County

Courant.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET; THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXV.

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

NO. 10.

ULTIMATUM SERVED.

A Memorandum of Our Terms Given to the Spaniards.

THE PRICE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The American Commissioners Have Tendered \$20,000,000 for the Cession of the Islands-statement Made by a Cabinet Member.

Paris, Nov. 22 .- The report sent out from here yesterday to the effect that, on presentation of the United States ultimatum demanding absolute cession of the Philippines, the president of the Spanish peace commission broke off peace negotiations, was a fake. Peace negotiations have not been broken off and no threats have been made. The Spanish and American peace commissions met in joint session at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Americans declared the United States must have the entire Philippine archipelago, and, for a treaty cession of the islands, the Americans tendered to Spain \$20,000,000. It is further declared that it is the purpose of the United States to maintain the Philippine islands as "an open door" to the

world's commerce. On the terms named, the United States proposes a mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national or personal, subsequent to the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection. November 28 is fixed as the date on which the United States commission desired a definite response to yesterday's propositions and all other subjects in issue here.

It is also declared that the United States desires to treat on the religious freedom of the Caroline islands, as agreed upon between the United States and Spain in 1886 and also of the acquisition of the Caroline islands for an American naval station and of cable landing rights at other places. The Americans also refuse to arbitrate article III. of the peace protocol, bearing upon the future disposition and control of the Philippine islands.

The memorandum of the American commission embodying the above propositions is long and was not read in full. The vital portions, however, were communicated verbally to the Spanish commissioners.

STATEMENT BY A CABINET MEMBER. Washington, Nov. 22. - A well known member of the cabinet, in an interview yesterday afternoon, immediately after the erroneous announcement of the breaking off of the peace negotiations, made the following statement as to the effect of the discontinuation of the negotiations:

The action of the Spanish commissioners will not affect the purpose of the American government. Our government will still assert preisely what it has claimed, and it will proceed to carry these claims into execution. I do not believe there will be any concession on the one hand, that is, from the American side, nor actual resistance on the other. . It will simply remain for the American government to hold what it has proposed to hold, for it is new practically in possession, and all that remains is to make this possession an actual fact. While the Spanish government declines to acquiesce, It cannot interpose an obstacle, and the only result will be that it will be compelled later to recognize what it refuses to acquiesce in at

I say this on the assumption that the notification given means really a rupture of negotiations and not simply a movement to take them up in a new way. One significant effect is that this action now relieves this governunent of the whole question of compensation for the Philippines. This effectually wipes out all obligation to make any payment of moneys to the Spanish government. No payment was ever considered by the United States government beyond the moderate sum, which I will not name, but waich was specified in the instructions given to our commissioners. Now even this is not to be considered as necessary, and the Spanish government cannot make protest hereafter on that score.

In some respects, the rupture is of distinct advantage to this government. It relieves it of the feeling of obligation to take certain steps. and it is free to act now unhampered. This government has all to gain: Spain has all to lose. Spain has signed the protocol and is now bound by it to the extent of its provisions. We will proceed to execute it.

Spain can offer no material obstruction to our plan of execution Her troops already have evacuated Porto Rico and none are left on that island. The evacuation is going on in Cuba and must be continued, for it is very unlikely that the Spanish government would re-pudiate the protocol. The evacuation was specifically provided for in that document, and she certainly could not offer any resistance in those quarters.

AN IMPORTANT REQUEST.

McKinley Wishes the Name of Atlanta Celebration Changed to Demonstration Over "Our Victorious Arms."

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 22.-The committee in charge of the Atlanta peace jubilee, for which December 14 and 15 have been selected, has received a telegram from the president requesting a chauge of the name of the celebration from peace jubilee to a demonstration over "our victorious arms." The telegram gives as the reason for the change the "uncertain outcome of the Paris conference and the exigencies which may arise."

Senator Quay Indicted. Philadelphia, Nov. 22 .-- The grand jury presented true bills of indictment against United States Senator M. S. Quay, his son Richard S. Quay and Ex-State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood, charged with conspiracy to unlawfully use public moneys deposited in the Peoples' national bank of this city for the purchase and sale of stocks and

FIRE IN A SHIPYARD.

Disastrons Blaze in the Starin Shops o Staten Island Causes a Loss of \$400,000.

New York, Nov. 21 .- A fire broke out in the shipyard of John H. Starin at West New Brighton, S. I., Saturday, burned seven buildings and their contents and caused damage estimated to be about \$400,000. The building destroyed were of frame. Three were big structures, the four others were about two stories in height. They include the machine shop, the boiler shop, the carpenter shop, the main office and three repair shops. The plant of the Starin company is on the Kill von Kill and has a water frontage of 2,000 feet. There are 22 acres in the property. The blowing of the wind from the shore prevented the destruction of several of the steamboats of the Starin company which were tied up at the dry docks undergoing repairs. The four immense dry docks of the company, each worth about \$150,000, were also saved.

A fire which occurred in the village of West New Brighton two or three hours earlier than the one in the Starin shops destroyed the Sydam and Hall buildings, the former occupied mainly as a printing office. Loss, \$75,000.

KINDNESS KILLED THEM.

Lieut. Charles Edwards, a Professional Nurse, Says Too Much Eating Caused Soldiers' Deaths in Santiago.

New York, Nov. 21 .- Before the war investigating committee in this city, Lieut. Charles Edwards, of the Seventv-first New York regiment and a professional nurse, who was in the battle of Santiago, in reply to questions by Gen. Dodge said:

I was technically starved for four weeks after I recovered from yellow fiver in Cuba, but that was the best treatment for the disease. Many of the deaths in Cuba were due to the ignorance of the men affected. The doctors told them. "If you eat, you die." Still they ata. The volunteer ladies who went to Montauk did more harm than good. Their intentions were all right but they did not accomplish their purpose. They had at their quarters soda water, ginger ale, champagne, cider, chicken and bread and butter. They sympathized with the men landing from the transports and invited them to eat and drink. Of course the men wanted to eat, and the ladies gave them chicken and other edibles. A few days later the men would be dead and the volunteer la-dies would go around blaming the government.

WHOLE FAMILY BLOWN UP.

An Ohlo Man Tries to Start a Fire With Powder, With Most Disastrous Results.

Portsmouth, O., Nov. 21 .- By an accidental explosion of blasting powder yesterday, George Ferguson, a quarryman, is dying, two of his children are dead, and his wife and another child coal. When he attempted to start a the island was progressing "as slowly lowed, which knocked one side of the hate to give up their customs receipts.' stove. All were knocked down by the force of the explosion.

Hicks Lacked Energy.

Chicago, Nov. 21 .- At Saturday's meeting of the Knights of Labor, John W. Parsons, of New York, was elected general master workman by a close vote over the present general master workman, Henry H. Hicks. It is alleged that Hicks lacked the energy necessary to properly advance the order. Parsons is president of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

Cigarettes Not Legitimate Commerce. Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 21.-The anti-cigarette law passed by the last Tennessee legislature is declared constitutional in an opinion given by the supreme court of the state. The opinion declares that cigarettes are not legitimate articles of commerce, because they are wholly noxious and deleterious to health.

Gold for Gen. Blanco.

Havana, Nov. 21 .- Gen. Blanco has received from Paris a cable authorizing him to draw on Paris for \$2,000,000 in gold, to be applied to the payment of the Spanish troops in Cuba. This amount is in addition to the proceeds of the draft for £425,000 by the Madrid government on London which was sold here last week.

Charged With Bigamy. Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 21 .- David T. C. Bird was arrested as he came from the home of the woman whom he claims is his wife, at 1002 East Thirteenth street. A warrant charging him with bigamy has been sworn to by E. P. Baxter, a brother of Mrs. Bird No. 2. Bird is said to have deserted a wife and children at Colewell,

Ben H. Mackle Badly Wanted Hamilton, O., Nov. 21.—Chief of Police Clair Saturday wired Albuquerque, N. M., authorities to hold Ben H. Mackie if the Kansas case fell through. He is wanted here for the alleged embezzlement of \$6,000 in 1895. The Kansas authorities want him for the alleged theft of \$40,000 in Topeka and Nadeau.

Joplin Breaks a Year's Record. Joplin, Mo., Nov. 21 .- Last week zinc ore went to \$36.50 a ton for choice lots, the highest price ever paid in the district. Lead remained stationary at \$21 a thousand. The value of this week's output is \$195,766, the largest weekly output in valuation ever made in the for other purposes not authorized by district. The output of the year up to date is over \$6,000,000.

NOTED CUBANS HERE

Cuban Commissioners En Route to See President McKinley.

GEN. GARCIA GIVES HIS VIEWS.

The Insurgent General Says Cubans Have Faith in the American President-He Is in Favor of Temporary Occupation of Cuba by Americans.

New York, Nov. 22.-Gen. Calixto Garcia and the other Cuban commissioners from the Cuban military assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, who are en route to Washington for the purpose of laying before President McKinley a resolution recently adopted by the assembly as to the future of the island of Cuba, arrived here yesterday on the Ward line steamer Seguranca. Gen. Garcia and the commissioners were given an enthusiastic welcome by the members of the local branch of the Cuban junta and many prominent Cubans. Accompanying Gen. Garcia were Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, Lieut. Col. Jose Ramon Villalon, Col. Antonio Gonzales Lanuza, Col. Cosme Terriente, secretary to Gen. Garcia; Col. Carlos Martin y Poey, Col. Enrique Villuendas and Lieut. Ricardo Koby.

Gen. Garcia, when seen on the steamer, said he was delighted to be in New York again, and that he looked foward with pleasure to the commission's call on President McKinley.

I will go to Washington in a day or two to see the president, and after my work in the United States is accomplished will return to Cuba. The Cubans have no other feeling for the Americans than those of friendship and gratitude. As for myself I believe in American occupation of Cuba until order has been restored I believe in the United States having Cuba, but not forever. I am for free Cuba, and so are all other Cubans There is no sentiment on the island for annexation. All Cubans have faith in Mr. McKinley. The commission of which I am the head is not going to Washington with any propositions for the president's consideration. We are going to tell of the country and to better the arrangements for the di-banding of the troops, collecting the customs duties and the establishment of a post office system. American occupancy is a necessity, but not forever.

Gen. Garcia also said that at the assembly at Santa Cruzdel Sur there was the greatest spirit of unity shown. He Gen. Butler's plan to employ Cuban

into a district and then the Cuban officer in the American officer. Those who are wanted are retained by the American officer and the others are sent home.

Gen. Garcia said he did not know where the capital of the island would disfigured for life. Ferguson was be situated, nor did he know when hunting for wood to build a fire and the first presidential election would found a powder can apparently full of be held. He said the evacuation of fire with this, a loud explosion fol- as the Spaniards can do it. They still house out. At the time Ferguson, his He also said there was still great sufwife and baby in arms and four little fering in the towns, the people lackdaughters were grouped about the ing food and medicines. In the field, however, the men did not want, as they were supplied by voluntary contributions from the people which were given in spite of need. He also said that he had not heard that Gen. Gomez has discharged all the Americans who were acting as officers in the Cuban army, and that he did not know Gen. Gomez was unfriendly to the Americans.

THE EMPORIA BANK.

Comptroller Dawes Makes an Interesting Statement Regarding the Matter --Books Were Falsified.

Washington, Nov. 22.-In view of statements in the local presscriticising Bank Examiner Jobes in connection with the closing of the First National bank of Emporia, Kan., Comptroller Dawes has made a statement of the condition of the bank which led to the closing of its doors. The comptroller states that not only is the bank insolvent but that books were falsified to the extent of over \$65,000, and that as the examination proceeds the conditions of the bank seem to be worse. The amount loaned in violation of law, to the officers of the institution is in the neighborhood of \$155,-

ALLEN'S STATEMENT.

The Nebraska Senator Deales the Report of an Estrangement Between Himself and William J. Bryan.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 22 .- Senator William V. Allen writes a letter to the press saying he intends to remain in Nebraska after he completes his term in the United States senate and denying the report that he had accepted a position as general solicitor for an eastern railroad. Senator Allen also denies the report set affoat that there was an estrangement between himself and Col. William J. Bryan. He says: There is absolutely nothing upon which to base the assertion. The wish is evidently father of the thought. I recognize in him one of the greatest living American statesmen and shall be for him in 1900."

Agulnaldo's Agent Not Pleased. aldo, said the Filipinos will never again submit to the yoke of colonial

GEN. STERNBERG'S REPORT.

The Man Who Had Charge of All Medical Supplies During the War With Spain Makes a Statement.

Washington, Nov. 21 .- Surgeon General George M. Sternberg has made his report to the secretary of war. It relates mainly to the work of the medical corps during the war. The following are the more important features of the report:

The number of medical officers 192, allowed by law to the army, is inadequate in time of peace. The insufficiency in time of war was met by the assignment of over 650 contract surgeons. The very small proportion of medi-cal officers having experience of a military character impaired the efficiency of the depart-ment at the outset, but many of the staff sur-geons from civil life showed great aptitude for the service and speedily became of value as ad-ministrative sanitary officers. No provision was made for hospital corps men for the vol-unteer troops except that which empowered the secretary of war to enlist as many privates of the hospital corps as the service may require. The number of men enlisted and transferred during the war was approximately 6,000.
Immediately upon the deciaration of war, April 21, steps were taken to obtain medical supplies for the new volunteer army. The manufacture was expedited with the utmost dispatch On May 3, foreseeing that it would be impossible to have ready for issue to the volunteer regiments as soon as they were mustered in, the necessary articles of field equipment. I telegraphed the governors of the several states for authority to use the medical equipment of the national guard in the service of the state until our army medical supplies were ready for issue. Most of the governor who had field equipment responded promptly and satisfactorily, but, unfortunately, many of the state medical departments had no such equipment. Meanwhile the officers in charge of the medical supply depots were directed to make arrangements so that supplies could be immediately obtained for 100,000 men for six

The sites of certain of the camps have been instanced in the newspapers as the cause of the sickness which was developed in them, box a review of the whole situation shows that it was not the site, but the manner of its occupation, which must be held responsible for the manner and spread of disease among the troops April 25, 1898, foreseeing the likelihood of sanitary conditions in the camps, I issued circular No. 1, impressing upon medical officers the necessity for a strict sanitary policy, particularly in the care of the sick and in the preservation of the camp area from contamination. But the necessity of the military population on the area of these contracted camps prevented the possibility of good sanitary conditions.

It was typhoid fever which broke down the strength of the commands generally, the out-break becoming distinctly manifest in July. Sporadic cases appeared in most of the regi-ments in May and June, these cases having been brought in many instances from the state camps. In fact, some regiments, as the Fifsaid that he was in sympathy with teenth Minnesota, suffered more from this disease at their state rendezvous than any of the regiments in the large federal camp. It apsoldiers as police.

The present plan is to keep the Cuban soldiers under arms until the Americans come diers under arms until the Americans come disease was proportioned to the insanitary camp conditions which I have referred to, The probability of its communication to soldiers in camp through the agency of flies was pointed out as a reason for insisting on a sanitary po-

lice of the strictest character. Earnest efforts were made by medical officers to have supplies at the front with the troops. During and after the battle of El Caney and San Juan there was an insufficiency of tents, cots, bedding and medicines, due to the causes stated, but all the hospitals were well equipped for surgical work. After the capitulation of Santiago the troops at the front broke down under the fatigues they had undergone and the malarial influences to which they were exposed: but by this time an ample su; ply of tents, furniture, bedding, clothing and medical stores had reached Siboney, together with a corps of trained nurses and a force of surgeons, who were sent to duty at the yellow fever hospital, being immune to the disease. Meanwhile, to relieve the pressure on the field bear the journey were sent to the United States on transport vessels. This was an emergency measure to relieve the hospitals at Siboney and permit of the transfer to them of the men who were sick in the regimental camps.

As a rule, the hospitals were kept in campaigning condition: that is, the tents were neither framed nor floored, until the increased prevalence of typhoid fever attracted attention to their crowded condition, when the object of their existence became suddenly changed from a school for field service to a hospital for the treatment of a local outbreak of disease Spe cial diet kitchens, under the management of capable individuals, were opened at many of hospitals. Money for this purpose sent to them by me from funds contributed and placed at my disposal. Money was also sent directly by individuals and representatives of aid societies, and the Red Cross committees supplied quantities of ice and milk, chicken. eggs, lemons, e'c. Pajamas, nightshirts and other articles of hospital clothing were also provided by the Red Cros and other aid socie-Subsequently the order using the mutation of the sick soldier's ration at 60 cents rendered these hospitals wholly independent of outside assistance.

STILWELL REACHING OUT.

Pittsburg & Gulf I resident Would Control the Chicago & Alton and the Lake Erie & Western Railroads Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 21. - The Star

It is now conceded in railroad circles that the Chicago & Alton railroad has been for sale for some time and that A E. Stilwall, president of the Kansas City. Pittsburg & Gulf railway, is one of a syndicate which is making quiet but determined efforts to buy the property. Mr. Stilwell's ambition to control a railroad system which shall reach out from the gulf of Mexico to the great lakes and from the Mis-Atlantic souri river to the Atlantic coast. The consolidation of the Pittsburg and Gulf with the Alton, together with the Lima & Northern now controled by Stilwell, and the Lake Erie & Western, which is owned by ex-Senator Brice, wou d be almost a complete realization of this ambition. President Stilwell is in New York perfecting arrangements with the capitalists who are to furnish the funds necessary for the purchase. All the money necessary to complete the deal,

Banker Cross Left a Confession

it is said, has been subscribed, and it is expected the deal will be perfected in a day or two.

Emporia, Kan., Nov. 21 .- It is now an assured fact that Charles S. Cross the president of the First national London, Nov. 22.-In an interview bank, who committed suicide within here Agoncillo, the agent of Aguin an hour after the bank was taken possession of by the government officers, has left a confession to the effect that government, but will fight to the bit- he alone was responsible for the wreckter end in defense of their rights and ing of the bank. It is said that Cross loated the bank of about \$215,000.

REFUSES TO PAY.

Accident Insurance Company, Which Insured Dr. Berger's Life, Holds That! Murder Is Not an Accident.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 21 .- Though it is over a year since Dr. Lyman A. Berger was killed, the accident insurance policies on his life have never been paid. The companies that issued the policies hold, it seems, that being shot by a crazy man is not an accident. Dr. Berger was shot down in the street John Schlegel at the corner Twelfth and Walnut streets on the afternoon of July 8, 1897. It has been decided by a jury in the criminal court that when he fired the fatal shots John Schlegel was a madman; that he was insane and did not realize what he was doing. But now the Pacific Mutual Life & Accident Insurance company, in which Dr. Berger was heavily insured, maintains that John Schlegel's deed was planned and premeditated, and that Dr. Berger ought to have taken precautions against his assailant and protected himself. And on this ground the company refuses to pay Dr. Berger's poli-

He Saved the Day for Grant. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 21.-Gen. Don

Carlos Buell, whose fame on the battlefields of both the Mexican and civil wars has given luster to American soldiery, died at his home, four miles from Rockport, Ky. Gen. Buell was born at Marietta, O., March 23, 1818. He graduated at West Point in 184i. In the Mexican war he was promoted for gallantry to brevet major, and when the civil war began he was made a major general. At Shiloh he saved the day for Grant.

May Witness a Revolution.

Paris, Nov. 21. - The conviction has become universal that the acquittal of Capt. Dreyfus would be followed by revolution. Each succeeding step toward the vindication of Dreyfus provokes the opposition to fresh efforts in the way of calumny. Le Soir publishes a statement by a former woman servant of Zola's counsel that she heard him say: "I am convinced that Dreyfus is guilty, but money can do anything, and the Jews have it."

New York, Nov. 21. -Admiral Dewey, the greatest naval hero of the war, commands the highest price in the literary market. He has thus far refused all bidders. The editor of one magazine cabled to him recently an offer of \$5,000 for one short article on the Philippines. Admiral Dewey's response by cable was: ."Thanks, but I am too busy." It is known that Lieut. hobson received \$6,000 for an article describing his exploit at Santiago.

To Oppose Territorial Acquisition. Boston, Nov. 21. - The organizers of the movement against the annexation of the Philippines met in this city Saturday. An address was issued to the people of the United States urging co-operation in getting signatures to a protest against the annexation of the Philippines. Edward Atkinson presided. Before the meeting he received a telegram from Andrew Carnegie that he had sent him a check for \$1,000 for the use of the movement.

The Tolberts Must Keep Away. Washington, Nov. 21.-United States Marshal Melton, of South Carolina, had a conference with Postmaster General Smith Saturday. Mr. Melton stated positively his personal belief that the Tolberts would not be safe if they returned to their state. "I have no hesitation," he said, "in saying that it would be unwise for them to return until after the excitement has subsided. That may be a matter of weeks."

A Plucky Express Messenger. San Bernardino, Cal., Nov. 21.-The westbound overland passenger train was held up by four robbers about one o'clock Saturday morning between Daggett and Barstow. Express Messenger Hutchinson drove them off with buckshot and the train pulled out for Los Angeles. At Barstow the train men sent a posse back to the scene of the hold-up, where the body of one of the robbers was found perforated with

Review of the Bunkruotev Law. Washington, Nov. 21.-The forthcoming annual report of the attorney general embraces a review of the operations of the national bankruptcy law of July 1, 1898. Although the act has been in force only a little over three months over 1,700 petitions of voluntary bankruptcy have been filed. Of this number Kansas furnished 65 and Missouri 64.

St. Louis, Nov. 21. - The Forum club, of St. Louis, at a meeting yesterday. compiled an address to President Mc Kinley relative to the recent wholesale massacres of negroes in North and South Carolina. The document points out that such outrages are condoned and excused by the local authorities

who are either unable or unwilling to

prevent them.

Protest to the President.

To Ask Congress to Stop Gerrymanders. Cleveland, O., Nov. 21. - Congressman T. E. Burton, of Cleveland, announced that at the coming session of congress he will introduce an anti-gerrymandering bill which will prohibit partisan redistricting of states and will provide for the re-arrangement of districts by a non-partisan board to be appointed by the governors of the respective states.

DISASTER NEAR JERSEY CITY

A Pennsylvania Train Runs into a Gang of Workmen During a Fog and Eleven Men Are Killed.

New York, Nov. 19. - While a gang of 20 track hands were at work upon the Pennsylvania railway's line over the Hackensack, near Jersey City yesterday, they were run down by a local passenger train. Eleven of the workmen were killed ostright and six were seriously injured. The train which ran down the workmen was a local from Milltown to Jersey City. The fog delayed the train and Engineer John Van Ostrand was endeavoring to make up time. His train was running at a high rate of speed, he believing there was nothing to obstruct a quick run to Jersey City. The first that he knew that his train had run into the men was when the train jarred. Then the cries of the men were heard and he as soon as possible brought his train to a stop-

DEWEY TO RAISE THEM.

The Aggressive American Admiral Will Soon Be Using Three of the Spanish Vessels He Wrecked.

Washington, Nov. 19.-The United States navy will soon possess more than a sprinkling of foreign built warships. Admiral Dewey has informed the navy department that he has contracted with a Hong Kong firm of wreckers to raise three of the Spanish war vessels sunk in the battle of Manila last May day. The cost of raising the ships and putting them in thorough repair will be \$500,000. The vessels to be raised are gunboats of large type, and in the opinion of Chief Constructor Hichborn they will be the very best kind of craft for the protection of the United States interests among the Philippines along the Asiatic coast. They are the sister ships Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, and the Don Juan de Austria.

RUMOR ABOUT THE ALTON.

A Chicago Paper Says That the Pittsburge & Guif Syndicate Has an Option on the Line.

Chicago, Nov. 19 .- The Post says: It is stated on what appears to be perfectly reliable authority that the syndicate, supposed to be controlled by the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railway, which has secured an option on the Chicago & Alton railroad, has received subscriptions to the cash fund required to an amount three times what is needed to make the purchase. The syndicate will not buy the property in the name of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf road. The purchase will be an entirely independent transaction, but it will take place with the view of furnishing that road with a direct line from the gulf to Chicago.

DO NOT WANT NEGROES.

Topeka Colonization Scheme Frowned Upon by Native Cubans-More Rabid Predict a Race War.

Havana, Nov. 19 .- The news from Topeka that John T. Veny, a Baptist clergyman is about to send to Santiago 30 negro families as a nucleus for a large negro colony, has caused an exceedingly bad impression among the Cubans, who are anxious that only white immigrants shall come to Cuba. The more rabid predict a race war should many negroes come from the United States. A strange feature is that the Cuban negroes are even more bitter than the whites in denouncing the movement.

Was Cross an Embezzler?

Emporia, Kan., Nov. 19.-It is said here that Receiver Jobes has found a shortage in the First national bank of more than \$50,000, which he traces directly to Charles Cross, the dead president. This report has stunned the town almost as completely as did the news of his suicide. The Cross insurance amounts to about \$40,000 and friends of the family say that Mrs. Cross will turn every cent of it over to the receiver of the bank.

The Commerce of Hawail.

Washington, Nov. 19.-The state department has published a report of the British foreign office in regard to the commerce of Hawaii in 1897, from which it appears that, of the total imports of the islands, the United States contributed 76.94 per cent.; Great Britain, Canada and the colonies together, 11.85 per cent., the balance being distributed about equally between Germany, China, Japan and other countries.

Grover Cleveland Off for Santlago. New York, Nov. 19 .- On the yacht Oneida, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Grover Cleveland and their host, F. C. Benedict, are sailing to the south bound for Newport News, Key West, Santiago and Ponce on a two-months' cruise. Capt. Evans will take the party to the marine battlefield, where Cervera's fleet was destroyed. Mr. Cleveland has taken fishing tackle and expects to catch big tarpon in Florida waters.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 19.—The board of public works decided to sell all the interest of the state of Maryland in the famous Chesapeake & Ohio canal. This interest has cost the state in one way or another about \$25,000,000. This action is taken in order that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad reorganizers. may have a clear title to the property.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE OUTDOORS MAN.

My learnin' don't amount to much, I'r willin' to admit: I never got much schooling-had to work too hard-and yit I guess there's truths a man can learn by

simply lookin' round Upon the things that grow on trees and come up in the ground;

There's sermons in the stones, they say; I guess they've hit it right; There's lessons in the leaves and in the wind that howls at night;

There's lessons in the flyin' clouds and in the brooks that flow; There's lessons in the raindrops and the

cawin' of the crow, And the feller who don't know it better put his books away
And git out awhile and listen to what Nature has to say.

I don't purtend to be as wise as people who can write
Big books about the distant stars that twinkle in the night; man who's been to college and comes

out with a degree Is probably more polished and far brainier than me,
But, still, when sich a feller starts to
make it plain and clear

That everything upon this earth jist sort of happened here—
Jist come all by itself without no help nor guidin' hand, From nothin' out of nowhere—jist oc-

curred, you understand— Why, then, I have to think of things I see from day to day,
And wonder if Outdoors ain't the best school, anyway.

Some folks purtend they don't believe in God, because, you see, They seem to think it's kind of smart to stand up and agree

With educated fellers who are s'posed to

be so wise,

And who say a man quits bizness altogether when he dies,

But I guess, if you'll examine, you'll discover that the men

Who have done the greatest things on earth all hoped to live agen!

If Washington could go to church and

praise Jehovah's name,

It ain't no great disgrace fer sich as me to do the same!

Jist take a look around you! God's put

lessons everywhere— Why, there's sermons in the thistle-down that tumbles through the air! -Cleveland Leader.

BLUE BLOOD AND RED

By Patricia Dillon. -Copyright, 1898.

TION. CAPT. PLUNKET and his wife had been entertaining some friends to dinner in a small furnished house in Mayfair.

The last guest had departed and the captain, well pleased with his success at cards, indulged in some airy castle building, as he lounged back in a comfortable armchair. His wife's tall figare was visible in the background; she was putting away the songs with which she had been entertaining her husband's card-playing friends.

"I must really congratulate you, my dear, on the way everything went off this evening." The captain removed his hands from behind his head and plunged them into his pockets. Thereupon the music his ears loved best, the tinkling of gold coin against each other, could be distinctly heard in the silent room. Mrs. Plunket crossed the room, leaned one beautifully-shaped arm on the mantelpiece, and fixed her flashing eyes full on her husband's face, with the fearless glance which always made him uncomfortable. She put her hand up to her throat as if the violence or her repressed emotion were choking her.

From under his lowered cyclids, her husband stole a furtive glance at her face. "By Jove! she's primed for an outburst! There's no escaping it this stime," was his inward comment.

"Jack, how long is this kind of thing going to go on?" she asked in a vibrating contralto voice, so intense that it sounded like a moan of the wounded animal. * * "I cannot bear it any longer! It is killing me!"

"'This kind of thing' is a vague expression," drawled her busband. "May I ask you to express yourself more intelligibly?"

"Oh, I'll be intelligible enough, never fear," she retorted, bitterly. "What I complain of is the degrading, dishonest life we lead. What right have we to give dinners when the landlord, the servants, and the tradespeople are all clamoring for their money? You know right well you never intend to pay them. When things become unbearable Hon. Capt. Plunket and his wife will do as they have done before, disappear from one place to reappear in another. What are we, you and I, but two dishonest adventurers? I for one am resolved to break with this degrading life and I ask you to give it up. "And if I refuse to do so, what then?"

"Then we part forever," she replied

"Part," repeated her husband with a sneer. "I'm afraid, my dear, you're plause when the two men took their forgetting that very interesting ceremony which bound us to each other for better or worse, richer or poorer."

"I ask for nothing better than honest poverty," was her quick reply. "I could things theatrical. live in two rooms and work from morning to night for you and the children without a murmur."

"Unfortunately, my dear, I've not been blessed with the early training drawing-room scene; through open and inherited instincts which alone can render such a life endurable."

His wife drew up her fine form to its fullest height, as she cast a glance of nerveless figure; a tide of warm crimson dyed her cheek; a cutting rejoinder trembled on her lips; but the earnest- open glass door-the wife he has not mess of her purpose inspired her with seen for 12 years. How young and self-control, and, allowing his insolence lovely she still looks. Every vibration to pass unchallenged, she proceeded to of her musical voice seems to strike put before him the plan she had been upon his heart!

waturing for several weeks.

As the curtain

"I have been renewing my connection the captain started to his feet.

with the theatrical world, and this very morning I was offered a good engagement in a London theater, by an old friend of my mother's; will you allow me to accept it?" she asked.

"Impossible, my dear! It's bad enough for me to have taken a wife from the stage. I certainly can't allow you to drag my name into such undesirable notoriety."

Moving closer to her husband, she sank on her knees beside him, laid her hand on his arm and raised her eyes, full of appealing eanestness, to his face. "I'll take another name, Jack! For the sake of our baby boys, do let us drag ourselves out of the mire before they are old enough to be harmed by their surroundings. I cannot bear to think of my innocent darlings becoming eye-witnesses of the shames, cheats and subterfuges of our daily lives."

Her whole face softened as she appealed to the father for the chidren's sake * * * she put up her arms and tried to draw his head down to her

He liked all pretty pictures, so moved a little aside to obtain a full and comfortable view of his graceful wife.

"You look so chorming." he said, "in that humble posture that, if I had a kingdom. I would certainly give you half of it. Being only a poor beggar I can't reward such a pretty bit of play acting; but if it's a change you want (women are such restless creatures) we're just about to have one. As you very wisely remarked some minutes ago, when things get too hot for us some more bracing climate. I've been fortnight, but unfortunately the sinews of war were lacking. I've this evening won enough at ecarte to carry us over to France. I shall start by the you know exactly what you've got to

She rose slowly to her feet and stood facing him, lines of resolution hardening the whole expression of her face.

"And when we are in France," she asked, in a carefully controlled voice, "how are we to get on there any bet-

"My dear girl! we get a fresh start and rid ourselves of the incubus of lucky at cards, I'll pick up enough to eke out my miserably insufficient in- much too excited to go to sleep. come; if I'm not, we must just hold move, when our credit gets exhausted. You, with your quick wits, ought to be a help instead of a hindrance," he added in an injured voice.

"And you positively refuse to work yourself, or let me work?" "I do positively refuse."

"Then," said Mrs. Plunket, "from this day forth I cease to be your wife. Go your way and leave me to go mine. shall have to be father and mother to our children."

Her husband was silent for som minutes. He gazed steadily into the card from his pocket and handed it to the captain in great astonishment. her with averted eves.

"Here's my future address," he said get over your tantrums. If, before the end of the week you follow me to bidding, their young faces so wonder- multiply immorality, and, if long tinue my journey alone and shall trouble my head no more about you."

Mrs. Plunkett walked silently from the room to the nursery, where her twin grasp their outstretched hands. boys lay asleep in two little cots.

As she stooped over them, four little arms stretched out to hug 'mummie;' but before she had finished covering each in turn with kisses the tired eyes closed, the soft limbs released their hold, and the brown heads in no mood to break bread at her were nestling down again in the pil- board.

"May God give me strength to rear them up as honorable, upright men,' was the mother's heartfelt petition.

Twelve years later, one cold foggy night in December, Hon. Capt. Plunket was sauntering down the Strand, with a friend whom he had picked up near Lake Nyassa. Ten out of the twelve est ambition is in a fair way to be gratlast years of his life had been passed in lified. The head master of St. Paul's the wilds of Africa.

Business connected with some prospecting claims had brought him to England. His affairs were now all settled, and he and his chum were starting back the very next day to the more congenial freedom of a colonial life.

"Let's turn in here, Austin" said his companion, as they passed one of the numerous theaters in the Strand. "I hear there's a good play and a stunning actress who's been the hit of the season.'

"All right," responded Capt. Plunket, answering to the name by which he had been known for many years.

The first act was over and the curtain had just been lowered, and the house was still ringing with tumultuous ap-

"Pity we're so late," said the younger man, who, in his pre-African days, had been a great lover of all

"I dare say we shall get more than we eare for," replied the captain, carelessly.

The curtain rose upon an elegant glass doors leading to a garden came the sound of exquisitely musical laugh-

Capt. Plunket started. Where could withering contempt at her husband's he have heard that voice before? How

familiar it sounded! Yes, there she comes through the

As the curtain fell after the last act

"Excuse me, my dear fellow, I must leave you; I'd forgotten a business engagement. We'll meet at the hotel in

an hour or so." Pushing roughly through the crowd of people, who stopped to stare at the unmannerly stranger, he made his way quickly to the stage door.

Capt. Plunket stepped aside and waited a few minutes till a figure enveloped from head to foot in a dark mantle passed through the door and advanced toward the carriage. He called her by name-"Alice!" and,

advancing, stood by her side. As her eyes met his she uttered a low cry of mingled terror and surprise. "Ah! you have come back to try and take my children from me!" For years she had been haunted by

the idea that sooner or later her hus band would reappear and claim his boys. It seemed to her a sheer impossibility that any man could relinquish forever his rights to such children.

"I was not looking for you; chance alone threw us in each other's way. As I leave England to-morrow, never to come back again, I fancied my wife might spare me an hour of her time tonight without feeling herself called upon for too great a sacrifice."

Capt. Plunket's tone was both sneering and indignant. Even the least lovable of men is astonished when he discovers that he is not beloved.

She motioned toward the carriage and

he silently followed her into it. Their mutual resentment kept them both silent until the carriage drew up before a large block of flats not far here we'll be obliged to move on to from the strand. He followed her up two flights of stairs. When she wanting to get out of this for the last reached her own landing and was preparing to let herself in with a latchkey-the door was opened from within by a gray-haired lady.

"Mother, you remember Capt. Plunearly train to-morrow. You had bet- ket," said the wife, briefly, as she led ter follow with the boys in a couple of the way to a cheerful dining-room, days; as this is not our first flitting, where a bright fire was blazing and a cozy supper table prepared.

The old lady followed them, trembling from head to foot. Her perturbation made the captain wince.

"You need not fear for your daughter, madam," he remarked curtly. leave England to-morrow." "Are the boysasleep, mother?" asked

the younger woman. Capt. Plunket would of course like to see them." "Well, my dear, the fact is they've a debt that weighs us down. If I'm bit of good news for you, and they

want to tell it themselves, so they were Taking a lamp from the table, Mrs. ourselves in readiness for another Plunket beckoned her husband to follow her. At the door of the room she

> whispered: "Remember, they think their father dead." As she pushed open the door two dark heads were raised from the pillows and an eager voice cried out: "Mother! Mother! Ted's gained the scholarship!"

"I've gained the scholarship, £40 a year for three years. And, mother," continued Ted, "Frank could have won duce wages and throw laborers out of it himself! Dr. Newton said so, but he employment, make property unproducwouldn't compete against me * * *

he's to try for another in the spring." fire with a deepening frown. Conflicting emotions were at work within him.

Becoming suddenly aware of a stranger's presence, Ted stopped At last he came to a decision, drew a speaking, and the two boys stared at courage the formation of trusts, mo-

"This gentleman was one of your father's friends, boys," said Mrs. Plunsullenly. "I give you just a week to ket. "Bid him welcome for his sake." | cal machinery of the state, stifle the The boys held out their hands at her spirit of liberty among the masses, Boulogne, well and good; if not, I confully like her own, still retaining the as-

tonished expression. A spasm of emotion convulsed Capt. Plunket's features as he advanced to not permit a citation of the almost in-

The mother's eyes devoured the boys with the self-same brooding, all-absleepy brown eyes were opened, four sorbing love which had caused him many a jealous pang in former days.

Presently she led the way back to the dining-room and motioned him to a place at the table. * * But he was

"After what I've seen to-night, no need to ask if you are happy," he exclaimed, bitterly. "The most exacting of women would be satisfied by such a

He alluded to her theatrical triumphs, but she misunderstood him

Her eyes became suffused as she an swered: "Yes. thank God! My highsays no more promising pupils ever passed through his hands, and they are as truthful, upright and honorable as they are clever. Ted wishes to enter the church, Frank intends to follow my

them both to Oxford." A wave of deep yearning passed over Capt. Plunket's heart. He felt for one moment inclined to fall at his wife's feet and cry out: "Make a place for me, too, in your home, Alice! Perhaps in time I, too, could endeavor to make you proud of me."

profession; but first I mean to send

Two years later Capt. Plunket was laid in a lonely grave near Lake Ny-

His wife lived to see both her sons eminent and honorable men in the professions of their choice, yet her hap-

piness was not complete. Having retired from her profession, she had leisure for that introspective searching and questioning of her own beart by which women love to make themselves miserable. The small voice which forces us all at times to listen

to it kept whispering: "This should ve have done, yet not have left the other undone."

Their Meaning.

Two Irishmen were walking along one of the main streets of Bolton, when they noticed a large placard in the window of a shop with the words: "Butter! Butter! Butter!" printed on it in giant type. "Pat," said Mick, "what is the meaning of them big strokes after the words?" "Och, ye ignoramus!" said Pat, "sure, they're meant for shillelaghs to show that it's Irish butter."-Spare Moments.

ALTGELD'S OPINION.

The Republican Victory Shows Growing Weakness of the Party.

When viewed as a whole, the 1898

election was favorable to the demo-

crats. While the democrats in congress and out of congress forced the administration into the war they knew that it would give it a tremendous political advantage, for they knew the war must be successful, and a successful war always strengthens the party in power. The republicans should have received much larger majorities than two years ago. Instead of that they have lost 40 congressmen and a large number of others had their majorities almost wiped out. One more such a republican victory will destroy that party, and forever end the hypocrisy and false pretense now reigning in Washington. The democrats have not lost a single state that they carried two years ago, but, on the contrary, have elected a governor in Minnesota, which is equal to a miracle. That element of the democratic party which has favored the abandonment of all principle, and has urged harmony for the sake of spoils has had a chance to try its scheme, and has utterly failed. In Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and one or two other states, where they refused to indorse the national platform, they have suffered humiliating defeat, although in some of these states the conditions favored the democratic victory. I understand that nearly every democratic congressman elected in these states was successful because he told his constituents, if elected, he would support the national platform. That fraudulent sideshow called gold democracy will now pass out of existence, and the democratic party from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will line up on higher ground. It will assume the aggressive, and not only fight for the mighty principles enunciated in 1896, but will make itself the champion of struggling humanity. It will pull this country out of the pool of corruption into which the republicans have dragged it, and it will lead our people toward a higher civilization. Tuesday's election will make Mr. Bryan more formidable than he ever was, because it is going to bring to the front the great principles which he has advocated. - JOHN P. ALTGELD.

EVIL OF FALLING PRICES. Discourage Industry and Reduce Wages But Pile Up Money

in the Banks. Falling prices are an industrial, economic, political and social evil of almost unparalleled proportions. They discourage industry, drive money from activity into idleness, from the channels of trade into the bank vaults, retive, and therefore worthless, destroy equities, increase the burden of taxes and all fixed changes, ruin debtors, pile up wealth in the hands of the few, ennopolies and combines, make producers the prey of middlemen, strengthen the hold of the merely rich upon the enough protracted, inevitably lead to the overthrow and demolition of the fabric of popular government. Time will numerable examples confirmatory of this view afforded by the history of nations. Hume sums up the lesson of the past on this point as follows: "Falling prices and misery and destruction are inseparable companions. The disasters of the dark ages were caused by declining money and falling prices." Allison, Horton, Brooks Adams and numerous other historical writers, besides most of the great economists have borne unwarying and authoritative testimony to the same effect. On the other hand, stable or rising prices have always been associated with prosperity and progress. To quote Hume again: "With the increase of money, labor and industry gather new life." Our opponents are respectfully requested to cite to us in the course of these debates some instances where falling prices were associated with advancement and happi-

A Simple Theory. The quantitative theory is very simple, and there is no reason why gold men who presume to write and speak upon the money question should either misunderstand or mistake it. The principle is this: The value of money, like that of everything else, depends upon its quantity relatively to the quantity of things to be exchanged for money; that is, the supply of and demand for money. If, since 1873, population, production, exchanges and business of all kinds had remained stationary, and the business was being conducted by the same methods, then an increase of 60 per cent. in the volume of money would have raised prices approximately 60 per cent. But suppose, while the money supply was being increased 60 per cent., the business requiring money had increased 100 per cent., what then? Why, instead of prices rising 60 per cent. they would have fallen something like 40. That, in brief, is what has occurred, except that the fall has been something over 40 per cent.

The republican majority of 47 and plurality of 72 in the Fifty-fifth congress has been reduced to a narrow margin. The democrats have gained at least 30 and perhaps 35 or 40 seats, besides cutting down the majorities of republican congressmen in all parts of the country .- N. Y. World.

-Protection organs have shouted protection built up the tin business in America. Just now they are audibly up a tin trust .- Toledo Bee.

THE TRUSTS TO FIGHT.

Republican Success Gives the Mono olists a Fresh Hold on the Nation's Finances.

Now that the republicans have gained entire control of the law-making machinery of the government, the reign of trusts will continue with added splen-

For the next two years there will be a grand rush on the part of what Mc-Kinley calls "our best business inter- Hood's Sarsaparilla ests" to get into combines which will kill competition and lower the wages of the workingmen.

When the news of republican success was received in New York all the trust stocks went up with a bound and this fact demonstrates what the money power thinks is going to be the result of unrestrained republican power.

To the transportation trust, the Standard Oil trust, the sugar trust and the other trusts controlling \$2,000,000,-000 of capital will be added next winter the money trust-the king of all the combines. Already the administration newspa-

pers are demanding the passage, in extra session, of the "reform" currency bill. When that measure becomes a law there will be one great centra! bank and 10,000 branches. Competition in the money market will be slain. Business will be entirely at the mercy of the enormous and merciless money

What can the people do under such circumstances? They can fight the slavery of the trusts as the opponents of human slavery fought that insti-

They can insist that such laws as now exist against the trusts shall be enforced, and if these laws are not enforced they can call attention to the venality of those in power and denounce the rascals who thrive by robbery.

There is a tremendous struggle impending. Democrats should gird themselves for the conflict. The fight will be bitter, the odds are tremendous, but in the long run the right must and will prevail.-Chicago Democrat.

A LIVING QUESTION.

It Will Engage the Attention of the People During the Next Two Years.

The currency question will probably engage the attention of our statesmen and the public generally in the next few years more than any other subject. It therefore behooves everybody to study both sides of it, because each voter has a voice in determining whether the United States shall have a single standard of gold or whether it shall have the bimetallic standard of gold and silver adopted by our fathers in 1792 and which was the settled policy of this country until the 12th day of February, 1873. This is all important because our very existence as a nation depends upon a normal supply of money. This question is too important to be studied with a view of sustaining the platform of any political party. it should be studied with the single idea of determining whether bimetallism is best for the people. If so, then it ought to be adopted, and anyone who opposes it through selfish or sinister motives is a tratitor to his government and an enemy to mankind. It is conceded by some writers that money has three functions. It is a medium of exchange, a measure of value and a standard of value. Stability of value and portability are two important qualities of money. If this be true, the question then naturally arises: Do gold and silver, or either of them, possess these two qualities? Both possess portability, but are they stable in value? Jevons, who was a gold standard writer, says: "Gold fell in value from 1789 to 1809 46 per cent. From 1809 to 1849 it rose 149 per cent." From 1849 to 1873 it fell at least 20 per cent., and from 1873 to 1897 it has certainly risen in value 85 per cent. Both metals are subject to the great economic law of supply and demand. Their value constantly fluctuates according to the uses to which they are put.

Gold as a Standard.

The monetary commission appointed at Indianapolis, in presenting its currency scheme, assumes the invariability of gold as a standard, and then proposes to open wide the doors for the issue of paper money. It says: "The standard must have a market value as a commodity independent of any government fiat and of all legal tender laws. That is, it must have the same value as a commodity, independently of any value derived from its use as money, that it has both as a commodity and as money." That is simply impossible. There never was a time and never can be when the value of gold as a commodity was separable from its value as money. Its value results from the demand for it not only as a commodity, but for money, and the greater demand has always been for money, for that is from everybody and for every-thing. To say that demand for gold for money does not contribute to its value, but only demand for it as a commodity, is as absurd as it would be to assert that the value of pig iron is determined entirely by the demand for it for making iron and not at all by the demand for making steel. The value of gold, like everything else, is determined by the total demand for it for all uses (chief among which is its use as money) on the one hand, and the supply on the

-A dispatch from Chicago announces the completion of negotiations for a tin plate trust. The Chicago promoters say the \$50,000,000 of capital stock has already been oversubscribed. The organizers have figures showing that the output of the tin industry this year is 8,000,000 boxes, and themselves black in the face about how | an estimate places the product of next year at about 9,000,000. How brief is the period it takes to conform a tariffsilent on how protection is building | fed infant into a club-wielding trust!-Utica Observer.

Catarrh

In the head, with its ringing noises in the ears, buzzing, snapping sounds, severe headaches and disagreeable discharges, is permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Donot dally with local applications. Take-Hood's Sarsaparilla and make a thorough and complete cure by eradicating from the blood all scrofulous taints and giving health and vigor to the whole system.

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ilis. 25 cents.

A DESERTED CITY.

Tale of the Dissolution of One of the Strangest Towns on This Continent.

In Nevada county, Cal., repose the remains of one of the strangest towns. on this continent. Meadow Lake is the American Pompeii, whose entombing lava is the summit snow storms, which sometimes bury it 25 feet deep on a level, and whose annual exhuming isbrought about by the summer sun, saysthe New York Herald.

It was in the summer of 1865 that the name Meadow Lake was formally given to the town, previously called Excelsior and Summit City. Until 1858 nothing had been done in the way of prospecting that particular locality.

Henry Hartly, an Englishman, whovisited the vicinity in June, 1863, in search of game and chanced to discover fragments of gold, imparted his discovery to his friends. A company was formed and soon after other companies

and the building of a city was started. With the close of the fall of 1865 the new city contained about 150houses completed and a number of others in course of construction. Then all hopes were blasted. The adventurers. awoke to the sad reality that, though there was plenty of gold in Meadow Lake, it was so combined with some substance unknown to the metallurgists that it was effectually locked

from the hand of man. All dreams, the black art, scienceand metallurgy were set at naught. One after another, as they abandoned hope, the disappointed gold seekers turned their backs on Meadow Lakeand went down the mountain.

More than \$2,000,000 had been poured into that bottomless abyss of California known as "dead work," to pay for mills, roads, buildings and mining. For years the solitary inhabitant of

Meadow Lake was Hartly, the Englishman who was mainly responsible for the existence of the town. Winter set in with Rheumatism. Set out.

Some men snatch victory from defeat, but more snatch defeat from victory.—Chicago Daily News.

Forget it? Toothache won't let you. Don't forget St. Jacobs Oil will cure. Most cities have such slow means of travel



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MOKI SNAKE DANCE.

It Is Accompanied by Weird and Disgusting Ceremonies.

. Wharton James Gives a Graphic Description of an Indian Religlous Feast That Is Without an Equal.

[Special Arizona Letter.]

"Snake Dance?" Yes! "In India?" No! "Where?" In the United States, the civdlized, the progressive, the leader of nations. Ride with me over the wild, sandy, painted desert of Arizona, leaving the Santa Fe line at Winslow, and for 100 miles or so I will show you a desolation as complete as it is wonderful, ere we reach the three Mesas, or rocky table lands upon which the seven Moki villages are found. Three villages on the first or east mesa, Tewa, Sichomavi and Walpi; three on the second or middle mesa, Mashongnavi, Shimopavi and Shipauluvi; one on the third or west mesa, Oraibi. The Mokis (pronounce it Mo-ki-the i short as in pit) are a peaceful people, as the name they give themselves implies, viz.: Hopituh, or peo- of races and costumes, ple of peace. But they have been surrounded for centuries by warlike, telope priests "line up" in front of the thieving and murdering Navajoes, "kisi," and then using their rattles Utes, Pintes and Apaches, hence self-gently and rythmically, begin to chant protection led them, centuries ago, to a weird and thrilling song. build their villages on these almost in-

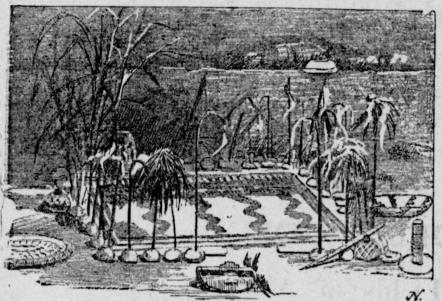
the priests had made before the wash- PROGRESS OF WOMAN ing began filled the eyes and the lungs; the fetid odor of the reeking bodies of these naked and perspiring Indians mingled with the sickening smell of the snakes; the half dark room added to the horrors, and my surprise and alarm can better be imagined than described when I felt snakes crawling over my feet, and up my legs, and at length, when I suddenly discovered the head of a large rattlesnake on my lap, with his body rapidly following!

The altar is somewhat different from the antelope altar, which I believe no camera has ever photographed except my own. The latter is a sand mosaic, made of different colored sands, representing the zig-zags of the lightning. which is the sacred symbol of the antelope order. Around it are the prayer sticks, or bahos, and other ceremonial paraphernalia.

evening the snakes are washed, the find women on the stump, and women Just as the sun is setting on the open-air dance begins. Visitors, white at the polls, but women running for and red, are present; Mokis from the other villages, Navajoes, Apaches, Yava Supais, Hualapais, as well as white people from the leading scientific societies of the world, and those whom curiosity has attracted hither. It is a motley crowd, picturesque in its commingling

As soon as the circling is done the an-

When this is ended the snake priests accessible heights where defense was dramatically march from the kiva, easy and assault by surprise almost im- and circle before the kisi. Then, facing the antelope priests, they line up, Every other year, in five of the vil- and the two rows begin to sing and ratlages, the sacred ceremonial called the tle, moving back and forth, a step with Snake Dance occurs. It is mainly a slow and dignified movement, and with prayer of thanksgiving and for rain to a precision well-trained soldiers could be given, that their otherwise barren not excel. Then at a given signal trom



THE SACRED ALTAR OF THE ANTELOPES.

ductive.

two organizations, clans or families, song and the rattling. that alone perform the ceremonial. Now begins the exciting, disgusting, The antelope and the snake clans sole- alarming and yet most fascinating part she had on entering wedlock, or to in the same factories and in the same Ty decide when the observance shall be- of the ceremony. The first of the groups which she may have fallen heir after-

underground chambers, hewn out of snake. This he immediately places in ginning, and after reforms have been termed the secret lodge rooms of the remainder of the body to the right. certain their genesis. In this matdifferent orders.

There are three living white men who have been admitted to the sacred mysteries of the kivas, and I am fortunate of his fellow carrier and "hugger," they cord the fact that the beginning of it In having been one of the three. Part start to move around the circuit in a all was an effort on the part of women of these ceremonies consist in the making of the altars, the reciting of prayers, singing, the making of bahos, hard to describe or reproduce. The them to vote for officers of schools. In or prayer sticks, to be used in the third man of the group follows behind, nearly every state women are elected the first named are of little interest. But the one ceremony of "washing the snakes" is both exciting, thrilling and unique.

Seated before a large bowl of specially prepared water were three of



HOW THE SNAKES ARE CARRIED.

All around on the floor were the other priests, over 30 in number, myself surrounded by them. Before us, at hissing mass. One priest sprinkles the one end of the room, was the altar, snakes with meal, another with water, and behind several large ollas or jars filled with the snakes. When certain out of their baskets upon them, a brief prayers had been devoutly offered, two prayer is offered and in another mopriests took from the jars two snakes each, which they immediately handed them, grab as many as they can seize to two of the priests seated at the and then dash down the steep trails bowl. At the same time all the other and, on reaching the valley, there depriests began to sing. The song at posit their hideous burdens, kneel revfirst was soft and gentle, but as the erently and pray over them, and then snakes were dipped into the bowl again with equal speed spring back over the and again it grew louder and more trails to their respective kivas. Here fierce, until, to my horror, the snakes the snake priests drink large quantities were thrown directly across the kiva of an emetic which has been specially upon the altar, and at the same time prepared, and those who are not too half the singing priests burst out into sensitive may witness the remarkable a blood-curdling hair-raising shriek: sight of 30 or more priests solemnly "Ow! Ow! Ow! Ow!" Again the vomiting as a part of their religious song began, soft and low; more snakes exercises. This painful duty over, the were brought to be dipped; the song priests descend to the privacy of their kira, where the women have already a double forte; then the snakes were brought large piles of piki, their wafer thrown upon the altar, while the horrible yells again rent the air.

scene! The dark underground cham- the ceremony concludes. ber was stiflingly hot; the smoke that

Mands may be made fruitful and pro- | the chief snake priest, the line of snake men split up into groups of three, the wages which she earned. All this The date is fixed by a council of the while the antelope priests continue the

At the appointed time the snake men repair to their "kiva," and the anteceives from the warrior priest who is inside the kisi, a writhing, wriggling to theirs. These kivas are gatherer rapidly seizes it and the excite- schools. ment is over. While this has beet going on the second group has received snake, and thus the endless chain con- municipal officers. tinues until all the snakes are given out from the kisi.

out confusion, the ceremony progresses. At this stage the chief snake priest steps aside, describes a circle upon the ground with the sacred meal, both orders rush forward and throw the snakes into the circle. Imagine the writhing, wriggling, hideous, rattling, the women come and cast all the meal ment the snake priests dart down upon bread; pikami, a kind of sweet meal pudding, meat and other delicacies Half an hour later, imagine the upon which a rich feast is made, and

G. WHARTON JAMES.

She Has Advanced Wonderfully Within Fifty Years.

The So-Called Gentle Sex Is Rapidly Achieving Power in State and National Politics and in Business Life.

[Special Washington Letter.] The members of the house of rep resentatives for the Fifty-sixth con gress have been elected. All of them are men, but in the election of some of them women took part at the polls. Nobody need be surprised to see women in congress one of these days; and it may be that in the elections of 1900 we will not only congress, and being elected as legisla-

People do not generally realize how rapidly women are achieving power in



Queen of Woman's Rights Agitators.

body who has not given attention to great progress women have made during the latter half of this century. Within a very few years they will have years ago they possessed no civil or political rights. There was the same slaves, the husband taking the place of the master.

The slave mother had no right of mardianship over her child, neither had the white mother. The latter had no right when married to inherit, possess or dispossess property. When she married everything belonging to her became the property of her husband, or be sued. Her husband even owned has been changed. At present in nearly all the states a married woman holds and controls all of the property which of three slowly advances to the kisi. ward. She is entitled by law to the

the solid rock, and are what might be his mouth, the head to the left and the long accomplished it is difficult to as-The second man of the group advarces, ter of the gradual growth of political as this snake carrier rises to his teet, power on the part of women in this and, placing one arm around the neck country, it is easy at this date to repeculiar hopping fashion, with a swing to secure control over the schools. At and rhythmic movement that is equally present 25 states of the union allow with his snake whip, and when the as school trustees, members of school carrier reaches a certain place and boards and county superintendents of throws the snake from his mouth this schools. At one election nine women gatherer must stoop down and pick were elected as members of the school up the now angry and excited rettile. board of Boston, 10,000 of their sex vot-Sometimes the creature, especially if a ing. In Illinois women vote for trustees rattler, will coil up and show right, of the state university, this privilege the chief priests of the snake order. Then the snake whip comes into requi- having been accorded them five years sition. Giving the coiled reptile a ago. Fully one-half of the counties in "swipe" with the feathers, it immedi- Kansas have women superintendents ately uncoils and seeks to escape and, of schools. North Dakota has had a no sooner is it in motion than the woman for state superintendent of

In Kansas, which in 1860 was the first state to grant school suffrage to womall are supplied, and they, in turn, dis- privileges. They vote equally with men when its turn comes, receives another for mayor, aldermen, judges and other

It is particularly important because in that state there are no less than 285 When the gatherers find their hands incorporated cities, whereas in the too full they give over some of the state of New York there are only 23 remain in line singing. Thus, with affairs is due to the liquor dealers. which obliged every liquor dealer outside of the cities to get his petition for license signed by more than one-half of the residents of his ward or towngives a signal, and all the priests of ship, irrespective of the sex. With remarkable unanimity the women declined to sign and the result was practical prohibition in all small towns. Accordingly the liquor dealers got around the difficulty by securing the passage of a law which permits any settlement of over 250 inhabitants to be

incorporated as a city. This deprived the women of their control over the sale of liquor in the towns, but the arrangement has since proved very advantageous to them. At present in Kansas they are on an writer. absolute equality with men, excepting as to voting for state and national officers. However, it is likely that they will soon acquire all of these rights, inasmuch as all parties seem to be united in favor of a proposition to strike one word out of that clause which grants the right of ballot to 'every male citizen." That word is male." Thus it is likely that before long Kansas will elect women as representatives in congress, and perhaps as senators. Respecting all municipal affairs they already hold the reins, be-

ing effectively in control. Thirty years ago the legislature of it.

"What are they?" Wyoming passed a law granting to women all the rights as to voting which

men possessed in the territory. There is nothing to prevent a woman from being governor of that state. The success of the system has been fully demonstrated there. Odd as it may seem, the men like it.

It is true that women are still discriminated against apart from matters political. In every state of the union the old common law is still in force which permits a man to beat his wife so long as he does not use a stick bigger round than his thumb. He is perfectly within his rights so long as he does nothing more than tie her to a bed post and whale her in moderation. During the last year more than 2,000 men were arrested in Boston for beating their wives. There is not a state where the wife

own right or earn wages outside of the household. She is obliged to beg money from her husband. He "gives" it to her. She is dependent on his bounty, notwithstanding the fact that she does at least an equal share of the work involved in the domestic partnership, bearing and rearing the children, acting as housekeeper and household drudge. This practice of putting the woman in the place of a beggar also prevails in "good" society. There is nothing quite so mean in this world as a stingy husband, and there is no joke about the oft-quoted query: What did you do with the 25 cents I gave you week before last?"

unless she possesses property in her

It will thus be seen that no matter what their natural abilities may be, nor how great and varied their educational acquirements, women are cbliged to begin life at a disadvantage, and to remain at a disadvantage no matter whether they be in the married or single state. It is all the more to the credit of the women of the generation just past and of the present generation that they have made such prog-

Even now in 38 states women have the guardianship of their own children. The father has absolute control over them and can take them away the subject adequately realizes what from the mother if he chooses to do so. The father may require his daughter to go into saloons or other vile places which are licensed or tolerated to sell completed their emancipation. Fifty flowers or candies or whatever else a girl may be able to sell, and has the law for free white women as for negro kind of trade that suits his fancy. The mother has absolutely no voice in the disposition or employment of her children; that is, under the law. Of course, women usually make themselves heard and felt even in the homes of the most

tyrannical of men. That women have made such progress is all the more remarkable because they are discriminated against as to wages. and likewise whatever she might sub- No matter how willing they may be or sequently inherit. She could not sue how well they may work in factories or in business offices, doing the same kind of work as men; and sometimes wellnigh twice as much, they receive not more than two-thirds and sometimes

Moreover when women undertake to at New Orleans." secure employment in the executive "And we had a war with Mexico?" departments at Washington they find continued the old man. "That's where Every development must have a be- the same handicap in their way. The Scott and Taylor licked 'em?"



RACHEL FOSTER AVERY. (Corresponding Secretary of National Suffrage Association.)

writer knows individual instances, and could give the names of the clerks, where gentlemen are receiving \$1,600 or \$1,800 per annum; while in the same its snake and the third, and so on, until en, the latter enjoy many additional room women are doing precisely the same work, just as well, and more of card their snake. The first group, in all the cities, casting their ballots it, and are receiving but \$900 per annum. It will thus be seen that even the federal government discriminates against women in the matter of wages.

A lady clerk in the department of state was recently complaining to a senator because of the fact that she was reptiles to the antelope men, who still such cities. This peculiar condition of doing important work in an important bureau of that great department, and perfect dignity, earnestness, and with- Some years ago there was a law in force receiving less than two-thirds as much pay as men were receiving in the same bureau for the same work. The senator replied: "Women are not voters and men are. Therefore men make strong demands for such appointments. We are only able to retain women in office at all on the plea of government economy, because we can get their services cheaper than the services of

men." However, in spite of these and all other handicaps and drawbacks, the women of this republic are gradually growing out of vassalage into practica! independence. Many of them want the privilege of voting; but that is another story and will not be discussed by the SMITH D. FRY.

It Worried Him. Mr. Bloggs-You see, my dear, my salary is small and I am not able to save much. I am continually troubled with

denly-Mrs. Bloggs-Oh, don't bother about that, Henry. You know I've got my old black silk dress that's nearly as good as new .- N. Y. World.

the thought that if I should die sud-

Seven Good Reasons. Bussey-Why don't you come out on strike?

Hardup-Ihave seven reasons against

"A wife and six children."-Tit-Bita.



[Copyright, 1898.]

WANTED TO BE POSTED. That He Could Take Abraham Tompkins Down a Peg

or Two.

He was a man of 60, with a long white beard and a venerable look, and as he sat down in a street car he took a book from his pocket and began to read aloud:

"When the American colonies came at length to realize that it was the object of the mother country to crush out he budding spirit of independence at any cost, they girded up-"

You annoy me, sir, by reading aloud," interrupted the man on his right, who had a newspaper before him. "Do 1? Well, I'm sorry about that. I'm trying to post myself up on the war business, you see. Just borrowed this book, and I have to read out loud to git the sense of it."

"Can't you wait till you git home?" "No, can't do it. I'm goin' to begin with the war of 1776 and come right down to this date, and I've got to git not equal rights with men even as to it all in my head before eight o'clock to-night."

"That will be rushing things," observed the man, as he turned his paper

"Yes it will, but I've got to do it. Abraham Tompkins is comin' over toight to play checkers with me, and 've got to be all ready for him. Abe can talk like a preacher, and be thinks power to apprentice the boys to any he knows it all. Say, the colonies threw off the yoke in 1776, didn't they?"

> "And gained their independence?" "Yes."

"All right. Abe will try to spring that on me, and when he finds I know all bout it he'll be taken down a peg. George Washington and Paul Jones ought in that war, didn't they?" "Yes, they did."

"Then we had another war in 1812, I

"We did."

"Abe will try and ring that in on me, and he'll be as mad as a wet hen when not more than one-half as much as men he finds I know all about it. Gen. 'ackson was in that war, wasn't he?" "He was. He gained a great victory

"That's it."

"Abe will bring up that Mexican war as a new thing, and he'll holler at the top of his voice when he finds I've caught on. And then there was a war with the south?"

"Yes, that was the civil war." "And Grant and Sheridan and Lee were in it?"

"Yes." "Abe will throw that at me, and I'll

make him sick. And this war, it is all about Cuba, isn't it?" "Yes, it began about Cuba."

"And we are goin' to lick 'em?"

"Not a doubt of it." "Then that's all," said the old man, as he shut up the book and restored it to his pocket. "Abe will take off his coat and sit down and git all ready to crush me, and jest as he opens his

mouth I'll look him straight in the

eyes and say: "Abraham Tompkins, we licked you in 1776, in 1812, in the Mexican war and the civil war, and we are goin' to do it in this-and you can't play checkers for

LOOKING FOR A BROTHER.

The Search Was Ended at Bald Hill and the Brother Found in the Cemetery.

Among the passengers who reached Bald Hill by the stage one evening was lay hands on me?" a man about 50 years old, who soon let it be known that he was in search of a brother who had last been daughter Sary. He axt her right heard of at that place. The landlord plump out to marry him, and then said he would make inquiries, and an skipped off in the night. That poor hour later the town marshal entered to gal-" get further particulars.

'Was your brother a humble critter or a rip-snorter?" he asked of the man who had come in search.

"My brother Ben was rather inclined to talk in a loud voice," was the reply. "Jest so, sir. If he entered a saloon, for instance, he called for whisky in a loud voice, I take it?" "I think he did."

"And if the bar-keeper didn't wait on bim at once he increased the loudness of his voice and at the same time didn't travel with a patent hay fork, pounded on the bar with the butt of a gun?"

"That would probably be his course," replied the brother. "Allus hev two guns with him, and

his hat on his ear?" "I think he would. Yes, that would

be Ban." "And about his drinkin'," continued

the marshal, "was he one o' these hogs and yell and make all the threats you who pour out two big drinks and only want to, but if I'd found out you was pay for one? You must excuse the Joshua Taylor, I'll be hanged if I question, but all these things hev a bearin' in lookin' fur a lost rian." "He always poured out a generous

drink, I believe," was the reply. "And when he got through drinkin'

was it his habit to turn around and even if yo' had a million dollars!"

lean his elbow on the bar, and tell about his bein' driv' out o' this or that town 'cause he was devastatin' the populashun? In other words, was your brother Ben given to brag?"

"I cannot be sure, but I think he would do just as you describe. I know he thought himself a beap of a man." "And he'd probably pick out the humblest-lookin' kuss in the place and sass him, wouldn't he?"

"Very likely." "And scowl and mutter and finger his guns as if he rad hard work to bold

himself?" 'Yes, I think so."

"Wall, stranger," resumed the marshal, "I reckon your brother Ben showed up in this town about two months ago."

"Ah! he was here, then?"

"He showed up here, sir. I remember the day. He entered the saloon right across the street. He called in a loud voice and he follered out the rest of the programme. The humble kuss he picked out to pick a fuss with was Joe Stivers. Joe looks as humble as a cat, but folks git mistaken in him. Your

brother Ben got mistaken." "He did. eh? In other words-" "In other words, sir, your brother Ben is at this minute reposin' in the graveyard across the creek, and if it war' a moonlight night I could pint out his grave from that winder. Is it neces-

sary fur me to describe how Joe Stivers. riz up and plunked him?" "Not at all-I understand," said the

relative. "Then, sir, as I'm a leetle busy tonight, I'll take my departure. No use lookin' further, and no use worryin'. Your brother Ben was planted in decent shape, the sile is dry and the air is salubrious, and I may add that Joe Stivers wasn't even grazed and is still pursuin' his bizness of lookin' hum-

JOSHUA TAYLOR NOT ABOARD.

The Awful Fate Which Awaited Him Had He Been There.

There were 20 passengers in the car when a man wearing a fur cap and having rather an innocent expression of countenance boarded the train at a small station and appeared among us. There were plenty of empty seats, but he did not sit down. Instead, he' walked down the aisle and took a close look at every man's face. That he was looking for some one in particular was evident, but he passed each one to the very last man, who was asleep with his chin on his breast. "Here, you-wake up!" said the man-

with the fur cap, as he shook the other by the shoulder. "W-what you want!" stammered the

man, as he straightened up. "Is your name Joshua Taylor?"

"No, sir! How dare you come along and put your paws on me, and ask if my name is Joshua Taylor?" "If you ain't Joshua Taylor, yo' look

like him. I rather think you are the man." "Look here, sir!" exclaimed the aroused passenger, as he began to get red in the face-"who are you, and

what d'ye want of me!" "My name's Benjamin Scott. A feller named Joshua Taylor cum along here a few months ago with a patent

hav fork, and-" "Sir! do I look like a man who travels around with a patent gimerack to skin. farmers!" interrupted the passenger. "Mebby you don't, but thar's no use

gittin' mad about it. I jest asked if you was Joshua Taylor." "And I said I wasn't. Who in Texas is Joshua Taylor, and how dare you

"He had a patent hay fork, and he pretended to fall in love with my

"You confounded idiot!" roared the passenger, "but I've a mind to make your heels break your neck! Do I look ike a villain? Do I look like a fakir? Do I look like Joshua Taylor? Why, sir, if I had you on the ground I'd

knock your head off your shoulders!" "Then you are not the man?" calmly queried Mr. Scott.

"Of course I'm not." "Wall, don't bust a lung. If your name ain't Joshua Taylor then you and fall in love with my daughter

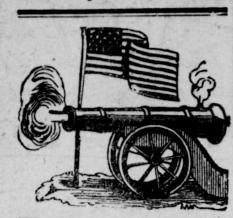
Sary. If you was him-" "Then what would you do, sir-what would you do!" yelled the passenger as he shook his fist under the

other's nose. "Wal!, nobody kin skeer me by hollerin!" said Mr. Scott, as he backed off and turned pale. "You kin whoop wouldn't-yes, sir, I'll be hanged if I wouldn't hev jest told you right to your face that you orter be ashamed o' yourself, and that I'd rather see Sary married to a barbed-wire fence man,

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of City & County



A new serial by Rudyard Kip. ling, entitlad "Stalky & Co.," is to begin in the December number of McClure's Magazine. It is a series of stories of schoolboy life introducing the characters "Stalky," Beetle, and McTurk, whom Mr. Kipling has already employed with fine effect in two earlier stories. Each story complete in itself; but the continuation of the same characters and scenes through the series gives a connected interest.

The "bloody chasm" which yawned with such frightful mien between the north and south from 1861 to 1897, has shrunk to a mere cowpath through an unblazoned woods since the inauguration of the war with Spain. A common enemy in front united all sections of this country into a harmonious whole. The Democrate, Populists learn a lesson from this war. We are confronted with a common

enemy in war for the liberiation of a trust and monopoly burdened people, hence the allied forces should do battle under one banner.

Much interest has been excited in American by the telegraphic accounts of Hooley's apparently wholesale purchase of British noblemen for use as decoy ducks to his various stock schemes; and his connection with the highest political officials of the Empire. Theron C. Crawford, who has been in England for The Cosmopolitan, takes up the subject in the November issue of that magazine, and under the title of "Hooley and His Guinea Pigs," gives a connected story of derivation of Hooley and his rise to the control of millions through unlimited cheek and the opportune willingness of distinguished British aristocrats to lend their names for a financial consideration to any sort of shady transactior.

DECADENT DINCLEYISM

Since the Republican party it has been the most expert evasion. ist that ever operated in the field of politics. Mr. Hanna's politica protege became a force, because in his records and teachings he personified ultra protection. More than any other in his party he steod for this central economic doctrine of Republicanism. He the orators who made speeches at their raw tobacco. the time said-because he represented more than any other leader to the real character of Dingley the radical and uncompromising tariff and are recognizing the fact doctrine of protection.

clacquers departed from their car- ed. The agricultrists will soon be dinal article of faith so far as to enlisted among those most insisttak protection in one part of the ent in demanding the repeal of country and currency in another this destructive act .- Chicago D sand they split up the latter subdi- patch. vision of preachment so as to advocate monometallism in the East. ern and Middle states and bimetallism in the West and South.

ed the main burden of their con. nal-one dollar a year. It is adtention to assaults upon the pat- mittedly the leader of the agriculriotism of the democratic party, tural and live stock papers of the attempting to dups the people into United States. It covers the enthe belief that the party that had tire field of agriculture, dairying, torced a republican administration live stock breeding and live stock into war with Spain and had fully feeding. It is edited for western and 'cyally done its share of the farmers and stockmen who carry fighting was an organization of on diversified work; in fact, it is traiors conspiring for the benefit the farmer's newspaper. The reg-

In its frantic and greedy efforts lar a year; but in order that every

to get the offices the republican one of our readers may get if next party ignored almost entirely the year, we will send it a full year seue on which it began its fight with our own paper for only \$1.75. for a restoration to power a little This low price may be withdrawn more than two years ago. Protec- anytime; we request our readers to tion, except ln silent and unresting act promptly. Hand in your order robberies perpertrated upon the or send it to us. consumers, was for the time pretermitted.

It might have gone on, so far as republican key note sounders are concerned, in its career of silence had it not been for the man of all men who forced the protection isnational platform. Senator Hanna bond was ordered returned to him. in an interview said that the tariff the present tariff we are not derivgovernment."

Dingleyism is thus virtually discredited by the one man more than fees. any other responsible for its existence. It is a confession that the republican party is starting out to steal its way to the democratic position of a tariff for revenue only. Protection, having served its purpose as a decoy duck to coax the campaign subscriptions of the manufacturers, it is to be pulled out of the water and thrown ir to issues .- Republic.

DESTRUCTIVE TARIFF.

Wool and leathers have both shown the evil effects of the Ding-

In New York the Wool Exchange was forced to suspend, and the leather manufacturers will close down their works, throwing 50,000 laborers out of employment.

But disastrous as have been the and Free Silver Republicans should effects of the tariff on the woolen and leather industries, the tobacco industry suffers to even a greater.

Senator T. C. Platt, in the interest of Connecicut and other tobacco-growing Sates, favored the prohibitive tariff with a view of benefitting tobacco growers, but the results have proved to be ruinous not only to native growers, but to the small manufacturers, and even injurious to the government, as the revenue derived under the increased tariff is con- posters, siderably smaller than that produced under the old tariff.

Just how this injury to tobacco interest has come about is explained by a New York importer in an interview published in the World, as follows:

Connecticut tobacco will not answer as wrappers. It can only be used for fillers and binders, and the same may be said of all Amer. ican tobacco, which of recent years has deteriorated considerably. Treasurer's Quarterly Report. Restricting the supply of suitable wrappers has restricted the manufacture of cigars and consequently the demand for home-grown to-

bacco for fitlers. As proof of this take the price started out to win with McKinley of Connecticut tobacco before and after the prohibitive tariff on Sumatra wrappers. When the tax on outside tobacco was 35 cents a pound, Connecticut farmers were Bazaar township general... able to get 20 cents a pound for Cedar township general.... their leaf tobacco. When the tax Cottonwood township genwas raised to 75 cents they were only able to get 18 cents, and when the tax was made \$1.50 the was beemed for the nomination on price of leaf tobacco fell to 16 Falls township general... his high tariff performances and recents. They are now, under a ceived a majority of the voters at tariff bill designed to benefit them. Toledo township general... the St. Louis convention-so all glad to get 12 cents a pound for school DISTRICT PUNDS

Farmers are beginning to awake that under guise of protection After he was nominated his their industries are being destroy-

A CREAT LIVE STOCK JOUR-

NAL. The Prairie Farmer-a weekly In the last campaign they shift- Agricultural and Live Stock Jourular subscription price is one dol-

In District Court.

District court convened in this city Monday, it being an adjourned session of the regular November term. The case against W. H. Suppe was dismissed, defendant discharged sue to the center of the republican and the \$750 Suppe had deposited as

At the session of Nov. 1, the case would have to be revised "to meet of the Vanbrunt and Wilkins Mortexisting conditions—because under gage Co. ys Jerome Carpenter and W. Peck was dismissed at cost of ing enough revenue to support the plaintiffs. Monday, an order was made setting aside the previous order providing plaintiffs pay all costs of term including defendants' witness

William Deering & Co. vs M. C. Newton was settled and dismissed and defendant given leave to withdraw answer.

The divorce case of Mary E. vs H. N. Roberts was continued at request

The Phoenix Loan association vs C. M. Gregory: defendant given leave to answer instanter; plaintiffs given 15 days to file amended petithe junk pile of played out political tion and defendant 10 days thereafter to plead.

Elmer E. Brown was granted a divorce from Zadie L. Brown. S. C. Chapin vs Martin Bookstore:

foreclosure: dismissed at cost of W. J. McNee, executor, et al, vs

Mary Perry, T. J. Perry, et al: S. B. Wood appointed guardian ad. lit. for minor heirs; judgment for plaintiff. Hearing of application for bail for

Harry Brandley set for Dec. 5, at which time the suit of Nettie E. King vs Frew and Bell will also be heard.

A POINTER.

Manager Hartz, of the Euclid Avenue opera house, Cleveland O., be-lieves he has demonstrated the superiority of newspaper advertising over all other forms. That week he decided to abandon all advertising by means of bill board posters or window hangers and to depend upon news-papers entirely. The only posters shown were those at the entrance to the theater. The result of the experiment was gratifying. That night Julia Marlowe began a week's engagement and the house was sold out, it is said, before the performance began. Mr. Hartz has decided to put up no more

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERY—WHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinalde, on the deck of the Olymphia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices, Big profit. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bidg., Chicago.

Statement of amount on hand in the Trea-

sury of Chase county, Kansas, for the quarter ending, Monday, October 24th, 1898. County fund
Redemption fund.
Cottonwood Falls, City
Strong City
Normal institute fund

County school apportioned
County school unapportioned
State school apportioned.
School land interest
School land principal.
Railroad bond interest TOWNSHIP FUNDS. Diamond Creek township Matfield township general. 1 bond sinking f....
2 bond interest;
2 bond sinking f....
6 bond interest;
6 bond sinking f.... 105 16 111 93 bond interest | bond sinking | 21 25 347 30

11 bond sinking
15 bond interest |
15 bond interest |
15 bond sinking
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89 bond int. and sink. 9 45 *********** general. 40 98 70 94 104 36 11 34 general 27 96 1 04 41 26 29 82 ***********

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of us, and you will find that we fit pocket books as well as feet. And remember that if we guarantee a shoe, or anything else for that matter, to you and it does not prove satisfactory we will take it as a favor if vou will come and tell us.

We back up every assertion that we make. . . .

E. & E. C. GORVIN.

"The New Cash Store."

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-

Shares, \$1 each. Capital, \$5000,000. PAID AND NON-ASSISABLE,

This Company Gives the Poor Man a Chance

as well as the Rich.

NOW IS THE TIME!

To invest your money. \$1.00 will buy one share of stock invest now besore our stock advances in price. Not less than five shares will be sold. We have the best known men in America as Directors in this Company. Therefore your money is as safe with us as with your bank. Send money by Post-Office order, orr ogistered mail, and you will receive stock by return

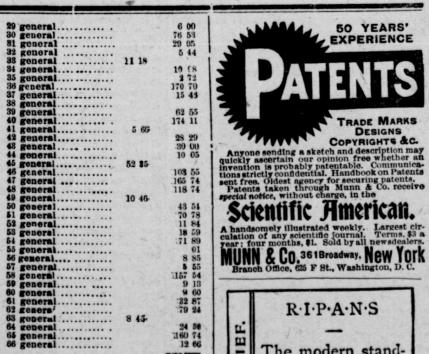
North-American Mining and developing Company, Juneau, Alaska, Write for prospectus to the

Mining North--American And Developing Company 23 UNION SQUARE,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Agents wanted everywhere to sell our stock.

ementary tax list and



The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. ONE



Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

GRISHAM & BUTLER.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federa Office over the Chase County National Bank

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. OSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Barvey, Reno. Rice and Barton (ab22-t)

F. P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency Rafiroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy of

ell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

F. JOHNSON, M. D .. CAREFUL attention to the practice of

edicine in all its pranches, OFFICE and private dispensary over filton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway desidence, first nouse north of the Widow

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

By securing a county agency for our Reversible Wall Map of the United States and the World. The largest one-sheet map published; six feet long; eleven beautiful colors It is so attractive that it almost sells itself.

.... IT IS....

One side shows a colored map of our great country. With railroads, counties, rivers, towns, etc. The other side shows an equally elegant Map of the World, locating all countries at a glance by help of a marginal index. It also shows ocean currents, roftes of discoverors, an accurately locates the scenes of all current events, such as boundary disputes, Cuba battles, Armonian massacres, po, ar expedions, etc.

On receipt of \$1.25 we will send a sample copy by prepaid express, and will inform you how to obtain a trust agency. Our men clean from \$15.00 to \$35.00 weekly after a month's work. One side shows a colored map of our great

RAND MC'NALLY & CO.; 160-174 Adam. St., Chicago, Ill.

We also need agents for our fine line of subscription Books, Atlases, Encyclopedias, etc.

ST. JAMES HOTEL. ST. LOUIS.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rates: 75c. and \$100 per Day. RESTAURANT POPULAR PRICES SPECIAL 25c. DINNER.

Special Breakfast and Supper.

No. 4 Lake Trout, Butter Sauce, Cakes

or Washes and Cosee, or Tea,
Milk or Butter Milk...
No. 5 Oat Meal and Cream, or Bouillion,
Hot Rods, Butter and Cosee or No. 6 Two Eggs, Butter, Toast and Cof-

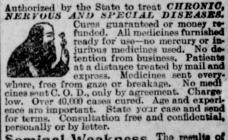
Take Market St. Cars direct to Hotel. Try European Plan. Cheapest and best, only pay for what you get. THOS. P MILLER. PRES.



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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 The results of youthful foland Sexual Debility. lies and excess
es—causing losses by dreams or with the urine, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, impotence, etc., cured for life. I can stop night losses, restore sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts, and make you fit for marriage.

Stricture Radically cured with a new and and Gleet struments, no pain, no detention from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed. VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, PHIMOSIS and all kinds of

Private Diseases or money ref

N. B .- State case and ask for list of que Free Museum of Anatomy, for men only,

THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1898. COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANS

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

'No fear shall ; 7:) favor sway; Wew to the line, ett 13 chips fall where the; may."

Terms—pervear, \$1.50 casn in advance; af ser three mouths, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



A., T. & S. F. R. R.

Gladstone Strong City 4 (0am 9 00am 5 20 Evans4 10 9 15 Hymer,4 26 9 44 COUNTY OFFICERS:

Register of Deeds. Wm. Norton
Coroner. Dr. J. M. Steele,
John Kelly
W.J. Doughelty
W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80,—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. C. L. Conaway, W. M.; M.C. Newton, Secy R. of P., No. 60.—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. P. Kuhl, C. C.; L. M. Swope, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F. No. 58.—Meets every Saturday, H. A., McDaniels, N. G.; J. M. Warren

To rid a kitchen of corkroaches, mix togesther equal parts of plaster of Secretsry, K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.-

Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; Wm. Norton, C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America,—Meets second and last Tuesnights of each month, in Drinkwater's hall L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L.W. Heck Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

J. L. Kellogg is now Assistant City

W. G. Patten; of Emporia, is seriously ill,

Mrs. T. L. Upton is now living at Ft. Dodge.

J. M. Robbins is home on a visit, from Colorado. A heating stove for sale. Apply at

the COURANT office. Mrs. J. M. Kerr visited friends at

Plymouth, last week. Mr. Heldinger visited a couple of days last week in Newton.

Miss Mata Majerl is clerking at the store of E. & E. C. Gorvin: John Sauble, of Florence, was in town, Monday, on buisness.

Miss Anna Arnold has gone Salina to attend school there. Miss Bertha Brown, of Strong City,

visited at Florence, last week. L. Lee Cochran, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, yesterday.

Mrs. W. R. Richards. of Strong City, visited at Newton, last week. J. Q. Buffington, of Westmoreland was in town, last week, on business. the A. L. C. Club, Friday evening.

Cal. Pendergraft was down to Emporia, one day last week, on business. Mrs. Jacob North 18 visiting her dau ghter, Mrs. Bennett, at Hutchin-

Frank Rosa, of Strong City, went to Kansas City, yesterday, on busi-

here, to spend Thanksgiving with his

Miss Anna K. Rockwood returned last Friday, from an extended visit in Chicago.

C, A. Cowley is enjoying a visit from his brother, B. F. Cowley, of Cowgill, Mo.

Geo. P. Hardesty, of Kansas City. was in town, last week, visiting old time friends.

Miss Bessie Schriver, of Cedar Point, was down to Emporia, Sunday, visiting friends.

for B. Lantrys' Sons.

Fred Kerr has gone on a visit to presents. his sister, Mrs. R. C. Hutcheson, at At 2 Coats, Pratt county.

Born, on Friday, November 11; 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murphy. of Strong City, a son.

If you want corn chop, flour, bran or shorts, go and shake hands with H. L. Hunt before you buy.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Mann, on Buck creek, on Wednesday, November 23, 1898, a son.

A fire and burglar proof safe and set of postoffice fixtures for sale. Apply at the COURANT office.

Mrs, Kathrine Lawless, is very ill, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Greelish, in Strong City.

Any paper except a Democratic paper can tell about a raffle and not be shut off from mail privileges.

D. W. Roberts, of Strong City, has purchased forty acres of land in the Stout ravine, from J. G. Winters.

A large stock of Xmas presents and Holiday goods will be on display at Hilton's Pharmacy December 3.

The Rev. A. Cullison will preach the Thanksgiving sermon, in the Presbyteaian church, this morning. John Bell, Sr., died. Tuesday evening, November 22, 1898, at his home-east of town, after a protracted ill-

A.D. Finley, having purchased the house occupied by B. F. Whittam, will move to town and occupy the

Miss Fannie Powers, of Strong Ctiy, visited her mother, Mrs. Rachel

Powers, of Emporia, one day last

J. M. Christopher, who has been working for the Chase County Stone Co., at Caddoa, Col., came in Tuesday night. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper

The City Council having desided to have an all night policeman. City Marshal L. W. Heck, is acting in that

T. H. Grisham was out to the Soldiers' Home, at Ft. Dodge, last week, on business connected with the Home.

Mrs. Mary Quinn, of Strong City, returned, last week, from her visit to her daughter, Mrs. James O'Byrne. Mixed her daughter 4 20pm at Emporia.

J. E. Duchanois left, last Thursday morning, for Meadeville, Pa., on a two weeks' visit to his mother who

is in feable health. Thanksgiving Day, and the mercury registered 10° above zero, at 6 o'clock, this morning, and the snow is still on the ground.

Judge O. H. Drinkwater will return to his farm when his term of office expires, but his family will remain in the city until.

J. Ray Blackshere has let the con-tract to L. D. Thomas, of Emporia, for the building of a residence four miles west of Elmdale.

J. T. Foreacre and Joe Minor, of the Soldiers' Home, at Ft. Dodge, who were here visiting friends and rela-tives, returned, Monday, to the Home.

togeather equal parts of plaster of Paris and common flour, in a dry state, and lay this about the floor in places at night.

Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, returned home, last week, from her visit at Chicago, Ill. She was accompanied home by Miss Cathyline Lawler, of Kansas City.

Miss Inez Gillett was given a very enjoyable surprise party, last Friday night, by a number of her school- were given a very nice reception at mates, at which games were played, the home of J. M. Kerr, at wihch and refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Armstrong, of Eldorado, who were here visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Finley,—Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Finley being sisters -returned to their home, last Thurs-

Lewis Heskett, charged with assault and the sidewalk in front with intent to kill, Frank Mabell, of the same and fell to the sidewalk, will take place before Squire H. A. and the floor had to be cut away be-McDaniel, at 10 o'clock a. m. next fore the animal could be got on its Monday.

Mrs. H. L. Hunt left, Tuesday, for Elkins, W. Va, in answer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. Arnold Brandley. She was accompanied by Ed.

Mr. Kraft, of Strong City, who got his right foot badly hurt by the falling of a crow bar, at B. Lantry's Sons' crusher, west of Strong, the day after Miss Kittie Houghton enterained the election, was in town, Tuesday, with a cane.

The building being erected for Hilton's Pharmacy will be occupied by them the first of next month at which time they will open up an entirely new line of Christmas presents and Holiday Goods.

E. J. Raymond. who has been in California, Arizona. Nevada, Texas and elsewhere, for his health, return

lation of law, will be prosecuted to white with snow.

climate and country from the tropics to wit, ninety-eight Fahrenheit,

At 2 o'clock, this afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Brockett, formerly of this city; but now of Topeka, will arrive at Strong City, with the remains of their daughter, Daisy, who died, last Monday, from liver trouble, and the interment will take place in Prairie Grove Cementery, west of this city. Daisy was born in this oity, was a most amiable child, and this community sympathizes with the Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. this community sympathizes with the family in their bereavement.

GIVEN BY THE

REV. FATHER BERNARDINE, C. P.,

AT THE

EVERY MORNING, at 5:30, First Mass, followed by a short discourse on

the sufferings of Christ.

THURSDAY, 9:00 A. M.—"The Duties of Parents;" 7:30 P.M.—"Instructions on Confession;" Sermon, "Rule of Faith."

FRIDAY, 9:00 A. M.—"The Sacred Heart of Jesus;" 7:30 P. M.—"Instructions on Communion;" Sermon, "The Victim of Calvary." SATURDAY, 9:00 A. M.-"The Love of Our Neighbor;" 7:30 P. M.-Instructions on the Articles of Devotion;" Sermon, "The Mother of Jesus." SUNDAY, 10:00 A.M.-"The Institution of the Blessed Eucharist;" 7:30

P.M.—"Instructions on the Articles of Devotion;" Sermon, "The True Church of Christ." MONDAY, 9:00 A. M.—"The Passion of Christ;" 7:30 P. M.—"Instructions on the Sacramentals;" Sermon, "The Mercy of God."

TUESDAY, 9:00 A. M.—"The Passion of Christ;" 7:30 P. M.—Sermon,

"Perserverance," followed by Papal Benediction. WEDNESDAY, 9:00 A. M.-Requiem High Mass for all the deceased members of the parish, Sermon on purgatory.

Co's business atlas of the world, just an overcoat, you should call on him the thing you want in these war times; good for a school or family library.
Apply at the COURANT office.

an overcost, you should be fore ordering elsewhere. If you want him to come and take your measure, send him a postal card.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Sankey arrived here, Tuesday evening, and about thirty persons were present. A purse of twenty five dollars was presented to the pastor, by his friends.

Tuesday afternoon the delivery horse of Smith Bros. got its left hind leg fastened between the floor of The preliminary examination of Smith Bros.' flour and feed ware room

feet again. While the Republicans of county have been rejoycing over their bate Judge; and Frank Laloge, County Commissioner.

The Rev. Father Bernardine, who is now giving a mission at the Catholie church in Strong City, will deliver two free lectures, the first on Wednesday, November 30, at 7:30, on 'Religious Indifference;' and the second, the following evening. Decem ber 1, at 7:30, on "Matrimony." which every one is cordially invited.

A very strong wind prevailed all day Sunday, with cloudy weather in the afternoon; and about midnight Charles Druce and family will move to Antelope, Marion county, next week.

Charles Druce and family will move ed home, Sunday morning, in good it rained and sleeted until day light spirits and feeling better than he has felt for some time past. A. F. Foreman is the Fish Warden and Monday night was very cold, the for Chase county, and he informs us mercury registering 6° above zero, at that all parties taking fish from any 6:30 Tuesday morning; while yester of the streams in this county, in vio- it was thawing, but the ground is still

At the meeting of the Board At all seasons of the year, in every Trustees of Baker University. Bald win, Kansas., November 15th, 1898, it to the poles, and at every period of was found, as a result of a canyass life, the temperature of the human made during the past five months, body in health is the same to a degree; that there were \$13,000 cash on hands. an amount sufficient to pay the last Miss Anice Harris celebrated the dollars of interest bearing debt. With fifteenth anniversary of her birth, an usually large enrollment, the with a very enjoyable party of her friends of the institution united and young friends, last Tuesday night, at enthusiastic in its support, and now Ed. Miller, of Strong City, has gone young friends, last Tuesday night, at enthusiastic in its support, and now to Tuscahoma. I. T.. to blacksmith which refreshments were served, and relieved of a heavy burden which it she received some very handsome has been carrying for years, the outlook is very encouraging. There yet remains a non interest bearing debt

> Ripans Tabules cure dizziness Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

The friends of Capt. Vallee, the J. W. Kromer, representing a comartist, who left here some two weeks pany of Ohio capitalists, will soon artist, who left here some two weeks ago, on business, have long since become seriously troubled about his reduct, and lay this about the floor in places at night.

Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, returned home, last week, from the resident of the town and county.

Sempanied home by Miss Cathyline Lawler, of Kansas City.

For sale cheap, a Rand, McNally & Co's business atlas of the world, just the thing you want in these war times; and plenty of capital, Mr. The property of the prop

COURSING MEET.

Ottis Thompson, of Marion, Judge; O. M. Wilhlte, of Emporia, Slipper.

Below is how they ran Loomis & Fuqua's Free Coinage beat Sam Roberts' Imogene. Alex Maule's Joe Tarrel beat Hark ness & Markey's Splinter, Harkness and Markley's Baldie beat Albert Holmes' Never Mind

Albert Winters' Cotton Queen beat Loomis & Fuqua's Fleet Foot. Loomis & Fuqua's Denmark Jr beat R. W. Hoffman's Hortense Jane. Tom Roberts' Tony R, beat Hark ness & Markley Star Pointer.

Harkness & Markley's Golda beat Frank Bibbert's Tottie Barton. G. W. Heintz's His Freedom beat James Robertson's Cliffdale G. W. Heintz's Scooper beat L. L. Cocnran's Madeline Polland. H. Sinclair Jr. Nig beat J. Ray Blackshere's Colorado Jack.

FIRST TIE. Joe Tarrel beat Free Coinage. Baldie beat Cotton Queen. Hortense Jane beat Yony R. Golda beat His Freeman. Scooper beat Nig. SECOND TIE. Joe Tarrel boat Baldie.

Hortense Jane beat Golda. Scooper beat A Bye. THIRD TIE. Joe Farrel, Hortense and Scopper money divided.

CAUSED BY SICKNESS UNION HOTEL—For sale, trade or rent. Address A. Ferlet, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

LOST A black greyhound dog, finder re-turn to G. W. Heintz and receive reAREYOU INTERESTED IN AN EDUCATION SHAKESPEAR

Blanco mountain is very active. L. Course—there is a Night School P. Santy, of Clements, Chase county, Kansas, is working two shifts, driving a tunuel; and at a distance of 125 feet he gained a depth of 450 feet.

The best assay he has had is \$653.

This croping a gulphide and is a beau. This-ore is a sulphide, and is a beautiful, fine grain quartz, showing tellurium. Huerfano county will get close to some good gold mines, besides Close to some good gold mines, besides Master will delight to read the following extract from the report to Hon. Webb Master will delight to read the following extract from the report to Hon. Webb Master will delight to read the following extract from the report to Hon. Webb McNat!, Superintendent of Insurance Department and Insurance Department an Master will delight to read the Musical Course. But send a postal card to the Editor Home Study Circle, Kansas City Times, Kansas

victory in this county, they have failed to note the fact that the Democrats elected three officers on the county ticket, viz: W C. Harvey, District Clerk; Matt McDonald, Pro
bate Index: and Frank Index: the West India Islands. I will mail The officers of the club are: J. Ray a dozen or more different kinds, no Blackshere. President; G. W. Heintz, two alike, to any one who sends a Secretary; L. Lee Cochran, Treasurer; stamp for postage.

MRS. F. A. WARNER, Jacksonville, Fla.

An exchange puts it thus: "The man who earns his cash in the towns and buys his goods, clothing, provisions, lumber, etc., elsewhere, is an absorbed heap of selfishness and a traitor to his fellow-citizen. The official who lives and thrives on taxes of his neighbors, and purchases his household necessities elsewhere, ought to be bounced without notice. Any one who prospers at the expence of a community is bound by all the laws of common interest to promote to the utmost of his ability the interest of those by whom he prospers Business men are the soul and life o any town; injure their trade and you strike every citizen. Carry you money elsewhere and you do wha you can to ruin your town. And merchants, when you have a job o printing to do, don't give it to a cit office, because, forsooth, you are ting it for a few cents cheap-Support the home printer, who is ev erlastingly supporting you."

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

Respectfully, F. T. JOHNSON M. D.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness. Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

Sup't Grisham, W. W. Austin and Miss Mary Clements will attend the Central Kansas teachers association at Lyons today and tomorrow. Mra. Grisham is secretary of the association Mr. Austin will read a paper on "English in the District Schools Preparatory to the Study of Grammar." Marat Halstead, the noted editor, will deliver à lecture there. Miss Clements will also visit Misses Bella and Nellie Sanders at Sterling.

John Trich returned to Ft. Leavenworth, Friday, after a visit in 🐛 city with his sister, Mrs. Matt Kuhl. Mr. Trich is a member of the 20th U. S. Infantry. He joined the army several years ago, served his term. was discharged and followed civil pursuits till the present war opened when he rejoined the army. He left Chicago for Tampa in charge of a body of recruits, but was compelled to stop at McPherson, Ga., on account of sickness and remained in the hospital nine weeks.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERY-AWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Henolulu, in Hong Kong, in the Americans trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaid, on the deck of the Olymphia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. "onanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photopraphers on the spot Large book Low prices. Big profits. Fright paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outlit free. Address, F. T. Barbor, See'y., Star Insurance Bidg., hleago.

BEFORE IT FREEZES UP,

There is still time to fix things snug for the winter with some boards, battens, building paper or shingles, From now on I will aim to be always prepared for the cold snaps with bins full of coal. Another car of the celebrated Agaite Cement Plaster just received.

F.H.MC'CUNE.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAN.

"American Through and Through."

Continental Fire Insurane Company,

Western Department, 718 Ria!to Building, Chicago, Illinois.

"The cash, the real estate, mortgages-steeks and bonds, and other investments were carefully examined and found correct, and to be exceptionally fine investments.the market quotations at date of examination being much higher than prices listed in the The fourth annual coursing meet of the Cottonwood Falls Coursing Club was held, 5 miles south of town, on November 17 and 18, 1898.

This was one of the most successful meetings ever held by the club There were 20 dogs, from all parts of the State, competing for first prize.

On account of darkness and scarcety of rabbits, the last three dogs had to divide; they were D. K. Cartter's command the collection of lovely shells.

Circle. Kansas City Times, Kansas mand to be exceptionally and to be carefully market quotations at date of examination market quotations and the price listed in the price is properties. The companion market quotations at date of examination market quotations at da

The Confinental is especially "A KANSAS COMPANY," In the early days it insured the pioneers; now, with age experience and over EIGHT MILLIONS OF AS-ETS, it is still in Kansas protecting their sons against loss by fire, lightning and cyclones.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, 88

STATE OF KANSAS. (88
CHASE COUNTY. (189
In the Probate Court in and for said county. In the Matter of the Estate of Leapold Holz Dreeased. Credito's and all other persons interested in the aforesaid Estate are hereby notified that we shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said County, sitting at the Court House, in Cettonwood Falls. County of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 19th day of December. 1898, for a full and final aettlement of said Estate.

FREDSIEKA HOLZ,
ALMA HOLZ BALDWIN,
Administratrixes of the catate of Leopold Holz, deceased.

Nov 23d, A. D 1898



Not affected by Heat or Cold. Highest Awards at Centenniel, Paris and World's Fair. tured FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., actories: Chciago, St. Louis, New York.

THE BETTER WAY.

A grave old man and a maiden fair Walked together at early morn: The thrushes up in the clear, cold air Sang to the farmer planting his corn.

And oh, how sweet was the fresh-turned

And oh, how fair were budding trees! For daisy's silver and daffodil's gold Were full of the happy honey bees. "Ah, look, there's an empty nest," she said,

'And I wonder where sing the last year's birds?" Then the old man raised his head, Though scarcely he noted her musing

He tore the nest from the swaying tree, He flung to the wind its moss and hay, And said: "When an empty nest you see, Be sure that you throw it far away."

"But why?" she asked, with a sorrowing "Why may not the pretty home abide?" Because," he answered, "twill be a place In which the worm and the slug will

"Last year 'twas fair enough in its way-It was full of love and merry with song: But days that are gone must not spoil to-

Nor dead joys do the living joy wrong." The maiden heard, with a thoughtful face-Her first sweet hope had fled far away— And she thought: "Is my heart become

For anger, grief and hate to stay?

"Down, heart, with thy sad, forsaken nest; Fling far thy selfish and idle pain: The love that is yours is always the best." And she went with a smile to hen work

-The Angelus.



PART V.

CHAPTER XXV.-CONTINUED.

Foraging about, I found a bottle with some brandy left, for Hands; and for myself I routed out some biscuit, some pickled fruits, a great bunch of raisins, and a piece of cheese. With these I came on deck, put down my own stock behind the rudder-head, and well out of the cockswain's reach, went forward to the water-breaker, and had a good deep drink of water, and then, and not till then, gave Hands the brandy.

He must have drunk a gill before he took the bottle from his mouth. "Ay," said he, "by thunder, but I

wanted some o' that!" I had sat down already in my own corner and began to eat.

"Much hurt?" I asked him.

He grunted, or, rather, I might say he

"If that doctor was aboard," he said. "I'd be right enough in a couple of turns; but I don't have no manner of luck, you see, and that's what's the matter with me. As for that swab, he's good and dead, he is," he added, indicating the man with the red cap. "He warn't no seaman, anyhow. And where mought you have come from?"

take possession of this ship, Mr. Hands; of wine. Jim-this here brandy's too and you'll please regard me as your captain until further notice."

He looked at me sourly enough, but said nothing. Some of the color had come back into his cheeks, though he still looked very sick and still continned to slip out and settle down as the ship banged about.

"By the by." I continued, "I can't have these colors, Mr. Hands; and by your leave I'll strike 'em. Better none than these."

And, again dodging the boom, I ran to the color lines, hauled down their cursed black flag, and chucked it over-

"God save the king!" said I, waving my cap; "and there's an end to Capt.

Silver. He watched me keenly and slyly, his

chin all the while on his breast. "I reckon," he said at last-"I reckon

Cap'n Hawkins, you'll kind of want to get ashore, now. S'pose we talks." "Why, yes," says I, "with all my heart, Mr. Hands. Say on." And I

went back to my meal with a good appe-"This man," he began, nodding feebly at the corpse-"O'Brien were his name-a rank Irelander-this man and me got the canvas on her, meaning for to sail her back. Well, he's dead now, he is-as dead as bilge; and who's to sail this ship, Indon't see. Without I give you a hint, you ain't that man, as far's I can tell. Now, look here, you gives me food and drink, and a old scarf or

and I'll tell you how to sail her; and that's about square all round, I fake it." "I'll tell you one thing," says I; "I'm not going back to Capt. Kidd's anchorage. I mean to get into North inlet,

ankecher to tie my wound up, you do;

and beach her quietly there." "To be sure you did," he cried. "Why, I ain't sich an infernal lubber, after all. I can see, can't I? I've tried my fling, I have, and I've lost, and it's you has the wind of me. North inlet? Why, I maven't no ch'ice, not I! I'd help you sail her up to Execution dock, by

zhunder! so I would." Well, as it seemed to me, there was some sense in this. We struck our bargain on the spot. In three minutes I had the "Hispaniola" sailing easily before the wind along the coast of Treasure island, with good hopes of turning the northern point ere noon, and beatang down again as far as North inlet before high water, when we might beach her safely, and wait till the sub-

siding tide permitted us to land. Then I lashed the tiller and went be low to my own chest, where I got a soft silk handkerchief of my mother's. With this, and with my aid, Hands bound up the great bleeding stab he had received in the thigh, and after he had eaten a Little and had a swallow or two more of the brandy, he began to pick up visibly, sat straighter up, spoke louder and clearer, and looked in every way an-

The breeze served us admirably. We

of the island flashing by, and the view changing every minute. Soon we were past the high lands and bowling beside low, sandy country, sparsely dotted with dwarf pines, and soon we were beyond that again, and had turned the corner of the rocky hill that ends the island on the north.

I was greatly elated with my new sunshiny weather and these different prospects of the coast. I had now plenty of water and good things to eat, and my conscience, which had smitten me hard for my desertion, was quieted by the great conquest I had made. I should, I think, have had nothing left me to desire but for the eyes of the cockswain as they followed me derisively about the deck, and the odd smile that appeared continually on his face. It was a smile that had in it something both of pain and weakness-a haggard. old man's smile; but there was, besides that, a grain of derision, a shadow of treachery, in his expression as he craftily watched, and watched, and watched me at my work.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ISRAEL HANDS. The wind, serving us to a desire, now hauled into the west. We could run so much the easier from the northwest corner of the island to the mouth of the North inlet. Only, as we had no power to anchor; and dared not beach her till the tide had flowed a good deal further, time hung on our hands. The cockswain told me how to lay the ship to; after a good many trials I succeeded,

"Cap'n," said he, at length, with that same uncomfortable smile, "here's my old shipmate, O'Brien; s'pose you was to heave him overboard. I ain't parti'clar as a rule, and I don't take no blame for settling his hash; but I don't reckon him ornamental, now, do you?"

"I'm not strong enough, and I don't

like the job; and there he lies, for me,"

and we both sat in silence, over another

"This here's an unlucky ship-the 'Hispaniola,' Jim," he went on, blinking. 'There's a power of men been killed in this 'Hispaniola'-a sight o' poor seamen dead and gone since you and me took ship to Bristol. I never seen such dirty luck, not I. There was this here O'Brien, now-he's dead, ain't he? Well, now, I'm no scholar, and you're a lad as can read and figure; and, to put it straight, do you take it as a dead man is dead for good, or do he come alive

again?" "You can kill the body, Mr. Hands, but not the spirit; you must know that already," I replied. "O'Brien, there, is in another world, and may be watching

"Ah!" says he. "Well, that's unfort'nate-appears as if killing parties was a waste of time. Howsomever, sperrits don't reckon for much, by what I've seen. I'll chance it with the sperrits, And now, you've spoke up free, and I'll take it kind if you'd step down into that there cabin and get me awell, a-shiver my timbers! I can't hit "Well," said I, "I've come aboard to the name on't; well, you get me a bottle strong for my head."

Now the cockswain's hesitation seemed to be unnatural; and as for the notion of his preferring wine to brandy, I entirely disbelieved it. The whole story was a pretext. He wanted me to leave the deck-so much was plain; but with what purpose I could in no way imagine. His eyes never met mine: they kept wandering to and fro, up and down, now with a look to the sky, now with a flitting glance upon the dead O'Brien. All the time he kept smiling, and putting his tongue out in the most guilty, embarrassed manner, so that a child could have told that he was bent on some deception. I was prompt with my answer, however, for I saw where my advantage lay; and that with a fellow so densely stupid I could easily conceal my suspicions to the end.

"Some wine?" I said. "Far better. Will you have white or red?"

"Well, I reckon it's about the blessed same to me, shipmate," he replied; "so it's strong, and plenty of it, what's the odds?

"All right," I answered. "I'll bring you port, Mr. Hands. But I'll have to dig for it."

With that I scuttled down the companion with all the noise I could, slipped off my shoes, ran quietly along the sparred gallery, mounted the forecastle ladder, and popped my head out of the fore companion. I knew he would not expect to see me there; yet I took every precaution possible; and certainly the worst of my suspicions proved too true.

He had risen from his position to his hands and knees; and, though his leg obviously hurt him pretty sharply when he moved-for I could hear him stifle a groan-yet it was at a good, rattling rate that he trailed himself across the deck. In half a minute he had reached the port scuppers, and picked out of a coil of rope a long knife, or rather a short dirk, discolored to the hilt with blood. He looked upon it for a moment, thrusting forth his under jaw, tried the point upon his hand, and then, hastily concealing it in the bosom of his jacket, trundled back again into

his old place against the bulwark. This was all that I required to know. Israel could move about; he was now armed; and if he had been at so much trouble to get rid of me, it was plain that I was meant to be the victim. What he would do afterward-whether he would try to crawl right across the island from North inlet to the camp among the swamps, or whether he would fire Long Tom, trusting that his own comrades might come first to help him, was, of course, more than I could

Yet I felt sure that I could trust him in one point, since in that our interests jumped together, and that was in the disposition of the schooner. We both desired to have her stranded safe enough, in a sheltered place, and so that, when the time came, she could be got off skimmed before it like a bird, the coast again with as little labor and danger as an instinct like a cat's, but, sure comes.

might be; and until that was done I considered that my life would certainly be spared.

While I was thus turning the business over in my mind I had not been idle with my body. I had stolen back to the cabin, slipped once more into my shoes, and laid my hand at random on a bottle of wine, and now, with this for an excommand, and pleased with the bright, cuse, I made my reappearance on the

deck. Hands lay as I had left him, all fallen together in a huddle, and with his eyelids lowered, as though he were too weak to bear the light. He looked up, however, at my coming, knocked the neck off the bottle, like a man who had done the same thing often, and took a good swig, with his favorite toast of 'here's luck!" Then he lay quiet for a little, and then, pulling out a stick of tobacco, begged me to cut him a quid.

"Cut me a junk o' that," says he, "for I haven't no knife, and hardly strength enough, so be as I had. Ah, Jim, Jim, I reckon I've missed stays! Cut me a quid as'll likely be the last, lad; for I'm for my long home, and no mistake."

"Well," said I, "I'll cut you some tobacco; but if I was you and thought myself so badly. I would go to my prayers, like a Christian man." "Why?" said he. "Now, you tell me

"Why?" I cried. "You were asking me just now about the dead. You've broken your trust; you've lived in sin and lies and blood; there's a man you killed lying at your feet this moment; and you ask me why! For God's mercy, him, or he would speedily hold me Mr. Hands, that's why."

I spoke with a little heat, thinking of the bloody dirk he had hidden in his pocket, and designed, in his ill thoughts. to end me with. He, for his part, took a great draught of the wine, and spoke with the most unusual solemnity.

"For 30 year," he said, "I've sailed the seas, and seen good and bad, better and worse, fair weather and foul, provisions running out, knives going, and what not. Well, now, I tell you, I never seen good come o' goodness yet. Him as strikes first is my fancy; dead men don't bite; them's my views-amen, so be it. And now, you look here," he added, suddenly changing his tone, "we've had about enough of this foolery. The tide's made good enough by now. You just take my orders, Cap'n Hawkins, and

we'll sail slap in and be done with it." All told, we had scarce two miles to run; but the navigation was delicate. the entrance to this northern anchorage was not only narrow and shoal, but lav cast and west, so that the schooner



must be nicely handled to be got in. I think I was a good, prompt subaltern, and I am very sure that Hands was an excellent pilot: for we went about, and dodged in, shaving the banks, with a certainty and a neatness that were a pleasure to behold.

Scarcely had we passed the head before the land closed around us. The shores of North inlet were as thickly wooded as those of the southern anchorage; but the space was longer and narrower, and more like, what in truth | doing here?" it was, the estuary of a river. Right before us, at the southern end, we saw the wreck of a ship in the last stages of dilapidation. It, had been a great vessel of three masts, but had lain so long exposed to the injuries of the weather, that it was hung about with great webs of dripping sea-weed, and on the deck of it shore bushes had taken root, and now flourished thick with flowers. It was a sad sight, but it showed us that the anchorage was

calm. "Now," said Hands, "look there; there's a pet-bit for to beach a ship in. Fine flat sand, never a catspaw, trees all around of it, and flowers a-blowing

like a garding on that old ship." "And once beached," I inquired, "how

shall we get her off again?' "Why, so," he replied; "you take a line ashore there on the other side at | that the desire to escape work is about low water; take a turn about one o' the most common thing that people inthem big pines; bring it back, take a herit."-Chicago News. turn round the capstan, and lie to for the tide. Come high water, all hands take a pull upon the line, and off she comes as sweet as natur'. And now, boy, you stand by. We're near the bit now, and she's too much way on her. Starboard a little - so-steady-starboard - larboard a little - steadysteady!"

So he issued his commands, which I breathlessly obeyed; till, all of a sudden, he cried: "Now, my hearty, luff!" And I put the helm hard up, and the "Hispaniola" swung round rapidly, and ran stem on for the low-wooded shore.

The excitement of these last maneuvers had somewhat interfered with the watch I had kept hitherto, sharply enough, upon the cockswain. Even then I was still so much interested, waiting for the ship to touch, that I had quite forgot the peril that hung over my head, and stood craning over the starboard bulwarks and watching the ripples spreading wide before the bows. I might have fallen without a struggle for my life, had not a sudden disquietude seized upon me, and made me turn my head. Perhaps I had heard a creak, or seen his shadow moving

enough, when I looked round, there was Hands, already half-way toward me, with the dirk in his right hand.

We must both have cried out aloud when our eyes met; but while mine was the shrill cry of terror, his was a roar of fury like a charging bull's. At the same instant he threw himself forward, and I leaped sideways toward the bows. As I did so I left hold of the tiller, which sprung sharp to leeward; and I think this saved my life, for it struck Hands across the chest, and stopped him, for the moment, dead.

Before he could recover I was safe out of the corner where he had trapped me, with all the deck to dodge about. Just forward of the mainmast 1 topped, drew a pistol from my pocket, drew a cool aim, though he had already turned and was once more coming directly after me, and drew the trigger. The hammer fell, but there followed neither flash nor sound; the priming was useless with seawater. I cursed myself for my neglect. Why had not I, long before, reprimed and reloaded my only weapon? Then I should not have been, as now, a mere fleeing sheep before this butcher.

Wounded as he was, it was wonderful how fast he could move, his grizzled hair tumbling over his face, and his face itself as red as a red ensign with his haste and fury. I had no time to try my other pistol, nor, indeed, much inclination, for I was sure it was useless. One thing I saw plainly; I must not simply retreat before boxed in the bows, as a moment since he had so nearly boxed me in the stern. Once so caught, and nine or ten inches of the blood-stained dirk would be my last experience on this side of eternity. I placed my palms against the mainmast, which was of a goodish bigness, and waited, every nerve upon the

stretch. Seeing that I meant to dodge, he also paused, and a moment or two passed in feints on his part, and corresponding movements upon mine. It was such a game as I had often played at home about the rocks of Black Hill cove; but never before, you may be sure, with such a wildly beating heart as now. Still, as I say, it was a boy's game, and I thought I could hold my own at it against an elderly seaman with a wounded thigh. Indeed, my courage had begun to rise so high that I allowed myself a few darting thoughts on what would be the end of the affair; and while I saw certainly that I could spin it out for long, I saw no hope of any ultimate escape.

Well, while things stood thus, suddenly the "Hispaniola" struck, staggered, ground for an instant in the sand, and then, swift as a blow, cantered over to the port side, till the deck stood at an angle of 45 degrees, and about a puncheon of water splashed into the scupper-holes, and lay in a pool between the deck and bulwark.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HER MAJESTY TRIED IT.

Got a Glass of Grog, But Found It to Be a Trifle Weak.

A droll incident once happened on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Her majesty was sitting on her camp stool near the paddle box in company with Lady Canning and Lady Broomfield, when a commotion was observed among the sailors, little knots of men talking together in a mysterious manner. First one officer came up to them, then another, and at last Lord

Adolphus Fitz Clarence was called. The queen, much puzzled, inquired whether there was going to be a mu-

Lord Adolphus laughed, but replied that he really did not know what would

happen unless her majesty would graciously move her seat. "Move my seat?" said the queen.

"Why should I? what harm can I be "Well, madam, the fact is your maj esty is unwittingly closing up the door

where the grog tubs are kept, and so the men cannot have their grog." "Very well," said the queen. "I will move on condition that you bring me a glass of grog."

This was accordingly done, and after testing it the queen said: "I am afraid I can only make the same remark I did once before, that I think it would be very good if it were stronger."

This, of course, delighted the men immensely .- Durham Observer.

Heredity.

"Doctor, what do you regard as the surest hereditary trait-that is, what peculiarity is most likely to be inher-

"My observation leads me to believe

The Dusky Philosopher. "I 'specs," remarked Rastus Snow,

chameleons." "Like one ob dese yeah whiches?" asked Jim Slewfoot.

"Chameleons. It makes me blue ebery time I remembers dat I'm black." -N. Y. World.

Wordsworth Was Tired.

Wordsworth, the poet, was not given to bursting forth with "unpremed-itated art." The following is from the ournal of Dorothy Wordsworth: "William has come back tired; he has

spent all the day in thinking of an ad-

ective for the cuckoo."-Chicago Chron-

A Pointed Question. Miss Elderly-I declare, I was so flustrated when Mr. Bleeker called that I'm sure he will think I acted like a goose. Miss Younger-Well, you certainly don't expect him to think a woman of

en, do you?-Chicago News. Cowards are ever dying, but the with the tail of my eye; perhaps it was brave man never dies till his time

your age would act like a spring chick-

THE WORDS OF SHERMAN.

Demonetization of Silver Would Bring Utter Ruin to the Poor Nations.

In the following quotation from a speech of Hon. John Sherman in the senate, April 10, 1876, two kinds of prophecy are mingled; one as to the disaster that would follow the institution of the gold standard, which has been verified! and the other as to the impossibility of the world's pursuing with open eyes so suicidal a policy, which, unhappily, is daily falsified. Speaking of the demonetization of silver, he said:

"It at once begot a struggle for the possession of gold between all the great nations of the world, because everybody could see that if you demonetize \$3,200,000,000 of silver coin and make \$3,500,000,000 of gold coin the sole standard of the transactions of the world, it would enormously add to the value of gold. Therefore what we have observed recently is not so much a fall of silver as a rise of gold, the inevitable effeet of a fear of demonetizing the whole mass of this silver. To adopt the gold standard alone and demonetize silver would be to deprive the poor people of the world of the money which alone measures the value of their production and their labor. Gold alone is not suitable for a currency because it will not measure the daily wants of the great mass of mankind. The utter ruin that would come to mankind, especially to the poorer nations, by the entire demonetization of silver cannot be estimated by us. Take one-half of the solid money of the world out of existence, take the sole standard of more than two-thirds of the human race, reduce it to a base metal, and the effect upon the commerce of the world would be incalculable. It cannot be done; it will not be done. There is no danger of it. These two metals, gold and silver, have traveled side by side from the beginning of time; the records of human history do not go back beyond it. They have varied, sometimes one and some times the other higher, but they have gone on, gold the money of the rich. silver the money of the poor, the one to measure the daily necessities of life; the other to measure acquired wealth, and, no act of parliament, although it may disturb for a moment the relation of these two metals to each other, nothing but an act of God can destroy the use of both these metals among the nations of mankind." The following was Hon. John G. Carlisle's opinion to a similar effect, as uttered by him in a speech in the house of representatives on February 21, 1878: "According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy, by legislation and otherwise, from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world, is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the movable property of the world, including horses ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be feit more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably re-

world." MONARCHICAL TENDENCIES.

sult from the permanent annihilation

of one-half of the metallic money of the

The United States Being Moved in That Direction by Plutoeratic Goldbugs.

The republican party has been committed to the single gold standard by the plutocrats that control it, and is now being committed to the advocacy of imperialism. Emboldened by their seeming ability to deceive or corrupt the voters and win success, the next move of the plutocratic bosses of modern republicanism will be in the direction of establishing a monarchy and hereditary titles. But before this portion of their scheme is announced a large standing army must be provided, and that the congress just elected will be appealed to to furnish. The State Register is not an alarmise. but any citizen who will take the time to study the trend of the molders of the policies of the republican party will find ample evidence that there is a deliberate scheme being engineered through that party to "Englishize" the United States. A democratic government-i. e., a government of the people, for the people and by the people-is not in favor with the plutocrats, trusts and monopolies. They not only want "a stable and sound currency" like that of Great Britain; but they want "a stable and sound government" like that of Great "dat I's a heap like one ob dese yeah Britain. And they are working things to accomplish that end.—Illinois State

Wanamaker's Campaign. The work which Mr. Wanamaker has

accomplished during the campaign was highly important, valuable and useful, despite the new lease of power given to Quayism by a too indifferent public. His startling exposure of republican official delinquencies, though ineffective for the moment against the hosts of Quayism, will continue to reverberate through the old commonwealth and in due season will be certain to bear the desired fruits of good government. What Mr. Wanamaker did was to arouse, excite and stimulate the public mind against the evils and dangers of the corrupt, venal few against the usurpation of popular rights by sordid and cynical political bosses.

-The result of the congressional elections shows that the republican howls about "national honor" and "preserved fruits" were largely lost on the popular car.-Binghamton (N. Y.)

THE REAL ISSUE CONCEALED.

Attempts of Goldites to Divert Pubblic Attention from Damaging Facts.

There is no defense of the gold standard that can be based upon "good common sense" unless we approach it from the standpoint of the man whose interests in money preponderate over all of his other interests. Of course, the gold men dare not do that. They are forced to conceal the real issue, and therefore the plainest principles of common sense are frequently violated by them. The moment a man admits the "quantitative theory," the philosophical defense of the gold standard is gone. If prices depend upon the quantity of money then the shutting off of the supply of new money in 1873 and subsequent years by the demonetization of silver certainly had a tendency to lower prices, and is the responsible cause of a part, at least, of the great fall of prices, which "Sound Money," the organ of the money lenders, concedes to have been 45 per cent. since 1873. In this view of the case the gold standard is indefensible. "Sound Money" attempts to obscure the issue and divert attention from it by stating that "statistics show that while there has unquestionably been a decline of 45 per cent. in the general level of prices since 1873, there has been in the same period an increase of 60 per cent. in the amount of money in circulation, so that the facts completely explode the theory." We do not deny that some such "statistics" may be found. Statistics can be manufaetured to meet the exigencies of any case. A great many have been fabricated in the interest of the gold standard. Any statistics showing such an increase are of very recent origin, and put the amount of money in circulation in 1873 very much lower than it was placed at by any authority at that time, or for 15 years thereafter. For many years after 1873 the amount of metallic money then existing was placed at 3,500,000,000 in gold and \$3,-200,000,000 in silver-\$6,700,000,000 in all. At the present time, by the most extravagant estimates, which make no allowance for unknown losses, the total is about \$8,400,000,060, an increase of \$1,700,000,000—only 25 per cent., instead of 60 per cent. as claimed. But of this something like \$1,200,000,000 in gold is ying idle in the treasuries of Russia, Austria, Italy and the United States, where it has no more effect upon prices and business than if it had never been dug from the bosom of mother earth. But, all this aside the statement of "Sound Money" proves nothing against the "quantitative theory" because it leaves out of consideration the increased demand for money. It merely states that the money has increased 60 per cent. leaving the reader to suppose that population and business have stood still. The simple fact that prices have confessedly fallen 45 per cent. means that money has risen 83 per cent., showing conclusively that the money supply has not kept pace with the supply of other things. Consequently, the demand for money is relatively stronger than the demand for commodities and property in general, which is only another way of saying that it is relatively scarce.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

-Boston, in the name of her banks, bows her proud and gifted head to the gold standard .- Atlanta Constitution. . The gold money of all nations would not suffice to pay six months' interest of the world's indebtedness .-Illinois State Register.

-Senator Hanna wants a duty on coffee and tea. This will hit the average American going and coming .-Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

-The returns from the elections suggest that the people have concluded to save the country from McKinleyism on the installment plan.—Kansas City Times.

-The g. o. p. already begins to talk of cutting the tariff. That is the republican party all over. It is always ready to forestall democratic reform to keep in office.-Boston Traveler. ---Protected interests at home are

just now besetting the president to know what he will recommend congress as to tariff relations with our new dependencies .- N. Y. World. -A gain of six democratic congressmen in Pennsylvania indicates

that the voters of that state at least

do not like Mr. Quay's style of "shaking the plum tree."-St. Paul Globe. -It does not look well and it bodes no good to the party or the country that the republicans of Massachusetts make a poorer showing in this congressional year than they made in 1897, when

no national issues at all were involved. -Boston Advertiser. --- The incompetence of the war department results in an appeal from the friends of enlisted men that they be permitted to return to civil life, where they can at least earn their bread, which a rich government has not provided for its troops. What better proof of the disastrous effect of official neglect upon the patriotic sentiment of the

country ?-N. Y. Herald. -Democratic gains all over the country, made in spite of a natural disposition to uphold a war administration, constitute a remarkable popular disapproval of syndicate polities, of class legislation, of republicanism in general. A democratic house of representatives at Washington seems to be assured as a check on Hannaism and Dingleyism .- St. Louis Republic.

-The best "figuring" the republican mathematicians can do gives them the house of representatives by a narrow margin. It will require uncommon vigilance to maintain so small an ascendancy ready for emergencies. The "indorsement" of the administration is not the hearty one Mr. Hanna was seeking. It is plain that had it not been for the glamour of the war there would have been a most disastrous republican defeat .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

American women have never taken up fencing with the enthusiasm shown by English and French women, and feminine duellists in our country will doubtless continue to choose tongues as weapons; but there have been wild rumors that feminine skill with the foils, in France, would lead to a revival of the times of the regency, when bona fide duels between women were no uncommon occurrence.

Only a few weeks ago two fair Parisians, says the New York Sun, not averse to notoriety, armoged a meetling, but friends persuaded them to settle the quarrel and call the duel off, anuch to the regret of scandal lovers. Many French women are expert fencers, and in London the fad has been encouraged by the swellest set. A really swagger feminine duel would be a new sensation in society. It would be romantic and becoming, for nothing shows off the figure to such advantage as fencing. Then the possibilities in dueling costumes are most enticing. By all means, let us fight duels.

The results need be no more serious than in modern "honorable encounters" between French deputies; and the affairs would be chie and picturesque in the extreme. But in the feminine duel the audience must not be limited to seconds and physicians. One should make a social function of it, and relieve the tedium of afternoon teas and receptions. There would be but one objection to the new fad. Its advertising possibilities are so superb that the dramatic profession would rush into it with mad fervor, and the fad, instead the ground.

NEW DESIGNS IN JEWELRY.

A pretty pin is an imitation sea shell with a small pearl in the center.

Gun metal has taken a firm hold on fashionable society. A chatelaine with all the trinkets of the metal is very popular.

A novelty in silver is a pitcher of silver, gilt, with a lining of dull green glass. The side of the pitcher is broken, allowing the glass to show.

Medallion pins are becoming popular. They are ornamented with birds, flags and initials made of the finest Mexican feather work.

The "American Boy" Battleship. Every patriotic American hopes the school

Every patriotic American hopes the school boys of the United States will succeed in their efforts to raise \$3,000,000, which will be used in building a battleship to be called the "American Boy." It costs great sums of money to build a warship, but you build up your health with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at small expense. This remedy is an appetizer, tonic, blood purifier and stimulant. It is for stomach, liver and bowel disorders.

In Hock.

Hogan-Fwat do this in the paper about "hock der kaiser" mean? Grogan—It is a dillikit way av sayin' soak im .- Indianapolis Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.. All

druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. When a man sings his own praise be invariably gets the tune too high.—Chicago Daily News.

Blizzards and frost-bites. St. Jacobs Oil

Only 23 letters can be taken seriously;

the others are all in fun .- Golden Days.

Christmas coming. Use St. Jacobs for pain. Have a happy one.

Do not think for a single moment that consumption will ever strike you a sudden blow. It does not come that way.

Consumption

It creeps its way along. First, you think it is a little cold; nothing but a little hack-ing cough; then a little loss in weight; then a harder cough; then the fever and the night sweats.

The suddenness comes when you have a hemorrhage. Better stop the disease while it is yet creeping. You can do it with

Cherry

cough less. The pressure on the chest is lifted. That feeling of suffocation is removed. cure is hastened by placing one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry **Pectoral Plaster** over the Chest.

A Book Free.

It is on the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

If you have any complaint whatever ind desire the best medical advice you an possibly receive, write the doctor reely. You will receive a prompt reply, fithout cost. Address. DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

HANNA'S TAX TALK.

Ohio Oracle Begins Work for McKinley's Second Term Campaign.

Importers of tea are indulging hopes that congress will abolish the war tax on tea during the coming session. So strong are their hopes, indeed, that they are actually restricting importations. The imports last month were only about 7,200,000 pounds, against about 10,000,000 pounds in October last year.

Either our tea importers think they have an extraordinarily strong "pull' in the matter of revenue legislation or they entertain a most erroneous idea in regard to the revenue requirements of the government hereafter. As to the requirements they should bear in mind that we are about to send an army of 50,000 men to occupy Cuba; that it will take at least as many more to garrison the Philippines if we are going to undertake the government of the entire archipelago; that plans are already matured for adding at least 25 new warships to our navy; that, according to Senator Cullom and other statesmen on the inside, we must straightway have a submarine cable not only to Honolulu, but also to Yokohama, and

on to Manila. They should bear in mind that these and other things growing out of the war, including possibly a cash allowance to Spain on account of Philippine debts, will cost a great many millions. and that in order to provide these millions it is likely that taxation will have to be increased and that no taxes can be remitted for a long time to come unless others are substituted for them.

As to the "pull," the ten importers would do well to see Senator Hanna. of the combatants, would be run into No republican "pull" is good for much under this administration unless the cable is attached to Mark Hanna. That statesman has charge of McKinley's second term interests, and not much is likely to "go" at the white house and among the president's party friends

in congress if Mark Hanna is opposed. Everybody who has any revenue or protection chestnuts in the ashes will find it necessary to take notice of the fact that Mr. Hanna has emitted the proclamation that "the war revenue measure must be revised, but we will keep many of the original features of the law simply because it is now necessary." He takes no stock in the talk attributed to McKinley about making "our" islands "self-supporting." He knows we are going to need a pile of money to carry out the Paris programme and that we must get it by taxation.

He admits that we are not getting very much revenue under the "old" tariff law, meaning the Dingley law, and claims that this is because we are exporting instead of importing. "So far as I am concerned," says Mr. Hanna, "I favor putting a duty on tea and cof-

fee. The revenues for the support of the government must be raised in some way, and the indirect way is best, according to my idea. When the people do not realize that they are paying a tax there is no complaint."

This is good monopoly doctrine in more respects then one, and Hanna and the administration are likely to stand by it no matter what the tea importers may say. Revenue must be raised in some way. It has been cut off by imposing prohibitory duties for protection. The way to recover it is not to reduce these protective duties so far as to admit imports and get revenue. That would be bad for the protectees. The way is to put on other taxes that will not be prohibitory to get revenue, at the same time giving the pet monopolists the full benefit of prohibitory duties and sheltering them while they go on organizing trusts for

the practice of extortion. And the additional taxes must be indirect, because "when the people do not realize that they are paying a tax there is no complaint." That is republican doctrine, but republican leaders do not often state it so frankly. They do not object to taxing the people outrageously for the benefit of industrial pets or for unnecessary and extravagant government expenditures. They object only to the "complaint." The more they can wring from the people the better they like it so long as the people do not complain.

Hanna virtually admits that the tariff is a tax and a mode of wresting from the many for the benefit of the few, and he is frank enough to admit that the people would not stand it if they realized how they were bled for the protection of such men as himself as well as for unnecessary public expenditures. After a few more protectees admit as much the people may see for themselves and make an end of the secret bleeding which has been going on now for nearly 40 years for the vast enrichment of the favored classes out of the earnings of the masses. - Chicago

Credit and Silver. It is strenuously insisted that silver is no longer needed because we do so large a portion of our business with some form of credit. If we had never used any credit until the demonetization of silver began, and then the credit system had been developed pari passu with the discarding of the metal, there would be force in the point. But the fact is that we used almost as many forms of credit and quite as much in proportion before silver was demonetized as we have done since. The gold standard theory seems to be that as a dollar of silver was dropped out of use an equivalent of credit stepped right in | to take its place. This is both ridiculous and untrue. Credit to be safe must necessarily have money to support it. The more money there is the more credit can be carried., Therefore, instead of having credit to take the place of silver, we have less credit, for, as silver was dicarded the base for the support of credit was narrowed. In short, we destroyed money and destroyed moting international bimetallism very credit at the same time.

A TELLING COMPARISON.

How England Cares for Her Soldiers and the Administration Neglects Ours.

While our commission is investigating the mismanagement of the war by Secretary Alger, the effects of which obtrude on all sides, it may not be uninteresting to note how England wages

While our soldiers have been decimated by diesase, in the mobilization camps, right in the very heart of civilization, let us see how England cares for her soldiers when she sends them to

While we have been ridding this continent of Spanish rule, England has pushed 18,000 troops into Africa under Gen. Kitchener.

The arrangements for the comfort and healing of the sick and wounded, as described by eye witnesses, were probably the most extensive and perfect that have been made in any British expedition, and the best seen on any field in modern times. That all this should have occurred at the very time when so much complaint was being made at the shortcomings of our own war department makes it all the more impressive to Americans.

It is to be remembered that Kitchener's army was acting in a country as tropical and pestiferous as Cuba, many bundred miles from access to ample hospital comforts and supplies. Yet so perfect were the arrangements that every sick and wounded soldier was carefully provided for from the spot where he fell to Cairo, which was 1,350 miles away, by river, rail and desert, where he was tenderly carried to the base hospital in the citadel. For instance, the wounded man who fell in the vicinity of Omdurman had at his service 32 armed stretcher bearers ready to run forward and pick him up. He was placed on one of the stretchers and hurried to any available cover, bush or sand knoll, where presently camels bearing chairs came up to carry him to the field hospital, the tents of which had already been pitched as near as possible to the river. Here he found kettles boiling, and beef tea and medical comforts ready at hand. After being examined by competent surgeons, supplied with all modern appliances, he was operated on if the case was critical. Then he was removed to the river banks, where a hospital boat was signalled and he was taken on board. These boats had transported the troops to the front and were supplied with 200 beds, each boat having a surgeon major and a nursing staff. Lashed behind a stern wheeler the boat was run to Fort Atbara, where was situated the first hospital on the route to Cairo. From here, after a good rest, was dispatched an ambulance train, which carried him across the great Nubian desert to Wady Halfa, and by successive steps and under the tenderest handling he finally

reached Cairo. It is such pictures as that which bring out in bold relief the horrors of the mismanagement of our own army. It is a subject for both indignation and shame. -Utica Observer.

DEFEAT IN 1900.

Will Come.

Even should it turn out that the recontrol of the lower branch of the naof the election. A reduction of a maing contains only popular rebuke and disapproval.

It shows that the strong current has set in against republican methods and policies. Despite the claim that the republican party conducted a successful war, it could not hold the confidence of the people, who are again awakening to the fact that it legislates for the few against the many; that it is the party of a class; that it is the promoter of the unlawful combines against trade that are fast reducing the producers to a condition of commercial

and industrial servitude. The result of the recent elections is a proof that the revolt against republican policies and practices has taken Philadelphia Press. on force and volume, which will, if the advantages gained are carfully conserved and improved by the democratic leaders, bring about a decisive victory for the party of Jefferson two years hence.-St. Louis Republic.

The Solid South.

Republican malignity is once more responsible for a solid south. Upon certain national issues-notably the fariff-several southern states would be good fighting ground for the republicans. Alabama and Louisiana in particular have pronounced leanings toward protection-the one state because of its iron interests, the other because of the sugar industry. There are other southern states where the protection idea also obtains, though not so largely. Yet the republicans have thrust all these states into the democratic column by the policy of ignoring the whites and appointing to office ignorant negroes, whose lack of intelligence is in FLOUR-Choice. 3 60 @ 3 70 is solid because of this policy—a policy which persists in treating the south as conquered territory and attempting to establish negro domination over people who will endure any material loss CATTLE-Common to prime ... rather than submit to it. It is the one instance in which republicanism allows its malice to outweigh its political intrrests.-Chicago Chronicle.

Gage will have a hard time getting his pet measures through congress, BUTTER—Creamery 14 LARD. 485 even if it is republican by a small margin. There are several republicans holding seats in congress who do not believe that fastening the country more firmly to the gold standard is promuch.-Illinois State Register.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

Those in the Chicago Public Library Are Very Seldom Called For.

There is a sad little corner in the great public library, yet it has conferred happiness on a great many Chicagoans who are afflicted with the loss of sight. It contains the books for the blind. The first collection of these books was a private undertaking of a West side woman, who has since died. In August, 1893, the works were turned over to the public library and November 26, 1897, a special room was set aside for them in the new building. Since that time a few more volumes have been donated. This collection is not as well known as the authorities would desire.

Here may be seen the three wellknown systems for the blind-the old Moon and the new Moon, then comes the New York point, which is of much later date and is somewhat similar to the Braille system, yet a vast improvement on it in many ways. There are scarcely more than 30 readers and only 14 regular ones. On the application of an ordinary library ticket the books are sent to the outlying stations, with the proviso they are to be kept but two weeks and cannot be renewed. It is interesting to note that the old people are inclined to use the Moon system, while the younger prefer the New York point. Children distinguish the lines easily by touch, and those who have become blind by accident invariably adopt the latter method.

There is quite a promising boy of bout 12 who comes to read regularly wice a week. He always carries his violin case with him, so supposedly he is returning from his lesson and the temptation to pass the library is too great. He has very advanced ideas on amusements for the blind. He owns a pack of playing cards made on the American type system and plays his game of cribbage frequently with his grandfather, often coming out the

There is a blind man on the West side who was taught at Jacksonville, Ill., and with his left hand can read aloud the left-hand page, while with a finger of his right he can read to himself and tell the listener what the latter contains immediately after he has completed the reading aloud of the opposite page. Considering the time and thought spent over the printing of these books, their prices are not so exorbitant. The cost of "Ben-Hur" stands for \$14; Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," \$8; Andersen's "Fairy Tales," \$35; "Tom Brown's Schooldays," \$7; "Arabian Nights," \$8. -Chicago Chronicle.

He Noticed the Likeness.

A Parisian swell recently had a crayon picture of himself made, which he afterward pretended to find fault with. "It does not bear the slightest resemblance to me," said he, "and I will not take it." The artist protested, but all to no avail. After the dandy had left the painter added to the portrait a magnificent pair of ass' ears, The Victory of the Republicans Is and exhibited it in the window, thus But Temporary and a Change altered, to the gaze of the curious public. It hadn't been long exposed when the dandy entered the artist's studio in a towering rage, and, finding that publicans have succeeded in retaining | threats amounted to nothing, he at last offered to buy it, even at a considerable tional legislature by a slender margin, advance upon the original price. "It there will be only defeat in the verdict | wasn't strange you didn't recognize your resemblance to the picture at jority over all of 57 to practically noth- first," said the painter. "but I knew you'd notice the likeness as soon as I added those ears."-Spare Moments.

Porter Sues Empress. The German empress recently lost her insignia of the Royal Order of V ctoria and Albert, a valuable jewel surrounded with brilliants. A porter found the bauble and claimed the reward as provided by the laws of Prussia, which give the finder of an article one-tenth of the value of the property restored to its owner. The empress offered him 100 marks, which he refused, and as the empress would not pay a tenth of what the insigina was worth the porter has begun a legal action against the empress' cabinet.-

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Nov. 22.

	CATTLE-Best beeves	4	25	0	4	95
	Stockers	2	40	0	4	30
	Native cows	1	25	@	3	85
	HOGS-Choice to heavy	2	50	0	3	421/4
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	75	0	4	00
8	WHEAT-No. 2 red		651/	0		66
	No. 2 hard		61	0		6214
	CORN-No. 2 mixed		29	0		29%
	OATS-No. 2 mixed		251/	0		26
	RYE-No. 2		48	0		481/4
d	FLOUR-Patent, per barrel	3	65	0	3	75
à	Fancy	3				25
	HAY-Choice timothy	6	50	0	7	00
	Fancy prairie	6	75	@	7	00
	BRAN (sacked)		52	0		521/4
	BUTTER-Choice creamery		18	0		201/2
	CHEESE-Full cream		9	0		91/2
9	EGGS-Choice		16%	0		18
	POTATOES		28	0		30
ij	ST LOUIS.					
i	CATTLE-Native and shipping	81	00	@	4	90
	Texans	3	0)	0	3	60
	HOGS-Heavy	3	:5	0	3	55
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	50	@	4	00
		100	-	1	-	440.00

25 @ 26 51 @ 51½ 19 @ 23 4 80 @ 4 85 HOGS—Packing and shipping. 3 20 @ 3 50 SHEEP—Fair to choice...... 2 25 @ 4 19 FLOUR-Winter wheat 3 35 @ 3 6) WHEAT-No. 2 red..... CORN-No. 2.... 26 @ 501/2@ 261/4 511/4

PORK. NEW YORK. 7 82 @ 7 90 CATTLE-Native steers..... 4 25 @ 5 25 3 65 @ 3 80 75 @ 76 39 @ 395 19 @ 30 18 @ 235 OATS-No 2
BUTTER PORK-Mess..... 7 95 @ 8 00

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Off Her Mind.

"There's a load off my mind," said the Italian lady, as she deposited the seven bushels of coal that she had picked up along the railroad tracks.—Chicago Evening News.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomachs receive it without distress. 1-4 the price of coffee. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

"Why is it the mind is brighter when a man is past 40?" "After that age the man gets sense enough not to eat too much."— Chicago Daily Record.

Our enemies point out our faults, else we might never improve sufficiently to retain our friends.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. Blunt. Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

"Don't say you work like a slave;" say you "work like a fool."—Atchison Globe.

Deep down to the pain spot. St. Jacobs Oil roots out Sciatica.

Less than one-half the things one hears are true.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat. When a man has troubles he increases

them by being cross .- Atchison Globe Hot or cold, Neuralgia will come. Use St.

acobs Oil; it will go. The use of his tongue is not what makes a canine a lap dog.—Golden Days.

CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is

a hard trial to a delicately organized woman.

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ill.

Most frequently such a woman leaves a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with animpression, more or less, of discouragement.

This condition of the minddestroys the effect of advice; and she grows worse rather

than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholiy confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health.

"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."-MRS. JOHN FOREMAN, 26 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is only one of thousands.

Reflected Greatness.

"Pa, what is a lineal descendant?"
"A lineal descendant is a person who has to fall back on some praiseworthy ancestor for his own importance."—Detroit Free Press.

Limitations.

Though a man has a right to make an ase of himself, he should remember that he will not be permitted to dusturb the peace with his brays.—Puck.

CONTRACTOR DISCOVERED CONTRACTOR How to

A system which has become run down by the trying weather of the past summer is not in a condition to meet the severe winter of this climate and will easily fall a prey to disease unless a proper tonic is used.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best medicine in the world for building up and strengthening an enervated system.

Do not confuse these pills with ordinary purgative pills. They do NOT act on the bowels, thereby further weakening the body. They build up the blood and

strengthen the nerves. Major A. C. Bishop, of 715 Third Ave., Detroit, Mich., is a well-known civil engineer. He says: "When I had my hast spell of sickness and came out of the hospital I was a sorry sight. I could not regain my strength, and could not walk over a block for several weeks. I noticed some articles in the newspapers regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which convinced me that they were worth trying and I bought two boxes. I did not take them for my complexion but for strength. After using them I felt better, and know they did me worlds of good. I am pleased to recommend them to invalids who need a tonic or to build up a shattered constitution."—Detroit Free Press,

At all druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Price fifty cents per box.

DECEMBER OF THE PARTY OF THE

TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS,

SAPOLIO

BAD BREATH effective laxative they are simply won ity daughter and I were bothered with ch and our breath was very bad. Afte ew doses of Cascarets we have improve ly. They are a great help in the family. WILHELMINA NAGEL. 1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincianati, Ohio.



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Is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulters, Houe Ulcers, Scrofnlow Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Abacessee, Piles, Burns, Cuts, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small, 35; large, Sic. Book free. J. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Man. Sold by Bruggists.

DROPSYNEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Br. H. H. GREEN'S BONS, Atlanta, G.

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PISO'S CURE FOR GURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

A. N. K.-D 1736

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertise ment in this paper.

gale hardware house. A shortage of school-teachers was reported in Grav county.

Sumner county voted to issue \$20,000 bonds to build a new jail. A rich find of jack was reported on

the Gilbert farm near Xenia. Cocaterfeit dollars bearing the 1890 date were circulating in Topeka. It cost \$4,953.11 to run the Dodge City soldiers home during October.

The Salina board of education declared against football in the public sechools.

A high grade of petroleum was struck by drills at Kincaid, at a depth 42 955 feet.

The receipts of the state coal oil inspector for October were \$1,514.31 and the expenses \$370.77.

Attorney General Boyle, it is said, will locate in Kansas City, Mo., when his term of office expires. Wolves are destroying live stock

mear Independence and a bounty of \$1.50 for each wolf scalp has been waffered. It is said that in one township road

overseer fight in Lyon county the con-

test was so bitter that both Leedy and stanley were traded off. For the first time in many years Eaker university, at Baldwin, is out of debt. President Murlin has raised

sex and of it since June 1. Attorney General Boyle led the popmlist state ticket in many counties of the state. Godard's majority will permaps be 6,000 or 7,000 less than Stan-

H. G. Adams, of Maple Hill, sold ower \$100,000 worth of fat cattle on the Kansas City market last week. Me still has 2,500 feeding steers on Band.

Mercafter all cattle north of the present federal quarantine line may come into Kansas without inspection. This abolishes the fee of two cents per Inead for inspection.

Elmer Hathaway, of Fort Riley, Man., a member of the hospital corps sat Santiago, died of consumption while on board a vessel coming home, was buried at sea.

J. C. Mack, county school superin-Enowiton as editor of the Newton Wansan. Knowlton will start a daily greater at Cripple Creek, Col.

The recent discoveries of natural gras, lead and zinc ore and a small flow and petroleum in and near Fort Scott have aroused an interest in the dewelcoment of these resources.

State Auditor Morris recently regorded \$220,000 worth of four per cent. mefunding bonds which are the propserty of the state school fund commismon. The bonds formerly drew seven mer cent.

At Wiehita 23 . children have died of diphtheria and several families have seeved out of the city to escape the emidemic. The doctors were confident the 19th that they had the disease

under control. "King Herod," a negro said to be 107 Fears old, died in the Atchison county Labette: Miss Lizzie Boyle. Miami: Miss Wirginia several years ago and if he Republic: Miss Gladys Hunt Rice; Miss Kate Wirginia several years ago and if he head any name other than "King "kerod" it was not known.

Peter Ort and Nicholas Ditchen, two farmers near St. Mark, Sedgwick county, are under arrest charged with robbing and attempting to kill S. L. Mutchinson, a wealthy stockman, on

the latter's ranch near Goodland. Frank George and wife, who run a confectionery store at Wichita, were arrested for harboring stolen goods. Six hundred yards of bolt cloth, varions articles of jewelry and numerous other things of value were found in their store.

It is rumored that Gov.-elect Stan-Lev will abolish a number of state offices when he is inaugurated. Among those slated to go are the state board of pardons, the adjutant general and assistant superintendent of insurance.

Samuel Kelly and wife, who live on a farm near Atchison, are under arrest charged with bigamy. The complainmost is Frank Gains, Mrs. Kelly's former husband, who alleges that the hour. At present they do not begin woman married Kelly without having been divorced.

The Kansas commission which had charge of the exhibit at Omaha has \$4,000 cash on hand, the balance left of about \$22,000. The railroads put up \$15,000 of this amount. The Kansas Banilding at Omaha will be used as a farmhouse near Omaha.

The Kansas State Horticultural soelety will hold its annual meeting in Topeka, December 27-29. The principal fruit growers of the state will mead papers at the meeting. The effect animal life on fruits will be a feafinere of the programme.

Gov. Leedy last week held a confersence at Topeka with half a hundred fasion leaders regarding the extra leg-Malative session. The sentiment of the essecting was against the extra session and it was announced as practically mertain that Gov. Leedy would not call

The total library of the Kansas State Historical society now consists of 21,books, 20,838 volumes of newspamers and magazines and 60,417 pamwatets and unbound volumes. With the exception of the Wisconson state Maistorical library, it is the best and most valuable historical library in

Mmerica. There is a crazy man in the Newton Tail who imagines the devil is after wim in the form of a rat, and he keeps a rat-trap constantly set for his satanic

majesty. James Falloon, the defeated fusion sandidate for district judge in the Brown-Nemaha-Doniphan district, will probably contest the election of Judge

W. I. Stuart. The report comes from Wichita that N. S. Crum, of Oswego, is slated for warden of the penitentiary.

John Seaton, of Atchison, denies the memort that he will introduce a resubmission resolution in the next legisla-

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

The dairymen of Kansas held a big meeting at Topeka last week. Gov. Leedy delivered the address of wel-C. N. Pattison responding. come, There was a splendid exhibition of lairy products during the convention. Following are the proceedings in detail:

The report of the committee on resolutions was particularly interesting to the delegates on account of the fight that is to be made to procure favorable legislation on the pure food question. The report said that the people of Kansas were being fed on adulterated products, when they supposed they they were getting creamery goods. They ask the legislature to pass a measure that will compel the sale of all food products under their proper names and prevent deception. The association does not ask the legislature to prohibit the sale of ole margarine in the state, but asks that it be sold under the name of oleo and not called butter. A committe : was appointed to push the matter in the legislature this winter. Over \$1,000 was paid out in cash and premiums to the butter and creamery exhibitors and diplomas were also awarded to those who scored 99 per cent. or better on their goods. Out of 133 exhibits, 126 received diplomas. In the creamerym n's class, C. F. Pressy, of Cawker City, was declared the winner and C. F. Armstrong, of Clyde, and W. F. Jensen, of Beloit, were tied for second place. F. S. Hurd, of Meriden, was re-elected president of the association and W. F. Jensen, of Beloit, secretary and treasurer.

Differences in Cows and Cow Owners. During the summer of 1898 the agricultural college dairy made an investicreamery to ascertain the income they were realizing per cow for milk sold

to the creamery, with this result: The poorest he:d averaged per cow, 17.54 annually, and the best one \$42.09, making a differnce of 131.55 per cow. Taking the five herds the average per cow is .9.44 and for the best five \$3.74, a difference of \$24.30, or 257 per cent. Where records have been kept it has been found that it takes from 2) to \$30 to pay for keeping a cow. It will thus be seen that as far as milk is concerned the cows from debt, the only redeeming feature being the value of the calf produced. These figures illustrate very clearly the need and likewise the possibility of materially increasing the income from the dairy cow.

Children Sue Their Mother. In 1877 James Black, a wealthy Miami county farmer, died, leaving 2,200 acres of land and much personal property. His wife, Phoebe Black, was appointed administratrix and in 1890 gave each of his eight children \$1,000, which is all they have received of the vast estate. The eight children now bring suit for their rightful possession, alleging that their mother has not fully accounted for all money and property belonging to the estate. Mrs. Black is very wealthy. She is a woman of rare business tact and sagacity and, it is claimed, has accumulated and now owns 4,700 acres of land, \$10,000 in the bank and has \$25,000 loaned out

Nineteen Women Elected.

at interest.

So far as heard from, women were elected to the office of county school superintendents in 19 Kansas counties on November 8. Of these, 13 are republicans and six populists. They are

as follows: Republicans-Miss Minnie White, Chautauqua county: Miss Bertha Marlatt. Cloud; Mrs H. V. Miller. Gray: Mrs E. A. Daniels, Greeley: Miss India Harris Hamilton: Miss B Saunders, Seward, and Miss Magie Town,

Wallace.
Populists-Miss Ella Michael Clark; Miss Julia King, Cowley: Miss Althea Stoneman, Kearney; Miss Marc Kirby, Osage: Miss Carrie Hall, Pawnee, and Miss Mabel Marlin, Saline

The Next Kansas Legislature. Official returns from the board of canvassers of the various counties of the state give the republicans 90 members of the lower house, the fusionists 33, with two ties to be settled by the soldier vote.

In the First congressional district, the republicans elected ten representatives and the populists two; in the Second the republicans got 13 and the populists only one: in the Third, the republicans elected nine and the populists five: in the Fourth, 12 republicans were chosen and two populists: in the Fifth, the republicans captured ten and the populists one in the Sixth, 12 republicans were elected and ten populists, and the Seventh elected 24 republicans and 12 populists. The two ties are in the First district-Leavenworth and Jefferson.

Thinks It Would Prevent Fraud. W. A. Coy, a new member of the house from Jefferson county, will present a bill to have judges and clerks of election count the ballots every counting until the poils close and it takes most of the night to count the returns. Coy argues that it would not cost any more to have additional judges and clerks to do the counting. as each judge and clerk is now paid for two days' work. He argues that it would also prevent frauds.

Downfall of a Kansas Politician. It is stated that W. B. Deveraux, excounty treasurer of Doniphan county, has deserted his family at Troy and eloped with Miss Nelly Delaney, of St. Joseph, Mo., but formerly of Troy. He was a Keeley graduate before he was elected treasurer and kept sober until about a year ago when he began drinking and spent money in a reckless manner. It is said Cyrus Leland lost at least \$1,000 on Deveraux.

May Throw Out Soldier Votes Under a ruling made by Attorney General Boyle the state election board has decided that it will only canvass those returns from soldier votes which reach Topeka before December 12. If returns from any part of the two regiments absent from the United States fail to reach Topeka by that date they cannot be certified to be counted in county elections and will not be accepted for any other purpose.

Two Murders Over a Line Fence. A double murder was committed seven miles west of Garden City. A. F. Pitts shot and killed George Neighbors and his son, Lewis Neighbors, on their farm while at work. Pitts and the Neighbors reside on adjoining farms, and the difficulty seems to have arisen out of an attempt by

Pitts to join fences. Dropped Dead While Dancing. Mrs. John Gilham, wife of one of Oswego's oldest citizens, while dancing at the opera house fell dead from overexertion. Mrs. Gilham was one of the leading society people of Oswego.

ABOUT KANSAS COAL.

over Sixteen Billion Dollars of Burled Wealth Revealed by Pick and Drill-Figures from the Geological Survey.

The state university geological surrey of Kansas has now been in existence about three years and in that time the officers of this survey have published four volumes which are standard works of reference on Kansas mineral resources. One of these which has just been issued treats of the most valuable product in the state, the coal. It is a volume which will aid the state very much in advertising our coal territory and will show the people of other states that Kansas is a mining as well as an agricultural district. From an examination of this important memoir we find the following: The thickness of the coal measure series of rocks in Kansas is 3,000 feet and the area covered is 20,00) square miles, of which 15,000 are productive of coal. Twenty-nine counties in eastern and southeastern Kansas and six coun ties in the west central portion of the state are coal producing. Two-thirds of the total coal output comes from an area of \$40 square miles in the southeastern corner of the state, in Cherokee, Crawford and Labette counties. Here is found the heaviest coal seam in the

the Weir-Pittsburg coal, which is 40

inches in thickness. This seam is found over

an elliptical area ten miles in width.

In the same area are found other valuable seams of coal mined at Columbus, Fort Scott and other places. As far north as Lowenworth at a depth of 720 feet, coal seams are found with an aggregate thickness of over seven feet. gation of the patrons of the Meriden all points equi-distant from the Pittsburg coa If the same amount of coal should be found at area, with Leavenworth, there would be an area of over 12,000 square miles with seven feet of coal. The records of the deep wells indicate this area is underlaid with at least one per cent. of this amount. A stratum of coal 2% feet thick will produce per square mile 1,920,000 tons. This would give for this area with the

allowance for one per cent., 60,120,000 tons. Coal mining first commenced in the Chero kee county region in the '50s, and the first rail oad mines were opened in 1874. In 1871 the Keith & Rawlings company began operation and greatly aided the development of this rich area. In 1836 the Santa Fe Coal company was organized, which is now changed to the Mt. Carmel Coal Mining company, which is one of the largest coal companies in the west to-day. During the year 1807 Cherokee and Crawford countles produced 2,852. men. This output is 93.52 per cent. of that of the entire state. In 1859 Maj. Hawn organized the Leavenworth Coal Mining company and a shaft 713 feet deep was completed in 1870. In 1879 the legislature authorized the officers of the state penitentiary to sink a shaft at Lansing and coal was reached at 713 feet in 1831. Besides the state mine there are now two com panies mining coal in the Leavenworth areathe Leavenworth company and the Home-Riverside company—their total output in 1897 teing 367,141 tons, employing 1.000 men. The state mine at Lansing produced 190,000 tons of this output.

The Osage coal was discovered in 1869 at Car bon Hill, near Carbondale, by a Mr. Dodds in d ging a well. In 183) the Santa Fe company entered the field and leased about 30,00) acres This area is now controlled by the Mount Car me! Coal company, which controlled about 45% per cent. of the output of Osage coal in 1897 The whole distance along the Santa Fe rail road from Carbondale to Osage City is now one continuous mining area, and the amount of coal still remaining is many times as great as that which has been removed. It is stated that this one area could supply the whole state for

The long wall system of mining is employed in the coal fields of Leavenworth and Osage counties. The method is so named because i exposes the face of the coal in a long wall it the process of mining and is of especial advantage in the ease with which the waste materia is disposed of and used to help sustain the roof Modern machinery to facilitate the mining mines and is carefully and completely deecribed in this report. Also complete chemical analyses and physical tests are given for the various coals of the state. These show that the lower coals are the best, as they give the most hear and are more solid: but the upper or Osage coa is an excellent fuel coal. Kansas coals rank very favorably with eastern coals and the Weir-Pittsburg coal has the greatest heat capacity of any of the soft bituminous coals of the United States according to government tests. Only a small nortion of the entire available coal area is now opened, and the mines are lo cated where the seams are of the greates thickness and where the depth is not too great to increase the expense of mining. If the pric of coal should advance even a few cents per bushel, a large number of new mines would be opened in areas where the cost of mining now hinders their development. There are now to prominent coal companies working in the Kansas coal fields, besides a considerable number of small mines run very irregularly by private

With all allowances, there would be in Kan tory with an average of 21/2 feet of coal. The would take 2,000 years to exhaust the coal de-

posits of the Kansas coal measures. The highest and lowest prices paid for Kan-sas coal since 1889 are \$2.18 and 97 cents, so the value of an acre of coal 21/2 feet thick would be etween 6,510 and \$2,910. the square mile would be between 14.183,600 and \$1,862,400. The value then for the 4,000 square miles would be between \$16,742,400,000 and \$7,449,600,000. An examination of these figures will give our people a new idea of the mineral resources of our state, especially when it is remembered this is only one of our min-

The principal consumers of Kansas coals in order of importance are, the railways, manufacturing plants, packing-houses, gas works and coking establishments. The coal produc tion of the state has steadily increased since 1880 and was greatest in 1897, with exception

DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC.

The Disease Prevails in a Dozen Kan sas Towns and Half the Cases Are Fatal.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 18 .- An epidemic of diptheria prevails in a dozen Kansas towns and yesterday it manifested itself here. The state board of health has advices that the contagion is unusually malignant and that 50 per cent, of the cases have been fatal. The schools of many towns have been closed. The board of health last night advised that the officials of towns begin at once cleaning the streets and alleys, and where towns have waterworks systems to at once flush the sewers. More than 50 deaths have thus far been reported from Wichita, Atchison, Paola and other towns.

Fort Scott, Kan., Nov. 18 .- An acive campaign for resubmission of the Kansas prohibitory liquor law by the next legislature was begun here yesterday at the headquarters of the Kan-

sas Business Men's union, a resubmission organization which was perfected a year ago for the purpose of interesting the business men and citizens generally who are not directly concerned in the liquor traffic in the fight for resubmission. For a year petitions have been in circulation, and probably the to that body at its next session.

TWENTY-FOUR DROWNED.

British Ship Atalanta, from Tacomah to South Airles With Wheat, Wrecked Off the Oregon Coast.

Yaquina, Ore., Nov. 19.-The British ship Atalanta, from Tacoma to South Africa with wheat, was wrecked off Alsea bay, 16 miles south of Yaquina bay, yesterday. She carried a crew of gregates \$893,231,615. Of this amount 27 men and all were drowned but three. The ship's masts have been blown incurred on account of the war away, the decks swept clean and the with Spain. At the short session The Atalanta was sailing at high speed be regular appropriation measures Thursday when she went on the bar. to pass, in addition to the new A few rocks in the trough of the bills, which will undoubtedly swell waves, attended by a heavy settling the total amount of money approon the bottom, caused her timbers to priated by the Fifty-fifth congress to give before the men could reach the \$1,500,000,000. This will be the greathatchway. The jar of running on est sum ever expended or appropriated snapped the masts off as though they by any one congress during its life of had been matches. The masts and two years. And yet, while it will pass rigging went over the side in the high water mark in appropriaa tangled mass like a forest tions it will not go into history before a gale. The breakers as needlessly extravagant. The war swept the after decks and pound- with Spain, bringing with it vast exed in the cabins. Those who escaped were on deck at the moment of the crash and began to launch a lifeboat. While they were working with the davits a wave passed over the ship, tore the lifeboat loose and set it afloat. It was full of water and the oars were gone. Several were in the boat at the time of its release. All but two were washed overboard from struggling and dying companions. These two picked up a third then in the surf.

INSURGENTS IN CONTROL

Admiral Dewey Cables That Affairs in the Panay Island, Except Hollo, Are in a Seriou. Shape.

Washington, Nov. 19 .- News of a mixed character has come to the navy department from Admiral Dewey touching the situation in the Philippines. The admiral sent two of his warships-the Charleston and the Concord-some time ago to the southward from Manila to ascertain whether there was truth in reports that the insurgents had extended their activities in that direction. Yesterday he cabled as follows:

Manila, Nov. 18 .- Secretary Navy. Washington: Charleston and Concord arrived to-day Iloilo. Glass reports that the entire island of Panay is in possession of insurgents, except Iloilo, which is defended by 8.0 Spanish troops. All foreign citizens there beg for American protection. The island of Negros has declared independence and desires Ameri-

can protectorate. - Dawey. Glass is commander of the Charlston. So far, nothing has been done by the administration toward curbing the insurgents in their operations save verbal representations from the Amerwhich it has been pointed out to him that it would be good policy, in view of the probability of the annexation to pursue a course that would not be obnoxious to the United States. But the situation is now realized to be critical. So far as the Spaniards are concerned, perhaps they can be left to take care of themselves, but the foreign residents at Iloilo are differently regarded.

HAWAII'S GOVERNMENT.

Practically Settled That the Island Will Have a Representative Territorial Gov-

Washington, Nov. 19 .- It is probable that the report of the Hawaiian commission will favor a more liberal form of government for the islands than has generally been expected. The members have favorably considered a propative in the house with a vote, in which regard he would rank with the representatives and with the delegates homa, who have the privilege of talking, but not the right of voting.

The government suggested for the islands will in all probability be an advance on the present organized territories, but, of course, will not conoutput for 1837, 3. 93 030 tons, would represent template statehood. Several members an area of two square miles. At this rate it of the commission go to the extent of template statehood. Several members believing that Hawaii should have representation in the senate, though probably without a vote.

GETS THE FIRST PENSION.

Jesse T. Gates, of the Regular Army, Who Lost His Lip in the War, Receives \$17 Per Month.

Washington, Nov. 19 .- Commissioner Evans, of the pension office, notified Secretary Alger that Jesse T. Gates, of the Second United States artillery, who lost part of his upper lip in the West Indian campaign, has been awarded the first pension on account of the Spanish war. Gates will receive \$17 per month, and this being inadequate farm near here. Richardson pura private pension bill increasing the pension probably will be introduced they were dipped in the vats. Sevenin congress. Caims on account of the Spanish war are now coming in number of the others are expected to. rapidly. The total on file up to date is 1.947 for war service and 178 for naval service, exclusive of the claims of the battleship Maine vict1ms.

Americans in Havana Begging. Havana, Nov. 19 .- Of late Havana has been almost overrun with Americans, who have arrived here quite without means of support, but in hopes of getting lucrative employ ment. Scores of them are now begging on the streets of the city. There is really no inducement whatever for outsiders at present, and begging will be the almost inevitable fate of ninetenths of those who come here in search of work.

A Dry Spell Affecting the Gold Outout San Francisco, Nov. 19 .- Mine owners throughout the state are discussing the effect upon California's gold output of the searcity of water in the mountains caused by the prolonged dry spell. Col. Doolittle, who is interested in Placer county mines, says that the prevailing dry weather is having the effect of diminishing the county's yield of gold almost 50 per cent. A. M. McDonald, another prominent mining man, estimates that the largest petition ever considered by a gold output of Tuolumne county has largest petition ever considered by a gold output of Tuolumne county has kansas legislature will be presented fallen off more than 33 per cent. because of an insufficient water supply.

SURPASS ALL RECORDS.

Total Appropriations of the Fifty-fifth Congress Will Aggregate \$1,500,000,000spanish War Made Most of It.

Washington, Nov. 18 .- The grand total of appropriations made by this congress at the regular session and the extra war session last spring ag-\$361,859,927.26 is to meet expenses vessel has broken in two amidships. commencing in December there will penditures for the army and navy, will account for the greater part of the increase. Speaker Reed will be urged during the short session to permit the passage of public building bills, all of which have been held up for two years. There are now pending measures providing for government buildings aggregating \$140,000,000. They are for all sections of the country. Mr. Reed may permit them to go through this winter. DEPOSITORS MAY NOT LOSE.

> Officials in the Comptroller's Office Think the First National Bank of Emporia, Kan, Will Pay Cut.

Washington, Nov. 18 .- A telegram has been received by Mr. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency, from the receiver in charge of the First national bank at Emporia, Kan., saving that so far his investigation has developed southeast of Luzon. On this island the irregularities in the reserve accounts amounting to \$50,000, \$15,000 in the eash accounts, and that the bank had invested in doubtful enterprises controlled by President Cross approximately \$150,000. It is thought by the officials in the comptroller's office that although the capital and surplus of the bank are entirely wiped out, the bank depositors will suffer little if any loss.

Comptroller of the Currency Dawes received word from C. S. Jobes, bank examiner and temporary receiver of the First national bank, of Emporia, Kan., that the amount of President Cross' defalcation would reach \$65,000. It has been learned also that Cross loaned his own firm \$150,000 of the ican commanders to Aguinaldo, in bank's funds, and probably the greater part of this will be lost. Comptroller Dawes has ordered the examination of all Kansas banks which had any dealof the islands by the United States, ings with the First national of Emporia.

SELECTED BY GEN. MILES.

He Was Responsible for the Cho'ce of Camps Aiger and Thomas and Two Florida Cam; 8.

Washington, Nov. 18 .- The adjutant general of the army has furnished the war investigating commission a statement showing the authority upon which the camps occupied during the war with Spain were selected. It shows that Gen. Miles located the camps at Chickamauga, Ga., Fernandina and Miami, Fla., and Camp Alger, Va.: that Gen. Lee selected that at Jacksonville and Gen. Merriam that at Camp Merritt, and that the other camps, except that at Tampa, were loosition to give the islands a represent- cated by boards of officers. The report says that a permanent camp was never contemplated at Tampa, but that troops were sent there preparafrom Arizona, New Mexico and Okla- tory for embarkation on recommendation of Gen. Miles.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Administration Feels Encouraged Over the Successful Labors of Our Commission -Spaniards are Weakening.

Washington, Nov. 18 .- The administration feels encouraged now over the outlook for a successful termination of the labors of the peace commissioners in Paris. Whether this renewed confidence is based upon an abstract of the Spanish reply which was submitted at yesterday's meeting or is founded upon private advices indicating a weakening of the Spanish position is not known, but it is probable that both of these have had an influence in brightening the prospects.

Dioping Had No Effect.

Macon, Mo., Nov. 18 .- Prof. Conway, of Columbia university, has made a postmortem examination of the eight dead cattle on George Richardson's chased them at East St. Louis, where teen head have died since then and a Richardson thought the result was caused by the dipping. Prof. Conway pronounces it Texas fever, and he thinks the dipping had no effect, except possibly to make the disease a little more acute.

Claims It Was Corruption Money. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 18 .- The trial of ex-Auditor Bechel, of the Pacific Express company, charged with squandering \$100,000 of the company's funds, began here yesterday. Bechel claims he spent money to corrupt the Nebraska legislature during the past ten years and claims he did it under instructions to prevent hostile legislation.

Removing Negroes from Santiago. Santiago, Nov. 18.-Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Santiago, has instructed Gen. Ewers, who is in command of the brigade of negro regiments at San Luis, where the drunken affray occurred recently, to move the camp five miles out from the town-

Bisnop Earl Cranston Mobbed. Cincinnati, Nov. 18 .- Private letters from Bishop Earl Cranston, of the Methodist Episcopal church teil of the mobbing of the family of the bishop and of Rev. Dr. Lowry, missionary, in the streets of Peking, China, Sei tember 80.

TRADE REPORT.

Growing Strength in the Pig Iron Situation-Leading Breadstuffs Higher-

Wool sales Good-Fallures. New York, Nov. 19 .-- Bradstreet's commercial report to-day says:

Several substantial developments present hemselves this week, notable among which are a number of advances in prices, exceptionally few declines thereof, growing strength in the pig iron situation, unprecedently large week in bank clearings and remarkably good reports as to export trade, not only in the line of foreign products, but in enlarged trade in manufactured products.
First and foremost in the line of foreign

trade extension are the returns recently made for O-tober, pointing to exports for that month larger than in the corresponding month of any preceding year, second only to those of December last year, and chargeable not only so much as formerly to enlarged demand of farm products, but to heavily increased exports of fin-

ished products of American industry.

The strength in values of all cereals—all the leading breadstuffs are higher this week-is of course due to the constant foreign demand more than offsetting very large gains in domestic supplies, which, however, are below corresponding period for years past. Wool sales continue of good volume on more confident buving of small manufacturers, who, however, report the finished goods trade unsatisfactory. Heavy sales of bonded wool for reexport to England are reported this week.

Business failures in the United States this week number 229, as against 187 last week.

LEPERS AT LARGE.

Through the Neglect of Spanish Officials Nearly 200 of the Afflicted Wander at Will in Manila.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 19.-Advices by the steamship Empress of China state that there is a leper scare in Manila. Through the neglect of the Spanish officials nearly 200 lepers have escaped from confinement. For a time this was unknown to the American authorities and the outcasts were allowed to wander at large. Orders have been issued to the effect that all lepers will be arrested and sent to a small, uninhabited island on the American government will establish harborage for the lepers of the Philippines. They will be fed and cared for at the expense of the government. As far as can be ascertained about 60 lepers are still at large on the streets and in the suburbs of Manila.

DEMANDS STATE CURRENCY.

Legislature of Georgia Determines to Have the Federal Prohibition Tax Tested-Commission to Issue Money.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 19 .-- The house of epresentatives has passed a bill providing for a test of the constitutionality of the federal ten per cent. tax on state bank issues. The bill provides that a commission consisting of the treasurer, comptroller and governor of the state shall issue circulating currency notes to the extent of 75 per cent. of its capital stock to any bank applying for the same. These notes will then be used as ordinary legal tender and if the government prosecutes the banker or attempts to collect the ten per cent, tax the attorney general of the state is to appeal the case to the supreme court of the United

One Railway Wreck Caused Another. Davenport, Ia., Nov. 19 .- One railway wreck caused another to-day, resulting in the injury of a number of workmen. Two freight trains on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific co at Moscow, Ia. One man was killed and one injured. A wrecking train which was about to start to the scene from Wilton was run into by a fast mail train. The fireman of the mail train was badly hurt and 16 men on the work train were injured, some seriously.

No Trouble Antichated in Porto Rico. Washington, Nov. 19.-The war department does not anticipate any trouble in Porto Rico growing out of disorderly conduct of troops recently sent there. There was some trouble with soldiers of the Sixth immunes and Forty-seventh New York about the time of their arrival, but it was soon quieted. The lack of discipline in the volunteer organizations is believed to have been responsible for the disturbance, but the officers are getting better control of their men.

Lukewarm Toward Mission Work. Detroit, Mich., Nov. 19 .- Lack of genuine interest of church members in city evangelization was a complaint numerously heard to-day during the opening business session of the annual convention of the National City Evangelization union of the M. E. church. The faith and energy of workers in city fields outside of the churches, however, appeared undaunted and in some respects encouraging progress was shown.

Fierce Fight Over Right of Way. South McAlester, I.T., Nov. 19. - The Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf and Missouri Pacific railway people are engaged in one of the fiercest legal batles ever fought in the United States, over the right of way between the Indian territory line and Little Rock, each line claiming that it has a prior right to the right of way, which if built on by both companies would give parallel lines.

Desperate Attempt to Escape. Columbus, O., Nov. 19. - There was a desperate attempt made by two convicts to escape from the penitentiary about eight o'clock this morning, as a result of which Guard Charles D. Lauterbach, of Mount Vernon, was shot and killed, while Convicts O'Neill and Atkinson received injuries of a serious nature and both are now in the prison hospital.

A Wise Plan. "I am going to search for the north pole," said a man.

"Alas!" cried his friend, "you are a fool. You may never get back." "Nay," said the explorer, "I intend to lecture about it before I start."-

Chicago Evening News. Her Dowrs. Bride's Father (to his prospective son-in-law, a young lawyer, -I am not going to give my daughter a cash dowry, but I have some doubtful claims for \$10,000 that I will make over to

you, and you can sue on them "-- Flie-

gende Blaetter.