

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1898.

NO. 13.

COAL MINE HORROR.

A Terrific Explosion of Coal Dust Occurs at Poteau, I. T.

FIVE MEN KILLED, MANY ENTOMBED.

Little Hope of Rescuing Those in the Mine as It Is on Fire—An Explosion on the Stage—A Natural Gas Explosion.

Poteau, I. T., Dec. 13.—A few minutes after nine o'clock last night, in mine No. 2 of the Indianola & Railway Coal company, situated about three miles from this place, a terrific explosion took place. Five men are known to have lost their lives from the immediate effects and about 23 more are buried in the shaft. The explosion was caused by the ignition of coal dust after a blast had been fired. It was something terrific and was very plainly heard in this place. The timber work of the hoist was blown far into the air and the shatters remains immediately caught fire. Over a hundred men were at work in the mine at the time of the explosion, and only about one-half of these have been accounted for. Those who escaped were employed in another part of the mine. There seems to be little hope of rescuing the entombed miners, as the explosion literally rent the subways asunder, and there are hundreds of tons of earth to be taken away before they can be reached.

A hundred men are working valiantly to rescue their comrades. They are driven away at times because of the intense heat of the burning structure. It is probable that the interior of the mine is also burning, although at the present time this cannot be determined. It is also impossible to ascertain the names of those who have been killed and are buried in the mine. The fire lights up the country for miles around and there are thousands of people arriving on the scene.

This is the second time within three weeks that an explosion has occurred in this mine, two men having been killed in the previous one.

AN EXPLOSION ON THE STAGE.

Toledo, O., Dec. 13.—Samuel Howe, vice president of the Stage Carpenters' National alliance, Harley Merry and Garland Gaden, all members of the "Cuba's Vow" company, playing at Burt's theater, were injured last night during a performance by the premature explosion of powder. Howe had an eye blown out and lost an ear, and it is feared his injuries may prove fatal. Merry and Gaden are less seriously injured, but are badly burned about the head.

A NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Connersville, Ind., Dec. 13.—Natural gas exploded here last night in Henry Lukens' shoe store, killing two men instantly and injuring several others. The store and the one adjoining were badly wrecked. Lukens miraculously escaped, but J. D. MacNaughton, who was sent for to stop the gas leak, was blown 50 yards and killed. Patrick Ready was also killed. Dr. McNutt's leg was broken and he was otherwise injured.

TO RELIEVE VOLUNTEERS.

Secretary of War Alger Designates Regular Troops That Will Be Sent to Tropical Countries.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The war department has begun in earnest the relief by regulars of the volunteer troops now stationed at Manila. Secretary Alger has signed an order designating for this purpose six regiments of United States infantry out of eight held in reserve for service in tropical countries. The regiments are the Twentieth, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; the Third, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; the Twelfth, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; and Fort Riley, Kan.; the Seventeenth, at Columbus Barracks, O.; the Fourth at Fort Sheridan, and the Twenty-second, at Fort Crook, Neb. They will go forward to Manila as soon as transportation can be provided.

A Naval Coaling Station.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Mr. Binger Hermann, commissioner of the general land office, in a decision rendered today, holds that Mission Island and a small island located just southeast thereof, in San Francisco bay, are a part of the public domain and in accordance therewith, President McKinley in a few days will issue an executive order reserving both islands as a coaling station for the use of the navy.

Stars and Stripes in Havana.

Havana, Dec. 13.—The Two Hundred and Second New York regiment began to land at six o'clock yesterday morning and at ten o'clock a column about 1,000 strong marched from the San Jose wharf to the Christina railroad station. The regimental band playing simple marching airs. The colored sergeants bore the stars and stripes and the blue and gold banner of the state of New York.

Duckworth Not a Suicide.

St. Louis, Dec. 13.—Dr. Sutter, superintendent of the city hospital, today furnished an almost conclusive piece of evidence, showing that Elliott L. Duckworth, who was mysteriously killed in Forest Park in June, 1897, was shot by another than himself.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

This Perplexing Question Is for the Coming Federation of Labor Convention to Discuss—Call's Observations.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 10.—A deep and far reaching subject that will be up for discussion before the eighteenth convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens in this city Monday, will be the employment of women. Labor people recognize in the increased employment of women and girls in nearly all branches of labor the reason for a corresponding reduction in wages as well as the scarcity of work for men.

H. D. Call, secretary and treasurer of the Butchers' Workmen's union of Syracuse, N. Y., who is here, has made extended investigation into the employment of women in factories, packing-houses and large manufacturing establishments and he has some pointed deductions to make from his observation. He said:

I believe that the wholesale employment of girls and women is doing more to hurt the cause of working people than nearly anything else. To say nothing of the sociological side of this evil—and it is an evil—the employment of women is slowly and surely bringing labor down to a poor level. Fifteen years ago no one ever heard of a woman working in a packing-house.

Not long ago in an eastern city I was called upon to investigate a packing-house where a large number of girls were employed. I found girls ranging from 16 to 25 years old working about half knee deep in oil and slush cleaning the punches of animals. I want to ask an eminent man in the world what he thinks of such surroundings and environments as the schooling place for girls that are to be wives and mothers? What is to be expected of a generation whose mothers live in such environments?

Take the factories: many of them are just as bad. The average wages of factory girls is a little over \$4 a week. They can't live on that and it doesn't take a prophet to foretell the result. The head of one large factory which employs hundreds of girls made this excuse to me: He said many of the girls could work for small wages because they lived with their parents who were able to help them. I proved to him that his girls were solely dependent upon the wages that he paid them. I proved to him that they could not live on the wages and asked him how he thought they manage to exist. I told him that a grave responsibility lay at his door and he admitted that he employed girls simply because they worked cheaper than men.

Now, the home is the bulwark of this free country. Our government is founded on the home. It is in the nature of things that women should depend on man. But when she is forced to take his employment from him he cannot make a home, he cannot take a wife, so the result is poverty, celibacy and degradation.

BUYS HISTORIC GROUND.

Government Secures Deeds to 160 Acres on Lookout Point, the Highest Place in the Chickamauga Region.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The government, through the Chickamauga park commission, has secured the deeds to 160 acres on Lookout point, the highest point in the Chickamauga region, and overlooking seven states and all the battlefields adjacent to the park. During the siege of Chickamauga this point was an important confederate position occupied by a battery. The park commissioners will at once replace the battery in the position it occupied during the war and will erect historical tablets at the important points. It will be left to the several states whose troops were engaged at this point to erect monuments and memorial tablets.

Dr. Zertucha Not a Traitor.

Havana, Dec. 10.—At the time Maceo was killed, when it was charged that Dr. Zertucha, acting as Maceo's physician, betrayed him into ambush, where he died endeavoring to cut his way out, Zertucha was said to have received \$50,000 from the Spaniards for this infamous act of treachery. Friends of the doctor, however, stood steadfastly by him and demanded an official investigation, which was ordered. The report just made by Alejandro Rodriguez, president of the board of inquiry, completely exonerates Zertucha.

Fate was Against Him.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 10.—Philip Hathaway committed suicide in a rooming-house at 1002 McGee street this morning. He had been a merchant at Sheldon, Mo., where his wife and family now reside, but he failed in business there and last April came to Kansas City and speculated in grain. He was unsuccessful, however, and poverty led to his tragic act. The dead man left several notes in his room. They were in the vein of a man who realized the irony of fate and saw it from the humorous side.

Enrollment in Chickasaw Nation.

Muscogee, I. T., Dec. 10.—The enrollment of the Chickasaw nation was completed by the Dawes commission. These are the figures which the report will show: Chickasaws by blood and intermarriage, 4,925; Choctaws by blood and intermarriage, 1,769; Chickasaws admitted by the courts, 658; Choctaws admitted by the courts, 1,330; total Chickasaws and Choctaws by blood and intermarriage, 8,712; Chickasaw freedmen, 4,325; Choctaw freedmen, 463; total enrollment in Chickasaw nation, 13,499.

Good Reports from Dewey and Otis.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The navy department has received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey summarizing the existing conditions at Manila and such points in the Philippines as have been visited by his officers. Advice also have been received from Gen. Otis, and they both go to show a notable improvement in conditions and the growth of a better spirit among those factions of the natives which promised to give trouble.

VEST'S RESOLUTION.

Missouri's Senator Speaks Against Territorial Expansion.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL UP.

Senator Morgan Makes an Appeal for Action at This Session—District of Columbia Affairs in the House—Bills Introduced.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Discussion of two questions, each of great importance and interest, was begun by the senate at its session yesterday. Territorial expansion and the construction of the Nicaragua canal occupied the attention of the body during the greater part of the afternoon. As soon as the routine morning business had been disposed of, Senator Vest, of Missouri, called up his resolution, offered last week, declaring it to be unconstitutional for this government to acquire foreign territory except for coaling stations or some like purpose, unless its intention was to confer statehood upon its inhabitants. He declared that it was a basic principle of this government that "the powers of the government were derived from the consent of the governed," and maintained that the federal government had no authority either in morals or in the constitution to go beyond that principle. He held that the principle had been sustained by the supreme court in various decisions, and that no public man of prominence and no reckless tribunal had ever been reckless enough to controvert it.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, took issue with Senator Vest, and announced that at some convenient time in the near future he would offer some remarks upon the resolution, in the course of which he would endeavor to show that the Missouri senator was wrong in his interpretation of the constitution and inaccurate in his deductions from the law.

Senator Morgan opened the debate on the canal bill with a three-hour appeal for action at this session. The whole country, he said, would be disappointed if congress did not act. He was willing to take any measure which would result in the building of the canal. In the course of his remarks he agreed to accept an amendment specifically excepting the canal from neutrality with regard to any country with which the United States might be at war.

At the beginning of the senate session Senator Hoar and Senator Hale presented resolutions of citizens of their states reconstituting against the extension of American sovereignty over the Philippine islands and against the acquisition of foreign territory without the consent of the people of such territory. The resolutions were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill authorizing A. A. Bartlett to raise the battleship Maine and transport it to the United States.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The house spent the larger part of the day on District of Columbia affairs. The bill to relieve the condition of the American seamen was taken up, but nothing was accomplished.

Mr. McMillan, of New York, introduced a bill for the reorganization of the army. It was drawn after consultation with many army officers and is supposed to represent the ideas of the younger element of the army.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing the president to acquire by purchase from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua full ownership, jurisdiction and sovereignty of such land as may be desirable and necessary to construct and defend a ship canal. The president is also directed to construct such a canal and the bill appropriates \$140,000,000 to complete it.

Mr. Hepburn also introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment of the constitution as follows:

No new state, the territory of which was not a part of the United States and under its jurisdiction and sovereignty on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1891, shall be admitted into the union unless three-fourths of the members elected to each house of congress shall vote affirmatively for such admission.

The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

Col. William J. Bryan Resigns.

Washington, Dec. 13.—All doubts respecting the intentions of Col. William J. Bryan were removed by the receipt by the war department of a telegram received from him stating that he had mailed his resignation of his commission as a colonel of volunteers and that it was approved by the division and corps commanders. The war department, of course, cannot act upon the resignation until it comes formally to hand, but there can be no doubt of its acceptance.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

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

In the senate on the 8th Senator Vest (Mo.) introduced a joint resolution against "expansion" towards a brief discussion of the navigation laws took place. Senator Hale (Me.) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to erect a monument in Havana, Cuba, to the memory of the sailors who lost their lives by the explosion of the Maine. At 1:30 p. m. the senate adjourned. The house was in session less than half an hour, the deaths of Messrs. Northway (O.) and Love (Miss.) being announced and an adjournment taken out of respect to their memory. The report of the Hawaiian commission, transmitted by the president, was laid before the house and referred to the committee on territories. The deficiency bill was also reported by the committee.

At the opening of the senate's session on the 7th Senator Hawley (Conn.), chairman of the military affairs committee, introduced a bill for the reorganization of the regular army. Senator Hoar (Mass.) secured the adoption of a resolution for a committee of seven senators to take action on that part of the president's message relating to the celebration of the centennial of Washington as the nation's capital. The deficiency bill was also reported by the committee.

While the senate was considering pension bills on the calendar on the 8th Senator Vest (Mo.) made a vigorous protest against passing them by simply reading their titles and without a question being asked. Senator Vest also introduced a resolution for the appointment of a joint commission to investigate the charges of corruption in the conduct of the war with Spain and a bill prohibiting senators from accepting any honorarium or other pecuniary benefit from serving on presidential commissions. Senator Caffrey (La.) introduced a resolution to modify the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as far as it related to constructing a canal across the isthmus of Darien.

Senator Mitchell (W.Va.) introduced a bill to allow volunteers disabled by the war with Spain to enter volunteer soldiers' homes. The Nicaragua canal bill the senate finally passed in the afternoon. An adjournment was taken on the 12th. The house passed the urgent deficiency bill practically without opposition. The amount carried by the bill is \$1,393,392. The house then adjourned to the 13th, giving the committee an opportunity to work without interruption.

EDUCATION OF INDIANS.

Miss Reel, Superintendent of Indian Schools, Urges Compulsory Education—More Attention to Manual Training.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Miss Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, in her annual report, makes a strong plea for the industrial feature of educational work among the Indians. In her report she says:

The government has upon its various reservations about 250 day and boarding schools, in which there are over 2,000 teachers employed. The government has not yet adopted compulsory measures for the education of the Indian children, and the fact is that the dark-skinned sons of the forests do not take to education very readily. Some reservations withhold the rations until the parents place their children in the schools, and so strong is the opposition to this that many families have held out against it until their families were on the verge of starvation. But this feeling is not general, and during the past year the attendance percentage was very favorable.

Industrial education and the necessity of furnishing employment for the Indian student upon his return from school are dwelt upon. Compulsory education and more attention to manual training are strongly urged.

Prefer the Suez Canal Route.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The naval intelligence office of the navy department is in possession of figures showing that a steamer, making a voyage from New York to Manila, will be able to obtain better and cheaper coal by the Suez canal route than by that of the straits of Magellan. It is the announced decision of the war department to send troops direct from the Atlantic seaboard. Naval officers say that if the war department officials are wise they will eschew the straits of Magellan route.

Patriotic Demonstration at Key West.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 13.—The dedication of a handsome fence inclosing the plot of ground in the city cemetery in which rest the remains of the sailors who were killed in the explosion of the battleship Maine, as well as four men from the Winslow, one from the Marblehead, one from the Newport, one from the Yankee and 35 others killed during the rebellion, was the occasion of one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed here. The fence was purchased by popular subscription.

Gen. Lee Sails for Havana.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 13.—Gen. Lee and staff sailed for Cuba yesterday in the transport Panama. Crowds of people lined the wharves as the transports passed down the river. As the tug boat cut loose, the siren taken from the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo after the battle of Santiago and now on the tug Cambria, screeched the Panama a parting salute. Gen. Lee will remain outside of Havana until January 1, when he will enter the city.

The Sultan Makes Promises.

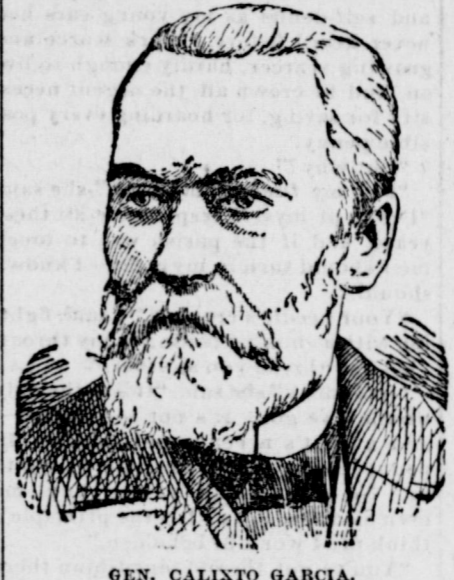
Constantinople, Dec. 13.—Oscar Straus, United States minister to Turkey, has had an audience with the sultan. It is understood that assurances were given to the American minister regarding a satisfactory settlement of all pending questions between the United States and Turkey, including the payment of indemnity for American losses in Armenia.

DEATH OF GARCIA.

Noted Cuban Patriot Succumbs to Fever in Washington.

Short Sketch of the Man Who Was the Original Consistor in the Uprising of the Cubans Against Spain in 1895.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Gen. Calixto Garcia, the distinguished Cuban warrior and leader and head of the commission elected by the Cuban assembly to visit this country, died here yesterday morning shortly after ten o'clock at the Hotel Raleigh, where the commission has its headquarters. The sudden change from the warm climate of Cuba, with the hardships he there endured, to the wintry weather of New York and Washington is responsible for the pneumonia which resulted in his demise.



GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA.

The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed. The expectation is that services will be held in one of the Catholic churches here, possibly St. Patrick's, on Tuesday, after which the remains will be placed temporarily in a receiving vault pending final interment in Cuba.

Gen. Garcia, whose name will be ever linked with those of other patriots who have fought against unequal odds for the freedom of his country, has had a most active and varied life, much of which has been spent in fighting for the cause of Cuban liberty, which he had the satisfaction of seeing accomplished so short a time before his death. He was a man of culture and refinement, of splendid education and came from a distinguished family of Jiquani, of Santiago de Cuba province. He was born in Coquián, October 14, 1839, and was therefore in the sixtieth year of his age. He was educated in Havana and in Spain. He was the original conspirator in the uprising of the Cubans against Spain in 1895 and in that war, under Gomez he attained the rank of brigadier general.

For his participation in the revolutionary movement Gen. Garcia was sent to Spain, where four years he was confined in castles and fortresses, remaining there until the peace of Zamora. He then returned to the United States and, together with Jose Martí, attempted another revolution. He landed in Cuba with a few followers, but the country was tired of war and wanted to try the home rule offered by Spain. He capitulated to the Spanish forces in order to save his few remaining followers and was again banished to Spain in 1893, where he remained under surveillance until 1895, when the last revolution broke out in Cuba. Then he escaped to France and later to New York. His movements since that time and his active participation in the war are familiar to many newspaper readers.

After coming to this country he endeavored to get an expedition to the island of Cuba in the steamer Hawkins, but this met with shipwreck in a storm and the cargo was lost. Gen. Garcia was the last man to leave the vessel. Undaunted by his failure, Gen. Garcia made another attempt to ship stores for the insurgents, this time obtaining the ship Bermuda. He was intercepted, however, by United States authorities and was arrested on the charge of filibustering, but was released on \$10,000 bail. He forfeited this bail and in a final attempt landed on the eastern coast of the island with one of the largest expeditions that ever reached Cuba. After landing he succeeded Gen. Antonio Maceo in command of the troops of the eastern department holding the rank of major general. Gen. Maceo marching west with his men. At Maceo's death Garcia was elected lieutenant general of the Cuban army, which position he held to the close of the war.

WILL BE A UNIQUE SHOW.

Western Stockmen Preparing for a Cattle Show at Denver That Will Eclipse All Records.

Denver, Col., Dec. 13.—The citizens of Denver have subscribed \$15,000 for the entertainment of delegates to the National Live Stock association meeting to be held here January 24 to 27. In connection with the convention there will be held at the Union stock yards a national exhibition of range cattle, the first of the kind ever attempted on such a gigantic scale. For the entertainment of the guests the citizens of Denver are preparing what they call "a mile-high round-up." The west will contribute its best riders and its worst bronchos. The plains are being scoured for outlaw horses and big prizes will be offered the cowboys who can ride them. There will be a bull fight—not between two Spanish bulls, but between a Texas negro and a wild steer. This burly African, it is said, can throw any bull. Two thousand delegates are expected.

Senator Hoar's Prophecy.

New York, Dec. 13.—A Washington dispatch to the World says: "If we take the Philippines under the treaty of peace, the downfall of the American republic will date from the administration of William McKinley." These are the exact words of the statement made by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts.

COST OF KANSAS SCHOOLS.

Interesting Figures Taken from the Report of State Superintendent Stryker—Teachers' Salaries Increasing.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 5.—Kansas paid \$4,542,445.70 for the support of its common schools in the school year which ended last July. These figures have just been compiled from the reports of county superintendents to the state superintendent of public instruction.

During the school year which ended in 1897 the schools cost \$4,407,446, or \$135,000 less than was paid out in 1898. There were 49 more schools in the state in 1897 than in 1898. The difference in the cost of the schools is principally in the salaries of teachers, the tendency being to increase teachers' salaries and to better teachers in most of the counties. There were 5,000 employed during the year in the common schools, 5,889 male teachers and 7,131 female teachers. Men teachers were paid salaries that averaged \$24.63 a month, while women teachers received \$21.01 as average salary. The average age of persons who were granted certificates in 1898 is 22 years. The number of inexperienced teachers who got certificates was 3,622. As the report will show the number teaching on state certificates this year is 222; number teaching on first grade certificates, 1,281; on second grades, 3,707; on third grades, 3,071; on temporary certificates, 211.

The average length of the school year for all the schools in the state is a small fraction less than 25 weeks, or more than six months, as school months are counted four weeks to the month. There are in the state 49,250 persons of school age—between 5 and 21 years of age. Of this number 42,993 are white and 10,356 are negroes. One year ago the total school population of the state was 49,250, indicating a very slight increase in school population in the last year. An interesting feature is the fact that in extreme western Kansas the school population is continually falling off, while the voting population is, in many places, increasing. It is due to the fact that families are moving out and teaching with their cowboys are taking their places. The total bonded indebtedness of school districts is shown to be \$2,385,123 a decrease of nearly \$1,000 from last year. This record on the decrease in the bonded indebtedness of the state is featured in the report. Mr. Stryker mentioning it particularly in his introduction.

Superintendent Stryker makes many recommendations to the legislature in the forthcoming report. His plan as it follows: The county superintendents shall be elected at the beginning of the school year. As it is now, superintendents who go out of office are prevented from getting a school because all the schools are taken. The plan is to require by law a divided election year, so that the best results are not obtained therefrom. Finally, Superintendent Stryker recommends that school meetings be held early in March or April. The plan as it follows: The cities give the teacher and the school an opportunity of arranging early the work of the coming season. The following is the school population of Kansas by counties:

County	Persons of school age	Persons of school age	
Allen	5,824	Lozano	7,912
Anderson	1,166	Logan	8,264
Atchison	8,418	Martin	7,716
Barber	2,189	Marshall	8,659
Barton	4,906	McPherson	7,342
Bourbon	5,716	Morris	9,254
Brown	7,191	Miami	7,124
Butler	7,462	Mitchell	5,124
Chase	5,716	Morton	1,065
Chautauqua	4,523	Murray	7,289
Cherokee	13,254	Nesquehoning	4,091
Cheyenne	4,189	Newton	1,065
Clark	46	Neosho	6,929
Clay	6,291	Ness	1,313
Cloud	1,166	Nichols	3,889
Coffey	5,824	Osage	8,418
Comanche	481	Osborne	4,227
Crawford	13,254	Pawnee	1,927
Decatur	2,495	Phillips	4,975
DeWitt	5,824	Polk	6,291
Doniphan	8,264	Pratt	2,495
Douglas	8,264	Rawlins	2,013
Edwards	1,166	Reed	4,227
Ellis	4,227	Republic	6,475
Ellis	3,707	Rice	4,975
Ellsworth	3,707	Riley	4,227
Farmington	1,166	Rush	4,227
Ford	1,722	Russell	2,013
Franklin	7,462	Seminole	2,013
Gary	4,227	Seminole	2,013
Govt.	748	Scott	311
Graham	1,820	Sedgewick	13,254
Grant	1,166	Shawnee	13,254
Gray	46	Shawnee	12,199
Greeley	181	Sheridan	1,166
Greenwood	5,824	Sherman	6,291
Hamilton	491	Smith	5,824
Harper	3,331	Stanton	3,102
Haskell	6,291	Stanton	1,423
Haskell	171	Stevens	143
Hodgeman	654	Sumner	8,649
Jackson	5,824	Thomas	1,423
Jefferson	6,291	Trego	9,030
Jewell	6,291	Wagoner	4,523
Johnson	6,291	Washington	1,927
Jones	6,291	Washington	1,927
Kingman	3,707	Webster	495
Kiowa	6,291	Wilson	5,289
Labette	6,291	Woodson	2,991
Lane	6,291	Wyandotte	2,991
Leavenworth	12,199		
Linn	6,291		
Linn	5,824	Total	492,940

LIQUOR MEN BOYCOTTING.

Fort Scott Jointkeepers and Their Friends Seek to Have a Railway Official Removed.

Fort Scott, Kan., Dec. 9.—Another liquor quarrel has been precipitated in this city by the opening of the saloons and the subsequent action of the Woman's Christian Temperance union in attempting to compel the officers to prosecute the liquor sellers. The fight now seems to have taken the nature of a boycott, and the friends of licensed saloons have taken steps to injure the husbands of the W. C. T. U. women in their business interests. One of the ablest and most active members of the W. C. T. U. committee is Mrs. H. R. Charlton, whose husband is chief dispatcher on the Memphis road. Complaint of Mrs. Charlton's action has been made to the Memphis company, and threats are made that if Mr. Charlton is not discharged certain merchants will boycott the road.

Death for a Kansas Train Robber.

Eldorado, Kan., Dec. 9.—Sam Smith, who has been on trial here charged with the murder of William Belford, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and will be sentenced to hang. Tom Wind, his partner, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary. Smith and Wind held up and robbed a Frisco train at Anderson in June. They were attacked by several of the citizens and Smith shot William Belford, who died several weeks afterward.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

MY LADY.

My lady's fair, and more than fair,
With poppy cheeks, and angel's hair,
And sweet moist eyes, as freshly blue
As violets through a drop of dew.
My heart she has with snares beset
Till I'm her captive bound—and yet,
If most confess, though fondly weak,
Her "ways and customs," so to speak,
Are most decidedly unique!

Her countenance is oft obscured
Like some full moon in clouds immersed—
Berogued with berries, daubed with smears
Of "lassers canny," streaked with tears.
But never, for such hap as this,
Does she deem fit that I should miss
The pleasure of her honeyed kiss!

Her kisses—I've no need to sue
For these sweet foams, as many do—
I sometimes fear, in her delight,
She'll blot my features out of sight!
Though 'tis not to my dullness clear,
She shuns my lips, with frown severe,
But singles out my nose, or ear.

My lady's hands are brownly tanned,
And gray with grubbing in the sand,
And making "mud pies," smooth and
round,
And digging clam shells from the ground;
Or green with toiling to uproot
The pretty plants, or to compute
The seeds in papa's garden fruit.

My lady's robes are filled with rents;
And though a man, untaught and dense,
I think they're sometimes hind-side-fore!
Her shoes, kicked out at heel and toe,
Are dreadful quite with mud pie dough,
And buttons parting company—
And yet, most commendably,
They stand upon my tailored knee!

Of most, my lady will be met
With due reserve and etiquette,
While I, her worshipper and slave,
The more outlandish I behave
The more I win, with painful art,
My way to her coy maiden heart!
Of so I stand the wear and tear
Of constant playing "hunkie-bear,"
And agitate my aching side
In showing how the "farmers ride"—
Her highness on my boot astride!

No other lays such hard commands,
No other makes such vast demands,
For when our way the "sandman" creeps
She uses me for couch, and sleeps!
And yet I know—no-thing down
Above the fuzzy, frowny crown,
The round flat doubling might and main
About my "tick, tick watch's" chain,
And feeling warm against my vest—
The small nose burrowed in my vest—
Of all my loves I love her best!
—Catharine Young Glen, in Youth's Companion.

Miss Peckitt, Our Dressmaker

MISS PECKITT used to come to our house to sew. She sewed my frocks and she sewed my pinafores, and sat among her tapes and pins and yard measures telling me old stories that no one else cared about, for Miss Peckitt had no relatives, and had always, as she said, kept herself to herself.

And of all her stories the one I liked best was the one about the pin cushion. It was a large, heavy cushion, and I wondered why Miss Peckitt always brought it with her when she came for the day.

"It has a brick inside to keep it steady when I pin my work to it," she said; "and I carry it with me because it was the last thing my young man made for me."

"O, did you ever have a young man? Do tell me about him!"

At ten years old one is not discreet. I suppose Miss Peckitt was not inclined to be hard on youthful indiscretion. She threaded her needle and began:

"It was when I was a young girl."

She could not have been more than 30 at this time, but to me she seemed immeasurably old, as I said:

"It's a long time ago, then," as sympathetically as I could.

"Yes," she said, "a long time. He was the son of a farmer, and we was courting ever since we was quite little things and went to Sunday school. But it was not to be."

"What happened?"

"Why, his father died, my dear, and when it came to looking into things it was found he'd borrowed money on the land, and the interest hadn't been paid. So, then, my Willie said he'd pay the interest and all, if they'd only wait. But they wouldn't—and the old place was sold up—houses and buildings and the beasts, and the land with the standing crops. They may say it's a law, but it ain't justice."

She bit off her thread sharply, and I said it was a shame.

"So it was—a black shame. My Willie would a' paid them every penny if they'd only a' waited. But no; they sold the old place, and it fetched more than they looked for, and there was near \$1,000 over, and that they gave to Willie, as was only fair. And after the sale was over I saw nothing of him for two days, and then he came to me looking like a dog that the boys are after with stones."

"I'm off," says he; "with this bit of money I'll make a fortune over in America, which is a free country, and I'll come home for you, my girl, or I'll write and you'll come to me."

"If it was to the world's end," says I.

"Then he gave me this pin cushion; it seemed a funny present, being quite plain, as you see, and it had big stitches but sewn strong, and I almost laughed as I took it. I was glad after that I hadn't laughed, for Willie he says:

"Blossom, my dear, do you know what makes it so heavy?"

"So I said, 'no, I didn't.'"

"It's a brick out of the old south wall at home," says he, "where the yellow rose is, and where the apricots fruit so free, and it's covered with a bit of silk gown my mother was married in—it's faded, but you can see the rose sprigs on it yet. You'll keep it for my sake?"

"Well?" I asked, for Miss Peckitt had stopped abruptly.

"Well, that's all," she said, shortly; "the never come back, but I know he was true—and he would a' come back if he's been living, and the Lord's will be done," she added.

"Did you keep the piece of the old dress?" I asked, "when it wore out and you ripped it off? I should like to see it."

"I never ripped it off," she said, "I covered it with a bit of damask, meaning to show it to him fresh and bright when he come home; but I dare say it's worn out now, underneath, with all the needles and pins I've stuck in it—worn out!"

Time did not stand still in our village. A bicycle factory reared its gaunt ugliness by the church, and the moss-grown well was replaced by a galvanized iron pump. The old families moved away, and new people came; smarter people, in their grimace way, who got their dresses made in the county town, and despised Miss Peckitt's old-fashioned patterns. I was finishing my education in France and Germany. When I came home I hardly knew it. Almost my first visit was paid to the little white house with the green railings.

"It will do the poor thing good to see you," said my mother. "I fear she is horribly poor. She gets hardly any work now. And she won't accept anything she does not earn."

She did not know me at first, and was dusting a chair that was already of a spotlessness to shame our chairs at home, when suddenly she recognized me—the shock shattered for a moment the reserve of years—she threw her thin little arms around my neck and kissed me—altered an apology for the "liberty," and then sat down on the doubly dusted chair and cried pitiously.

I listened to such a tale of poverty and self-denial as my young ears had never heard before. Work scarce and growing scarcer, hardly enough to live on, and to crown all, the urgent necessity for saving, for hoarding every possible penny.

"But why?"

"For my funeral, my dear," she said. "I've kept myself respectable all these years, and if the parish was to touch me I should turn in my coffin—I know I should."

"Your needle's crooked," I said, fighting with a choking feeling in my throat. "Let me thread you another."

"Dear miss," she said, "this is the only needle I've got. It's not so crooked—and a cent's a cent—and needles in penny packets isn't what they used to be. No, and I won't let you buy me even needles, miss. It's the principle I think of; I won't be beholden."

"You've got the old pin cushion there still," I said; "there must be lots of needles in that; let me empty out the sawdust and see. I'll put it all back carefully."

I think Miss Peckitt's will must have been weakened by long fasting and trouble, for she let me rip up one side of that sacred cushion and pour out the bran into that little black tea tray with the gold border. I found in that bran 67 good needles, to say nothing of broken ones.

Then I began to put the bran back, and as I pushed it in to make it hard and tight I felt a hollow in the brick.



SUCH A TALE OF POVERTY.

There was something in it. I pulled it out.

"O, Miss Peckitt," I cried; "look what I have found in your pin cushion!"

A little canvas bag—and in it several bills and a little letter.

"My Dear Blossom: This is \$250 of my money, so as you will have something if I am not lucky with the rest. You will find this when you rip off the cover. If all goes well, as please God it will, it will pay for things of our home. Your true friend and affectionate lover, WILLIAM BEALE."

"Pay for things for the house? It will pay for my funeral!"

Miss Peckitt was on my mind. I had seen that the money and the words from the dead had brought her more pain than joy—and after dinner that evening I slipped on a dark cloak and ran down the quiet street to a little white house. I opened the door softly and peeped in.

There was a fire in the grate, and before it in the armchair with the patchwork cushion sat a middle-aged man. Miss Peckitt sat on his knee and her arm was around his neck. In her cheeks was the "fresh color" I had never seen there, and in her eyes the light of youth and hope.

"It is my Willie," she cried; "he's come back! O, miss, dear, to think of it—he was coming home to me, with his fortune made, and the ship was wrecked, and him and the others has been living like Robinson Crusoe, and only fetched away by a ship the other day."

I am sure they were both persons of sentiment, because they bought back the old farm, with its south wall where the apricots "fruited so free," and when they went to church Miss Peckitt wore a gown of faded silk with a rosy sprig. The cousin in Maidstone had been faithful to his trust, and there was enough of the silk that the bridegroom's mother had worn at her marriage to clothe the little bride on her wedding day.—Longman's Magazine.

HANNA'S TAX TALK.

A pleasant Reminder of the Inanity of Republican Ideas in General.

Mark Hanna's patronizing way of telling the people what he thinks should be done for them is truly amusing. He favors an indirect tax by means of a tariff, because "when the people do not know they are paying a tax they are better satisfied." This is an old principle which has been the guiding star of monarchs and despots for many centuries, but Mark seems to have just made the discovery, and it comports so well with his natural disposition to do mean things in an underhand way that he rushes over it. We advise him, however, not to fool the American people too much, for they have a way of finding things out, and then making it warm for the "fooler." We have known them on such occasions to give the fool-killer employment for quite a length of time, and circumstances might arise that would make life a burden to Mark.

The senator's latest information vouchsafed to a waiting public is to the effect that he "favors putting duties on tea, coffee and other articles which we cannot produce." This is a pleasant reminder for those insane persons who voted the republican ticket at the late election "just as a compliment to President McKinley's management of the war." We are not only to have an indefinite prolongation of the existing war taxes, which are all the more exasperating because they were unnecessary, but we must also pay a tax, "without knowing it," on the few free luxuries that are left to us. While the senator from Ohio is acquiring historical knowledge for the benefit of the country that he has kindly consented to hold up, we advise him to read the account of a certain people who once lived in a town called Boston, who stirred up an awful row about paying a tariff on tea,

FALSE PROPOSITIONS.

Arguments of Goldbug Mouths Which Are Contradictory of Themselves.

It is certainly amusing to hear a gold standard advocate seriously proclaiming with great emphasis that the free coinage of silver would certainly drive gold out of circulation, eliminating the more than \$700,000,000 which the treasury department insists there is gold in the money supply of the country, amounting to about nine dollars of the \$24 per capita we are told there is in circulation, and that the effect of this retirement of one-third of the total money in the country would be to reduce the purchasing power or exchange value of the dollars that were left! Ordinary intelligence would reason differently. It would say:

"If 27 dollars, 27 men or 27 teams were required to do a given quantity of work, the withdrawal of one-third of the dollars, men or teams would increase by one-half the amount of work to be done by 18 dollars, men or teams, and to that extent must increase their value as producing forces. If it requires 24 dollars per capita to do the business of the country, and one-third of that money is withdrawn, then the remaining two-thirds must do all the business, and it cannot be that the dollar that do more business will be worth less than the dollars that do less business."

But why should the gold dollars go away? Dollars, like men, go where they are most needed and can earn most, and all the gold, silver and paper money we have is needed to do the business to be done, then the withdrawal of any considerable quantity of either must increase the work and the value of the others, and this will bring back the wanderers, or others to take their places. If there are now too many dollars to do the work to be done, as some gold standard advocates hold, then the withdrawal of a part must help rather than harm the conditions. Another thing seems to be clear: Gold is not the money of trade, the money that is

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

The first German book to be translated into Japanese was Heine's "Buch der Lieder."

Poetic composition seems to be at a low ebb in Belgium. There were 63 competitors for the last Flemish prize, but none received it.

Henry Havemeyer, the sugar king, finds a hobby in amateur conjuring, at which he is an expert and has the best collection of apparatus in the country.

An officer under Admiral Goldsborough says that that official once said to Farragut that Dewey would make his mark in the world if he got an opportunity. "Ay," replied Farragut, "and he will make the opportunity."

At Homestead, Pa., the scene of the great strike a few years ago, Andrew Carnegie has lately opened, for the use of the people, another library—really an institution—which will combine library, music hall and clubhouse. The building cost \$300,000.

Richard Harding Davis' growing popularity is apparent from the following record of the sale of his books: "The King's Jackal," 25,000; "Soldiers of Fortune," 58,000; "Gallegher, and Other Stories," 40,000; "Cinderella, and Other Stories," 13,000; making a total of almost 136,000 copies.

Gen. Weyler is said to have blossomed forth in the new role of giver of alms. Stories come from Spain to the effect that he is giving much money from his private resources to Spanish soldiers who have returned from Cuba, and who, through failure to get their pay, are destitute.

Herr Ladislaus Mierzwinski, once a great Polish tenor, who in his palmy days was wont to receive \$500 for a single performance, has just accepted a job as porter in the Hotel d'Angleterres, in Cannes, France. He is less than 60 years old, but hale and hearty, though his voice is about gone. His downfall is largely due to gambling.

SOUTH AFRICAN HORSES.

They Are Sorry Looking Animals, But Capable of Great Endurance.

One of the very first things that strikes the wanderer in the great expanses of the southern hemisphere is the strength and endurance of the horses. He notes that though to look at they are the sorriest scraggs he ever set eyes on, yet they appear to be possessed of a power of getting over the ground that is little short of miraculous, and so astonishing in its persistence as to seem automatic. A very striking instance came under my notice only a few days after landing in Cape Town in 1863. I was sitting one Saturday afternoon on the stoop of Park's hotel, which occupied the corner of Adelderly and Strand streets, when a dust-covered horseman stopped and dismounted. His horse was taken to the stables, and in the course of conversation in the bar I learned that he was a member of the legislative assembly for an up-country district. There was no railway communication with the interior in those days, and he had ridden in from his home at Colesberg in less than six days, having started on the previous Monday.

Now Colesberg is more than 500 miles from Cape Town, and the country is very rough going, much of it being heavy sand and other parts very mountainous. No Englishbred horse, fed according to English methods could have accomplished such a ride as this, more especially when we consider the temperature of the Cape Colony. I went to look at the animal on which the journey had been performed, and found it to be a little roan schimmel barely 14 hands, and apparently as fresh as paint. Another very remarkable ride that came under my notice was performed by a Boer who lived a few miles from Grey Town, in Natal. His wife was taken ill, and a particular medicine, not to be obtained in Grey Town, was imperative. So in the early hours of the night he started for Maritzburg, 55 miles distant, through an extremely hilly country, and was back on his farm in 16 hours. The remarkable thing in this ride was that this Boer weighed over 17 stone.

In my own experience many instances of the wonderful staying powers of African horses have occurred. To mention one, in 1866 I had been appointed honorary secretary for the first athletic sports held in the Umboti county of Natal. They were to be held in Grey Town on Boxing day, which fell on a Monday. All preparations, entries, etc., were concluded early in December, when I received an urgent request to go to the Transvaal to look after a friend with no attendants but a couple of raw Kaffirs. I rode up as hard as I could, and found him among the kopjes of the Drakensberg, between Lydenburg and Wakkerstroom, very bad with fever which he had contracted somewhere in the low country to the northwest. I tended him for some days until he was clearly out of danger, and then suddenly remembered that I had to be in Grey Town on Monday morning. I was then sitting on the wagon box drinking my morning coffee at six a. m. on Saturday morning. Grey Town was 220 miles away; but I was at my post there at ten a. m., and in addition took a second prize both in running and jumping competitions.—South Africa.

Drawing Conclusions.

"Why do you think Mrs. Davidge is so much in love with her husband? I've never heard her call him dear or darling or lucky."

"Neither have I, but she has quit wearing frizzes and doesn't seem to care much how she looks when other men are around."—Cleveland Leader.

Two Different Views.

Mrs. Wederly—Young Singleton is just crazy to get married.
Mr. Wederly—Yes; he certainly must be.—Chicago Evening News.

CZAR REED AGAIN IN SESSION.



and threw a lot of the stuff into the sea. There are descendants of these very people now living in the United States, and when Mark lays on his tax that they are not expected to know about they may box his pendant ears and make him bray.—Mississippi Valley Democrat.

The Wool Industry Injured.

While some of our protectionist friends are explaining to the country the success of the Dingley tariff law, and are eloquent in declaring its beauty of adjustment and scientific basis, some others, even of those who helped make the law, are more candid. Thus Mr. S. N. D. North, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, is quoted by the Bradford (England) Observer as writing the following to a friend in that city: "I trust you are well, but I should be sorry for you all if I thought that the wool manufacture of Bradford was in an unhappy condition to-day as it is in the United States." Mr. North, as the secretary of the association, an expert tariff authority in woolen schedules, was in Washington to assist Mr. Dingley in making the bill so scientific. And now, after piling protection sky high, it is found that woolen goods are being protected off the backs of the people, and the industry is unhappy. What a shock this will be to Mr. Dingley, who believed that the only cure to the industry was free wool!—Utica Observer.

Chairman Dingley is perfectly safe in declaring that the war taxes will not be repealed for at least another year. In the first place, government expenses have been greatly increased by the war with Spain, and they are likely to remain heavy for an indefinite period. In the next place, protective duties can no longer be depended on to yield the revenue they formerly did, for imports are declining. In the third place, repeal of the war taxes would cause another enormous deficit, and thus drain away the gold reserve, as was the case during the second Cleveland administration. Lastly, no one objects to the war taxes.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Rep.).

President Garfield, it will be remembered, in his early career in congress, defined his position as favoring "that protection which leads to free trade." It looks as if Mr. Dingley had unconsciously got on to this Garfield platform.—Boston Herald.

in daily business transactions of the people, and its withdrawal would result in far less injury to business than the withdrawal of either treasury notes or silver certificates, that with silver now do four-fifths of all the business. In support of this proposition the history of the country from 1862 to 1878 furnishes the proof.

Still at the Head.

Russell A. Alger, secretary of war in the cabinet of William McKinley, has given to the people of the United States an official history of the war of '98. It has been edited carefully by Mr. Alger's chief, and aside from its historical matter is a plea for an enlarged standing army, the necessity of which will not be disputed if the authority of the United States is to be maintained completely and satisfactorily in the Antilles and the Philippines. But that official communication which would meet greatest welcome would be the resignation of Russell A. Alger as secretary of war and its acceptance by the president, who ought never have given Alger opportunity to inflict his incompetence upon citizens of the United States who volunteered at the call of his chief to fight their battles. While Russell A. Alger remains secretary of war how is it possible to hope that other than the most desperate of the citizenry of the United States will enlist in its enlarged army? They do not fear the perils of battle, but the perils of Algerism are more than any man ought to be asked by a humane nation to encounter.—Chicago Chronicle.

Secretary Alger has supplied an issue upon which the democracy can appeal with confidence to the national judgment. By asking for over \$160,000,000 for the support of the regular army in time of peace he has raised two questions that touch the heart and the pocket of every American citizen who does not profit by legalized injustice and oppression. These questions are: Shall the United States be more heavily taxed for military purposes than any other country on earth? Shall this unheard-of burden of taxation be carried almost exclusively by people of small means, while the wealth of our armaments protect goes free?—N. Y. Journal.

If Dingley isn't careful he will catch cold sitting in the draft of the "open door."—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Sharp Pains

Darting from one point to another, stiff and swollen joints, inflammation, intense suffering, are characteristic of rheumatism. All these painful symptoms are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies the blood and neutralizes the acid which is the cause of rheumatism. Why continue to suffer when you may be relieved by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. Price \$1. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

A CHEEKY BLUFF.

The Monumental Gall of a Nervy Man. Gains for Him His Dilemma End.

A local banker of a small Iowa town was called suddenly to a larger town at considerable of a distance to intercept his eloping daughter, who had been visiting there. In order to get there that day he would have to change cars at Des Moines and the train that connected with the Des Moines train left earlier in the day. Consulting his timetable, he learned that the train he would be obliged to board reached Des Moines just 15 minutes after the train for B—, his destination, pulled out. Remembering an old adage of his cashier: "He who works the greatest bluff wins," he sent the following message to the Des Moines train officials: "Hold the 2:30 train until I arrive."

"G. G. BLANK."

Not knowing but that G. G. Blank was in some way highly connected with the road and fearing to incur his displeasure, the "bluff" worked. When he stepped off the train at Des Moines a man hurried toward him, and, lifting his hat respectfully, inquired: "Are you Mr. Blank?"

"Yes."

"We received your message. The train is waiting."

And that is how G. G. Blank, who is not known outside his little county, passed for an official of a great and mighty corporation and was able to reach his destination just in time to give the paternal blessing to his daughter and her newly made husband.—Chicago Chronicle.

The proof of it is thousands say St. Jacobs Oil cured me of neuralgia.

For everyone who is robbed on the road! 100 are in the inn.—Spanish proverb.

As it certainly cures it, St. Jacobs Oil is The Master Cure for rheumatism.

A hypocrite makes more trouble in the world than a fool.—Aitchison Globe.

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence.



Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa ABSOLUTELY PURE. Delicious—Nutritious. COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP. Be sure you get the genuine article made at Dorchester, Mass., by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1760.

T. B. Randolph, Cameron, Texas,

wrote to Dr. Hayes in 1897: "I have not had Asthma since taking your treatment for six weeks in 1895, nor have I had any symptoms of it."

Now here is a case of the most severe type of

Asthma

which Dr. Hayes cured by the use of constitutional alternatives and tonics, and Mr. Randolph has stayed cured for six years. The idea that Asthma is incurable because physicians generally can do no more than give temporary relief, is a most deplorable error. The use of symptom drugs is so universal, and their failure so inevitable, that people are slow to believe that the disease can be cured at all. But Dr. F. Harold Hayes, of Buffalo, N. Y., quotes hundreds and even thousands of cases from his practice similar to the above.

WHEAT! WHEAT! WHEAT!

Nothing but wheat as far as the eye could reach on either side: what you might call a sea of wheat." was what a lecturer in Canada said while referring to that country. For particulars as to routes, railway fares, etc., apply to Canadian Government Agent, Department Interior, Ottawa, Ontario, or to J. S. ELIAWORLD, 208 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

An animal trap is a household necessity. The perfect one at low cost I have never seen. A large number, over 100, have been patented. Too expensive, too slow or too weak. The best one, properly protected by a valid patent, ought to be a good investment. "Facts" about Patents sent free to inventors by S. C. Sweet, Dept. C, Des Moines, Iowa, on request. Sample Letters Patent for 5 stamps. Advice Free. Registered Attorney No. 226.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GARDNER, 3108, Atlanta, Ga.

A GRAND CATHEDRAL

To Be Erected at Washington, D. C., by the Episcopalians.

When Completed, It Will Be One of the Finest and Most Artistic Sacred Edifices in the Christian World.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The Episcopal convention recently held in this city transacted a great deal of church business; and also dedicated the site of the new Episcopal cathedral. Moreover, a committee was appointed to transfer to the cathedral site the remains of Bishop Thomas John Claggett, the first Protestant Episcopal bishop consecrated in America. He was also the first chaplain in the United States army.

The ceremony of reinterment, amid solemn and sacred services, the remains of Bishop Claggett, which have rested in the old family graveyard at Croon, Md., for nearly a century, was conducted at Mount Saint Albans, the site of the Episcopal cathedral, by Bishop Satterlee and a concourse of clergy. The ceremonies were attended by more than 50 descendants and relatives of the distinguished Episcopalian, whose ashes, together with those of his wife, were sealed in a vault under the chancel of the church of Mount Saint Albans, in the District of Columbia.

The two caskets, which had been brought from the old burial place at Croon, were carried into the church and placed just outside of the chancel rail at 3:30 o'clock, and Bishop Satterlee, attended by 12 clergy of the diocese of Washington, and several from Maryland, opened the funeral services. The members of the family occupied the front seats of the church, the remainder of the auditorium being filled with family acquaintances.

The services were opened with the reading of the burial psalm, and, instead of the commandments, Bishop Satterlee read the beatitudes. The collect for All Saints' day was read, and Rev. Dr. Aspinwall read the epistle. The Gospel was read by Rev. Dr. Stewart. Then followed the creed.

Bishop Satterlee made a few remarks upon the occasion, stating that, with the consent of the members of the fam-

three. The decision of the board was final and the new cathedral will be of Renaissance design.

"It really made no difference to me," said Mr. Flagg, "which design they accepted, though I personally prefer the Renaissance school. It seems to me foolish to copy the Gothic style of the old cathedrals when the highest development of architectural art in Europe lies in the French Renaissance."

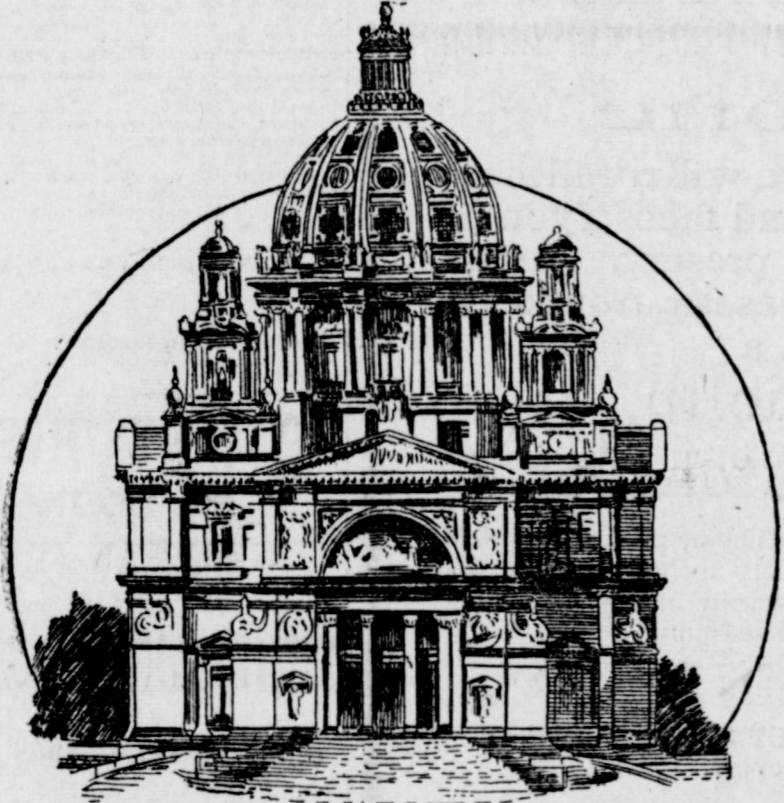
The plans for the new cathedral include much more than the one great place of worship. Twenty acres of land out in the direction of Woodley, one of the suburbs of the capital, have been secured, and this has a frontage of 1,000 feet on the Woodley road, the name of which will be changed to Cathedral avenue.

The Washington board of street opening has planned a number of fine thoroughfares to lead out from the city to the extensive grounds of the new cathedral, and many improvements are being made in the neighborhood. On the newly acquired property will be built, beside the great cathedral, a theological seminary, a boys' and girls' school, two chapels, the bishop's "palace," the deanery, a chapter house and convent hall, residence for the canons and many smaller buildings. The entire cost of the buildings planned by Mr. Flagg will be in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000, the cathedral proper costing upwards of \$2,500,000.

Miss M. E. Mann, a philanthropic woman of this city, was the first to endow the new foundation, and she gave a piece of property in the capital for this purpose. She and other Washingtonians also raised the money to buy the land. Only one other endowment, that of Mrs. Hearst, has been received as yet toward the immense sum needed to carry out the elaborate plans made, though the counsel for the foundation says that he has already drawn up wills through which several millions of dollars will come to the cathedral foundation when the testators die.

The new cathedral is to be built upon an eminence overlooking the city of Washington, and the imposing structure will be a landmark of magnitude when completed. It will be built probably of white marble, and the four great spires will rise 312 feet, and the main dome 280 feet.

The ground plan of the structure is nearly square, a niche in front and the choir in the rear adding somewhat to



PROPOSED CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, WASHINGTON.

ily, the remains of Bishop Claggett and those of his wife had been translated from the family burial place to Mount Saint Albans within the cathedral close, and with reverend care were to be placed in the vault beneath the chancel which had been specially prepared as a temporary resting place for the caskets. When the cathedral is completed it is the purpose to place the remains of Bishop Claggett in a handsomely carved tomb, surmounted by an effigy of the bishop in the chancel.

The clergy and descendants of Bishop Claggett signed the burial record in the parish register. A notable feature of the service was the fact that the book from which Bishop Satterlee read the service was the same that had been used by Bishop Claggett, and was published in the last century.

When it was decided to divide the diocese of Maryland and the District of Columbia into two sections an organization known as the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of St. Peter and St. Paul was formed, and a board of trustees named, with Rt. Rev. Dr. William Paret, bishop of the combined diocese, as its head. Dr. George W. Douglas, who was chosen dean of the new parish; Dr. Randolph H. McKim and Dr. Mackay-Smith, three well-known ministers in this city, and Gen. Casson, Col. A. T. Britton, Col. Wilson, and eight other laymen, completed this board.

It was decided to have plans drawn at once for the proposed cathedral, and Dr. Douglas, Col. Britton and Col. Wilson were selected as a building committee. To avoid the delays and annoyances of a tedious competition, the committee agreed upon Ernest Flagg, of New York, as their architect, and he was asked to submit two sets of plans, one for a Gothic cathedral and one in the Renaissance style.

The two plans were submitted in due time, and the building committee were unanimously in favor of the Renaissance style of architecture. The matter was laid before the bishop, and he added his approval to that of Dr. Douglas and his associates.

When the matter came up before the board of trustees, however, strong opposition was encountered from a few of the board. Dr. Smith, Dr. McKim and one of the laymen were strongly in favor of the Gothic design. They were voted down, however, by twelve to

the length. The extreme length will be 272 feet, and the extreme breadth will be 200 feet. The inside of the cathedral will be built in cruciform, of course, and the dimensions of the interior are 224 by 176 feet. The rotunda in the center will be 208 feet in height, while the lantern inside will hang 150 feet from the floor of the church.

A better idea of the size of the structure may, perhaps, be had from the statement that more than 3,500 people will be able to see and hear the bishop under the great roof. This is in excess of the seating capacity of the enormous Madison square garden at New York. The cathedral will be about the same size, though much higher and more massive than the garden.

The entrance to the new cathedral will be most imposing. The western front will have a great niche about 80 feet in diameter, its vaulted roof being lined with beautiful mosaics and supported by a series of Corinthian columns. The interior of the main structure will be lighted chiefly from three great semicircular stained glass windows in the transepts and nave. There will also be 12 windows in the drum of the dome, which will light the upper part of the rotunda.

The altar will stand in the center of the apse, with a semicircular window pierced in the vault directly over it, which, though not visible from the body of the church, will throw a bright light upon the altar. At the end of the nave a pediment will be provided for groups of statuary representing Christ in Mercy, while at either side of the great niche there will be smaller niches for statues of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Under the main dome, on the outside of the structure, will be a series of columns, each bearing a statue of heroic proportions. These statues will represent the 12 apostles and the 12 children of Jacob. The entire inside of the church, except in a few places where mosaics will be used, will be decorated in fresco. SMITH D. FRY.

Alas! Gladys—What's become of Mabel? Belle—She's joined the great majority. Gladys—You don't mean to say she's dead? Belle—Oh, no! Married a man named Smith.—N. Y. Journal.

SQUATTER SKETCHES

Abe Hope Takes Kurnel Bunker's Advice About Bee-Keeping. Copyright, 1908. By M. QUAD.

As I sat with the squatter on his doorstep, with the scent of a dozen different blossoms in the evening air, I asked him why he had never gone into bee-keeping. He uttered a grunt or two of disgust and replied:

"It wasn't mo' than a month ago that the ole woman split up the last bee-hive fur kindlin' wood."

"Then you have raised bees?"

"Yes, sah."

"It seems as if you ought to raise any amount of honey in such a climate as this, where the bees can work ten months in the year."

"And it seemed that way to Kurnel Bunker, and to me'n the ole woman, sah, but it turned out mighty different. One day last spring I was skinnin' squirrels right on this doah-step when Kurnel Bunker rid up on that spotted hoss o' his and calls out: 'Hello, Abe Hope, and how's chills and fever this spring?' 'Jest about the same,' sez I. 'Abe,' sez the kurnel, 'as he sorter looked around fur my jug o' whisky, 'I'm powerful busy with mews and polyticks and cotton and other things and can't take on anythin' mo', but I've got a scheme that'll make a rich man o' yo' in ten y'ars. Money in it, Abe—heaps o' money, and yo' won't hev to lift yo'r hand to make \$20,000.' 'No mo' canbrake hawgs,' sez I. 'Who's talkin' 'bout hawgs?' sez the kurnel. 'Hawgs ain't fitten fur this locality, but bees ar. Jest go inter raisin' honey and yo'll be a bigger man than Julius Caesar.'"

"Arter I had gin the kurnel a drink," said the squatter, "he told me about it. That was a feller down on the river with a flat-bo'at loaded with bee-hives. He was sellin' o' 'em fur five dollars a hive, and the kurnel figgered it out in a way to make yo'r hair stand up. If I began with five swarms of bees I'd hev fifty swarms in five y'ars. Fifty swarms o' bees means 2,000 pounds o' honey a y'ar. In ten y'ars I'd hev 250 hives and nigh 5,000 pounds of honey to sell every sezun. He took a drink and figgered it fur me, and he took a drink and figgered it fur the ole woman, and it cum out the same way all the time. 'Peared to us like a mighty good show to roll in wealth, and when the kurnel said that them bees would just hump themselves all day long without any watchin' from me, I made up my mind I'd go into it."

"And you bought five hives to start with?" I asked, as he slowly refilled his pipe.

"Yes, bought five hives," he replied. "And I sot 'em up over thar' by the fence. The stranger was a kind-hearted man and he helped me, and he stayed 'round all day long and figgered what them bees would do fur me. Figgered jest the same as the kurnel did, and me'n the ole woman lay awake most of the night talkin' 'bout hosses and kerriages and dimuns and sich. Stranger, mebbe yo' hev observed a few inseccks arund yere?"

"Yes, I have."

"Seems like a sort o' headquarters fur skeeters, gallinippers, swamp flies, house flies, hoss flies and canbrake hornets. Me'n the ole woman has got used to them, but I notice yo' wriggle 'round a good deal, 'specially in the evenin'. They 'pear to be plenty 'nuff, but I've seed the time when thar' was a hundred to one."

"That was after an overflow of the river, I suppose?"

"Not skassy. That was about two weeks arter I got them bees. Them hives was sot up and the bees buzzin' arund arter sweets when I went out into the cane one day to look fur my mewn. I was gone about two hours, and as I got back home I noticed that the inseccks was a heap mo' plenty than usual. I was wonderin' 'bout it when the ole woman comes out and sez: 'Abe, mebbe thar's goin' to be an airtquake or a cyclone or a flood in the river. I never did see the pesky inseccks so thick arund yere befo'."

"I sorter thought thar' might be a dead mewn in the bresh near by to draw 'em arund, but I couldn't find anythin'; and they kept growin' thicker an' thicker, and bimby we had to git into the cabin and close the doahs and winders and raise a smoke. I was lookin' out when my ole mewn began to snort and prance and pull at the rope. He was so ole and tuff that a bullit would have bounded off his hide, but when about a million hornets and gallinippers settled down on him he showed his feelin' mighty quick. He jest bucked and jumped and screamed out, and if he hadn't pulled away he'd hev been murdered right thar'. He went off down the road as if the devil was arter him, and the ole woman feels fur me through the smoke and sez:

"Abe Hope, we might as well git right down on our knees and go to prayin', fur the judgment day can't be more'n fo'ty rods off! Whatever in this world has brung all the inseccks in the state of Mississippi into one clearin'?"

"Jest about then," said the squatter with a smile. "Kurnel Bunker eums ridin' along. He'd bin over to Scottsdale to git his mail, and he reckoned to stop at my place for a drink and to see how them bees was-a-gittin' on. He had jest opened his mouth to holler at me, when he humped up and turned pale. About the same time his spotted hoss began to buck and cavort, and next minit Kurnel Bunker was flyin' fur his life. I never did see anythin' without wing git along faster nor he did."

"Were the bees arter him?" I asked.

"Not skassy, sah—not skassy. What was arter him was hornets and hoss-flies and skeeters and gallinippers, and every insecck meant bizness. Lands! but his hoss riz at every jump as if thar' was a rail fence in front of him, and we could hear the kurnel yellin'

fur two miles. 'Nuff of them inseccks got into the house to keep me'n the ole woman humpin', but nobody could hev lived out doahs fur five minits. Befo' they go through cumin' up from the swamps the air was dark with 'em."

"Well, what was it all about?"

"Them bees, sah. Yes, sah, them bees was to blame fur it all. Hada'n never bin any bees arund yere befo', an' I reckon our inseccks didn't like the smell or looks o' 'em. Mebbe the bees was sassy, and got up a row down in the swamp. Howsmevver it was, the hornets and hoss-flies and so on gathered yere fur 10 miles arund to wollop them bees, and they didn't reckon to let no outsiders interfere. They jest fit and fit, and it was sundown befo' the fout was over."

"And which side whipped?"

"Which side! Why, sah, thar' was a hundred to one o' the flies and hornets, and them bees didn't stand no mo' show than a coon with seven dawgs on top of him. They was stung and bit and kicked to death to the very last one o' 'em, and if this hadn't bin a mighty stout cabin me'n the ole woman wouldn't never hev lived to burn up the hives. Yes, sah, powerful good locality this ar' fur bees, but I'm not hankerin' to invest any mo' money that way."

THERE WAS NO GAME.

The Cowboy Had Several Points to Settle Before the Cards Were Dealt.

(Copyright, 1908.)

Things were getting a little slow in the smoking car, and when one of the four passengers proposed a game of euchre the other three readily agreed to take a hand in. One of them was a cowboyish-looking chap, about 30 years old, and as he seated himself to begin the game, he inquired:

"Gentlemen, shall we have a fair understanding before we begin business?"

"Why, we are to play railroad euchre, aren't we?" replied one of the others.

"I expect so, but I thought it would be just as well to know beforehand how many aces thar' is to be in the pack. I've played without any, and I've played with six. Shall we say four aces and keep it at that?"

The other three thought four aces would be about enough, and that being settled, the cowboy continued:

"Now, as to disputes. If we call each other liar is it to stop thar' or shall shootin' foller? I've played whar' it stopped, and I've played whar' I had to shoot the men on my right and left. It's all the same to me, only I'd like to know which way it is."

It was very speedily decided that there was to be no shooting, and the cowboy bowed to the majority, and said:

"I've played whar' the joker took the right-bower, and I've played whar' a ten-spot took the joker. In the latter case thar' was three men killed. Seems as if we ought to have a plain understandin' before we begin."

The trio decided that the joker should be high, but the cards had not yet been dealt when the cowboy smilingly observed:

"Another leetle pint occurs to me. I believe the sheriff of this county is lookin' fur me, and I rathyer expect he'll be on the platform at Lafayette as we draw up. If so, both of us will begin to shoot on the floor when the shootin' begins, so as to give me room to handle both guns at once."

"I don't think I care about euchre to-day!" said the New York drummer, as he rose up.

"Nor I!"

"Nor I!"

"Well, it's an interestin' game, when everything is understood in advance," remarked the cowboy, as he carelessly shuffled the cards, "but mebbe it's just as well that we don't play. Fact is, I haven't shot at anybody or bin shot at fur purty nigh four weeks, and if the game didn't end in somebody bein' drilled with hot lead, I should kinder consider it time thrown away!"

YOUNGEST DRUMMER.

Nine-Year-Old Maine Boy Visits the Leather Trade and Sells Lots of Goods.

Harry Dugan, nine years old, is the youngest drummer in America. Harry lives in Bangor, Me., and is the son of Patrick Dugan, a leather dealer. Since babyhood Harry has been fond of staying about the store, where he speedily became a favorite. It was noticed with astonishment that the lad was picking up a vast amount of information about the business. He delighted in investigating the most practical details and rapidly became quite an assistant to his father.

Self-reliance is Harry's predominant trait, though he is by no means pert. After making a number of trips alone on visits to relatives, it was no great surprise when Harry undertook a business trip.

His father had perfect faith that he would return safe and sound whether or not he sold any goods.

The trip was an immense success. He returned with a three-hundred-dollar order for goods, after quite an extensive trip through the state. Harry is a full-fledged drummer now, and is a decided favorite with the fraternity. — N. Y. World.

The Cumminsville Sale.

"While one half the world may be said not to know how the other half lives," said the Cumminsville Sage, "it may be also stated that a considerable fraction does not really know how it lives itself."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Point of View.

Average Woman—What? Not going to church to-day? Average Man—What's the use? Our new preacher is so near-sighted he can't tell whether we're there or not.—N. Y. Weekly.

LARAWAY'S SWEAR-OFF

By G. B. Dunham.

ON a cold and starless March evening, in the face of a keen north-west wind, we were riding home to the ranch. We had been to the railroad with a bunch of bees, and preferred night riding to making another camp. The cow-ponies jogged steadily along, and the men, tired and chilled, sat stiffly in their saddles. There was no talk between man and man, but to his mount each spoke a word from time to time—a word of encouragement when he lagged, or of reproof if he stumbled.

Toward ten o'clock, when nearing the gate of the pasture, a light appeared ahead and to the left of our course. As we came up to the fence, we saw that it was a lantern hung on a fence-post some 20 rods off the road, and swinging in the wind. By its fitful flare a man in a long ulster was digging in the hard soil with a short-handled spade. In the uncertain light he looked to be of enormous size, and as he thrust the spade with quick strokes again and again into the frozen ground, the long tails of his coat swished about him or streamed in the wind.

"Looks like the devil a-dancing," said one of the men as he got down to open the gate.

"The devil is making him dance, no doubt about that," replied the foreman.

No more was said. The man engrossed in his task had not seen or, at least, had not noticed us. The loose horses turned in at the gate, struck by a lively gallop; there was a general shaking up of bridle-reins and a ringing of spur-chains. Up a long hill and down a steep short one, and we were at the ranch-house, and the grumbling cook was turning out to get us a hot supper. He always grumbled—that cook—about getting meals after hours, but once when a couple of us sneaked in late and went to bed without waking him, he raised such a ruction that we never tried it again.

Half an hour later we were well warmed and eating a good meal in the mess-house.

"Laraway is digging up his Bible again," remarked the cook, as he poured strong black coffee into big cups.

"I know it," said the foreman.

Frank Laraway was a better man by half than half the men you know. He had spent as much will-power in resisting the drink habit as would suffice to carry two average men through life in honorable careers, surrounded by friends and family, and pass them on with A1 credentials to a better world. After wrestling with, and being periodically thrown by, the appetite for liquor for many years, he left his work in the city and took to a ranch life. On the ranch and range he became a valued employe, but twice or more each year he would disappear for a time, returning haggard, shrunken, and dead broke, and with a fresh determination to conquer the appetite. "I don't want to be good, or great, or rich," said he; "I just want to be my own boss."

It chanced one day that Laraway, then sobering up in a little railroad town, heard a man say: "I'm going to swear off this time on the biggest Bible in town." He asked if he might go, too.

"Sure," said the man, becoming communicative at once; "I've sworn off on numbers of them little Bibles; I've sworn off before Judge Blank and Father Ryan. This time I'm going to the big church."

The two men went to a pastor's study and the section-hand, requesting him to produce the large pulpit Bible, was solemnly sworn, with his hand on its open page to abstain forever from all intoxicating beverages.

"That is a long while," was Laraway's comment.

"Do you keep the Bible locked up?" asked the Irishman, anxiously.

"The building is always closed when not in use," replied the pastor.

"Why did you ask him that?" demanded Laraway, when they had come away.

The Irishman marveled at the question. "Why, don't you see?" said he; "it's because if I can get at the book when the t'rist is on me I can get let off."

"Swearing off" is a common industry in a frontier town, but it had never before come to Laraway's notice. It seemed to him, on reflection, to promise some assistance to himself in his perpetual fight. He bought a Bible and he promised himself, with his hand upon it, that he would taste no liquor for six months. Then he came home and went to work. He wrote the date in the book, and kept the book in his pocket. He kept the promise to the letter and the day. After that spree he made an entry on the fly-leaf agreeing to abstain for one year. This time he did not carry the book in his pocket; he took it out on the range and buried it.

"That crazy Irishman's notion about getting let off if he can lay hands on the book don't go for a cent with me now," said Laraway; "but before the year is up I'll be a crazy Irishman myself."

The one-year pledge proved too hard to keep. Twice since its making, at intervals of six or eight months, Laraway had dug up his Bible, canceled his pledge, and got drunk. To-night he had seen him overcome for the third time. We liked him well, and we were grieved, but what could we do?

"Why don't some of you make a sneak on his Bible and cache it where he can't find it?" asked the Kid. (He is always asking fool questions.) The men had thought of that, but no one had the nerve.

"Oh, he would kill the man that

touched it, and get drunk just the same," declared the cook.

"Well, I'd like to see it tried," persisted the Kid.

"Why not do it yourself?" asked the foreman. "Nobody is holding you."

"What, me?" said the Kid, in a shaky voice; "I'm only a boy," and went away to bed.

We sat around the table some time longer, smoking and drinking hot coffee. As the clock struck for midnight the mess-house door was flung open—as I thought by a stronger gust of wind. Turning to look, I found myself looking into the muzzle of one of Laraway's guns. He stood in the doorway with his eyes afire and a gun in either hand.

"Which one of you dogs has got my Bible?" he cried. "It's not in the hole, and I'll give you just ten seconds to produce it."

"Now, Laraway," said the foreman, in a smooth tone, "you got the drop on us all right, but I tell you it's God's truth that not a man here knows anything about your Bible. We thought you had dug it up and was half way to town by now."

"Stop that driveling and get the Bible," growled Laraway, and the hammers went "click, click," as he raised them both. "I'll put a few of you before you get out of this."

It looked as though some one was going to get hurt. All the hot coffee I had been drinking came to the surface in perspiration. Every man in the room was looking square at Laraway. And to every man it seemed that the pistols were looking square at himself.

The Kid always was sandy—and freckled. Half an hour before he had slunk off to bed. Now, just at the right moment, he slunk up behind Laraway, jumped onto his back like a cat, put both his freckled hands to the man's throat, and brought him down. The guns went off through the roof.

Mr. Laraway was tied to his bed that night and many nights after. He had a severe attack of brain fever, from which he came out as weak as a baby. During his convalescence he never spoke of his Bible, and he had an aversion to liquor. During those days a strong and quiet friendship grew up between Laraway and the Kid.

The "old man" was visiting his ranches that season, and took a great interest in the sick man; told him to go off somewhere and get well and hearty before trying to work again; said his pay should go on exactly as though he were in the saddle. But Laraway said: "I've no place to go that I like half so well as this old ranch, and no friends so good as these." So he stayed around camp and made hair brushes and cinches, and read books, and helped the cook, and did all those things that a man (var. cowboy) does only when he is invalided.

Among the visitors whom the "old man" entertained at the ranch that spring was Mitchell, the famous mind-reader. One Sunday afternoon he volunteered to show the boys what he could do. He gave us a show that couldn't be beaten on any stage. We had objects all over the place and kept him chasing around for an hour.

At last Mitchell said: "This is all dead easy for me; it doesn't amuse me. You all know where these objects are placed, and the trail is hot to them. Now," said he to the Kid, who had been one of the most interested participants; "you fix your mind on something whose whereabouts is known only to yourself, and which you don't want me to find."

He took the Kid's hand and began to wander around the buildings. Twice he circled the corral, then, getting his bearings, made a bee-line for a small, bowlder-strewn butte a quarter-mile away. By this time he was fairly dragging the reluctant Kid along, and the cook, who had often charged the boy with raiding the commissary at night, rejoiced openly.

"I'll bet a boiled dinner," said he, "that we find a cache of canned goods up in these rocks."

The mind-reader halted at the first big bowlder, and the boys quickly turned it over. The bed of the rock was a rounded hole, some three feet deep, and at the bottom lay a small black book—Laraway's Bible. At sight of it we fell back a step and stood about the hole as solemnly as at a grave. The Kid was blubbering. "I didn't mean no-harm," said he.

Laraway had been in the second rank of those who followed the mind-reader up the hill; now he crowded to the front and looked in.

"My Bible, by God," he cried, and jumped into the hole. As he came out with the book in his hand, and strode down the hill without a word to anyone, he tore out the fly-leaf upon which he had written his pledges. I picked it up and kept it as a record of noble endeavor.

"You've got the sand," presently said the foreman to the Kid, who was still sniveling.

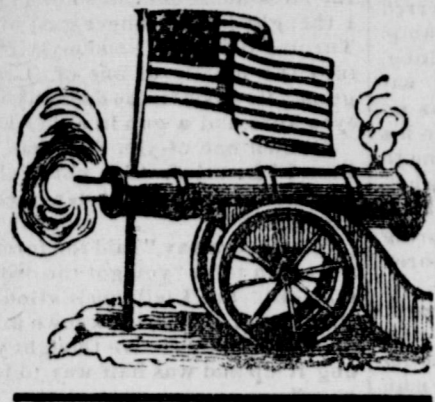
"But it did no good," sobbed the boy. "Nothing will ever do him any good," asserted the foreman, gloomily.

We turned our back to the Kid's cache, now despoiled, and walked slowly down the hill. For some time there was no comment on the foreman's conclusion. We heard a clatter of hoofs on the hard road as Laraway spurred away toward town.

Then the Kid lifted his head (he was ever a stubborn youngster). "I'll save him yet," he said.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Safe Criticism. Cardinal de Retz asked Menage, the celebrated French critic and scholar, to give him some idea of poetry, that he might be able to form a sort of judgment of the poems that were brought to him. "Sir," said Menage, "this is a matter that would occupy more time than you could spare; but I'll tell you what you may do. Whenever they read any of their poems to you, you say at venture: 'That's very bad'—you'll seldom be wrong."—Detroit Free Press.

The Gulf Stream. The maximum temperature of the gulf stream is 86 degrees.



Under bimetalism and prosperity the Dingley bill alone would produce revenue sufficient to pay the expenses of the government and carry on a perpetual war with a nation the size of Spain.

The failure of Honest Grant Gillett reveals that one C. R. Troxel was on his paper for a hundred thousand dollars. Nobody knew Troxel, but Gillett used to claim that he was a very wealthy and reliable man, and that his name was a household word, standing for conservatism and reliability.

P. P. Elder's paper, the Ottawa Times, truthfully says: The People's party workers and those who are responsible for the success of the party principles have often been reminded of the necessity of having a party paper in the family of every one of our voters.

There is much in the above remarks, and it applies forcibly to Chase county, where less than ONE-HALF of the Populists or Democrats patronize their own papers.

Those good, innocent souls who are expecting the ordinary American citizen or the individual capitalist to enjoy special opportunities for investment and active business in our "new possessions" will in all probability be doomed to disappointment.

Bordered on the east by the rolling tide of the Missouri; on the west by the grand old peaks of the Rockies; covered throughout the intervening four hundred miles with luxuriant garden fields, and dotted and adorned by neat farm houses that nestle among the ripening orchards and vineyards; laced and intertwined by lines of railway gemmed by towns and cities in which the noise of commerce resounds through the land; festooned by timbered streams and wooded walled shores.

When Stephen Crane wrote "The Red Badge of Courage" he had never been in a field of battle and knew nothing of military affairs. His work excited great admiration. But later on he went to Cuba and was in the front at San Juan Hill, and in the December Cosmopolitan we have another story, this time from a real field of battle, entitled "The Woof of Thin Red Threads."

GRADUALLY UNRAVELING.

Guthrie Oklahoma State Capital: Now comes Estel J. Evans, a postmaster living at Camden, Mo., who deposes and says he does know something about this sweet blue eyed beauty, who seemingly loves adventure to such an extent she nearly prefers to become intoxicated with it.

Your copy of the Times Journal received this morning. I will tell you what we have learned up to date about Miss Castela Stephedyker altra Catherine Kintz; Her real name is Hattie Leggate, her home, Breckenridge, Mo. Her grandfather who lives there is one of the wealthiest farmers in Caldwell county. She has the reputation of being a "smooth" one.

ESTEL J. EVANS, P. M. P. S. She rode about a mile with a farmer and his wife who were coming toward Camden in a wagon and she talked with them as anybody could.

Mr. Jones has accomplished one of the finest pieces of chasing down a black mailing scheme ever attempted, in so short a time, when so obscure. This delightful adventureress yet claims that her trunks and other baggage that has been lost will come around all right and that she will be able to prove that she is whom she claims to be.

Even now in the face of all this evidence unearthed she has not a blush of guilt in her face and tells the same straight forward story.

Mr. Jones has instructed Mr. Beebe to release her, for she cannot be held on a charge, there being no evidence at hand of her committing any violation of the postal rules. Mr. Beebe has searched every possible record, and even the Rotterdam International Post office and can not find a thing. Miss Katherine is in luck in getting out of this scrape so easily. The next one might not work so well, then again the next victim might not possess as much mercy and respect for her helpless condition as has Mr. Edgar W. Jones, our worthy citizen.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN AN EDUCATION, SHAKESPEAR OR MUSIC?

Send your name to the Editor Home Study Circle, Kansas City Times, and he will send you for a month free. The Twice-a-week Times and an illustrated booklet. This Home Study Circle is really one of the best, and very best, schools ever conducted. The young man or woman who follows the Night School Course—there is a Night School Course in the Circle—can gain an education befitting them for honorable positions anywhere.

A GREAT LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

The Prairie Farmer—a weekly Agricultural and Live Stock Journal—one dollar a year. It is admittedly the leader of the agricultural and live stock papers of the United States. It covers the entire field of agriculture, dairying, live stock breeding and live stock feeding. It is edited for western farmers and stockmen who carry on diversified work; in fact, it is the farmer's newspaper.

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.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON

Subscriptions to the Ledger Monthly are just rolling in by thousands. It will pay any of our readers to drop in at the office and look at a sample copy of the Ledger Monthly, and then take advantage of our cubbing rates. We will send our paper, the COURANT, and the Ledger Monthly for \$1.90.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

The plant and subscription list of the Miltonvale (Kansas) Press is for sale cheap. The editor and proprietor has been ill for several weeks and it will be months before he can do any work. He is in need of the money he has in office.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chase County National Bank, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said Bank, for the election of eleven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any business that may come before them, will be held at the banking house of said Bank, on Tuesday, January 3rd, 1899, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Dec. 6th 1898: S. B. Vaile (2), Foster Berry, C. C. Massey, Leo Valle (2), Elmer Bennett, E. L. Hudson, Mrs. Ruchamie Hays, Irvin S. Hubbard.

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 disfigured I am still in the ring.

BISHOP VINCENT COMING.

The High School has succeeded in securing Bishop Vincent for a lecture on Monday evening, December 19. This will be a rare treat, as Dr. Vincent is acknowledged to be the best lecturer in the west.

EXCURSIONS.

Holiday Excursions to all stations within 200 miles, one fare for the Round Trip. On sale, December 24, 25, 26, 31, January 1 and 2. Return limit January 4.

CAUSED BY SICKNESS.

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

Christmas Time
is here again and already the people are looking for those things that are suitable for the Christmas gift. To enumerate a few things we are offering, will no doubt aid you in deciding this puzzling question.

A Cyclone
Magazine Camera will recall many pleasant times and faces if you get one for an Xmas present. Again, what is more pleasant around the home circle than a Mandolin, Violin, Guitar or Autoharp.

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

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

Notice to Bridge Builders.
Notice is hereby given that bids will be received at the office of the county clerk of Chase county until noon of Monday, December 19, 1898, for constructing an Iron Leg Bridge at the crossing of Bloody Creek in place of the cable bridge now used.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
THOS. H. GIBBARD. J. T. BUTLER.
CRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Topeka, Kansas.

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

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency. Railroad and Syndicate Lands, all out of sell wild lands or Improved Farms.—AND LOANS MONEY.—COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches. OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway Residence, first house north of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

MAKE MONEY
By securing a county agency for our Reversible Wall Map of the United States and the World. The largest and most complete published; six feet long; eleven beautiful colors. It is so attractive that it almost sells itself. ... IT IS ... A Photograph of the World.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, ST. LOUIS. EUROPEAN PLAN. Rates: 75c. and \$1.00 per Day. RESTAURANT POPULAR PRICES. SPECIAL 25c. DINNER.

Special Breakfast and Supper. No. 1 Beef Steak, or Mutton Chops, Potatoes, Cakes or Waffles, or Tea and Fruit, etc. No. 2 Ham, Two Eggs, Potatoes, Cakes or Waffles, or Tea and Fruit, etc.

CAMPBELL, HUNT AND ADAMS. LIVE STOCK SALESMEN. RELIABLE. MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION. WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR TRADE.

Dr. HENDERSON. 101 and 103 W. 9th St., KANSAS CITY, MO. The Oldest in Age and Longest Located. A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 28 Years' Special Practice.

Seminal Weakness, youthful Follicles and Sexual Debility. Stricture Radically cured with a new and Gleet infallible Home treatment. No instruments, no pain, no detention from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1898.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fees shall be charged for advertising...

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance...



TIME TABLE

Table with columns for routes (EAST, WEST, G.K. & W.R.R.), stations, and times.

Table listing County Officers: Representative, Treasurer, Clerk, etc.

Table listing Societies: F. & A. M., K. & L. O. S., etc.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS. George is slowly improving. The Presbyterian church has a new organ.

If you want corn chop, flour, bran or shorts, go and shake hands with H. L. Hunt before you buy. Mrs. J. G. Atkinson and son returned, last Friday afternoon...

M. C. Grady, of Emporia, was here, Wednesday and Thursday of last week, giving lessons to Holmes Boys Band, on Thursday, and visiting at Elmdale, on Wednesday. He was here Tuesday and Wednesday, and gave the boys a lesson.

Are You Ready For Christmas?

Have you made all the purchases you expect to make? If not, don't delay, come and see us this week, our store is now full of merchandise suitable for holiday gifts.

LADIES KID GLOVES in nearly all the shades, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50. LADIES SILK MITTENS, 59, 75, \$1.00. UMBRELLAS with steel frames, at 50c 75c, 1.00 and up.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY? Our large and elegant line of Holiday Jewelry has arrived, and you should not miss seeing it. Sterling Silver Novelties in jewelry are the latest. A present to suit anybody can be found among them.

SALE OF SCHOOL LAND. Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale on MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1899, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. the following described school lands to-wit:

home and her daily life. F. Hopkinson Smith's new story, "A Kentucky Cinderella," will afford the Journal's readers great pleasure. It is much in the same vein as, but infinitely sweeter than, "Colonel Carter of Cartersville."

TEACHERS' MEETING. The Third meeting of the Chase County Teachers' Association to be held at Strong City, at 2 p. m., January 14 1899. The following will be given: Music—Girls' Octette.

"American Through and Through." Continental Fire Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

Notice of Final Settlement. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. CHASE COUNTY. In the Probate Court in and for said county, in the Matter of the Estate of Leopold Holz, deceased.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, listing various financial items and their values.

Frazer Axle Grease. DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE. FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Not affected by Heat or Cold. Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris and World's Fair.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, ST. LOUIS. Rates: \$2.00 PER DAY. Room and Breakfast, \$1.00. EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.00 Per Day. Good Rooms. Good Meals. Good Service.

GOING HOME.

Going home—the blithe birds singing
Soft from every bank and spray.
Faint winds to the uplands winging
Increase from the new-mown hay;



PART VI.

CHAPTER XXIX.—CONTINUED.

'The sea cook looked at what had been given him.
'The black spot! I thought so,' he observed.
'Where might you have got the paper? Why, hillo! look here, now; this ain't lucky! You've gone and cut this out of a Bible. What fool's out a Bible?'

go down with the tide. 'Who's that?' says one. 'That! Why, that's John Silver. I knowed him well,' says another.
And you can hear the chains a-jangle as you go about and reach for the other buoy. Now, that's about where we are, every mother's son of us, thanks to him and Hands, and Anderson, and other ruination fools of you. And if you want to know about number four, and that boy, why, shiver my timbers! isn't he a hostage? Are we going to waste a hostage? No, not us; he might be our last chance, and I shouldn't want to see him killed. Not me, mate! And number three? Ah, well, there's a deal to say to number three. Maybe you don't count it nothing to have a real college doctor come to see you every day—you, John, with your head broke—or you, George Merry, that had the ague shakes upon you not six hours ago, and has your eyes the color of lemon peel to this same moment on the clock? And maybe, perhaps, you didn't know there was a consort coming, either? But there is, and not so long till then; and we'll see who'll be glad to have a hostage when it comes to that. And as for number two, and why I made a bargain—well, you came crawling on your knees to me to make it—on your knees you came, you was that down-hearted—and you'd have starved too, if I hadn't—but that's a trifle! you look there—that's why!'

And the doctor it was. Although I was glad to hear the sound, yet my gladness was not without admixture. I remembered with confusion my subordinate and stealthy conduct; and when I saw where it had brought me—among what companions and surrounded by what dangers—I felt ashamed to look him in the face.
He must have risen in the dark, for the day had hardly come; and when I ran to a loop-hole and looked out I saw him standing, like Silver once before, up to the mid-leg in creeping vapor.
'You, doctor! Top o' the morning to you, sir!' cried Silver, broad awake and beaming with good nature in a moment. 'Bright and early, to be sure, and it's the early bird, as the saying goes, that gets the rattons. George, shake up your timbers, son, and help Dr. Livesey over the ship's side. All a-doin' well, your patients was—all well and merry.'

your word of honor as a young gentleman, for a young gentleman you are, although poor born—your word of honor not to slip your cable?'
I readily gave the pledge required.
'Then, doctor,' said Silver, 'you just step outside o' that stockade, and once you're there, I'll bring the boy down on the inside, and I reckon you can yarn through the spars. Good-day to you, sir, and all our dooties to the squire and Cap'n Smollett.'



(COPYRIGHT, 1898.)

THE COLONEL SPOKE.

Col. Hastings had advertised the fact that he was going down into Iroquois county, the stronghold of Judge Barnes, his rival for the state senate, to make a campaign speech. Three or four days before the proposed meeting he was waited upon by a delegation of Barnes' men, and the leader said:
'Kurnel Hastings, I'm a truthful man, and though I don't want to hurt yer feelin's, I must tell ye that not a man in old Iroquois will vote fur ye.'

'That's wuss and wuss,' said the man as his face expressed real anxiety.
'The old woman is dead, crazy about Yurup, and she'd be sure to ask you a lot of questions. If you was a purty good liar, now, you might make her think you had bin in Yurup.'

SHE WON THE CASE.

But Had to Resort to Desperate Means to Do It.
'I'll tell you, Grace,' said the head of the big law firm as he sat that evening with his only daughter, 'I can't conscientiously sanction this proposed union. The young man is a briefless barrister. The chances are perhaps one in fifty that he has the qualities which win success, but I do not propose to subject you to any such hazard. You may consider his suit rejected.'



'And now I should wish to have a talk with that boy,' said the doctor.

Dean Hole, in his 'Little Tour in Ireland,' says that when one of his party went a-fishing, it was to come home in triumph, bearing a glorious salmon, its silver scales glittering in the sun. Naturally he was in good humor, and well disposed to pay the fisherman who had accompanied him. This was the dialogue as the two men stepped on shore:
'Boatman,' said the happy tourist, 'how much is the boat?'
'Sure, your honor, the boat'll be in the bill. Your honor'll give the boatman what you please.'

CHAPTER XXX.

ON PAROLE.

I was awakened—indeed, we were all awakened, for I could see even the sentinel shake himself together from where he had fallen against the doorpost by a clear, hearty voice hailing us from the margin of the wood:
'Block-house, ahoy!' it cried. 'Here's the doctor.'

HIS WIFE WAS PECULIAR.

Just at nightfall the colonel came along to a pioneer's dugout on the wide prairie, with the pioneer himself sitting by the roadside with a pipe in his mouth, and after the usual salutations the colonel asked if he could be lodged for the night.
'Well, that depends on my wife,' was the reply. 'I'm fur takin' in everybody who comes along, but she's a ratter pertickler. Ar' you a married man?'

NOT IN THEIR LINE.

'Talking about railroad accidents,' said the lame man as he rubbed away at his knee, 'I have been railroading for 15 years and have had a few close calls in that time.'
'And the rear car is always the safest one on a train, isn't it?' asked one of the group.
'That's a question. Five times in my life I've been in the rear car when all the rest of the train was derailed and piled up, and we hardly felt a jar. On seven or eight other occasions it has been the rear car which dropped through a bridge or went off the rails. If Providence has anything to do with it, as some argue, it seems to divide the thing up even. No, I couldn't say that any particular car was the safest.'

A Bad Boy's Answer.

'Johnnie,' said the schoolboy's mother, 'do you like your arithmetic?'

Light and Airy.

Smith—What kind of business is Brown engaged in?
Jones—Pneumatic, I think.
Smith—Pneumatic! Why, I never heard of a business like that.
Smith—Well, whatever it is the running it on wind.—Chicago Daily News.

They Were in His Left Pocket.

Evangeline—Why do you not take me to your heart?
John—I will as soon as I can change my cigars over to my other pocket.—Judge.



GOOD FORAGE PLANT.

The Idaho Pea Makes Not Only Excellent Stock Feed But Also a Coffee Substitute.

The Idaho pea is a wild forage plant, native of the Rocky mountain regions, and therefore a semi-arid bush of much value to agriculture. It has been cultivated to a limited extent throughout the mountain states for the past quarter of a century, yielding excellent crops of feed for horses, cattle, sheep and poultry.

A bushel of Idaho peas weighs about 70 pounds, and an acre will produce



IDAHO PEA.

from 30 to 50 bushels. The plant is easily cultivated, requiring the same attention as potatoes to give a good yield. I planted some 20 inches apart, one pea in a place, and others one foot apart.

Idaho peas may be fed to cows and sheep while on the vine, but should be shelled and ground into meal for horses and hogs. Some farmers who have thoroughly tested the feeding qualities claim that from one to two quarts of the meal is a sufficient day's ration for a working horse or milk cow, and that hogs require even less.

HELPFUL DAIRY NOTES.

We want persistent all-year milkers. The first year tells the story.

If you have never churned granulated butter, now is the time to begin. If the cows are "home grown" and are not gentle it is apt to be the owner's fault.

You cannot afford to have your butter-machines left idle from four to six months.

It never increases the milk supply to pitch milk stools at the cows or swear at them.

If you mean to make a success of dairying this winter, believe you can and go ahead.

At the price of feed and milk this season it will not pay to feed poor cows—it never does.

Hay green in color and sweet in taste is the only quality that is fitted for a cow in milk to eat.

Watch the heifers. Don't let them form the habit of drying up early. Give them extra feed and care.

Beauty or color does not make the worth of the cow, but the amount of milk she yields and its quality measure her value.

The making of fine butter is an attractive line of work for young women. It is healthful, profitable and the profession is not overcrowded.

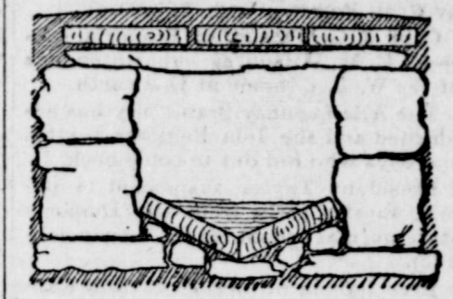
Perhaps one of the things needed about your place this winter is an ice-house; if so, do not wait until the crop is ripe and wasted before building the house—build it now.—Western Plowman.

CULVERT CONSTRUCTION.

Some Things That Must Be Borne in Mind Where Durability Is to Be Desired.

Judging from the culverts seen in various parts of the country their construction seems to be a lost art. It seems as if every principle upon which their successful operation depends were entirely ignored. As a result numberless culverts are destroyed by each rain-storm.

Three things should be borne in mind in constructing a culvert: First, there must be a fall from the upstream to the downstream end, and not, as is too commonly the case, no fall at all. A fall of two inches to the rod is the least that should be allowed when all other conditions are favorable.



HOW TO BUILD A CULVERT.

vent the collecting of leaves, sticks, etc., to clog the passage. Third, the channel must be made as narrow as possible consistent with the volume of water to be carried. In such case it will be almost sure to keep clean if the second rule has been observed.

The best form for a culvert is the egg shape, with the small end down; but since tiles of such shape are often difficult to obtain and may be thought expensive, and since streams large enough to demand brick culverts of this form may often be more economically bridged, the farmer would better use large round tile or sewer pipe.

It may, however, often be thought too expensive to purchase tile of large enough capacity to carry the stream. In this case a serviceable culvert and one that will fill all the requirements may be made of flat stone. The sides and top may be built to suit the fancy of the builder. He usually does pay most attention to them anyway. But the channel, which is the vital part, and yet the least one considered, as a general thing, should be in the form of an obtuse angle, as shown in the illustration. When suitable stones cannot be procured, plank will answer the purpose.

GET RID OF STUMPS.

How the Work Can Be Done Cheaply at a Time When Duties Are Not Very Heavy.

In many localities are items of work that can be done to good advantage during the winter in the clearing of the land of stumps. It is hardly good economy to plow and walk around stumps during all of the years required for them to rot out, when, with the aid of dynamite, they may be taken out at such small cost.

After trying two or three plans we found it saved time and trouble to use a good, sharp-pointed crowbar. With it make a hole directly under the stump so that the stick of dynamite will be as nearly under the center as possible. The bar should make a hole a little larger than the stick of dynamite so that the latter will slip readily into the place made for it.

Our plan was to prepare a number of sticks all ready, putting the fuse into the cap and inserting the cap in the fuse. Use plenty of fuse as it is cheaper to do this than to run the risk of injury from not having ample time to get away. When the dynamite is put in place fill up the hole to the top, tamping slightly taking care not to jar, as it is the jar given that causes the dynamite to explode. Then light the fuse and run to a safe distance.

Dynamite should not be handled when frozen, should be handled carefully, and don't let it fall. It can be set on fire and will burn up without exploding. Be careful all of the time, that is the only safe rule. We cleared ten acres of stumps without an accident at an average cost of about ten cents each, and certainly found the work profitable.—N. J. Shepherd, in Farmers' Voice.

Disposing of Soft Corn.

If there is room under shelter, soft corn should be spread thinly on the floor, so as to keep it from heating. When freezing cold weather comes, it will freeze dry, and may then be ground in the cob with greater advantage than to use in any other way. But there will be a considerable part of the poorest corn that has little corn on it, and which is mainly cob. This can be better given while soft to cattle than in any other way. In drying corn cobs, most of their nutriment is lost, and only when there is considerable corn on them will it pay to grind them for feed.

Canada forbids adulteration of cheese, and Canada is right.

FATAL WHEELING ACCIDENTS.

English Insurance Companies Becoming Anxious Over Their Bicycle Risks.

The enormous increase in the number of fatal cycling accidents is causing the leading insurance companies great uneasiness.

In conversation with an official of an accident insurance company whose duty lies more directly with the cycling department of the company, a Daily Mail representative endeavored to ascertain why the death roll was growing so fast.

"As far as our experience goes," he said, "there has been a steady increase in the number of cycling accidents during the last two years, but this year they have gone up with a bound. Of course, you may say that such a state of affairs is the natural outcome of the vast increase in the number of recruits to the cycling army. But the increase in the number of cycling accidents is far, far in excess of the increase in the number of riders, and many of the insurance companies are on the point of greatly increasing the premiums for cyclists."

"I suppose it can mainly be accounted for by the fact that so many ladies cycle nowadays. I do not mean to insinuate that the fair wheelwomen are more reckless than their male relatives, but by nature most women are more nervous and less decisive than men, and in a tight corner, which man's coolness and promptness would carry him through, a woman's indecision and timidity fail."

"We find, too, that the actual number of accidents that occur on country roads is greater than the number which happen in city thoroughfares, but I take it this is due to the fact that more people cycle on country highways than in the streets of large cities. I should say that the most prolific cause of cycling accidents is the slipping of the machine on grassy roads, and it is a curious fact that in the majority of cases injury is inflicted on the left side, showing that in most cases the riders fall to the left."

"Another cause is the tendency for mere novices to ride brackless bicycles. Nearly all the fatalities on dangerous hills in the holiday season have been due to this. I notice that a well-known cyclist remarked recently that in his opinion the safest place in the world was in the saddle of a bicycle."

"From experience, I should entirely disagree with him, for, in my opinion, the safest place in the world is in a railway carriage. According to statistics there is a far greater chance of accident on a bicycle than in a railway train. No pasture has such a fearful death roll."—London Mail.

The British Army in 1897.

The preliminary returns of the British army for 1897 show that the average of the effective strength of all branches of the service during that year was 219,283. Of these 18,049 were cavalry of the line, 2,723 horse artillery, 14,263 field artillery and 17,545 garrison artillery. The engineers numbered 7,801, foot guards 6,120, and infantry of the line 135,467. The majority of this force, 117,128, were scattered abroad. India accounted for 74,222, and Egypt and the colonies for 42,906. This leaves only 102,155 stationed in the United Kingdom, and while these officers and men are properly classed as "effectives," a considerable proportion of them are needed for other than marching and fighting purposes. The leakage during the year amounted to 35,400, which includes men who died, deserted, were discharged, and transfers to the reserve. The new recruits were 35,034.—N. Y. Sun.

Onions for Sleeplessness.

A successful physician recommends baked onions for sleeplessness caused from a derangement of the nervous system. Here is a tried recipe for baking them: Wash the onions, but do not peel them. Boil them until tender in water that has been salted, and change the water twice. Remove from the water, drain thoroughly, wrap them carefully in buttered tissue-paper and bake in a slow oven for an hour. Then remove the outer skins, brown the onions quickly and pour melted butter over them. Serve hot.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc., with prices per unit.

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THE HOPE OF THE CONTINENT.

Western Canada the "Bread-Basket of the Empire."

The attention directed to the wheat fields of western Canada during the past year has caused thousands of settlers from different parts of the United States to make their homes there during the past few months. They report that their experience corroborates what had been told them of that wonderful country, and they are sending back to their friends most favorable reports.

"The numerous elevators along the line, towering so far above the surrounding country that they may be seen for many miles distant, sufficiently indicate that the chief industry is the growing of wheat. At the village of Indian Head, more than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat were marketed last year. This was but a fraction of the amount of the same product marketed at the larger cities of Brandon and Regina. At Indian Head the representative of the Germania was told by a farmer that he was about to harvest his third crop of wheat from the farm upon one plowing given it the fall of 1895; the crops of the current year and of last year having been sown upon the stubble of the preceding crop. This farmer expected a yield of not less than 40 bushels to the acre. The farms are very large. The absence of hills and rocks contributes to making farming on a large scale an easy matter. There was an abundance of evidence that the country surrounding the cities named above is an extensive region of fertile lands furnishing as great an opportunity for cattle raising and dairying as for the growing of wheat."

"We were surprised to find here a rich growth of nearly every species of cultivable plant known in Wisconsin. Various species of trees were growing, showing that its soil and its climate are favorable to the growth of forests. The writer had never seen a more promising growth of wheat, oats and garden vegetables than was observed here. The experimental farm of Wisconsin, located at Madison, produces nothing better."

"The people along the line of the railroad, however, assured us that we were still far distant from the northern limit of the wheat growing belt, and that 500 miles farther north, wheat and other agricultural products were cultivated with success. The inhabitants do not depend solely upon the growing of wheat, but utilize vast acres in raising cattle. The growing grain and vegetables showed that a plentiful supply of rain had fallen during the current year."

"From this city (Calgary) our party was taken north 200 miles to Edmonton, a town of 5,000 people, situated on the north Saskatchewan river. The country at this point is beautiful, presenting very much the appearance of many sections in central and southern Wisconsin. The people are engaged in mining for gold, and in raising wheat, potatoes and cattle. Dairying is also followed. This valley seems to be favored with sufficient rainfall to produce a luxuriant growth of grain and vegetables. The soil is very fertile and timber is abundant. Fields of wheat were observed that promise a yield of 40 bushels per acre. The many good farmhouses seen from the railway are evidence of the prosperity of the settlers. Edmonton is the terminus of the road and the place where the overland expeditions start from for the Yukon, it being about 800 miles from Dawson City."

"The members of the association made the acquaintance of the Canadians of the northwest and learned something of the vast extent of their territory and of its great resources, which are destined to make it our most formidable commercial competitor in the world's markets for the sale of agricultural products. We learned that the northwest territory of Canada, instead of being a barren waste as taught by our geographies of a quarter of a century ago, is capable of sustaining an empire of 50,000,000 people."

Extremely "Fly."

A gallant named Cobb met a maiden named Webb, And straightway he sat down beside her, And quickly proposed in a manner so glib, That he won her as soon as he spied.—Tit-Bits.

To Be Determined Later.

Reed—Ah, I see you are busy. Writing for publication? Wright—I don't know yet.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Village Pestmat.

Si—I didn't see you follerin' our new band this mornin'." Rubs—No, I didn't have no gun.—Indianapolis Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

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

Some men even pretend to be well informed by pretending to forget what books they have read.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Like Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horchound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

He who wants a mule without fault must walk on foot.—Spanish Proverb.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

There is quite a difference between bonds and vagabonds.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

He is a fool who thinks that another does not think.—Spanish Proverb.

Are you bruised? Use St. Jacobs Oil and You won't be long. Shortest way.

He who goes with wolves learns how to bowl.—Spanish Proverb.

Too Big a Risk.

"Yes, I've made up my mind to have my hair insured." "Any particular reason for it?" "Going to be married next week." "Let's see, you're one of these popular fellows, aren't you?" "Why, I fancy I'm pretty well known." "Well, we can't insure you until after the wedding is over." "Because there's no telling what your fool friends will do to you before you get out of town."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Blood.

The duke was beside himself with rage. "Your family have only plebeian blood in their veins!" hissed his grace. "You ought to know; you've bleeded them out," replied the duchess, the fair American—her mien quite in keeping with the haughty legend, "Non Cura, Non Merces," upon the trade-mark of her father's justly celebrated Combined Hair Vigor and Steve Polish.—Detroit Journal.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

His Way of Advertising.

Charles—I don't see how Blank can make any money out of that tobaccoist's business. He's always smoking the best cigars himself. Fred—Oh, that's his method of advertising. "How so?" "Puffing his goods."—Stray Stories.

From Baby in the High Chair.

to grandma in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long-desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at 1/3 the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

Derailment.

"Am I disturbing a train of thought?" asked the canvasser, with a cheerful assumption of comradeship and good humor. "Disturbing it?" responded the professor, looking up from his table of logarithms, "you are holding it up, sir!" And the abashed canvasser withdrew.—Chicago Tribune.

For California Tourists.

The Burlington Route has Weekly Tourist Sleeper Excursions, personally conducted by a Burlington Route Agent every Thursday from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Los Angeles and San Francisco. The route is via Denver, Scenic Colorado, Salt Lake City with 98 per cent. sunshine throughout the year. Ask Ticket Agent or write for descriptive folder to L. W. Wakeley, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

We have noticed that when girls form a Spinners' club, not one of them is more than 20 years of age.—Acheson Globe.

At once use St. Jacobs Oil for sprains. At once it will cure. Athletes know this.

The more doctors a man has, the less certain are they what ails him, and the more certain are other people.—Detroit Journal.

With a rub or two lumbago is often cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Small cost, big profits.

The wise man always stops to think, but it's the really wise one who thinks without having to stop.—N. Y. Journal.

Advertisement for CASTORIA, featuring the signature of Dr. H. Fletcher and text: 'For Infants and Children. Bears The Signature Of Dr. H. Fletcher. Use For Over Thirty Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.'

Advertisement for SAPOLIO, featuring the text: 'DO YOU KNOW THAT THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS? BE WISE AND USE SAPOLIO. Not Made by a TRUST or COMBINE! LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, Manufacturer.'

Advertisement for PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, featuring the text: 'As Black as your Whiskers. A Natural Black with Buckingham's Dye. Like Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horchound and Tar upon a cold. He who wants a mule without fault must walk on foot. I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma. There is quite a difference between bonds and vagabonds. He is a fool who thinks that another does not think. Are you bruised? Use St. Jacobs Oil and You won't be long. He who goes with wolves learns how to bowl.'

Railroad officials claim that it is very expensive to run their lightning express trains, and are talking about reducing the speed. It is likewise expensive to the health to rush and struggle and compete in business affairs as men do nowadays. The brain, the nerves, the muscles, the whole system gives out. For restoring strength after business worries, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the proper remedy. It is an ideal tonic for the tired, the run-down and the weak.

Large advertisement for AJER'S HAIR VIGOR, featuring the text: 'Did you ever see a snow storm in summer? We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snow storm. No need of this snowstorm. As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will AJER'S HAIR VIGOR melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this; it prevents their formation. It has still other properties; it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every ten cases. And it does even more; it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair. We have a book on the Hair and Scalp. It is yours, for the asking. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address: DR. J. C. AJER, Lowell, Mass.'

OLD SORES CURED. Allen's Ulcerine Salve is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and Old Sores. It never fails, draws out all poison, saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small size, large, 60c. Book free. J. F. ALLEN, M. D., 315 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Radical Currency Reforms Advocated by the Treasury Secretary.

Mr. Gage Strongly Champions a Bank Note Currency and Assails Government Notes—Favors Bounties for the Merchant Marine—War Revenue Tax.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The report of the secretary of the treasury to the speaker of the house of representatives was made public yesterday. In the report Secretary Gage says: The revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were \$494,333,953.75. The expenditures for the same period were \$523,281,201.35.

In discussing the question of increasing the American merchant marine the secretary says:

War with Spain and the annexation of the Hawaiian archipelago, which have changed the political and commercial relations of the United States not only with Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, but also with the continents between which and North America these islands are stepping stones, require the prompt adoption of an affirmative maritime policy by the United States.

The subject of money in Porto Rico is discussed at length. The secretary says:

The existing currency of that island consists of silver coins known as pesos and centavos. The coins bear no fixed relation to gold, not being anywhere redeemable in the yellow coin. It is unnecessary here to point out at any length the general evil results upon industry and commerce of a currency medium so out of harmony with the world's money as to induce a widely fluctuating rate of exchange. It is highly important that American capital should find no obstacles in its transfer to and from Porto Rico.

It is, therefore, suggested that, at the proper time, action be taken by congress to assimilate the currency of Porto Rico to that of the United States, so far and so rapidly as this can be done without unduly disturbing existing conditions and contract relations in Porto Rico. This, it is believed, can be accomplished by making customs dues in the island, in American money, yet receiving the silver pesos and centavos at a fixed relation to our dollar.

The subject of currency and banking is treated at length. The secretary says:

In submitting my report, I feel it my duty to impress upon congress as best I may, the important subject of currency and banking reform. With a financial system condemned by the judgment of the most experienced and wise, both at home and abroad, in the course of its daily business and emphasized in recurring panics, we fall, with an obtuse timidity, to face the questions which must be met and rightly solved before industry and commerce can be established upon enduring conditions of security.

The arguments against government issues of paper money as a medium for commercial exchanges have been fully made and need not be repeated in detail. Its rigidity, its failure to meet demands where demand is most urgent, the dependency of the whole industrial structure upon the state of the revenue and public expenditure—these are important links in that chain of argument. The menace of a currency in our affairs, several times recurring from a threatened change in the standard under which they are carried on, and our foreign trade settled, has been a companion evil—perhaps the greater of the two.

The proposal to substitute bank issues for government notes is opposed with many honest prejudices and assailed by bitter denunciations. The first arose from a failure to comprehend the true philosophy of a paper currency and must be patiently considered. The latter obscure the question by reckless statements, charging that all propositions for currency reform are bank conspiracies to exploit the people.

I shall not be outside of my duty if I venture to point out, in at least one important respect, the advantages to the poorer districts of the country of a properly constituted banking system. It may be done by fairly distributing the course of the financial movement as it now goes on, and by presenting in contrast the government as it would go on under the conditions of a banking system. It is a familiar fact that in the period of harvesting and crop moving, the currency is strongly drawn from the centers to the country districts. When this movement is over, the currency again tends toward the centers. The currency flows in and westerly to pay loans occasioned by its use and other general indebtedness, and also to secure the benefit of the country banker for a portion of his funds which in a dull period would otherwise be unemployed. The currency which is present in the country is so sent consists almost entirely of legal-tender notes and treasury notes—that is to say, in the money which the law recognizes as lawful reserves. Thus received by the banker in the money centers, it becomes a reserve for deposits in the relation of one to four. Now, deposits may be increased by loans as well as by the deposit of cash. A loan for \$10,000 or \$100,000 goes to the borrower in the form of legal-tender notes and the bank swells the deposit account by so much. True, the borrower may check against this fund, but his check may also be deposited in the same bank, in which case it is a mere transfer to another account, or, if he deposited it at another bank and paid in money by the lending bank, it is still a transfer. The total deposits of all the banks are swelled by this original loan.

In confirmation that this expansive movement is fairly described I quote from the New York Herald of November 18 as follows: "Comparing yesterday's (clearing house) statement with that of five weeks ago, it appears that the banks hold \$12,000,000 more money and have expanded their loans by the surprising amount of \$51,500,000, the increase in deposits resulting from these two items being less than \$60,000,000." It can be easily perceived that this possibility of increasing loans against an inflow of reserve funds in the proportion of four to one is an attempt to which the country bank is likely to yield. It must be remembered that this is a movement of currency from the country centers at the time of year when commercial activities are the least and the general requirements for the use of loans in the interior are the smallest. The effort of the banks at the centers to increase their loans cause interest to fall. The fall in the rate of interest causes interest and dividend paying securities to rise. The rise in securities induces speculative buying. The speculative buyer becomes the bank's borrowing customer. The banker is thus enabled to "put out his funds," as he is apt to term it, though he really does no such thing. He keeps his funds, but, in the way described, he swells his deposit liability until his funds on hand are made answerable to the rule of one cash to four liabilities, or 25 per cent. against his "deposits."

It is in the condition above described, with varying degrees of regularity and intensity, that the financial status is found when the crops in the west and south approach harvest—that is to say, a maximum of loans and deposits, a minimum in cash reserves. During the season until then the country banker has found that his drafts and checks on his eastern correspondents, distributed to his customers, supplied their needs for instruments of exchange and payment; but he finds that for the payment of farm wages, the purchase and transfer of farm products, such instruments are not adequate; such is required for these purposes, either in metallic money or paper currency. This forces him to make requisition in the form of money by express on his eastern balances. Nay, more; if the crops be large and prices good, he is forced to supplement his own resources by borrowing for a period at the centers. His correspondent at the center, in meeting his requisition for the money due his country, is obliged to take it from what had

PEACE TREATY MADE.

War with Spain Formally and Legally Brought to a Close.

Document Signed in Paris Saturday Evening and Consists of 17 Articles—Prospects of Ratification Thought to Be Bright.

Paris, Dec. 12.—Last week was an eventful one in Paris and, from an American point of view, the most important of all the incidents was the signature, late Saturday evening, at the French ministry of foreign affairs of the treaty of peace, which brings to a close the war between Spain and the United States and adds to the territory of the latter the Philippines, Guam in the Ladrone, the Sulu islands and Porto Rico, while it marks the final termination of the oppressive thralldom which Spain has yielded over Cuba for close upon four centuries. The Americans are to pay for the repatriation of the Spanish troops from all the colonies. The Spaniards are to return all prisoners held by them. They are to retain possession of all military stores and munitions of war in the Philippines and of such ships as have not been captured. The commercial treaties between the two nations which the war ruptured are to be renewed at the convenience of the two nations.

The treaty as signed consists of 17 articles, it having been found advisable to subdivide two or three of the articles in the draft agreed upon at the last meeting. The commissioners of the two nations wrote their signatures on two copies of the treaty, one copy being for the archives.

Now that the treaty is signed, the next step will be to have it ratified by the cortes, which is to meet for the purpose early in January, after which an appeal will probably be made to the country in the shape of a general election. The ratification will be a pure formality, as the commissioners have already received from the present cortes full power to sign and to seal the treaty.

Prospects for Ratification. Washington, Dec. 12.—A cable dispatch from Judge Day reached the white house Saturday, informing the president that the peace treaty had been signed. This piece of good news has been so thoroughly discounted that it caused very little excitement. The president received it with an expression of satisfaction. The official document will come to the president in the form of a Christmas present. According to conditional arrangements the American commissioners will sail next Saturday. They will have to make a speedy passage and to be expeditious upon their arrival in order to put the results of their labors in the hands of the president by the 25th, but they may do it.

The assurances which the president has received from senators—republicans, democrats and populists—leave little room to doubt that ratification of the treaty, without change, will take place this session. The disposition, even on the part of those senators who are opposing annexation, is to let the treaty go through. President McKinley will send the treaty to the senate soon after the holidays. In the course of a couple of weeks the committee on foreign relations will report it back to the senate in secret session, with a recommendation for ratification. The report of the committee will be almost unanimous.

More Ships for Dewey. Uncle Sam's Fleet at Manila Will Soon Be Augmented by Several Gunboats—Policy of the Navy Department. Washington, Dec. 12.—Admiral Dewey's fleet will be strengthened shortly by the addition of some serviceable gunboats. The Bennington, now at Honolulu, has been ordered to proceed to Guam, in the Ladrone group, and make a survey of the harbor with a view to the establishment there of a naval station. This done she will join Admiral Dewey's fleet. By that time or before the Helena will have arrived at Manila and the Concord and Petrel, now cruising around in Chinese waters, will have returned and altogether the admiral will have a sufficient force of small vessels under his command to carry out the president's policy respecting the Philippines and to bring into submission any of the islanders who may prove refractory, and to release any Spanish prisoners held in confinement by the insurgents. The navy department is now convinced that it will not be practicable to carry out a project it entertained at one time looking to the reduction of the United States naval force on the Asiatic station, and has settled down to the conviction that the fleet must rather be considerably reinforced if the attempt is to be made to maintain law and order in the 1,300 Philippine islands and still afford proper protection to the important interests of the United States along the great Asiatic coast.

Stenographers Have a Grievance. The court stenographers of Kansas will make an organized effort at the coming legislature to have that portion of the fee salary bill cutting down their fees repealed. The stenographers claim that they cannot make a living.

No Inaugural Ball. A Wichita dispatch said that a special train with Wichita's citizens would go to Topeka to witness the inauguration of Gov. Stanley. It was said that both Mr. and Mrs. Stanley opposed the inaugural ball.

Number of Kansas Newspapers. Statistics show that there are in all 775 newspapers published in Kansas. This includes 53 dailies, 626 weeklies, 71 monthlies, 11 quarterlies, 7 semi-monthlies, 1 semi-weekly, 1 bi-monthly and 5 occasional.

Places for Albaugh and Crum. It was given out that the executive board will elect Morton Albaugh, of Kingman, and L. S. Crum, of Oswego, as republican members of the state railroad board. The democratic member of the board will probably be James Fike, the well-known straight-out democrat of Colby.

Appointment for Bristow's Father. William Bristow, of Baldwin, father of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General J. L. Bristow, has been appointed chief clerk in the office of post office inspector at Denver. The position is worth \$1,000 a year.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Abell Must Stay in Prison.

Marion Abell, the wealthy Labette county man who murdered his wife and hid her body in the cellar and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, will not have a new trial. He sued the state to compel it to give him a new trial. The district court of Labette county held that he could not legally bring such a suit and refused to listen to it. He appealed the case to the supreme court. Judge Foster wrote the supreme court's opinion in the case and says in part: "The state being a sovereign power, cannot be subjected to suits by its citizens in its own courts without an express statutory waiver of its right of exemption."

Victory for Col. Alexander Warner. The Kansas supreme court reversed the decision of the district court of Cherokee county, which convicted Col. Alexander Warner, the Baxter Springs banker. Warner was convicted on four counts of having received deposits when his bank was failing, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for each. He was president. The court decides that the evidence did not show that he had a personal knowledge of any single deposit or actually received money on deposit himself.

He Had a Narrow Escape. James M. Baldwin, one of the wealthiest citizens of Coffey county, narrowly escaped death at a M. K. & T. railroad crossing near Burlington. Hearing a train coming he stopped, as he supposed, some distance from the track, but instead he stopped on the track. The engine instantly killed both horses and demolished the buggy. Mr. Baldwin was hurled 30 feet, but escaped with nothing worse than bruises and sprains.

Credit Claimed for Dining Process. In their forthcoming biennial report the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary board will claim particular credit for the dipping process for treating Texas fever, which has been in vogue the past year. Taylor Riddle, secretary of the board, says that not a single death has occurred among cattle treated in this manner and that in his judgment the process had resulted in a great saving to the cattle owners in the state.

For Another Kansas Normal. A recent telegram from Emporia said: There is sure to be a fight in the Kansas legislature for a new state normal school. Year after year the fight has come up and has been defeated by friends of the present normal at Emporia, aided by the board of regents, but this year the regents of the normal have recommended the establishment of another normal school. They will maintain that as the normal is so badly crowded, over 2,000 being lived in one building, another school is needed. Concordia and Holton are beginning to put up a fight for the new institution.

Wanted One Space Left Blank. At Wellington a young man asked the probate judge to issue him a marriage license in which the space for the bride's name would be left blank. The amorous youth said he wanted "a sort of conditional license," for he was not sure which one of two girls would have him. The probate judge couldn't see it that way and refused to issue the license with any blank spaces.

Had to Abandon the Body. Mrs. Regina Mall, a woman 81 years of age, was buried at Olathe last week. A few mornings later her body, bare and frozen, was found a few hundred feet from the grave. A team of horses and a carriage were found near by. It is believed that, while the grave was being robbed, the horses ran away. When the robbers found the team gone they dropped the body.

Twenty-first Mustered Out. The Twenty-first Kansas volunteers, 1,229 men and officers, were paid off on the 10th and formally mustered out of the service. It took \$150,000 to pay the men. The regiment lost 22 men from sickness since being mustered in. For several weeks the regiment was camped at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Negroes Leaving for Liberia. Choctawhatchee, Okla., Dec. 12.—A colony of 16 negroes from this vicinity has gone to Savannah, Ga., there to join a large colony soon to sail for Liberia. The leader of the colony has several thousand dollars in cash, received from the sale of his Oklahoma farm.

League of Tobacco Growers. Lexington, Ky., Dec. 12.—At the meeting of the State League of Tobacco Growers held here a state organizer was chosen to go all over the state and organize county leagues. The league is taking active legal steps against the tobacco trust.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Several cases of smallpox were reported at Hillsboro.

The Twentieth regular infantry will soon leave Fort Leavenworth for Manila. Wamego sold her \$25,000 waterworks bonds to eastern men at a premium of \$1,100. The republican state committee spent \$9,999.33 during the recent campaign. A colony of 50 Germans from the fatherland located near Florence recently. Salina is now connected by long distance telephone with New York, via Kansas City. The Whittier school building at Coffeyville was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$12,000. D. W. Little, of Wallace county, will be assistant state school superintendent under Mr. Nelson. An early morning fire at Lawrence destroyed the New York store, owned by P. H. Pierce. Loss, \$18,000. Capt. J. C. Watson, of Emporia, succeeds E. M. Wilson as superintendent of the W. R. C. home at Ellsworth. The Allen county grand jury has adjourned and the Iola Register invites the boys who hid out to come back. President Taylor suspended 14 pupils, mostly girls, from the Emporia state normal school for disorderly conduct. Fred Banell, of the Twentieth Kansas, died on the transport Indiana just before reaching Manila. He was buried ashore. J. H. Richardson, of Fort Scott, has been appointed captain to assist Adjt. Gen. Allen in reorganizing the Kansas national guard. Farmers of Marshall and Brown counties organized a mutual fire and tornado insurance company, with a capital of \$100,000. Eugene F. Ware has given the Fort Scott library \$150 to buy story books for children. Mr. Ware donated the library to the city originally. Congressman Ridgely, of the Third district, spent more money than any other candidate in Kansas, the total of his expenses footing up \$2,513. A Washington dispatch said that as the Twentieth Kansas regiment was one of the last to sail for Manila, it would be one of the last to return. The courthouse at Lincoln Center, a stone structure erected before the war, was burned down the other night, the work of an incendiary. Loss, \$10,000. A letter received at Leavenworth from a member of the Kansas negro regiment at Santiago said there is a great deal of sickness among the men there. George Rhinehart, a school-teacher near Atchison, was taken to Topeka to answer to the charge of statutory assault, preferred by a young woman residing there. Ex-Judge Theodore Botkin, who has been acting as assistant United States adjutant general, with rank of captain, was honorably discharged from the service on the 7th. The annual reunion of the survivors of the Eleventh Kansas cavalry, Senator Plumb's regiment, was held at Emporia recently, on the thirty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Prairie Grove. Two months ago Mrs. P. B. Plumb and other Emporia ladies organized a children's manual training school there for little tots of both sexes and all colors and conditions. The school now has 12 teachers. The total railway mileage in Kansas is given at 8,758—44 miles less than last year—and the assessed valuation is \$58,428,091. There are 17 telephone companies in the state, with property valued at \$90,121. The Fort Scott city council passed an ordinance levying a tax of \$180 against all druggists taking out a permit to sell liquor, but the mayor vetoed it on the ground that the tax would be virtually prohibitive. Gov.-elect Stanley certified that it cost him \$645 to conduct a campaign. Of this sum, \$300 went to the state committee; \$230 for railroad and hotel bills; \$60 for newspapers; \$30 for telegrams and \$25 for postage. The Kansas & Southern railroad, with \$100,000 capital, has been chartered. It will build a line from Westmoreland north to Blaine or some point on the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western, a distance of nine miles. The first involuntary bankruptcy case came before the federal court at Fort Scott was brought by Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., of Fort Scott, to force Jones & Knight, a big firm at Yates Center, into liquidation. Ed Jack, of Wyandotte county, has invented a contrivance to prevent snoring. It is based on the theory that no one can snore with his mouth shut, and Mr. Jack has arranged a bridle of rubber webbing to accomplish this purpose. While O. E. Emerson, proprietor of the Rock Island mine at North Empire, was trying to fix a wheel on the derrick at the top of the mine he lost his footing and fell head first to the bottom, a distance of 140 feet, meeting instant death. Gov.-elect Stanley announces that he will have but 28 positions to give out. He intends to appoint the heads of departments and hold them responsible for their own subordinates. Gov. Stanley will give four appointments to each congressional district. Raymond B. Dawes, of company C, Twentieth Kansas, died in a hospital at Honolulu November 21. He is a son of ex-Attorney General Dawes, of Leavenworth. At Iola the other day District Judge Stillwell sentenced ten jointkeepers to terms of imprisonment ranging from four months to two years and to fines aggregating \$5,600. Several saucions have again opened up at Fort Scott, and W. C. T. U. women are making an effort to close them. On December 30 voters of Kansas City, Kan., will decide as to whether they will issue \$75,000 in bonds to erect a high school building.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Senator Kyle Says Japan Has Offered the United States Government \$200,000,000 for Them.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, is authority for the statement, which he declares he makes on semi-official authority, that Japan has offered this government \$200,000,000 for the Philippine islands. He says that there is a distinct sentiment in official circles in favor of eventually turning the islands over to Japan or to some other power or powers. These statements derive some weight from the fact that yesterday Senator Kyle had an interview with the president concerning our policy in the Philippines. Senator Kyle declares that he will vote for a ratification of the peace treaty and that he considers it to be the duty of every senator to do so. He says he is opposed, however, to having the United States hold all the islands permanently, and believes that this government should be satisfied with retaining some point in the islands as a naval base and coaling station.

Another Gillett Story. The News-Reporter Says the Kansas Fugitive Has Left Chihuahua and Is Heading for the South. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 10.—A Journal special from Chihuahua, Mex., says: Grant G. Gillett, the absconding cattle king of Kansas, who is wanted for forgery and jail for other charges, has spent most of the time for the past ten days on the ranch of J. M. Fisher, 60 miles south of Durango. Fisher is a former Kansas and well known to Gillett. There is little trouble in tracing his movements. He made himself conspicuous by the lavish expenditure of money. Troxel, the lawyer, was with him nearly all of the time, but stayed in Durango when Gillett went out to Fisher's.

It has just been ascertained that C. A. Shafer, a Kansas City cattleman who was on Gillett's trail, has succeeded in tying up the money which Gillett had deposited in Torreon and had also obtained possession of the trunk of the fugitive, which had been left in Durango. Troxel had become alarmed at something and had sent word to Gillett to join him at once and the two have again disappeared from sight. It is thought that they have gone to Matatlan, on the Pacific coast, where they will be able to get a vessel for South America. It is also possible that they have gone to the City of Mexico on their way to Vera Cruz or that they have made their way to Tampico.

May Pay Depositors in Full. Emporia, Kan., Dec. 10.—From the statement issued by the comptroller of the currency at Washington as to the assets and liabilities of the defunct First national bank of this city, it is estimated here that with the receipts from the sales of Herford cattle and the rest of the Cross and Martindale estates and the 100 per cent assessment on other stockholders, Receiver Jobs will be able to pay nearly, if not quite, dollar for dollar to the depositors.

Soft Coal scarce in Iowa. Mason City, Ia., Dec. 10.—There is a great scarcity of soft coal throughout northern and western Iowa. All Iowa mines are taxed to their full capacity, but their output is inadequate to supply demands. Many of the larger towns have not more than a 48-hour supply on hand. The only relief that can come is a let-up on the excessive cold weather. A number of mines have notified retailers of a 25 to 50-cent advance per ton on prices.

An Embizzler's Good Luck. Moreland, Ind., Dec. 10.—Two years ago Samuel Heiney, then postmaster here, embezzled \$467 of postal funds and left for parts unknown. Yesterday he returned and gave himself up. After being taken into custody an investigation showed that the indictment against Heiney had recently been nulled at the instance of the district attorney, who had given up hope of ferreting out the recalcitrant postmaster.

To Guard Against Criticism. Washington, Dec. 10.—Surgeon General Sternberg has issued a detailed letter of instruction to Col. Greenleaf, who has started for Savannah on a general tour of the large winter camps in the south. The inspection is intended to guard against a repetition of the evils arising from defective food, quarters or medical attendance, such as gave rise to criticism during and after the Spanish war.

A Victory for Wiley O. Cox. Tahlequah, I. T., Dec. 10.—The Cherokee senate voted, 12 to 6, in favor of awarding to Wiley O. Cox, of Kansas City, the contract to collect over \$4,000,000 alleged to be due the Cherokees from the United States. It is said the house will also favor Mr. Cox's proposition. Mr. Cox agrees to take the contract at a commission of ten per cent, the Cherokees to be at no expense if unsuccessful.

Gen. Brooke's Preferences. Washington, Dec. 10.—Gen. John R. Brooke is to be made the military governor of Cuba, and he is now on his way here to consult the president. Gen. Brooke favors Fitzhugh Lee for governor for the province of Havana, Gen. Carpenter as governor for the province of Pinar del Rio, Gen. Snyder as governor for the province of Puerto Principe, and Gen. Wood for the province of Santiago.

Claims He Was Drunk. Liberty, Mo., Dec. 10.—Ernest Clevenger, who shot and killed George Allen and mortally wounded Della Clevenger at a county schoolhouse Thursday night, was landed in jail here by Sheriff Hymer, just 13 hours after the fearful deed was committed. Clevenger claims he was drunk when he committed the crime.

The Old Pension Laws Apply. Washington, Dec. 10.—Chairman Ray, of the house committee on pensions, says he expects no general legislation on pensions growing from the Spanish war. The old pension laws, except the act allowing \$12 a month to the soldier and \$8 to the soldier's widow, regardless of the cause of disability, are general in application.

Methodist Missionary for Alaska. Portland, Ore., Dec. 10.—Dr. J. J. Walter, pastor of the Centenary Methodist church of this city, has been appointed missionary in charge of all Methodist work in Alaska.