISSIN'."

walked down to Bristol and told the story to the judge. He sent up a man to nurse 'em, together with a doctor, but it was fo' weeks befo' they could be moved home. One of the head revenoo fellers come up with wagons, and arter he had loaded 'em up he hands me \$30 in cash and snuffs his nose and says:
"'Zeb White, did my men ever come to this yere cabin befo' they had the row with the cats?"
"'Reckon so,' says I.
"'And did they 'pear to smell anything?"
"'Can't say as they did.'
"'Didn't 'pear to smell that still o' yours in the kitchen?"
"'No, sah.'
"'Then the hull crowd of 'em must hev plugs driv up their noses, and I shan't hev no further use fur 'em! I could take in the smell from the road!"

"Then he snuffs some mo', looks all around, and drops his voice a leetle to say:
"'Mebbe, however, I'm mistook in that smell, bein' as I ain't used to this mountain air. Mebbe you are bilin' maple sap? Yes, come to smell it agin, it is maple sap, and if I had time I'd like to eat some new sugar with you on a clean chip. It ain't agin the law to make sugar, Mr. White, but you'd better go out o' moonshine.'"

"But he knew," I said, as the old man chuckled over the remembrance.
"Of co'se; I hain't a maple tree on the place, and nobody makes sugar in August. He was givin' me a pinter, sah, and a showin' of his decency at the same time, and them wild cats didn't turn out such a bad speculation arter all."

The Wrong Record.
"No, thank goodness, he isn't calling here any more!" exclaimed the pretty girl in blue with a stamp of her foot. "I verily believe that that young man wouldn't take a hint if that you was willed to him with \$50,000 in government bonds attached! As a shining example of what a wooden automaton would be in a trance, he is a distance success."

"He called here the other evening, as he had been doing for some time, and I thought I would see if I could awaken a little enthusiasm in him. I turned the conversation around to Hobson and asked him if he wouldn't like a chance to equal Hobson's record.
"'Wouldn't I!' he exclaimed, with glowing face, 'just think of his taking that boat in there and sinkin' her without losing a man!'
"Then he looked at the clock, and I slowly but positively froze that young man outdoors. If by any chance he should ever call here again I'll call the police!"—Detroit Free Press.

rous nor a wild cat. She's allus on the lookout for a fout, and a big buzz-saw, driv at full speed by a ten-hoss-power engine, ain't no match fur a full-grown wild cat. Them three cats was rippin' mad from nose to tail, and when they jumped into that hollow and found men thar' they was tickled half to death. They just begin bizness right off, and it wasn't ended when Tom and me got thar'. Lawd save you, but them men was a sight! It had come sudden on 'em, and they was too upset to fight at first. They did some shootin' arter awhile, and one of the cats was killed, but if we hadn't come up I reckon fo' 'em men would hev knocked under. I got one of their pistols and killed a cat arter she had clawed my leg, and Tom sent a bullet into the other jest as she fastened to his foot."

"And the men were badly used up?" I asked.
"I never did see anything like it in all my bo'n days. They had on light clothes, and them clothes was jest clawed to strings. The only things that wasn't tattered was their butes. Talk of a man gittin' a fall into a thorn bush, but it couldn't hold a candle! Even their hair had been clawed out, and fur every claw mark thar' was a bite to match. Fur about an hour it 'peared as if the fo' men would die, and Tom and me worked over 'em a good three hours befo' they could talk straight. They had to go somewhars, and though they were spies and arter my still, I took 'em into my own cabin. No doctor was to be had round yere, and we had our hands full fur a time. They swelled all up with the pizen of the cats, and one day I jest sot out and

plyin' about up thar' on the hill, and said about then the old woman woke up from a daytime nap and said to me:
"'See yere, Zeb, I've had a powerful bad dream, and you want to let that still rest fur a day or two.'
"'What's the dream?' says I.
"'Revenoo fellers in the woods, and they'll git you fur sure.'
"'I didn't go much by the dream,'" said Zeb, "but I was feelin' nervous and put out, so I let the fire go out and decided to take a rest. Next day, when everything was kivered up, I shouldered my rifle and went up the hill to kill a few squirrels. Purty soon I run across Tom Jeffers, and Tom says:
"'Zeb, I got sight of a wild cat a few minits ago, and I reckon she is hid around them rocks. Fur ain't no good in summer, but we might hev some fun drivin' her out.'
"'I thought so, too, and we went pokin' around fur half an hour. Bimeby we found a den and started a smoke. We could hear the critter growlin' and clavin', but she didn't come out fur a long time. When she did there was three of 'em—all big cats. They come out snarl'n and spittin' and hoppin' mad, and fur a time it looked as if they was goin' to stop and fight us. They went off grudgingly, and arter a few minits we foftered on. Tom had no gun at all, bein' out arter roots, while I had only one bullet left. Three wild cats was a heap to tackle, but I reckoned I might git a shot at one alone. We foftered and foftered, and finally I got a shot. I wounded a cat, as we knowed by her yell, and it was a heap better'n than to hev killed her. The three made a rush through the woods, and next minit we was hearin' sounds to make the hair stand up on a stone wall."

"Were they fighting among themselves?" I asked.
"'No, sah—fur from it. We was clus to that big chestnut tree, and they made fur it. Reckon them wild cats knowed all about the hollow, and they intended to dodge in thar'. Tom and me couldn't make out at first what the row was all about. Thar' was growlin' and spittin' and hiss'n, which was from the cats sure 'nuff, but it 'peared that men's voices was yellin' police! and 'murder!' and lots of other things. We hung back fur awhile, as I had fired my last bullet, but when we was sure that men and cats was all mixed up, and heard the shootin' to boot, we crept up. Lawd, sah, but sunthin' mighty quare had happened!"

"What was it?"
"'Wall, them fo' revenoo fellers had made camp in that hollow tree, and was all in thar' eatin' luncheon, when the cats piled in on 'em. You know the natur' of a wild cat, do you?"
"'I've heard they were very savage.'"
"'Let me tell you, sah, that thar' ain't actin' as walks or flies mo' savage-

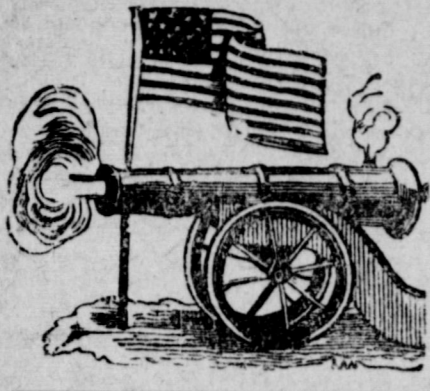
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There is a bill before our legislature, to make it a penal offense to jump a hotel bill. Why not amend it by making it a penal offense to jump any bill, and thus make the people protect themselves against themselves, and put the hotels in the general hash?

Here is Barney Sheridan's platform for the Kansas Democracy "No imperialism, no socialism, no paternalism, no prohibition, no trust-making protective tariff; silver and gold, coined free at value ratio, as standard money; war on trusts of every kind; strict economy and fewer, rather than more, public offices; peace with all parties, entangling alliances with none."

When the "cruel war is over" it will take an almighty powerful microscope to discover "Free Cuba." The Wall Street vultures, with the aid of brother Abner, are gobbling everything of value in the ill fated isle. What a mockery to talk of a free country and a free people when all the meat is plucked by a band of wolves—backed by armed force, and the natives left with only a little soup.—Abilene News.

The new laws of the extra session are bringing in big money right now. The other day the Northwestern Insurance Co. gave its check of \$8,000 to Webb McNall as their portion of the two per cent tax. The insurance department has already collected nearly \$40,000, and the estimate for the year is \$88,000. The special session cost \$27,000, so you see that this one law pays this expense several times, and in one year, too.

Jefferson's and Jackson's idea was that that country showed the greatest evidence of wealth that could point to its people industriously pursuing the various avocations of their life, obtaining good profits and good wages, with the money in their pockets upon which the country did business; but that order has been changed. Today prosperity consists of an overflowing treasury, crowded bank vaults, with starvation wages, falling prices, and no profits.—Ex.

A country banker, subscribing to the fund of the ways and means committee, expresses himself as follows: "Inclosed please find my subscription. When the time for action arrives, I may do more. The cause of bimetalism must speedily triumph or the mass of our population will be reduced to a condition little better than the peasantry of feudal times. The sturdy manhood of a few decades ago is giving way rapidly to servility. I've been a bimetalist a long time—notwithstanding that for the last seventeen years I have been a director of a national bank. Let me make this prediction—that in the fight in 1900 we will have over half of the country bankers with us, for the reason that they are now simply the custodians of money that cannot be safely or profitably invested. Congestion will even kill a country banker."

THE FRAUD OF THE CENTURY.
The officials of the Keeley Motor company have issued an official statement saying that John W. Keeley, who pretended to have invented a new and mysterious motor, twenty-seven years ago,

was a colossal fraud. Keeley died, a few months ago, and since then investigation has revealed that he was a great swindler. He collected in the neighborhood of half a million dollars from his victims; of this amount a woman contributed \$200,000. Keeley's motor was operated by a secret water motor concealed in the cellar, and it is surprising that smart men who witnessed his "tests" did not discover the fraud. A year ago a friend asked Keeley what he would like to have inscribed on his monument after his death. "The greatest fraud of the nineteenth century," he replied.

TRUSTS FORMED DURING 1898.
New York, January 18.—The year 1898 was most prolific of trusts. Returning prosperity brought with it an unparalleled outburst of combinations and consolidations. The year closed with more trusts brewing than ever before. A trust craze seems to have developed. In dozens of important industries men are traveling and telegraphing and telephoning to bring about consolidation of competing concerns.

The new concerns incorporated during the twelve months have an aggregate capitalization of more than a quarter of a billion dollars. This, of course, is a different thing from a capital of that amount, and represents merely the quantity of paper certificates in the form of shares which these trusts have caused to be printed and hope to dispose of to the public.

Since the opening of the new year the number of new trusts incorporated or projected has multiplied, and the reactionary effect is seen in the dispatches from state capitals announcing the introduction of legislation intended to check their growing power.

A table compiled by a local paper gives 92 trusts formed during 1898, and embracing every department of industry. Their aggregate capitalization is shown to be \$1,292,749,200, of which \$57,957,300 is common stock and \$334,791,900 preferred.

Their bonded indebtedness will increase the total to over \$1,500,000,000. A few comparisons will enable one to grasp the meaning of this great capital.

The total value of the United States wheat crop of 1898 is placed at \$510,602,539—less than one-third of the capital the 1898 trusts.

The value of the horses in the United States in 1897 was estimated at \$452,649,396.

The value of mineral products in 1898 was \$623,717,288; sheep in 1897, \$67,020,942; milk cows in 1897, \$369,239,993.

The value of sugar consumed in this country is now about \$220,000,000 a year. The total of wages paid in sugar refining industry is about \$2,000,000—less than one six hundredth of the new trust capital of 1898.

"DON'T TELL THEM WHERE YOU FOUND ME."
The above is the name of a new song issued on the following incident: The Rev. Thos. Delaney, when Chaplain of a large State Penitentiary, while passing through the Hospital Ward was called to the bedside of a dying convict. The last words of this unfortunate youth were: "Father, I see you do not know me, but you know me well and my family. I will die to-night." I prepared his soul's exit into eternity and whilst his hands were clasped in mine his last request was made: "In my dying moment promise me what I will ask. I here gave him my word; he then revealed his parentage who thought him dead. "Now give me your word that you will send my body home, but don't tell them where you found me." I sent the body home to another State, but they never knew where I found him." The Groene Music Publishing Co., 32 E. Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, will send the above song to any address for 20 cents in silver or stamps, regular price 50 cents.

ACRIFER SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murtas Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila, romantic for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low price. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unprofitable war books. Outfit free. Address: F. T. Bacher, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

LOW RATES.
New Orleans, La.—Annual convention of National Association of Master Plumbers.—Fair and one third on certificate plan, March 6 to 11, 1899.
For additional information inquire of E. J. FAIRHURST, Agent.

"RED HOT" NEWS
Intents interest in the Legislature and the Administration. Kansas people are always wide awake. They are readers of newspapers, of course. Everybody reads in Kansas, and everybody ought to read along with his home papers, a good, bright, interesting, reliable, daily paper printed at the capital city of the best state in the union.

The Topeka Daily State Journal appeals to people who want to know, first of all, the news, know it quickly, fully and ungarbled—well reported and honestly and accurately presented in a readable and interesting form.

It will be mailed to any address in Kansas or elsewhere for sixty calendar days, for sixty cents, or one hundred days for one hundred cents. A dollar will more than cover the entire session of the legislature and the early days of the new administration.

Of course, it is understood that the State Journal receives the full Associated Press report and publishes a very large amount of state, railroad, political and other news in advance of all other dailies.

Those who subscribe at once will secure the closing event in the great Collins murder trial, a complete report of the special meeting of the Kansas legislature called by Governor Leedy to meet in extraordinary session July 15th, and succeeding days. This call is unprecedented in the history of the state. A defeated party calls a session of the legislature to enact laws a few days before the opposing party takes control. It is needless to say that the events will be exciting. The regular session of the legislature will meet January 9, 1899.

SOME RARE PANSIES.
To give our readers an opportunity to test their famous Pansy Seeds, Messrs. May & Co., the well known Seed growers of St. Paul, Minnesota will mail their Giant Pansy Collection to any person sending them only ten cents in silver or stamps. This collection consists of the following five varieties, put up in five separate packets, (over 500 seeds) enough for a large Pansy bed: Improved Snow Queen, white, the Shah, bronze colored; Gorgeous, dark brownish red; Swanley Blue, delicate lavender blue; German Prize Mixed, a superb mixture of choice varieties. Send ten cents for the Pansy collection and give them the names and address of four persons who buy seeds, and they will include free a packet of the wonderful Horn Poppy. On each packet will be printed full cultural instructions.

They will also send to any Gardener or Farmer one package of their Extra Early Tomato on receipt of six cents in stamps. Their hand-somely illustrated Catalogue will be mailed free on application, to any one who intends to purchase Seeds this Spring. Be sure and mention our paper when writing to May & Co.

THE REV. IRL R. HICKS
Annual Almanac and monthly paper, Word and Works, are now known from sea to sea. We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to the Almanac for 1899, now ready. It is a splendidly printed and illustrated book of 116 pages and the storm forecasts and diagrams and astronomical and scientific matter are superior to anything that has ever been seen before in a 25 cent book. His monthly journal, Word and Works, is one of the best literary, home and scientific magazines in the country, besides containing his monthly storm forecasts with explanations. The subscription price of the Word and Works is \$1.00 per year and a copy of the Hicks Almanac is sent as a premium to every yearly subscriber. Single copies of the Word and Works, 10 cents. Price of Almanac alone, 25 cents. Send your order to Word and Works Pub. Co. 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE.
Having lost all my office fixtures, books, library, instruments, etc., complete, I would esteem it a great favor if all of those knowing themselves to be indebted to me, in the least, would call and settle, or pay a part of the whole, as I shall need it in order to set up again. Though badly disgraced I am still in the ring.
Respectfully,
F. T. JOHNSON M. D.

R-I-P-A-N-S
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.
ONE GIVES RELIEF.
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50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether his invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
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Ripans Tablets cure dizziness.
Ripans Tablets cure dyspepsia.
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Ripans Tablets cure indigestion.
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PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WYANDOTTES
Are the most practical of all fowls. As year round layers they cannot be beaten and are dressed poultry they have no rival. We breed the White Plymouth Rocks and the Silver Laced Wyandottes according to the requirements of the Standard of Perfection as the following list of prizes will show. Winners of 16 firsts, 11 seconds and 4 thirds at Kansas City and Jackson county shows in 1897. Winners of 21 firsts, 8 seconds and 9 thirds at the same shows this season, and also several handsome special prizes. We also breed Buff Cochins Bantams. Send for circular giving all information. First-class breeders, \$2 to \$5 each, singly. Eggs, \$2 per setting.
CAPPS & CO. PROPS.
Westport Poultry Yards, 708 Gibraltar Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Mention the Courant. (Jan 26) 6mos

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

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

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

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23 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.
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They will come from such writers as
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We shall publish a number of very striking stories by new writers, and also a number of those short, crisp, dramatic episodes from real life which our readers have come to know as a special feature of McClure's.
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NEXT TO A DAILY THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL
For the Farmers of Kansas.

THE LEGISLATURE.
A subscription to The Semi-Weekly Capital now will secure the best and most complete report of the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature which will appear in any paper published in or out of the State.

The war with Spain has emphasized that a weekly newspaper, for general news, is too slow for the up-to-date, progressive farmer. Thousands who could not take a daily have secured in
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a complete summary of the news of the war, besides all the other news of the world, especially everything happening within the borders of Kansas. The settlement of the controversy with Spain and the introduction of American government in the newly acquired territory, together with the great political campaign now on in Kansas, will afford a great fund of interesting news and information. Subscribers to the Semi-Weekly Capital will receive it all at the same cost as an ordinary weekly paper. Sample copy free upon request.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL AND THE CHASE COUNTY COURANT
For One Year
For the very low price of \$2.00.
Address The Courant.

J. H. SCOTT,
BREEDER OF
Buff Plymouth Rocks and Golden Wyandottes.

Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, from Stock receiving first premium at our late Show. Pen scoring 182½, in Golden Wyandottes, and 183 and five sixteenth, in Buff Plymouth Rocks. At Kansas State Show, I won 2nd pen, and was only beaten 1/2 for first, my stock, being young, was cut 4/5 points on weight. I have some fine Golden Wyandotte cockerels for sale; no other stock for sale at present.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
Mention the Courant.
B. F. NEAL,
BREEDER OF
BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Score, from 88½ to 92½. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting, and two for \$2.25.

R. C. B. LECHORNS.
Score, 90 to 92½. Won three firsts, one second and one third premium at Hutchinson; also, all firsts at Garden City. Eggs, \$2.00 per sitting. All eggs guaranteed.

PIT GAMES,
Shawnecks and Irish Blues; farm raised and free ranged. Eggs, \$2.00 per sitting. Young Stock for sale. Write for prices.

GARDEN CITY, KANS.
Mention the Courant.
E. D. TAYLOR,
BREEDER OF

Golden Wyandottes
AND
PARTRIDGE COCHINS

I have for sale 4 or 5 Golden Wyandotte cockerels; price, \$4 to \$5. Pullets, \$2 to \$3. Five or six Partridge Cochins cockerels, at \$5, each. Pullets, \$2 to \$3.
The Golden Wyandotte male from which I bred, last year, is from H. D. Mason & Sons, Palms, N. Y., and the females are from the McKee strain; and my Partridge Cochins are from a trio for which I paid \$25.00, last year, and are from imported birds, of the year before. All of my birds are prize winners wherever shown.

Golden Wyandotte eggs, \$2.00 per setting; \$3.00 for two settings.
Partridge Cochins eggs, \$2.00 per setting.

INDEPENDENCE, MO.
Mention the Courant.
BARCAINS
IN

Black and White Langshan Cockerels,
FOR THE
NEXT THIRTY DAYS;
FINE SIZE BIRDS.

Scoring from 90 to 94 points.
EGGS

\$2.00 per sitting of 15;
\$3.50 per 30.

MRS. A. G. ROBBINS,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

CAMPBELL'S HUNT-AND-ADAMS
LIVE STOCK SALESMEN
RELIABLE.
MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION
AGENCY FURNISHED TO RESIDENTS
WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR TRADE

Dr. HENDERSON
101 and 103 W. 2nd St.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Oldest in Age and Longest Located
A Regular Graduate in Medicine,
Over 28 Years' Special Practice.
Authorized by the State to treat CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.
Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No dependence on business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from cost or brokerage. No medicine sent C. O. D., only by arrangement. Charges low. Over 40,000 cases cured. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

Seminal Weakness The results of youthfulness and excess—causing loss of brain and vitality, pimples and blotches on the face, rashes of blood to the head, pains in back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, impotence, etc., cured for life. I can stop all these, restore sexual power, restore nerves and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts, and make you fit for marriage.

Stricture Radically cured with a new and reliable home treatment. No in- and Gleet struments, no pain, no detention from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free-sent.

Private Diseases permanently cured or money refunded.
BOOK for both sexes—66 pages, 24 pictures above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6 cents in stamps. You should read this book for the information it contains.
N. B.—State case and ask for list of questions.
Free Museum of Anatomy, for men only.

CANCER positively cured; no knife used. He who can think of some simple thing to do to cure it, write JOHN WEBSTER & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for the \$1.00 price order and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

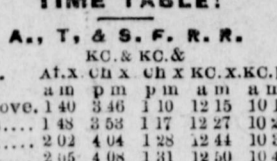
Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to do to cure it? Write JOHN WEBSTER & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for the \$1.00 price order and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1899. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall... to the line, 1st 33 ships fall where they may.

There's no fear... \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$3.00; for a year, \$5.00.



TIME TABLE

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and various routes like Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Strong City, etc.

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative, Treasurer, Clerk, County Attorney, Sheriff, Surveyor, Probate Judge, Register of Deeds, Coroner, Commissioners.

SOCIETIES: A. F. & M. No. 86, C. L. Conaway, W. M. M. C. Newton, K. of P., No. 60, etc.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Rev J. A. Sankey was down to Emporia, last week. Miss Edith Westfall was sick with the grippe, last week. Yesterday was Ash Wednesday, and Lent has begun. Frank Howard was out to Marion, Monday, on business. Ice formed thirteen inches thick at Kansas City, last week. The hardware store of R. B. Harris & Co. has been repaired. Mrs. A. Arnold, of Strong City, was on the sick list, last week. The Rev. Father Sklar, of Strong City, was at Alexander, last week. Clint Arnold took three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last Sunday. Mrs. Will Romick returned home, Tuesday, from Leadville, Colorado. Mrs. C. W. Shaw, of Strong City, who had been quite ill, is recovering. J. A. Schwilling lost a fine lot of chickens, Saturday night, by the cold. G. W. Bruce cut his left hand quite badly, last week, by the slipping of a knife. Cottonwood Falls has seemingly entered upon a career of masterful inactivity. J. L. Zimmerman has purchased the McGinley blacksmith shop in Strong City. Miss Lizzie Clay, of Strong City, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. J. Fleming, at Emporia. T. H. Grisham was out and on the street, yesterday, after a severe attack of rheumatism. H. S. Fritz and Dr. J. M. Hamme are attending the Masonic Grand Lodge at Leavenworth. Geo. George shipped a trio of Plymouth Rocks chickens to Syracuse, Kans., last week. If you want corn chop, flour, bran or shorts, go and shake hands with H. L. Hunt before you buy. Dr. John Carnes of Matfield Green, is attending the medical colleges and hospitals in Kansas City. W. H. Monroe, a first class wagon maker, is now working at the blacksmith shop of W. C. Giese. Leon Kalfus came up Monday, from Osawatimie, from the Asylum where he is assistant baker. Jack Crawford, of the Strong City Derriek, was at Topeka and Kansas City, last week, on business. A fire and burglar proof safe and set of postoffice fixtures for sale. Apply at the COURANT office. J. J. Maloney, engineer on the Bazaar branch, had his face quite badly frozen, one day last week. Mrs. W. W. Rockwood, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. W. Coleman, at San Bernardino, Cal., has been quite ill; but, at last accounts, was improving rapidly.

Mrs. Ruhama Hays was appointed administratrix, Saturday, of the estate of Chas. F. Hays, deceased. H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, came in, last week, from B. Lantry's Sons contract work at Ash Fork, Arizona. Mrs. Jos. Langendorf and daughter, Mrs. Jos. Plumberg, of Strong City, have been sick with the grippe for the past week. Mrs. Reid, wife of Representative Geo. L. Reid, of Greeley county, arrived here, yesterday, on a visit at Henry Weaver's. Ice was eighteen inches thick on the Cottonwood, last week, but the thickest put up in this vicinity is about ten inches thick. New ties and steel rails arrived at Strong City, last week, to be laid on the west bound double track between Strong City and Elysian. Mrs. W. R. Richards, of Strong City, went to St. Louis, last week, to purchase a stock of spring goods for the store of her husband. County Attorney C. H. Carswell, of El Reno, Okla., formerly of Cottonwood Falls, was at Kansas City, last week, visiting, and on business. Ed. C. Childs, who was suffering from the grippe, the fore part of the week, took the wrong medicine, which made him much sicker for awhile. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Bruce, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. There was a coal famine here the latter part of last week, and a good many people had to borrow coal to last over Sunday, from kind neighbors. Sid. B. Wood left, last week, for his new home, at Kansas City, Kansas, accompanied by the best wishes of his many friends in this city and county. Mrs. Ben Record, of Hymer, who is now residing at Marion, for the education of her children, was visiting her home, and friends at Strong City, last week. Judge J. V. Sanders will go to the Soldiers' Home at Ft. Dodge, Sunday, T. H. Grisham may accompany him, as the Judge is not able to make the trip unattended. Born, on Wednesday, February 8, 1899, at Colorado Springs, Col., to Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Conacher, an 8 1/2 pound boy, and "grandpa" Giese, of this city is again happy. John Bardill and wife, of Grant Fork, Ill., who were visiting in California, have returned home, stopping in this county, a few days, to visit their daughter Mrs. John Surfluh, of Rock creek. "That Boy" and "That Girl" - Sister - brimful of sense, wit and humor, so full of logic and real gospel truth - ought to have a hearing on every platform in the nation. - Hackettstown (N. J.) Gazette. The poultry advertisers in the COURANT were prize winners at the State Show, the Kansas City Show, and at other shows where they exhibited. If you want eggs or stock you should correspond with them. A. F. Foreman is the Fish Warden for Chase county, and he informs us that all parties taking fish from any of the streams in this county, in violation of law, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. While attempting to cross the river on the ice, near Strong City, last Thursday, twenty-three head of steers belonging to Gates & Barse Commission Co., of Kansas City, (Gillett cattle), were drowned. Married, on Sunday, February 5, 1899, at the home of the bride, at Homestead, Chase county, Kansas, Mr. Earnest Lester Riggs and Miss Hattie E. Makin, both of Chase county, the Rev. Sayre, officiating. In another column will be found the poultry ad of Mrs. A. C. Robbins, of Emporia, who has prize winning birds. If you want Black or White Langshan cockerels, you should correspond with her before purchasing elsewhere. 20° below zero, last Thursday night; 24° below, Friday night; 30° below, Saturday night, and above zero every night since, with very pleasant weather, this week; and the weather, last week, was the most severe in the history of this county. E. F. Bauerle is agent for American Woolen Mills Co., of Chicago, and if you want a full suit, coat or vest, or an overcoat, you should call on him before ordering elsewhere. If you want him to come and take your measure, send him a postal card. The residence of Joseph Livory, in Strong City, burned to the ground, yesterday morning, the furniture and clothing in two rooms being saved. The fire was put out twice, and the third time everything went. Insurance on house, \$600; on furniture, \$200. C. J. Lantry, who was reported to have lost \$47,000 by the failure of Richard C. Cushing, a Chicago contractor, says that the amount was greatly exaggerated, and that all that was due him from Mr. Cushing was fully secured, and that he will lose nothing. There will be choruses by 'Presidents and their wives,' at Music Hall, on Washington's birthday; also quartets and duets. Mr. Bruce Johnson, Rev. Wakfield, Prof. Stephenson and Miss Nettie Holsinger will recite. There are other interesting things promised. Cockerels for sale. - The Timmons Bros. have a number of choice cockerels for sale, viz: Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb Buff Leghorns; also some S. S. Hamburg hens and pullets and some S. C. Brown Leghorn pullets. A "Presidential Reception" will be held at Music Hall, under the auspices of the M. E. Church, next Wednesday, February 22, at 8 o'clock, p. m. All the Presidents and their wives will be there. Come out, and see if you can recognize your nearest neighbor, under his wig and powder. An interesting program, musical and literary, will be given. Admittance, 25 cents. Lunch, 10 cents.

Alex Maule, of Strong City, got his face frozen, last Saturday morning, while going from Dr. W. H. Carter's east of this city, to his place of business in Strong City. Arthur Lawrence got his ears frozen while feeding hogs, that morning; and Henry Errett got one of his ears frozen while coming down town. I. M. Gillett and J. C. Talbot were in attendance at the State Camp, M. W. of A., held at Topeka, Wednesday of last week, February 8th. L. M. Gillett, who went as delegate from Chase county, was elected as one of the delegates from this State, to the Head Camp, to be held in Kansas City, in June. This is the first time that Chase county's W. O. men ever had a representative at the Head Camp, and they are to be congratulated that they had a representative, at the State Camp, who succeeded in being sent to the Head Camp, an honor to which many aspire, but few succeed in obtaining. D. C. Watson, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last week, and passed several worthless checks off on the merchants of that city, to the amount of forty odd dollars. His wife, a hard working woman, with three children, went down to Emporia, and told the merchants that she would wash day and night until they were paid the amount Watson had secured, if they would not prosecute him; but some friend loaned her the money and she paid them, and each of them made her a liberal donation, and Watson will not be prosecuted. At the time he got the money he was drinking, and must have thought that he had a big bank account.

ACHIEVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE FOR "The Story of the Philippines" by Marat Halstead, commissioned by the War Department. The book was written by General Merritt, on the deck of the American battleship, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of the battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers taken in the Philippines. Large book. Big profit. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy P. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

FEBRUARY LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The February Ladies' Home Journal offers more than the expected variety of literary and pictorial feature. It opens with an article by Mrs. Ballington Booth, taking the reader through State prison, pointing out the awfulness of prison life, and the hopelessness of a released prisoner's efforts to gain unaided a place where he can get a livelihood. The story touches the heart and will attract widespread interest. Mrs. Low Wallace writes "The Murder of the Modern Innocents," a powerful and convincing protest against the over education of children. "The Story of New York's Social Life" gives interesting glimpses of Gotham society, and "The Largest Ranch in the World" describes a Texas pasturage as large as two States of our Union. The three serials, "The Girls of Camp Acready," "Miss Wilkins of the Jamesons in the Country," and "The Minister of Carthage" continue with dash and a successful interest. Two pages of the February Journal are devoted to pictures of "The Prettiest Country Home in America," and two more to "Inside of a Score of Gardens." Both features are the ingenious parts of a series of pictures that will be interesting and useful to every home owner or lover of Nature's work. Barton Cheyney tells boys why and where they should learn trades, and William Martin Johnson continues his "House Practical" series; "Good Furniture and Furnishing" are pictured, "Making a Home Aquarium" is explained, and "Gowns for Unusual Figures" are shown. Helen Watterson Moody writes on "What it Means to be Engaged," Mrs. S. T. Rorer on "Food for Men and Women Over Fifty" and "Preparing and Cooking Shellfish," while every home and family interest is considered. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

WHAT NEXT.

It does seem as though the seed-men stop somewhere, but here comes a work of art. Think of it, twenty-four lithographed in colors, not gaudy chromes, but from photographs in colors, upon an entirely new plan. This, in itself, is enough to turn every woman's head. Then follow about one hundred more pages, filled with handsome half-tone illustrations of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, photographed from nature, all printed on fine paper and enclosed in an elegant cover of white and gold. Vick's Garden and Floral Guide also contains full descriptions and directions for painting Flowers and Vegetables, Plants, Small Fruits, etc. It explains a new departure in selling Vegetable Seeds by weight in place of old style of packets; also a grand offer giving customers credit for full amount of purchase to apply on order for implements and useful articles. This splendid work of art will be mailed with a Due Bill good for 25 cents worth of seeds, for only 15 cents. Write James Vicks Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

TEACHERS MEETING.

Program for the Teachers' Association to be held at Elmdale, Kansas, February 25, 1899. Song, Elmdale School. Paper, Chapters 9 15. Language Arts, Miss Lizzie Collett. Recitation, Class in Primary Geography, Prof. Shirk. Music. Query box, Prof. Wyatt. Paper, Music in our schools, B. F. Martin. Recitation. Roll call, responded to by quotations from favorite authors. Paper, The Fifth Reader in our Schools, Miss Alda Byram. Song, Elmdale School.

CAUSED BY SICKNESS.

UNION HOTEL - For sale, trade or rent. Address A. Ferlet, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE



Patented July 21, 1896. (TRADE MARK.) Patented July 6, 1897. 50 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 4" is a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. Write for full particulars. UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

THE NEW TIME THE GREAT REFORM MAGAZINE

A FRANK, FEARLESS FORCEFUL UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF PLUTOCRACY. Editors: B. O. Flower, Frederick Ugham Adams. Monthly, too large pages, illustrated - not a dull line in it. It is fighting your fight, it deserves your support. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy, sample number mailed for six cents. THE NEW TIME, 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

COMING.

Dr. Vincent is again in the lecture field and the High School has secured him for Thursday evening, February 23, 1899. All who have heard him want to hear him again. It is enough to say to those who have not heard him that, if they want to take a good laugh and be highly entertained, they too want to hear him. The equal of this lecture has not been delivered here in many years. The admission will be the usual price, 35 and 50 cents. Tickets reserved seats will be on sale at the Corner Drug Store. Lecture in Music Hall.

LOST.

A brindle greyhound dog, weight 54 lbs; scar on hind leg; had leather collar on when last seen. Finder return to G. W. Heintz and receive reward of \$5.

VICK'S SEEDS

Balls and Plants have gone to thousands of satisfied customers for a half century and to celebrate the 50th year in business we have issued a Special Golden Wedding Edition of Vick's Little Gem Catalogue. A work of art. It has 24 pages lithographed in colors, 4 pages in black and white. It contains full descriptions of flowers, vegetables, fruits, etc., elegantly bound in white cloth. A source of information; an authority on all subjects pertaining to the garden, with care and a descriptive catalogue of all that is to be seen in the garden. It is so complete, but we want everyone interested in the garden to have a copy, therefore we will send a Guide with a DUE BILL, for 25 cents worth of flowers, 15 cents worth of vegetable seeds. Full amount of credit is given for full amount of purchase to buy other goods. Free of charge. Vick's Little Gem Catalogue. A perfect little gem of a price list. It is simply the Guide condensed, finely illustrated, FREE and in handy shape for reference. Vick's Monthly Magazine, enlarged, improved, and up to date on all subjects relating to Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Regular subscription price 50 cents a year. Special 1899 edition - the Magazine one year and Vick's Garden and Floral Guide, for 25 cents. OUR NEW PLAN of selling Vegetable Seeds gives you more for your money than any other seed house in America.

JAMES VICKS SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROAD NOTICE.

State of Kansas, Chase county ss. Notice is hereby given, that on the 3rd day of January, 1899, a petition signed by Lew Becker and 12 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the establishment and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Without survey. Beginning at the southwest corner of the south-west quarter of section thirty-three, town twenty, range seven east and running east on section line between sections twenty and twenty-one about three-fourths of a mile more or less to intersect with another road at that point, also to vacate the road from the south-west corner of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three, town twenty, range seven east. Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. C. McCabe, Jas. Martin and P. B. McCabe as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the place of beginning in Cottonwood Twp. the 15 day of February, 1899, 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. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Treasurer's Quarterly Report

Statement of amount on hand in the Treasury of Chase County, Kansas, for the quarter ending, Monday, January 23rd, 1899. Table with columns for State fund, County fund, etc.

SEWAGE DISTRICT FUNDS

Table listing various sewage district funds and their amounts, including Diamond Creek, Matfield, Toledo, etc.

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY

Notice is hereby given that, on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1899, a petition signed by N. Gosler and thirty (30) others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the vacation and location of certain road, described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point whereof of present location of the line between sec. 8 and 9, town 22, range 8; thence running south on sec. line as above named to the sw. cor. of 1/4 of sec. 9, town 22, range 8; thence east on said line as far as practical or as far as necessary to present traveled road; thence along said road as now traveled to where it crosses the E. line of 1/4 of sec. 9, town 22, range 8; thence south on said line as far as practical to insure a good road; thence east and south to point most suitable for a good road on the line between sections 9 and 10 of township 22, range 8; thence east to intersect the present county road. Also to change the present road running north from the southwest corner of section 10, township 22, range 8, so as to locate it on section line between section 9 and 10, township 22, range 8, as far north as practical; section line north of the hill; thence north on section line across same to the north-west corner of section 10, township 22, range 8. Also to vacate those parts of road rendered useless by the establishment of those changes. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: George Hays, Jerry Madden and Nat Scribner, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning of the proposed road in Matfield Twp. on the 22nd day of February, 1899, and proceed to view said road, give to all parties a hearing and make report thereof as the law directs. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY

Notice is hereby given that, on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1899, a petition signed by C. H. Kendig and thirty-one (31) others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of northwest 1/4 of northeast 1/4 of section 34, township 18, range 9 east; thence south on said line until it intersects the east bank of Buckeye creek; thence down between sections 19, range 9 east, thence southerly direction on the east side of said creek until it intersects section line between sections 19, range 9 east, thence south on said line or as near as practical until it intersects the established road at the north-west corner of the south-west 1/4 of section 2, township 18, range 9 east. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Albert Matti, C. I. Mauls and Robert Selves, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning of the proposed road in Toledo township on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1899, and proceed to view said road, give to all parties a hearing and make report thereof as the law directs. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. GISHAM. J. T. BUTLER. GRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Topeka, Kansas.

F. F. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal Courts.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches.

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Attachment Notice

Before Jabin Johnson, a Justice of the Peace in the City of Falls township, Chase County, Kansas. C. H. Hoffmann, plaintiff, vs. Leo Yalce, defendant. Said defendant is hereby notified that, on the 11th day of February, 1899, an order of attachment for the sum of twenty-five dollars was issued by the above named Justice of the Peace, against his goods, in the above entitled action; and that said order will be heard on the 13th day of March, 1899, at 10 o'clock, a. m. J. JOHNSON, J. P. Attorney for Plaintiff.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY. Notice is hereby given that, on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1899, a petition signed by N. Gosler and thirty (30) others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the vacation and location of certain road, described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point whereof of present location of the line between sec. 8 and 9, town 22, range 8; thence running south on sec. line as above named to the sw. cor. of 1/4 of sec. 9, town 22, range 8; thence east on said line as far as practical or as far as necessary to present traveled road; thence along said road as now traveled to where it crosses the E. line of 1/4 of sec. 9, town 22, range 8; thence south on said line as far as practical to insure a good road; thence east and south to point most suitable for a good road on the line between sections 9 and 10 of township 22, range 8; thence east to intersect the present county road. Also to change the present road running north from the southwest corner of section 10, township 22, range 8, so as to locate it on section line between section 9 and 10, township 22, range 8, as far north as practical; section line north of the hill; thence north on section line across same to the north-west corner of section 10, township 22, range 8. Also to vacate those parts of road rendered useless by the establishment of those changes. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: George Hays, Jerry Madden and Nat Scribner, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning of the proposed road in Matfield Twp. on the 22nd day of February, 1899, and proceed to view said road, give to all parties a hearing and make report thereof as the law directs. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY

Notice is hereby given that, on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1899, a petition signed by C. H. Kendig and thirty-one (31) others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of northwest 1/4 of northeast 1/4 of section 34, township 18, range 9 east; thence south on said line until it intersects the east bank of Buckeye creek; thence down between sections 19, range 9 east, thence southerly direction on the east side of said creek until it intersects section line between sections 19, range 9 east, thence south on said line or as near as practical until it intersects the established road at the north-west corner of the south-west 1/4 of section 2, township 18, range 9 east. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Albert Matti, C. I. Mauls and Robert Selves, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning of the proposed road in Toledo township on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1899, and proceed to view said road, give to all parties a hearing and make report thereof as the law directs. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

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THE FLAG OF WASHINGTON.

EAR banner of my native land! ye glimmering silver stars, Broad, spotless ground of purity, crossed with your azure bars—

Clasped by the hero-father's hand— watched over in his might, Through battle-hour and day of peace, bright morn and moonless night, Because, within your clustering folds, he knew you surely bore

Dear Freedom's hope for human souls to every sea and shore! O precious flag, beneath whose folds such noble deeds are done— The dear old flag! the starry flag, the flag of Washington!

Gentle, bright stripes—shine forth, clear stars—swing outward to the breeze— Go bear your message to the wilds—go tell it on the seas,

That poor men sit within your shade, and rich men in their pride— That beggar boys and statesmen's sons walk 'neath you, side by side, You guard the schoolhouse on the green, the church upon the hill, And fold your precious blessings round the cabin by the mill,

While weary hearts from every land beneath the shining sun Find work, and rest, and home beneath the flag of Washington.

And never, never on the earth, however brave they be, Shall friends or foes bear down this great, proud standard of the Free, Though they around its staff may pour red blood in rushing waves, And build beneath its stately folds great pyramids of graves;

For God looks out, with sleepless eye, upon His children's deeds, And sees through all their good and ill, their sufferings and their needs, And He will watch, and He will keep, till human rights have won, The dear old flag, the starry flag! the flag of Washington!

—F. W. Gillett, in Union Signal.



TWO WAYS OF SPENDING HOLIDAY.

IT WAS Washington's birthday, and the snow had been falling steadily all night, so that when the sun forced its way at last through the hanging clouds, the whole city lay covered with a smooth, white mantle. Two very different little boys stood at the windows of two very different homes, and looking out upon the snow with a very different feeling in their hearts.

"I tell you what, mother," said Connor McGuire, "here is a stroke of luck! No school to-day, and the snow at least eight inches deep. How many quarters do you suppose I'll make shoveling pavements between this and dinner time?"

"Indeed and it's the money that will be welcome," said his mother, looking up from the stove, where their modest breakfast was in preparation. "But it's a poor way to be spending your holiday, Connor—working harder than if you were at school."

"Bah! that's nothing. Shoveling snow is as good as play," answered Connor, who, to tell the truth, was not very fond of his books. "Give me my cup of coffee, mother, and I'm off. It's rich we're going to be this day, and me with a new wooden shovel that will make the snow fly quicker than powder."

"Good-by, then, and good luck to you," said his mother, as the little figure trudged gayly off, with the new shovel resting on one shoulder and his broom on the other. "It's the jewel of a boy you are, anyway, and your father's very self over again, more's my luck."

And the widow turned back cheerfully to her own hard day's work. "Dear me!" sighed Freddy Lester, as he stood looking disconsolately out of his nursery window. "Too much snow to go out, and nothing to do at home. I don't see what's the use of having a holiday if one can't have a little fun on it."

"Why, Master Fred, I am ashamed of you!" said his nurse. "Haven't you toys, and books, and games, and a dear little sister to play with? And isn't your father going to take you out sleighing this very afternoon, if you are a good boy?"

"But I don't suppose I will be good," replied Fred, in an injured tone. "How is a boy to be good when there is nothing to amuse him? And I don't want to play with Nell. She is only a baby, and a silly one at that. Didn't she drop my best ragate out of the window yesterday and break it all to bits? I wish I could go out!" and he leaned moodily against the window sill and gazed down into the streets.

Underneath a boy, not much taller than himself, was cleaning off the snow, working away vigorously, and stepping every now and then to hold his ears with his red mittened hands or to warm his feet by stamping up and down the frosty pavement.

When the pavement was nearly clean he slipped out of the nursery, ran down the stairs and softly opened the big front door.

"Good morning!" he said. Aren't you very cold?"

"Good morning!" responded the boy, taking off his cap politely and eying the small, shivering figure in the doorway. "No, I am not so very cold, but I am thinking you will be soon."

"Oh, I can go in and warm myself," said Fred, "and so can you, if you want to. I'll take you into the kitchen."

"Thank you!" answered Connor, for it was he. "But I want to clean as many pavements as I can this morning, and I have no time to spare."

"And what are you going to get for this one?"

"Twenty cents."

"Is that all? What a lot of work for only 20 cents!"

Connor laughed.

"But you see," he said, "this is my third pavement this morning. That makes 60 cents. And if I clean three more that will be a dollar and twenty cents."

"But at that rate you will be at work nearly all day," said Fred. "Now, I am going sleighing with my father this afternoon. Were you ever in a sleigh?"

"Once only—in the milkman's. But I have a sled of my own. I made it all myself."

"Master Fred! Master Fred!" called a voice from the hall; and nurse, hurrying out, drew in her charge and shut the door with a bang. "Do you want to catch your death of cold, standing on the steps this freezing morning without so much as a cap on your head? If you are not more care than a baby!"

Fred wriggled away from her and scampered upstairs to avoid further scolding.

"Oh, dear!" he sighed. "I hate this old nursery, and it will be hours and hours before afternoon comes. I just know I am not going to be good at all. I don't feel any goodness in me!"

And apparently he didn't. A restless spirit of mischief seemed to have taken possession of the child, and its twofold result was to keep the nursery in hot water all morning and himself at home all afternoon.

"He is not often this naughty," pleaded his mother, sorry for her little

not to leave the house to-day," he said, slowly. "But I think it's too bad not to have any fun at all on Washington's birthday. I just hate Washington and his birthday, too."

"Oh, it isn't Washington's fault, you know!" said Connor, impatiently. "But, of course, you can't come if your father said not to. I am real sorry, though; and my day has been such a jolly one."

"Has it?" asked Fred, curiously. "How much did you make cleaning pavements?"

"A dollar and a quarter—just five cents more than I expected."

"And what are you going to do with the money?"

"Spent—every penny of it!"

"What! All on candy?" asked Fred, measuring his companion's capacity in the line by his own.

"Candy!" echoed Connor, contemptuously. "I should think not." Then checking off the sums rapidly on his fingers: "Mutton, 35 cents; coal, 40; tea, 25; sugar, nine; bread, seven, and the rest in apples for the children. Not a bad day's work that; and now I am going to the hill for a coast."

Fred was silent for a minute. There was something in his companion's day that made him feel a little ashamed of his own.

"Good-by," he said, soberly. "I wish I could go coasting, too; but I know I can't."

And, shutting the window resolutely, he turned back into the lonely room.

"I am afraid my little boy has not had a very pleasant or profitable holiday," said his mother, when she tucked him in bed that night, and gave him a last kiss.

"Well, no, I haven't," Fred admitted. "But the boy—the snow boy I told you about, mamma—said it wasn't Washington's fault. So maybe—perhaps—it was mine."—Agnes Repplier, in Golden Days.

Washington Was Fond of Dancing.

"The stately Washington had always been known as a 'dancing man,'" writes Mrs. Burton Harrison in the Ladies' Home Journal. "He was 'fond of dancing,' says Mrs. Lewis, 'and had an odd fashion of keeping time by waving his arms before him till his hands almost crossed.' At the assemblies in



LESTER SEES THE JEWEL OF A BOY.

boy's disappointment. "But the walking was too bad for him to go out, and there was nothing to occupy him in the house."

"Wasn't there?" said his father, dryly. "Well, all I know is that he has more toys and books now upstairs than I ever saw when I was a child; and, if I had ever ventured to be one-half as troublesome and disobedient as he has been this morning, I would have found myself in bed about three hours ago. It's no use, Fred! A bargain is a bargain, and you have broken your half of it. So don't cry like a baby, but take your punishment like a little man."

Poor Fred! He was not a baby, with all his faults, and he stood quietly by the window, choking back his rising tears, as the sleigh drove gayly off with his mother and Baby Nell tucked away under the warm carriage robe, and an empty place by his father where he ought to have been. Even after it had disappeared, he stood gazing into the streets, which were growing misty before his eyes, when the same boy who had cleaned the pavement in the morning came slowly by, tugging after him a big, rough sled. Recognizing the house, he glanced up and saw the woe-begone little figure standing behind the parlor curtains.

"Good day!" he said, in a friendly fashion. "Are you waiting for your sleigh ride?"

Fred, glad to have some one to talk to, threw open the window and leaned out.

"I am not going," he said, disconsolately.

"Not going! Why?"

"Because I was bad, and papa wouldn't take me."

"Whew!" Connor gave a sympathetic whistle. "What all have you been doing?"

"Oh, I broke Nell's doll, and kicked my shoe into the fire, and would not have my hair brushed, and—lots of things!" said Fred, dismissing the rest of his shortcomings in a breath.

Connor gave another whistle.

"Well, you did make it lively," he said, "and I don't much wonder that you lost your drive. But put on your coat and come out, and I'll give you a pull on my sled instead."

"Oh, shall I?" cried Fred, delighted, and then stopped. "Papa told me I was

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

[By courtesy of McClure's Magazine. Copyright, 1899, by Rudyard Kipling. All rights reserved.]

Take up the White Man's burden— Send forth the best ye breed— Go, bind your sons to exile To serve your captives' need; To wait, in heavy harness, On fluttered folk and wild— Your new-caught sullen peoples, Half devil and half child.

Take up the White Man's burden— In patience to abide, To veil the threat of terror, And check the show of pride; By open speech and simple, An hundred times made plain, To seek another's profit, And work another's gain.

Take up the White Man's burden— The savage wars of peace— Fill full the mouths of famine, And bid the sickness cease; And when your goal is nearest (The end for others sought) Watch sloth and heathen folly Bring all your hope to naught.

Take up the White Man's burden— No iron rule of kings, But toil of serf and sweeper— The tale of common things. The ports ye shall not enter, The roads ye shall not tread, Go, make them with your living, And mark them with your dead.

Take up the White Man's burden— And reap his old reward— The blame of those ye better— The hate of those ye guard— The cry of hosts ye humor (Ah, slowly!) toward the light: 'Why brought ye us from bondage, Our loved Egyptian night?'

Take up the White Man's burden— Ye dare not stoop to less— Nor call too loud on Freedom To cloak your weariness. By all ye will or whisper, By all ye leave or do, The silent, sullen peoples Shall weigh your God and you.

Take up the White Man's burden— Have done with childish days— The easy ungodly praise; Comes now to search your manhood Through all the thankless years, Cold, edged with dear-bought wisdom, The judgment of your peers.—Rudyard Kipling.

SOCIAL TACT.

A Noted Frenchman Who Was an Adept at Smoothing Things Over.

Mons. Challemeil-Lacour, a distinguished member of the French academy who died lately, was noted for his tact and readiness in social emergencies. Both were severely tried upon one occasion. M. Challemeil-Lacour was sent as ambassador from France to the Swiss confederation. He called in due form on his arrival upon the president. The servant who opened the door said that his excellency was in the cellar bottling wine, but that the visitor could come in and wait. The ambassador hung up his overcoat in the hall and went into the parlor. Presently the Swiss ruler bustled in.

"An ugly job, monsieur!" drying his hands; "an ugly job! But I always bottle my own wine. Pardon my coat also. It is a poor fit," glancing down. "It is my son's, to tell the truth. I hurried it on without looking at it."

The ambassador bowed and smiled. It was his own coat.

The interview being over, he went home shivering. He sent a messenger the next day for his "coat, which he had hung up in the hall."

Of all the qualities once essential to a sovereign the one most useful now is tact. Queen Margherita of Italy, who belongs to a house trained to kingcraft for more than a thousand years, is said to be wonderfully skillful in dealing with social difficulties. An incident which occurred at one of her drawing-rooms illustrates her readiness and delicacy.

The persons who are to be presented at the Roman court are arranged in a large semicircle in the throne room. The queen enters and passes around the line, attended by a chamberlain, who names each person, adding usually a word or two to give the queen some idea of their claim to notice. She asks a question or makes a remark to each and passes on.

On this occasion there was in line a young man from South America whose embarrassment showed itself in pale cheeks and terrified glances as the queen drew nearer. At last she reached him, and stopped. He heard his name, saw her smile. There was a roaring in his ears; his knees shook. Every eye was bent upon him with amused interest. His terror was so perceptible.

"From Brazil?" she asked. "And what town in Brazil is your home, signor?"

"I—your majesty—I don't know!" he gasped.

The whole circle smiled; but the queen's face was as calm as marble. "You mean that our beautiful Italy already has made you forget your home? Ah, signor, you are a skillful courtier! You flatter us too much!" and playfully shaking her fan at him, she passed on, leaving him wondering how he came to make so brilliant a response, while the crowd also looked at him, respectfully bewildered, also.—Youth's Companion.

EGOTISTICAL.

"The trouble with him," said the young man who had been trying to fittingly describe an acquaintance, "is that when he dipped into the sea of knowledge he thought he brought up so much that the blamed thing went dry."—Chicago Post.

When a man steals he does it for himself; but when a woman steals she does it for some worthless man.—Chicago Daily News.

The resistance of glass jars that refuse to open can be overcome by setting them top downward in an inch or two of hot water.—Good Housekeeping.

But few people are satisfied with their fortune or dissatisfied with their own wit.

No fewer than 2,401 patents have been taken out on processes for making sugar and salt.



HIS IDEA OF IT.

Teacher—Jerry Slopson, what good did the Father of His Country do for the people of the United States?

Jerry Slopson—They—they—don't have to go to school on his birthday, sir.—Ainslee's Magazine.

George Washington's Motto.

"Boys," said the school-teacher, "who can tell me George Washington's motto?"

Several hands went up.

"Philip Perkasie, you may tell."

"When in doubt tell the truth."—Detroit Free Press.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Unaided He Rose from Obscurity to the Greatest Fame.

His Deeds Live After Him, Inspiring to Action All Those Who, Like He, Love Their Country.

[A Lincoln Birthday Essay.]

Of all the great rulers of the American republic Lincoln stands out most prominent as a man of the common people, who from the humblest beginnings worked his way alone and unaided, and under the most trying conditions, to a position second to that of none of the most illustrious citizens of the nation.

Jackson and Johnson had humble origin, but both had the good fortune early in life to come into touch with friends who made easy their road. Each, too, owed his preferment to the chances of war, Jackson in the open field, and Johnson in the hall of legislation, supplemented with a strong personal influence in his own state, which he subsequently governed sagaciously in the trying time of the civil war.

But Lincoln was the child of a backwoodsman, and his childhood, youth and young manhood were spent among a primitive and uncouth people, who had little time and less inclination for study and improvement. He went to a war that was over before he reached the fighting ground. He was woodchopper, flatboatman, clerk in a grocery, petty postmaster and a surveyor before he became a member of the legislature.

Without a single friend of any influence, still he grew to the stature of higher manhood. He studied to render himself approved. While in the legislature he read law, and when licensed to practice gave himself with the same steady purpose to the profession that he had shown in the humbler pursuits of preceding days.

The coarseness of his youth never left him completely. He was very tall, awkward in gait and exceedingly homely, with large hands and feet, the management of which was always a serious concern. He would have been

Lincoln? We may see it in a quickened conscience which hated wrong; in a fixity of purpose which counted no obstacle as un-remountable; in a sympathetic heart, which wept for the wrongs of the oppressed, and in an invincible courage which dared to do what right is, though opposed by kings and principalities and powers.

Lincoln's sense of right was acute and he had no compromise with evil. Unlike Webster, that colossus of infinite greatness, he had no apology to make for or to the slaveholding power. His tender nature rebelled against conditions which permitted human beings to be put into the shambles and sold as lowing kine are sold. He was true to himself and hence he could not go wrong.

Ever firm in his adherence to the right, he was equally marked in his sympathy for the unfortunate, or for those who suffered from any cause. When he became the head of the nation, and the latter was plunged in a desperate war, in which blood flowed as water in a mountain torrent, he wept over the woes of his people, and in every way he sought to make less terrible the hellishness of battle. As the Christ prayed for His enemies, so Lincoln wept over the transgression of his people, saying in the very midst of the great contention that he had malice towards none, but charity for all. His country, the whole country, was to him first and greatest all the time, and hence he would listen to no proposition which looked to an abridgement of its territory or a diminution of its powers. This was a principle so great that no plea or argument adversely might be considered for an instant. But given a free country and a country at peace, and he was ready to go to the extreme of his prerogative in granting amnesty and privilege to those who shot at the flag. None know to-day better than the people of the south that the bullet of the assassin ended the life of one who had purposed in his heart to be the best and truest friend that section had ever known.

Even was the vision of this noble man and lofty his aim and purpose. He gathered about him white president men that were clean and fired of patriotism. Entering the white house he was consumed by a resolve that the union given by the fathers should be preserved at all hazards. Perish party, perish ambition, perish everything,



REVERED BY A NATION ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.

downright ugly but for a certain kindness of expression which relieved his countenance of lines which might otherwise have been repulsive.

There was nothing accidental about this man. All that he did was done with a purpose that was successfully concealed from the closest of his friends, but which it is not difficult to discern in the eventual history of his life.

It is manifest that at the outset he decided to be true to himself and to employ his gifts to the best possible purpose. In the working out of his plans he evidenced no special brilliance, he was never ebullient and he never under any circumstances played to the galleries. Without being a genius, and with a personality clearly against him, he arose steadily but slowly until he had first place in the affections of all the loyal people of the land.

All this was effected so slowly and so seemingly without effort on his part that one now seems at a loss to understand how it was all brought about. Considering the life of this truly remarkable man, one is led more than ever to the conclusion there is a divinity which shapes our ends. Although a member of the legislature several terms he did not stamp his name upon any of the statutes of the state. Serving a term in congress, he made but one inconsequential speech; contesting the seat of Douglas, after the memorable contest before the people, he had as his reward but the memory of words well spoken in a cause that was holy and just. Nor is it likely that he would have secured the nomination for the presidency in 1860 had the assurance been stronger that it was possible for the newly-born republican party to be successful.

It is doubtful if in all history a parallel case can be found to that of this truly wonderful and good man. One president, Cleveland, had a sudden and phenomenal rise; but he had many years of excellent training in a school of skilled political craft, and, besides, the conditions in New York, which is a pivotal one, are such as to warrant the expectation of development all in a day. But Lincoln was a country lawyer, diligent in practice and devoting only the leisure of his hours to the trade of politics. His state was then in the far west and had not become in any sense a factor of any note in American politics.

Where, then, may we look to find explanation for the crowning success of

but save the union—such was the cry of his heart by day and by night. The death of slavery was hastened for this cause, and for this cause battles were quickened, and for this cause holocausts were made of human lives. Gentle as woman, and shrinking at thought of the shedding of human blood, he yet gave consent to the sacrifices that were made upon hundreds of fields of battle, because he knew the cause to be worthy of all sacrifice and the death of a million men.

His career was quiet and unruddled until he reached the white house; yet it was one that placed him upon the loftiest pedestal of human fame. By his side stands one American only, and he him of whom it has been said truthfully that he was "first in the hearts of his countrymen." Wherever human greatness is most admired, wherever hearts are quickened at the mention of noble deeds, there the name of Lincoln shines as the brightness of the firmament whose glory never wanes. And as long as men admire nobility of character—devotion to principle, adherence to right with an invincible purpose to do the right—just so long will Lincoln, unique in mold, magnificent in his simplicity, glorious in his achievements, be a model in righteousness for the following of others.

WILLIAM ROSSER COBBE.

The Wrong Record.

"No, thank goodness, he isn't calling here any more!" exclaimed the pretty girl in blue with a stamp of her foot. "I verily believe that that young man wouldn't take a hint if it were willed to him with \$50,000 in government bonds attached! As a shining example of what a wooden automaton would be in a trance, he is a distinct success."

"He called here the other evening, as he had been doing for some time and I thought I would see if I could awaken a little enthusiasm in him. I turned the conversation around to Hobson and asked him if he wouldn't like a chance to equal Hobson's record."

"'Wouldn't I!' he exclaimed, with glowing face. 'Just think of his taking that boat in there and sinking her without losing a man!'"

"That settled it. I yawned in his face and looked at the clock, and I slowly but positively froze that young man outdoors. If by any chance he should ever call here again I'll call the police!"—Detroit Free Press.

KANSAS NEWS OF RECENT DATE.

It Was a Glorious Charge.
All the world has read of the brilliant fighting of companies B, C and I, of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers, near Manila on the evening of February 7. Under Col. Frederick Funston they charged a body of Filipinos at Caloccan, driving the enemy like chaff and penetrating the very heart of Caloccan. Lieut. Alford, of Lawrence, who led his company, and Private Charles Pratt, a young farmer from



FREDERICK FUNSTON, OF IOLA.
(Colonel of the Twentieth Kansas.)

near Salina, were killed and Jay Sheldon, Daniel Hewitt, Ernest Fritz, Raymond Clark, Edward Ziebel, John Gillilan, William A. McGraw, Charles A. Kelson, George M. Battersley, William Nelson, Daniel Carway and Charles Hammond wounded. The Kansans left 30 dead Filipinos in the brush and many more were wounded.

Will Appropriates Over \$3,000,000.
When the present legislature adjourns it will have appropriated not less than \$3,700,000. The ways and means committee of the house and senate estimate the expenses as follows:

For maintenance of state charitable, penal and educational institutions, \$2,914,433; new buildings at state institutions, \$16,759; executive and judicial appropriations, \$679,669; miscellaneous appropriation bills, \$1,121; refunding to subscribers to Omaha exposition, \$0.00; maintenance of destitute insane, \$290,500; Quantre railroad claims and interest accrued and due, \$76,549; interest on state bonds, \$60,562; Smart-Palloon contest, \$9,000; state printing, \$25,000; expenses of legislature of 1911, \$81,000. Total, \$3,699,932.

With a 2 1/2 mill levy for state purposes and the estimated receipts from all departments, there should at the end of the biennial period, according to estimate, be \$553,000 in the state treasury.

To Punish Reckless Husband.
A bill introduced in the house to amend the age of consent law provides that in case of prosecution under the act, if the defendant shall marry the woman wronged, the charge shall be abated for a term of two years. If within two years the defendant abandons his wife without fault on her part, he shall be prosecuted under the charge. If he takes care of her during the period stated, the case shall be dismissed.

Wives as Witnesses.
Among the important bills likely to pass this legislature is one to make a wife competent to testify against her husband in cases of criminal assault and seduction. The practice now is, when a man is arrested for criminal assault, to marry the woman wronged and thus prevent her from testifying against him. After the case is disposed of, he usually deserts his wife.

All Colleges Fav. ed.
The house has passed Gratton's bill to authorize the issuance of three-year teachers' certificates to graduates of any approved Kansas institution of learning. Partisans of the state normal school made a strong fight against the bill, but legislators thought the state normal should not be given an advantage over other colleges.

The State Temperance Union.
Hundreds of delegates attended the annual meeting of the Kansas State Temperance Union at Topeka. J. W. Gleed and T. E. Stephens were re-elected president and secretary, respectively. The delegates were enthusiastically for the enforcement of the prohibitory law all along the line and against submission in any form.

Ignored Gov. Stanley's Wishes.
The house committee on judiciary recommended that Fairchild's bill to abolish the state board of pardons be not passed. When Gov. Stanley was informed of the committee's action he said that the law creating the board would be a dead letter so far as he is concerned, for under no circumstances will he appoint the board.

Popular Senators Will Wait.
The populist senators at a recent caucus, decided to confirm none of Gov. Stanley's appointees until the decision of the supreme court upon the legality of the special session is announced. If the special session is upheld the populists will vote unanimously to confirm all of the appointments.

Want the "Katy" Offers.
Judge M. B. Nicholson, of Council Grove, was given authority by the ways and means committee of the state senate to bring proceedings against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. In this suit Nicholson is to try to force the railway to move its general offices from St. Louis back to Kansas.

Cement Deposits Near Eldorado.
Enormous beds of cement have been discovered on the Dillenbeck farm, six miles from Eldorado. The deposits are said by experts to be the finest in the United States. Hydraulic works will be erected soon at a cost of \$25,000.

Panic in a Fort Scott School.
Shortly before the scholars of the Central school at Fort Scott were dismissed recently, the plaster fell off the ceiling of one of the rooms on the second floor and a minute later the 800 pupils of the building were in the halls struggling to reach the doors and exits. The teachers were powerless to stop the stampede and in two minutes from the first crash the building had been emptied. Not a pupil was hurt. How all escaped injury in the frenzied mob that rushed down the stairs from the different floors is a mystery.

An Ecclesiastical Maniac.
Father McClusky, a Catholic priest from Hutchinson, while under the influence of cocaine at Wichita, drew a revolver on the Missouri Pacific depot platform while large crowds were present, and commenced shooting promiscuously. Fortunately, no one was hit. The maniac then attempted to board the passenger train standing on the track, but was prevented by the arrival of officers. He was taken to the county jail.

Sad Death of a Young Girl.
Miss Anna Waldon, a pretty girl at Wichita, died under mysterious circumstances and her relatives insisted that she was poisoned. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to this effect, but failed to fasten the crime upon any particular person. Miss Waldon was engaged to be married soon and had her wedding clothes bought. The whole affair created a profound sensation.

Judge Hook Avoids a Demonstration.
The friends of William C. Hook, the newly-appointed United States judge, prepared a big reception upon his return from Washington, but the judge quietly slipped into Leavenworth on a midnight train. Judge Hook's first term of court will probably be held in Wichita on the second Monday in March. He will also hear court at Leavenworth, Topeka and Fort Scott.

Because Her Lover Was Outraged.
Miss Mattie Stone, aged 29 years, living with her mother, a widow, five miles north of Pittsburg, committed suicide by shooting herself with a revolver while lying in bed. The cause of the rash act is thought to be grief about her lover, who left here some months ago to locate on the western coast and from whom she has had no tidings.

His Life for His Country.
Lieut. Alfred C. Alford, of company H, Twentieth Kansas volunteer regiment, who was killed while bravely leading an attack on the insurgents at Manila, was a graduate of the law department of the state university.



LIEUT. A. C. ALFORD, OF LAWRENCE.
(The First Kansas Officer Killed in Battle in the Spanish-American War.)

His parents now reside at Lawrence. Lieut. Alford was to have been married upon his return to Kansas to Miss Vesta McCordy, of Hutchinson.

Insanity Plea Was Effective.
Nearly two years ago Mrs. Anna Buerman, wife of a young farmer near Lawrence, shot and killed her husband. They had had no quarrel and their married life had been happy. She was tried, convicted and sentenced to ten years in state prison. She was granted a new trial, however, and last week in the district court at Lawrence she was acquitted, her lawyer setting up the plea of insanity.

His Shortage Ten Thousand.
The comptroller of the currency received a telegram from the temporary receiver of the First national bank of Russell, that the directors of the bank had received a written confession from C. A. Wolcott, the defaulting president of the bank, showing a defalcation up to date of \$10,000. Wolcott left the country before the bank failed.

Should Inspect Gasoline.
A bill prepared by State Auditor Cole and introduced by Representative Wheatley provides for the inspection of gasoline by the state oil inspector. Mr. Cole says it is as necessary to inspect gasoline as oil.

A Woman Deputy Sheriff.
Montgomery county has a woman for deputy sheriff, Miss Eva Heady, daughter of a pioneer, having been appointed by Sheriff Smith B. Squires.

More Supreme Court Judges.
The judiciary committee of house and senate have recommended a bill to enlarge the supreme court so as to do away with the appellate court. The plan is to have seven supreme judges to compose two divisions of three and four judges, respectively, both divisions to sit in Topeka at the same time, but separately.

Judge Simons to Give a Banquet.
Judge Walter L. Simons, of the Lincoln-Bourbon-Crawford judicial district, will tender a banquet to the members of the bar in his district, also to the newspaper men.

THOMAS MOONLIGHT DEAD.

The Man Who Fleared Prominently in Kansas History and in Political Affairs Passes Away at Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 8.—Col. Thomas H. Moonlight, ex-minister to Bolivia, once governor of Wyoming and a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday, after an illness of 30 days, from the grip. He left three daughters, Mrs. E. E. Murphy, Mrs. J.



THE LATE COL. THOMAS MOONLIGHT.

W. Hauserman, wife of a lieutenant of the Twentieth Kansas, and Mrs. Bennett Brown, and one son, Walter C., of the Twentieth Kansas, now in Manila.

Col. Moonlight was born in Scotland in 1832 and came to America at the age of 14. He lived in New Jersey until he was 22. He then enlisted in the regular army and served in Florida until 1858, when he came to Leavenworth. At the beginning of the civil war he raised a battery of artillery, which was attached to Lane's brigade and for gallant and meritorious conduct was made colonel and assigned to Gen. Blunt's staff. Later he was breveted brigadier general for gallantry in Indian campaigns and later served as city marshal of Leavenworth, state senator, secretary of state and adjutant general. In 1881 he was appointed governor of Wyoming, then a territory. In 1892 he was made minister to Bolivia. He returned home from Bolivia last April. In politics Col. Moonlight was a democrat. His federal appointments were received from President Cleveland.

THE EXTRA SESSION LEGAL.

District Judge Hazen Decides Against the Attorney General—Says Gov. Leedy Had a Right to Convene Legislature.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 8.—Judge Hazen, of the district court, handed down an opinion in which he held that the recent special session of the legislature was constitutional and legal and all its acts, therefore, legally passed. The case calling for this decision was one begun by ex-Lieut. Gov. A. M. Harvey, in which Harvey brought mandamus proceedings against State Auditor Cole, to compel him to issue a warrant in payment of his (Harvey's) services as president of the senate during the special session. Every contention made by Attorney General Godard in his recent opinion and in his argument in this case was overruled. Mr. Godard saved exceptions to Judge Hazen's decision, so that he could carry the case to the supreme court, but announced afterwards that he would carry the case higher. If Judge Hazen's decision is allowed to stand, it will legalize all of the special session, which include the railroad, telegraph, express, insurance and general corporation laws, as well as about 50 others of less importance. Here are the principal points decided by Judge Hazen:

Gov. Leedy did not, in calling the special session, overstep the power granted to the governor by the constitution. The power to call a special session carries with it the power to determine what is an extraordinary occasion. The governor is the sole judge of this matter and his decision is not subject to review by the courts.

It was not necessary that the governor should state in his proclamation that it was an extraordinary occasion. The fact that he called the special session was sufficient evidence that one existed. The courts cannot go into the question of whether or not it was an extraordinary occasion.

The legislature cannot change the district member for the term to which he was elected, therefore the re-appointment law of 1897 did not affect the district members then elected and did not become operative until the present members were sworn in.

The term of a legislator begins not when he is elected, as contended by Attorney General Godard, but on the second Tuesday in January. When Gov. Leedy convened the legislature, he did not convene the newly elected members for the reason that they had not been sworn in at that time and hence were not members of the legislature, and for the additional reason that they had not yet met and organized.

When a governor convenes a legislature he does it as an organized body and does not call the individual members as such.

Gov. Stanley and the Law.
Topeka, Kan., Feb. 8.—The annual convention of the Kansas State Temperance union began at the state house yesterday. Gov. Stanley delivered the address of welcome. While not outlining in detail the future course of the administration, he assured the listeners that he would lead a strong effort effectively to enforce the law.

Names of Wounded Kansans.
Washington, Feb. 8.—The following additional list of casualties at Manila was received yesterday. Twentieth Kansas: Wounded—Company F, Charles Hammond, Daniel Conway, William Nelson; company M, George M. Battersley.

Probable Bond Issue in Kansas.
Topeka, Kan., Feb. 8.—For the first time in ten years Kansas is confronted with the prospect of a bond issue. This issue will be for \$7,000 and the proceeds of the sale will be used in taking up Quantrell raid bonds outstanding. The bonds will bear four per cent. interest and will be sold to the state permanent school fund.

Would Unite Their Interests.
Pittsburg, Kan., Feb. 8.—The railroad men have decided to hold a large union meeting of railroad men's labor organizations in this city, February 26, and in this meeting strive to have the four labor organizations united.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House—The Bills Introduced and Passed.

The house on the 7th passed a stringent chattel mortgage law, prescribing penalties for disposing of mortgaged property. The Wheatley bill regulating the operating of lead and zinc mines, was passed after adjournment by the house. A resolution was adopted extending a vote of thanks to Senators Harris and Baker for their vote on the ratification of the peace treaty. Among the bills introduced were: Providing for seven judges of the supreme court, providing that funds placed in banks by a city, township, county, school district or secret order shall be kept as special deposits, unless consent is given otherwise. The senate in committee of the whole recommended the following bills for passage: To remove the disabilities of all ex-confederates; encouraging the Woman's Relief corps in the maintenance of the Mother Richard's home and hospital at Ellsworth and making appropriation for the support of the institution; compelling railway companies to employ at least one porter or brakeman on each train, exclusive of the conductor.

In committee of the whole the house on the 8th passed the bill passed by the extra session, providing for a state society of mines. Populists voted for the bill. The house passed the Gratton bill, providing in effect that any reputation in Kansas may grant teachers' certificates to its regular graduates. The house judiciary committee reported favorably the bill to work penitentiary convicts on the public roads. Among the house bills introduced, which makes a wife competent to testify against her husband in a criminal assault case. In the senate a motion was made to go into executive session to consider appointments by Gov. Stanley, but it was defeated. The house on the 9th passed the Newmann's bill to remove the political disabilities of all ex-confederates in Kansas. The house also passed the following bills, among others: Prohibiting the practice of hypnotism upon soldiers and persons who purchase bodies of them; transferring Oaize county to the Northern department of the court of appeals; to prohibit probate judges from issuing temporary injunctions to be enforced longer than 30 days; to protect the bodies of dead bodies and boarding house keepers from deadbeats; giving school boards authority to designate legal holidays; to abolish the office of election commissioner in all first-class cities; permitting a legislator to be absent from a vote in cities of the first and second class without registering under certain restrictions; to prevent the writing of fire insurance in the state through dummy agents; providing for the payment of poll tax in cities of the second class. The senate, by a vote of 31 to 2 passed the bill amending the state text-book law. It provides for state uniformity of high school books, charts, maps and globes. The senate also passed the anti-oligo bill by a vote of 28 to 3. One of the chief provisions of the bill is that requiring hotel and restaurant keepers to place on every dining room table a card on which shall be printed in letters one inch in height, the name for a statement as to the kind of butter or substitute therefor used.

In the house on the 10th the joint committee declined to inspect the binding of the factory in the Minnesota penitentiary made its report recommending that a similar plant be established in the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing. The house, 80 to 38, killed the bill by Adams, of Sedwick, providing that an accused person cannot be tried for an offense greater than the one of which he was first convicted. The house passed the bill providing a salary of \$90 per annum to mayors of second-class cities of over \$300 population. The committee on petitions reported on the election contests of Waters (rep.) vs. Eder (pop.) and of Scott (rep.) vs. Marks (pop.) In each case the populist was sustained. The senate passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 to citizens who loaned the state money for replacing the burned electrical engineering machine shops at the state university. The senate also passed the deficiency appropriation bill, providing for the payment to state officers and employees the sum remaining unpaid because of the insubstantial appropriation two years ago. The sum appropriated aggregates \$17,883.

There was barely a quorum present in the house on the 11th and several motions to adjourn were made and lost. The house then went into committee of the whole to consider bills on the calendar. A resolution was adopted tendering the members of the Twentieth Kansas regiment the thanks of the legislature for its gallant conduct in the action at Manila.

A SOCIALISTIC COLONY.

George Wickline, of Nashville, Ill., Completing Arrangements for Establishing One in Randolph County, Mo.

Nashville, Ill., Feb. 13.—George Wickline, of this city, is completing all necessary arrangements for the establishment of a socialistic colony in Randolph county, Mo. Mr. Wickline has secured the option on 1,000 acres of farming land underlaid with a seven-foot vein of coal, along the line of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, where the colony will be located. The organization will be similar to the Ruskin colony, of Tennessee, several of Wickline's co-workers having been located at Ruskin for some time. Agriculture and mining and the establishment of good schools and factories are included in the scheme and the law of brotherly love is to be the rule for conduct. All of the most modern implements of production are to be introduced and pauperism is to be unknown, as work and profits are to be shared alike.

Miners Want an Eight-Hour Day.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Feb. 13.—Coal miners in the county have decided to ask for an eight-hour day, beginning April 1, and a joint meeting of miners and operators will be held February 23 to consider the matter. The eight-hour day can make little, if any, difference to the employers, so far as employees who work by the piece is concerned. The change, however, would make a great difference to unemployed miners, for it would give them work.

Prospects Not Very Bright.
Washington, Feb. 9.—The condition of the public building bills now pending in the house, including a number for Nebraska and Kansas, may be described as highly unpromising. The two days allowed in the house have expired and practically none of the bills passed in committee of the whole has passed the house.

Call for Condition of National Banks.
Washington, Feb. 9.—The comptroller of the currency has issued a call for reports of the condition of all national banks at the close of business February 4.

KANSAS ITEMS CONDENSED.

Newton's fire department is paid a salary. Hays City will soon have an electric light plant. Mitchell and Jewell counties want new courthouses. Garnett is now on the long distance telephone circuit.

I. M. Yost's home, the finest in Hays City, was destroyed by fire.

S. O. Spencer, newly-appointed coal oil inspector, is a native Kansan.

The Hiawatha Democrat urges Senator W. A. Harris for president in 1900.

Fifteen carloads of Montgomery county cotton were shipped recently to Japan.

The legislature will pass a law giving Bourbon county the right to build a high school.

"Aunt Dicey" Dibbs, aged 80, who lived alone at Shawnee, was found frozen to death.

C. H. Ridgway, of Ottawa, will be assistant under State Insurance Superintendent Church.

Ex-Attorney General Dawes is the recognized republican leader in the lower house of the legislature.

On the coldest day last week the Dunkards cut the ice in Crooked creek, 15 miles northeast of Burlington, and immersed six converts.

Mrs. Sydney Burroughs, of Kansas City, Kan., was nabbed by Uncle Sam's sleuths on the charge of sending obscene literature through the mails.

While working on the new courthouse at Paola, C. E. Beaman was perhaps fatally injured by a huge iron vault door falling on him and pinning him to the floor.

Eugene F. Ware, the Topeka lawyer, suggests a bronze tablet to the memory of Lieut. Alford, killed in battle at Manila, to be placed in University hall at Lawrence.

The house passed a bill appropriating \$150,000 for a government building at Kansas City, Kan. The sum of \$55,000 was voted to enlarging the government building at Topeka.

A Washington dispatch said it was exceedingly doubtful whether the appropriations for public buildings at Kansas City and Topeka would get through this session of congress.

A clerk of the district court in a western Kansas county makes \$700 a year out of his office, and business is so light that he personally tills a large farm near the county seat, devoting but two hours a day to his office.

President Taylor, of the Kansas state normal, received word that his new book, "The Study of the Child," had been adopted as the professional book of the Illinois State Teachers Reading Circle, composed of 30,000 teachers.

Col. Fred Funston cabled from Manila to Gov. Stanley recommending that Second Lieutenant Showalter, of company B, Twentieth Kansas, be promoted to fill the vacancy caused by the death of First Lieutenant Alford.

Peter Hammerly, the Miltonvale jointist who last fall shot into a company of temperance crusaders, who were entering his place, and severely wounding the editor of the Miltonvale Press, has been found guilty of assault.

Mrs. Harriet Mealer, a prominent society woman of Lacrosse, was arrested by a government official for drawing a widow's pension while the wife of another man. She kept the facts concealed even from the immediate members of her family.

John Krebs, of Junction City, whose divorced wife was recently sent to the penitentiary for murdering Mrs. Lizzie Craig, his housekeeper, has been arrested on the charge of adultery. Krebs and the Craig woman lived alone in his home for months.

The state camp, Modern Woodmen of America, met at Topeka and elected D. C. Tillotson, of Topeka, state consul; P. G. Chubbie, of Beloit, state clerk; and J. M. Doyle, of Belleville, state advisor. Wichita was selected for next meeting of the state camp.

It is said the oil inspector's office in Kansas pays \$15,000 a year. A bill prepared by State Auditor Cole has been introduced which places the oil inspector and his deputies on salaries and requires that every cent collected by them be turned into the state treasury.

While the thermometer registered 20 degrees below zero the other night a big fire broke out in Herington and but for the heroic work of firemen the town would have been almost wiped out. As it was, the Hotel Herington and five business houses were destroyed, causing a loss of nearly \$100,000.

The State Society of Labor and Industry, created by the extra session of the legislature, met in Topeka and organized by electing Joseph McGrath, Kansas City, president and W. H. L. Johnson, the present labor commissioner, as secretary. This practically makes Johnson labor commissioner for two more years.

The spirit of patriotism which has pervaded the Kansas legislature resulted in the unanimous passage of Fairchild's general bill removing the disabilities of all ex-confederates in the state. There is a provision of the constitution which prevents the removal of these disabilities except upon the request of the person affected. As this bill is general in character, and was not asked for by the confederate veterans of the state, it is claimed it will not stand in the courts.

Charles Roberts, a farmer living five miles west of Coffeyville, undertook to thaw out some dynamite by placing it on a stove. Result: Roberts, his wife and child and a negro hired man were killed.

Several hundred Germans of Harvey county will leave in March for Manitoba, with a view to locating. Many of them are wealthy, and are attracted north by the cheap land offered by the government.

A fifth dividend of ten per cent. in favor of the Sumner national bank, of Wellington, has been declared, making in all 75 per cent. on claims aggregating \$61,257.33.

FAVORS A PACIFIC CABLE.

The President Sends a Message to Congress Urging the Necessity of One-Time Now Opportunity.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The president's message on the Pacific cable transmitted to congress yesterday is as follows:

As a consequence of the ratification of the treaty of Paris by the senate of the United States and its expected ratification by the Spanish government, the United States will come into possession of the Philippine islands on the further shores of the Pacific. The Hawaiian islands and Guam being United States territory, and forming convenient stopping places on the way across the sea, the necessity for speedy cable communication between the United States and all the Pacific islands has become imperative.

Such communication should be established in such a way as to be wholly under the control of the United States, whether in time of peace or war. At present the Philippines can be reached only by cables which pass through many foreign countries, and the Hawaiian islands and Guam can only be communicated with by steamers involving delays in each instance of at least a week. The present conditions should not be allowed to continue for a moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

The time has now arrived when a cable in the Pacific must extend as far as Manila, touching at the Hawaiian islands and Guam on the way. Two methods of establishing this cable communication at once suggest themselves. First, construction and maintenance of such a cable at the expense of the United States government, and second, construction and maintenance of such a cable by a private United States corporation under such a safeguard as congress shall impose.

I do not make any recommendation to congress as to which of these methods would be the more desirable. A cable of the length that is proposed requires so much time for construction and laying that it is estimated that at least two years must elapse after giving the order for the cable before the entire system could be successfully laid and put in operation. Further deep sea soundings must be taken west of the Hawaiian islands before the best route for the cable can be selected. Under these circumstances it becomes a paramount necessity that measures should be taken before the close of the present congress to provide such means as may seem suitable for the establishment of a cable system.

I recommend the whole subject to the careful consideration of the congress and to such prompt action as may seem advisable.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

KANSANS DID IT.

The Twentieth Made a Gallant Attack on the Earthworks at Caloccan, Repulsing the Filipinos.

Manila, Feb. 11.—The American forces at 3:40 yesterday afternoon made a combined attack upon Caloccan and reduced it in short order. At a signal from the tower of the De la Lome church the United States double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire from the bay, with the big guns of her fore turret on the earthworks which were effect. Soon afterwards the Utah battery bombarded the place from the land side. The rebels reserved their fire until the bombardment ceased, when they fired volleys of musketry as the Montana regiment advanced on the jungle.

The Kansas regiment on the extreme left, with the Third artillery deploying to the right, charged across the open and carried the earthworks, cheering, under a heavy fire. Supported by the artillery at the church the troops further advanced, driving the enemy, fighting every foot, right into the town line and penetrated to the presidencia and lowered the Filipino flag at 5:30 p. m.

The enemy's sharpshooters, in the jungle on the right, fired at long range on the Pennsylvania regiment, but the rebels were soon silenced by shrapnel shell and the Pennsylvanians remained in the trenches. As the Americans advanced they burned the native huts. The rebels were moved down like grass but the American loss was slight.

No Second to the Motion.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 11.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Washburn (dem.) of Crawford county, moved that Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, be invited to attend the unveiling of the Hart-rant monument here May 12. After a short time the presiding officer asked, "Is the motion seconded?" There were several democratic senators in the chamber at the time, but not one of them seconded the motion, and the resolution passed without an invitation having been extended to Mr. Bryan.

Appointments for the West.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate, among others: Clinton E. Irvin, of Illinois, assistant justice supreme court of Oklahoma; James W. Powell to be postmaster at the national military home, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and the following postmasters in Missouri: Abraham M. Johnson, Belton; Rufus D. West, Caruthersville; John N. Bishop, Ironton; David B. Ormiston, Linneus; Samuel J. Wilson, Macon.

May Release the Youngers.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 11.—Senator Wilson introduced a bill in the senate which will practically effect the pardoning of the Younger brothers, if it becomes a law. It is to amend the parole of this state so that prisoners sentenced for life and who may have served over 30 years in prison with a good record may be granted by the prison managers a parole limitless as to geographical restrictions.

The President Signs the Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The official copy of the treaty of peace with Spain, bearing the signatures of the Spanish and American commissioners, which was ratified by the senate last Monday, was signed by the president and Secretary Hay at 2:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the library of the executive mansion.

For "Losing" the Spanish Squadron.

Madrid, Feb. 11.—The supreme military court, which has had under consideration the loss of the Spanish squadron at Santiago de Cuba on July last, has decided to prosecute in connection with the disaster Admiral Cervera and Commandant Emilio Diaz de Moreu, former captain of the destroyed cruiser Cristobal Colon.

Aguinaldo Does Not Desire Peace.

Montreal, Can., Feb. 11.—Aguinaldo stated positively that he had authentic information to the effect that Aguinaldo did not want a cessation of hostilities and had not asked for it.