Chase 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 10, 1898.

NO. 8.

PROBLEMS IN CUBA.

The Natives Too Indolent and Enervated to Do Much Work.

CARE IN SELECTING CAMP SITES.

Secretary Alger Approves the Locations Chosen by the Hecker Board in the Neighborhood of Havana-Arrangements in Puerto Principe.

Santiago, Nov. 8.-The main problems to be faced by the province of Santiago-in fact, by the entire island of Cuba in its effort to throw off the lethargy of centuries -- are those which, to a greater or less degree, afflict all communities, namely, capital and labor. With regard to the first, there are a very large number of people only desiring an opportunity to invest in the island as soon as a settled form of government is decided upon, but who naturally, under present conditions, knowing nothing regarding the future safeguards to property or the amount of taxes to be levied, or the stability of the future government when it is formed, hesitate to risk their money. In this province alone it is estimated that there are fully \$20,000,000 only waiting for an assured form of government to be at once invested in business

A still greater problem to be solved is the labor question, for even the existing industries are crippled for want of hands, this particularly applying to the mines. The pay is from 75 cents a day upward, or about the same as paid in the phosphate mines of Florida, and the mines will board the laborers at 25 cents a day. It may be taken as an established fact that the present generation of Cubans will never become miners. They are far too enervated and indolent, and the negro race here find the means of a lazy subsistence too easily at hand to have any incentive to labor. The Cuban may do a little light work; he may make a few cigars, or he may even condescend to do a little house work, if you do not expect too much in the way of cleaning, but what he prefers is to put on a few stars, a huge pair of boots, enormous spurs and a handsome chapeau wondrous to behold, mount an easy going Cuban pony and parade the principal streets. Give this to the Cuban, white or colored, and you have him as pleased as a child with a new toy, as proud as a peacock and about as sensible as an

Spanish-American Iron company has take a three hours' ride over this part with the fact that the earth is about the most productive on the face of the globe, and that a man with a family and \$200 or \$300 is probably better off here than anywhere else in the world. CARE IN SELECTING CAMP SITES.

Washington, Nov. 8 .- Col. Hecker, was sent to Cuba to select camp sites for the American army of occupation, has reached Washington and has had several conferences with the president and Secretary Alger. During Col. Hecker's absence in Cuba he made several reports by mail, and although he probably will supplement these by another report, he has already communicated verbally to the president and Secretary Alger the salient facts on this report, arrangements are making for the reception of the troops.

Secretary Alger has approved the locations selected by the Hecker board for the principal garrison, which will be in the neighborhood of Havana. The place selected lies about eight miles south of Havana, in the neighborhood of, but not directly in the town of Mariano, for Col. Hecker advises very strongly against the quartering of unacclimated troops in permanent structures which may be infected with fever. Two camps will be pitched at this point, one on either side of the splendid aqueduct which supplies Havana with water. This aqueduct will be tapped and the water drawn by steam pumps from it to supply the camps, which will be pitched on a plateau about 160 feet above sea level. The greatest care has been given to sound hygienic conditions in she selection. At the nearest point to the camp, on

the sea beach, a dock is being constructed, and while it will not reach water deep enough to permit the accommodation of large transports, it will serve to receive good-sized lighters. The troops will be landed at this point and marched directly to the camp, the purpose being to avoid exposure to possible infection in Havana. Col. Bliss, who was a member of the camp site board, has been left in Havana to carry out the orders of the department in the execution of the board's plans. He will see to it that, before a single soldier reaches camp, water connections will be provided, transportation routes opened up, board floors placed and tents pitched. Similar arrangements are making in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe, which will be the first point to be garrisoned, the principle being observed there, as in the case of the Havana garrison, of keeping the troops from direct contact with the towns.

THE CAPITOL DAMAGED.

Explosion Wrecks the Supreme Court Room and Library-Many Valuable Records Destroyed That Cannot Be Replaced.

Washington, Nov. 7 .- An explosion and fire yesterday afternoon wrecked the supreme court rooms and the rooms immediately adjoining it on the main floor of the capitol. NO FACILITIES FOR THE SICK. The damage is enormous. The entire central eastern part of the great marble pile from the main floor to the subterranean basement practically is a mass of ruins. The force of the explosion was so heavy that the coping stones on the outer walls, just east of the point where the explosion occurred, were bulged out nearly two inches; windows in all that part of the building were blown out and locked doors were forced from their hinges quite 150 feet from the scene of it. Fire followed the explosion so quickly as to seem practically simultaneous with it. The explosion shook the immense structure to its foundations and was heard several squares from the capitol. It occurred in a small room tightly inclosed by heavy stone walls in the subterranean basement immediately below the main entrance to the old capitol building.

In this room was a 500-light gas meter which was fed by a four-inch main. Very little gas is used in that part of the building, but at the time of the explosion the gas had not been turned off at the meter. The meter itself was wrecked and the gas pouring from the main caught fire.

The library of the supreme court, located immediately beneath the supreme court room, was badly damaged by fire, smoke and water, practically destroying the great collection of law reference books. The library contained about 20,000 volumes and was used, not only by the justices of the supreme court, but by members of congress and lawyers practicing before the supreme court.

No intelligent estimate of the money loss by the explosion and fire yet can be made. In the opinion of capitol officials and mechanics who examined the structure the loss will reach \$200,-000 to the building. The loss on the library and records, as stated above, can scarcely be estimated in dollars and cents. A million dollars could not replace them because of many of them no duplicates are in existence

SPAIN'S ACTION ANTICIPATED.

United States Assumed that Madrid Would Endeavor to Make Better Terms-Way Now Open for Compromise.

The mine owners and other large the state department has received employers of labor are considering from the peace commissioners in Paris officers to enable them to bring suffisome plan whereby they can overcome indicate that that body has proceeded the difficulty of obtaining men. The in exactly the line anticipated. It was fully expected that the Spanish sent to Spain for 500 men. No one can commissioners would endeavor to make better terms than those offered of the island without being impressed by the American commissioners. It was not expected that they would close at once with the American proposition. While they have not in exact terms submitted a counter proposition, the Spaniards, by entering upon the argument of the American proposition, have maniwith Gen. Lee, of the board which fested a disposition to negotiate relative to the Philippines that has shown to be erroneous the prediction that they would indignantly spurn any proposition that contemplated a relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty over the archipelago. It is quite probable the way is now open to a compromise between the two sides, and that a monetary difference will be found to be the only one of substance. This it is believed is represented of the forthcoming statement. Acting by the difference between about \$40,000,000, probably the maximum allowance which the United States will be willing to pay to Spain for the improvements in the Philippines, and \$200,000,000, which represents about the minimum of the Spanish claim for the compensation on account of the cession of the entire With about \$150,000,000 at stake in this issue, it will be seen that there is fair reason to expect that the negotiations at Paris between the two parties will not be speedily terminated.

JAPAN TO TAKE A HAND.

Minister Yano Is to Demand an Audienco with the Chinese Emperor to Ascertain If He Is Dead.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 7 .- The Japanese government is taking steps to determine whether or not the emperor of China is alive. According to advices received here by the Japanese mail steamer, Rio Jun Maru, Minister Yano has been dispatched to Pekin with instructions to demand a personal interview with the emperor. If refused, the Japanese government will consider Kaung dead. That the reform movement may be given backing, the Japanese are going to assemble a fleet of war vessels at Pekin as soon as possible.

An Accident at a Mine. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 7 .- Seven men were killed and three fatally injured at the Exeter colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company at West Pittston, near here Saturday. The accident was due to the alleged carelessness of Engineer David Price, who, acting in disobedience of positive orders, caused three cars to run into the top of the shaft. These cars. loaded and weighing 11 tons, fell down the 360-foot shaft and crashed with frightful force upon the carriage carrying ten men.

ABOUT CAMP THOMAS

The War Investigation Commission Takes Testimony at Chicago.

Dr. Schooler States the Hospitals Were Short of Medicines, Nurses and Beds -Dr. Ward of Kansas City, Denounces the Food.

Chicago, Nov. 8.-Gen. Dodge, Col. Sexton and Dr. Connor, of the war investigating commission, arrived in Chithe examination of witnesses at the of the Cuban military commission, Auditorium hotel. Dr. Lewis Schooler, whose duties as a member of this comof Des Moines, Ia., was the first witness to testify to-day. From June 7 to July 17 Dr. Schooler was stationed at Camp Thomas as chief surgeon of the Second division, Third corps. Questioned by Dr. Connor he said that during the time he was there the sanitary condition in the hospitals was not very good; that the sinks in the whole divisions were bad, owing principally to the character of the ground, and the discipline was rather lax. "At the opening," said Dr. Schooler, | trict of Havana. "there were practically no facilities of medicine and had no apparatus by which the stewards could prepare the medicines that we had. There was a scarcity of beds in the hospitals. At one time practically half our nursing force was sick or in the guardhouse for insubordination."

Asked to give, in as few words as conditions at Camp Thomas during the time he was stationed there, Mr. Schooler said: "In the first place the quartermaster and surgeons could not agree as to the number of tents that ; we should have. Col. Lee contended that he could not issue tents beyond the prescribed number. I think he based the number of tents upon 150 patients, and when the number of patients became greater we could not make him understand that we had to have more tents. It was his refusal to increase that number of tents that made the overcrowding. The lack of medicines, the lack of trained nurses,

In regard to the water supply at the camp, Dr. Schooler stated that he did not think any of the surgeons in his Washington, Nov. 7.—The reports drink. And, again, there were not brywhere.

Those who speak now of annexation try to cient water. On several occasions he had visited the ground situated around where the supply was taken from the river and felt convinced from what he saw that much of the prevailing disease was caused by the negligence of the policing department in allowing the soldiers to go at will through the woods situated along the banks of the stream. He gave this as a reason for many of the cases of typhoid fever existing in the camp. Another feature which contributed largely to the sick list, in the opinion of the doctor, was the laxity shown in issuing passes to the men and allowing them to visit other camps. When questioned as to the lack of both the nurses as well as the officers were overworked.

Dr. Milo B. Ward, of Kansas City, Mo., who was a brigade surgeon at Camp Thomas from July 12 to September 10, when asked as to the condition of the hospitals, said that there was a great lack of medicines, only some of the very simplest medicines being on hand. "The food which was furnished the men," said he, "I would not want i to give to my pet dog." He said that the food would have been all right had it been properly cooked, but in the shape in which it was brought to the men, it was enough to make them sick. The doctor was then questioned as to the lack of attention shown patients just coming down with disease. The doctor stated that he knew of several cases where the patient was allowed to lie out on the ground the whole day and also during the night before being taken

to the hospital. Dr. Ward stated that the nurses were never competent in any sense of the word, but they did the best they could, when you consider their ignorance. Some of them could not even read. They were forced to do this work under protest, and, of course, did only what they were obliged to do. The requisitions made for supplies were not brought to the grounds because of the fault of somebody. "I think it was the fault of the doctors in charge of the hospitals," he said, the corps doctors, the division doctor and the doctor in immediate charge of the hospital. They made requisitions, but it was necessary to do more than that; a man had to get on a horse, take a six-shooter and demand the necessary supplies from the quartermasters."

Robbers Make a Good Haul. Marshfield, Ore., Nov. 8.-Two masked robbers entered the post office at Arago, which is located in the residence of W. H. Schroeder, postmaster. They forced Schroeder, at the point of a revolver, to open the safe and secured \$1,300 belonging to the Arago creamery and \$200 of postal

ABOUT CUBA'S GOVERNMENT.

It Is Giving the President and His Cabinet Much Concern-Gen. Wade May Govern All Troops on Island.

Washington, Nov. 7 .- The government of Cuba has given the administration much concern, and its form is not yet definitely determined upon. Since issuing the order designating the troops to go to Cuba, there has been considerable talk at the war department about the probable commander of troops in Cuba, and the organization of a government, civil and military. The probabilities now are that Cuba will be designated as one department and placed under the command of one officer. The general impression seems to be that the officer cago yesterday and immediately began | will be Maj. Gen. Wade, now chairman mission have fitted him for the office. The president and Secretary Alger have great confidence in Gen. Wade, and believe he combines the military and civil qualities necessary for the supreme command in Cuba when our occupation is complete.

Gen. Wade ranks all the volunteer major generals now in service and would rank Gen. Lee in command of the Seventh corps, although the latter will be in actual command of the dis-

It is possible that the department of for the care of the sick; we were short Cuba will be divided into districts, some of greater and some of less importance. The districts would be Havana, Santiago, Cienfuegos. It is possible that each province will be designated as a district. The command of the Second corps is still unsettled. Gen. Lawton was at one time selected for the place, but it was found that possible, his opinion about the general | two officers, at least, ranked him, and this proved rather unsatisfactory.

VIEWS OF GEN. GOMEZ.

Has Full Confidence in the Pledges of the United States to Make Cuba's Government Independent.

Washington, Nov. 7 .- Following is an extract from a letter received by Senor Quesada from Gen. Gomez:

I have full confidence in the solemn promises nade by the congress of Washington, and for that reason I do not have any fear as to the independence of Cuba. Some time must elapse before our ideal will be realized; but after so many struggles and privations we can wait a and the lack of a sufficient number of United States is to a certain extent necessary surgeons was a material difficulty." Spanish and to bring about harmony among the different factors in Cuban politics. During this military occupation the republican government will be organized. Its decisions will division considered the water fit to be finally accepted by all; order will reign ev-

ing unfounded fears as to personal security and private property. The final success of our struggle has required necessary destruction of property which the enemy used to its advantage, but we have never attacked individuals The struggle against Spain is now ended; we commence now a more delicate and difficult task, namely, to make our republican politica system triumph and to reconstruct the country It is not an easy labor and all men who loved their country should contribute to it; for that reason I cannot retire now, notwithstanding my fil years. Most of the officers and soldiers wen into the field obeying my orders; I cannot abandon them until their future is as sured. They have lost everything they had they have a right to some compensation and above all to their salaries; ernment must secure them Their abandon-ment cannot occur until the Spaniards have evacuated; my men cannot be abandoned without bread or work to 'the mercy of their enemies. A solution could be found, perhaps, in nurses the doctor said that he thought the plan which the American government i said to have, of creating a native civil guard formed in the majority of Cuban soldiers. This exposing the American troops to the deadly limate of the island, and at the same time th United States would have people who knew the country thoroughly. In the meantime, and until the evacuation occurs, food must be provided for my soldiers.

NEW SOCIETY ORGANIZED.

At Lexington, Kv., Service Men of Spanish American War to m a Union-Camp Named Heary Clay.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 7 .- Saturday night there was organized in this city a society which aims to be to the soldiers who enlisted in the Spanish-American war what the Grand Army of the Republic has been to the federal army of the civil war. "The Service Men of the Spanish War" is the title of the new society. This, the primal chapter, was named Henry Clay camp No. 1. The plan of organization provides that the parent organization. Henry Clay camp No. 1, shall be supreme in all matters pertaining to the ritual and regulations, organization of new camps and the general government of the society until a national camp is organized. The units of organization shall be local camps, each to be named after some deceased American soldier, sailor or statesman and numbered in the order of their formation.

The Texas lick Conquered at Last.

Washington, Nov. 7 .- The department of agriculture has conquered the Texas tick. The victory in complete. The credit of it belongs to Dr. Norgaard, of the bureau of animal industry. Dr. Norgaard has discovered a solution which disposes of the ticks as soon as the cattle are dipped in it. His solution consists of 86 pounds of sulphur dissolved by heat in 1,000 gallons of extra dynamo oil. Dynamo oil is petroleum used for lubricating purposes. As a result of Dr. Norgaard's discovery the department of agriculture has removed the prohibition against the importation of southern cattle into northern states and estabtle may be shipped freely.

DEAD IN A BATH TUB.

Stran go Fatality That Overtook Miss Nonnie Eversleigh, at Chacinnati, After a Night's Carousal.

Cincit nati, Nov. 7 .- H. Woodrow, a promine at stationer, residing in flat 7 in the Alta building, at Fourth and Sycamore streets, found the dead body of a young woman in a bath tub full of water. It has been ascertained that the girl's name was Nannie Eversleigh, formerly of Ironton, O. She and Mrs. Josie Gerrold, a widow, came there together Saturday night. They became companions of Boyd Wessel and Frank H. Woodrow respectively. It was intended to be a secret meeting in Mr. Woodrow's flat, with no thought of tragedy and exposure. Boyd Wessel is the son of a highly-respected business man in this city, and Mr. Woodrow's family connections are of the highest respectability. None of the three survivors of the night's orgies can or will give any account of Miss Eversleigh leaving the bed and going to the bath room. Mr. Woodrow made the discovery when he went to take his morning bath. The police believe much of the night was spent in drinking wine, and that few, if any, of the four were in a condition know what they were doing. None of the survivors have made any attempt to conceal the facts or to escape, though they have left no stone unturned to prevent publicity. The present opinion is that it is a case of suicide or accidental drowning.

HOW THE MARIA TERFSA SANK

Further Particulars Regarding the Disaster That Overtook the Former Spanish Cruiser. Charleston, S. C., Nov. 7. - The ocean

tug Merritt put into Charleston and reported the loss of the Maria Teresa, raised by Constructor Hobson recently, off San Salvador, Bahamas, November 1 in the midst of a furious storm. The cruiser left Caimanera, Caba, on the morning of October 30, in tow for New York. She had already gassed Cape Maysi and started northeast around the Bahamas. A furious storm, warning of which had already been sent out, overtook her and in her condition she was unable to weather the gale. The strain opened rents in her hull, which had been patched to enable her Capt. Harris and the crew from the sinking ship and she soon went down. The Merritt brought the captain and 126 men, who will proceed north by rail. No lives were lost. As near as can be calculated the Maria Teresa lies in about 2,600 fathoms of water, or nearly three miles. The location is 24 degrees north latitude by 74-30 west longitude, about 235 miles distant from Nassau. At the time the Teresa sunk she was about 310 miles distant from Caimanera, the port from which she started a little over two days before.

FLED FROM CHINESE MOBS.

The Twenty-Five Thousand Rioters Near Chung King Attack Missions and Destroy Churches.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 7.-The Kobe News, under date of October 14, says: The latest telegrams respecting the risings in the neighborhood of Chung King state that it is a movement against the missionaries on the part of the marauding band led by Yu Mak Tsee. The French church, hospital and school and also the Amercan Methodist church at Chau, about 50 miles from Chung King, have been destroyed. The marauders now number about 25,-000, most of them being armed with antiquated rifles, but the leader's guard of about 100 men is armed with Winchesters. The 30 English and American subjects living at Chang King have left the city.

DECLARED THEM PRISONERS.

British Admiral at Crete Permits No Dallying by Turkish Troops Who Were Ordered to Embark.

Candia, Crete, Nov. 7. - Rear Admiral Gerard Henry Noel, British commander in these waters, ordered the Turkish troops, whose embarkation was delayed by an order from Constantinople, to embark on a British transport. The soldiers proceeded to obe; but the Turkish officer in command stopped the embarkation, whereupon the British admiral caused the barracks to be surrounded and declared the Turks prisoners. He also threatened to use force to compel them to embark. The Turkish commanding officer then allowed the embarkation to proceed.

Madrid, Nov. 7 .- Premier Sagasta. after a long consultation with the queen regent, yesterday declared to a number of newspaper correspondents that he hardly expected that the Americans would abandon their pretensions in the matter of the Philip pines. The government, he said, had instructed Senor Montero Rios, the head of the Spanish peace commission, to defend Spain's just claims to the utmost, obtaining all possible concessions.

Prince George for Commissioner. Constantinople, Nov. 7 .- M. Zinovieff, Russian ambassador to Turkey, has formally proposed the appointment of Prince George, of Greece, as comlished regulations by which these cat | missioner general of the European powers in Crete.

CALMLY AWAITING RESULTS.

The United States Is Better Than Ever Pres pared to Engage in War-Dewey's Strong Fleet.

Washington, Nov. 5. - The administration is waiting results from the peace commission with equanimity in the realization that the government is perfectly well prepared for any turn the negotiations may take. The navy especially is in a state of preparedness, should it come to a resumption of hostilities, far in advance of its condition at the outbreak of the war. One by one all the splendid fighting machines of the North Atlantic squadron, which had been brought north at the earliest moment, were docked, cleaned and thoroughly refitted at the New York and Norfolk navy yards. Their ammunition supplies were replenished and they are now, with possibly one or two exceptions, ready for instant service in almost any quarter of the globe.

Admiral Dewey has taken considera-Ble precautions in the case of his own vessels, having dispatched them one by one to the big British docks at Hong Kong, where they have been placed in as good condition as possible outside of our home ports. Secretary Long has prudently declined to part with the new numerous fleet of auxiliary vessels acquired by the government just prior to and during the war.

As far as the army is concerned, while the original force of nearly 250,-000 men called into the service by the president has been largely diminished by the mustering out of many regiments and organizations, it is the opinion of expert military officers that the army as a whole is really a more formidable weapon now than it was at any period during the war.

Admiral Bunce telegraphed the navy department yesterday that the cruiser Buffalo, Commander Hemphill, had sailed at noon for the Philippines via Suez. The gunboat Helena sailed yesterday for the same destination. With these accessions, coming immediately upon the heels of Capt. Barker's squadron of battleships and colliers, Admiral Dewey will have a formidable fleet, probably second in offensive power to only one European nation, namely, England, in eastern waters. It is not believed, however, that he will have need of all this force, and he to make the journey, and she began to | doubtless will be able to spare some of fill rapidly. The Merritt took off the vessels which may be in need of repair, to return to Mare island.

HONORS FOR KITCHENER.

British General Who Defeated the Develshes at Omduran Given a Great Ova

London, Nov. 5 .- The streets of the city were crowded yesterday, an immense number of people seeking to witness Gen. Kitchener's triumphal progress to Guild hall, to receive the freedom of the city of London and the sword of honor presented to him in recognition of his defeat of the dervishes at Omdurman. The general received a great ovation as accompanied by three aides de camp and dressed in full general's uniform, with the Egyptian sash, he drove through the streets. At the Guild hall there was the quaintest kind of a ceremony, which was witnessed by some 3,500 spectators, chiefly city dignitaries and their families, though Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury, the lord chancellor and a few other notables were present.

The Amendment Carried. Dallas, Tex., Nov. 5.-The constitutional amendment voted on Tuesday, authorizing the pensioning of ex-confederate soldiers has been carried, though full returns are not in. It provides that all ex-confederates who settled in Texas prior to 1880 are eligible to pensions, but no one should receive more than \$8 a month and the annual appropriation for pensions shall not exceed \$250,000. The secretary of state estimates there are 48,000 ex-confederates in the state, most of whom have settled in the state since 1880 and are therefore not eligible to pensions. A majority of the ex-confederates voted against the amendment.

Cuban Workmen Want a Raise. Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 5 .- The Cubans who have been employed in cleaning and repairing the streets of Santiago have struck for higher wages. though they have been receiving \$1 a day, or 50 cents and two rations-higher wages than have ever before been paid for similar work. They want an increase of 50 cents a day. Gen. Leonard Wood absolutely refuses to accede to the demand, and will adopt heroic measures if the strike is not promptly declared off.

Preference to Spanish War Veterans Washington, Nov. 5. -It is understood that the president proposes making a recommendation to congress that the civil service rules be so amended as to give preference in appointments to veterans of the Spanish as well as of the civil war. This order contemplates that preference be shown first to those wounded in battle or who were actually at the front.

Right to Tax Railroads Unbeld. Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 5. - The right of a city or town to assess an occupation tax on a railroad corporation was sustained by the supreme court, which holds that such a law is not in violation of the interstate commerce act, nor void because it taxes a business not wholly transacted within the city.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

Acceecececec One of the Ways.

The following story from the Chirage Daily Record describes quite accurately one of the many ways confidence men have of filehing the unwary traveler of his available cash. The Record vouches for the truth of the

If CAN'T be mistaken," said the affable stranger, with the glow of welcome on his face. "This is Mr. Reuben Barkley, isn't it?"

Mr. Barkley, after 40 years in his nalive town in England, had decided to see the world in the actual and geographical sense of the phrase, and via New Zealand. His tour was of a semipfficial character, an evangelical soricty of which he was a highly respected member having given him a sort of roving commission to examine into conditions and things in the outlands, logether with a comfortable-sized check that went far toward defraying his expenses.

He had "done" the continent and had then embarked at Marseilles for New York, where some one had told him that Chicago, for pigs and sausages, was the eighth wonder of the world. When the affable stranger accosted him he was leaving a Chicago hotel the morning of his arrival to take a walk.

Mr. Barkley looked embarrassed. He was not sure that he knew this young man with the beaming countenance. Quite a prepossessing, respectable and well-mannered young man, too, Mr. Barkley thought. He wondered a little at the diamond that blazed between the pink bars of the to bluff us instead of actin' like a genstranger's shirt front; but then, he reasoned, these Americans are always recentric.

Mr. Barkley had heard that Englishbe extremely stiff and reserved to the point of chilliness. He had resolved, when he started out, to correct this Barkley, indignantly. "This is an out-Impression as far as one man might, rage. I protest against this treatand made up his mind that if this gen- ment." tleman desired to renew an acquaintance which he had unfortunately forgotten he would meet him more than half way.

By this time the stranger had seized his dogskin-gloved hand and was shaking it with fervid energy.

"Really, it's very odd, but I can't remember you," said Mr. Barkley. "Let me think, now. Where was it I met you? Was it in Rome?"

"That's where it was," said the young man. "You remember me now, don't you? My name's Roberts. You stopped at the Armstrong, didn't

"The Armstrong? I don't know the Armstrong. I stopped at the Ingliterra."

"That's what I meant. When was you in Georgia last, Mr. Barkley?" "Why, bless my soul," exclaimed Mr. Barkley, "I was never in Georgia."

The young man looked a little puzzled. "Well, I'm mighty glad to see you," he said. "I'm a stranger here myself, and I was just going to look around the town a little. I guess you know it pretty well by this time. How long have you been in Chicago?"

"I only got here last night. Really, It is most remarkable that I should meet you here. I'm very glad, you know, Mr. Roberts. Have they any guides here, I wonder? Perhaps it would be best for us to get a guide."

"There's nothin' in them," said Mr. Roberts. "I bought one of 'em and there wasn't anything in it but a list of cab fares and the principal business blocks. There's a map, but half the streets are wrong. Say, I've got a friend within a block of here. We'll go and see him. I'll introduce you. A friend of mine's a friend of his, and he'll treat us dead right. He knows this little old town, you bet. Let's go in somewhere and get a drink first."

Mr. Barkley stiffened immediately. "I thought everyone who knew me knew my views on that subject," he said. "I don't believe in drinking."

Mr. Roberts stopped and held out his hand, "Temperance! That's me every time," he declared. "It's against my principles. I train with that push down in Rome. I thought that you, being an Englishman, might drink a glass of beer occasionally, and I sort of felt it to be my duty to extend the hospitalities of the city. I was wrong, though, and I beg your pardon."

The Englishman relaxed his severity of aspect. "Don't mention it, my dear sir," he said. "I beg your pardon, I fear I spoke somewhat hastily. I am obliged to you for your kind offer. I hear that there are some immensely big slaughter houses here. Suppose we go and look them up, if there is nothing more remarkable to see."

"You mean the stock yards," said Mr. Roberts, with a sidelong glance out of his rather narrow eyes at his companion, who was lifting his light tweed trousers as he crossed a street. "My friend will know where they are, His office is right here. We'll go in. You'll like him."

They turned into a large office building and got into an elevator which stopped on the eighth floor. Mr. Roberts got out and walked briskly down a tiled corridor, and, stopping at an office door, took a key from his pocket had followed him, found himself in a large room furnished with a battered Mirrer. flesk with a torn cloth top, two chairs and a view of some flat roofs and

no books or papers or any evidence of business. The ink was dried in the little glass well and the pen beside it was thickly corroded and its point was

broken. "Sit down, old man," said Mr. Roberts, waving his hand toward one of the chairs. "Wilson's probably went over to the Bible institute. He'll be back in a few minutes, though. It's his time to be around, and he's strictly on deck when his friends need him."

There was something in the young man's tone that Mr. Barkley did not like, and when Roberts placed one foot on the desk, and, striking a match on his heel, lighted a cigarette, Mr. Barkley was distinctly annoyed.

"If you will excuse me," he said rising, "I think I will see your friend some other day and go back to the

Roberts started up with an ugly glears in his narrow eyes. "You sit down," he said. "He'll be here in a mirute. Here he is now."

There was the sound of a heavy foot step in the passage, and a burly, redfaced man appeared at the threshold. stepped inside and closed the door. The other two men were standing looking at each other, and Mr. Barkley was growing red in the face, too. The newcomer was odorous of beer and stale tobacco, and carried a slim brown cane with a disproportionate knobby head.

Mr. Roberts turned to the red-faced man and smiled unpleasantly. "This is Mr. Barkley," he said. "Mr. Barkley, shake hands with my friend, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Barkley is here from the old country with a wad of money to burn, and he wants to see the elephant and the whole menagerie."

"You are altogether mistaken, sir," contradicted the Englishman. "I have no money to burn, and I don't want 1. It consists of two pens of the orto see any of your elephants. If you dinary sort, for the bottom of small will let me pass I will bid you both good-day."

"Oh, you will, will you?" said the big man. "Well, I guess you will-nit. Sit down in that chair before I t'row you in it, an' tell us how you like this bloomin', blasted country, ye know. You try tleman, an' I'll fix you so you won't know nothin'," continued the big man, making his flexible cane quiver with a threatening gesture. "How much men are considered by foreigners to money have you got? Turn it out there on the table an' let us see it."

"Do you mean to rob me?" asked Mr.

"You can call it what you please," said the young man from Rome. "You can protest all you've a mind to if it eases you, but you just turn out that dough before you get me excited."

Mr. Barkley produced a roll of bills and some silver and laid the money on the table. "There's £28 there," he said, "but it's every penny I've got, and I must go to San Francisco and then on



"DO YOU MEAN TO ROB ME?"

to New Zealand. I don't know a soul here.

"That's all right," said the young have yourself and we'll let you down easy. Here's \$20; you can get a scalp- ins and every other disease to which er's ticket to San Fran with that. Now come out here with us and keep your the foot is kept rasped off and level. for you."

Five minutes later Mr. Barkley found about him. A man who had shown him a large star engraved "Chicago police" coat had met him as he emerged from Mr. Roberts, of Rome, and his friend, entire disbelief.

"Why, bless my soul!" exclaimed Mr. Barkley, excitedly. "Am I to be robbed here in broad daylight? Why don't you fine coating of natural varnish beapprehend the rascals?"

"Where are they?" inquired the selfstyled officer, pertinently. "Now, see here," he continued, "I know you, and I know your record. If you don't move out of here and out of this town within 24 hours I'll pinch you-see?"

He conducted Mr. Barkley down a side street and into another broad thoroughfare, and there left him with another threat of arrest if he remained within the city over night.

'Mr. Barkley's friends in San Francisco overwhelmed him with sympathy when he explained in detail the circumstances that had obliged him to tele graph for money, but he refused to be consoled, and left for New Zealand in a depressed state of mind and unwilling to believe that anything in the nature of an Anglo-American alliance could ever be effected.

A Conundrum.

The professor had fallen downstairs. and as he thoughtfully picked himself and let himself in. Mr. Barkley, who up he remarked: "I wonder what

> Cost of Electric Cab. It costs about \$1,000 to build an elec-



CHEAP STOCK SHELTER.

Archway Under or Through a Straw Stack Is an Inexpensive Device for Protection.

To keep stock warm and dry in cold than to keep them well fed. When food. Shelter is less expensive than poles with roofs of straw are excluway shelter under or through a straw stack is an inexpensive and valuable device for protection. The skeleton frame of such a one is given in Figure

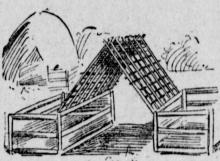


FIG. 1.

stacks. Place near enough together so that an archway of poles can be made between them. The lower ends of the poles are set a short distance in the ground, resting near the middle one, the top rail of the pen crossing its neighbor pole from the other pen, and fastened to it with a bolt at the top. and also to the sides with wire. Over



the structure nail some 1x3 strips or any old boards that are handy. Over scrupulously clean. Let in the sun this structure the straw stack is built, and keep the dust box full of good and when finished has the appearance dust. Give fresh water every day. as shown in Figure 2. In this way a These will mean that the hens will be snug shelter of considerable size can free from disease. Were these things be made beneath the stack, under observed universally there is no doubt say the temperature of an oyster which cattle, sheep or hogs can take | that some, if not all, of our contagious refuge in stormy weather. The poles diseases among poultry must soon die can remain, if necessary, from year to out. Where a flock has a certain disyear. If taken down, it can be rear- ease the fowls could be allowed to die ranged in a short time, just before or be killed and the place where they thrashing is done. Such an archway had been kept used for keeping fowls shelter will not be out of place in many | no more for at least a year. It is our a well-kept barnyard .- Charles H. Hickox, in Ohio Farmer.

THE HORSE'S HOOFS.

If You Want Healthy Animals Keep Their Feet Rasped Off and Level as Possible.

Have you a good rasp for the feet of the colts? The old saying "no foot, no horse," is not only a true one, but should teach the farmer to take the best of care of the feet of all colts. says a writer in Australasian. The man, counting the money. "You be- toe often gets too long, unbalances the foot, and then come splints, spavthe feet and legs are heir. See that mouth shut if you know what's good Do not use a knife if it can be helped, as the first blacksmith that shoes the colt will cut away enough to last a lifetime. In no part of the horse's himself on the street looking helplessly anatomy has he suffered so many wrongs or endured so much unnecessary suffering as in his feet. If there pinned on his waistcoat beneath his is the least excuse every blacksmith will use a knife. Try to let the colts the building a few steps in advance of grow up with such good strong feet that there will be no excuse for cut-Mr. Wilson, and had listened to his ting them. Use the rasp on the undercomplaint of robbery with an air of side of the toe, and under no circumstances put the rasp on the outside of the foot. The entire hoof, from the coronet to the sole, is covered by a front. ginning at the upper margin or coronet and gradually becoming thinner as it descends. Under cover of this varnish the new horn is secreted and protected until it attains its maturity. The moisture necessary by the animal economy to the perfection of the horn is retained within it, and the influences of wet and dry are set at defiance. It is easy to see that this most important covering should not be interfered with, and the foot should be kept level and in good shape from the underside.

Wasted Corn in Harvesting. It may seem one of the simplest of all farm operations to cut and put standing corn in stock. Yet in every ing together in cutting, a close observchimneys. There were, Mr. Barkley It costs about \$1,000 to build an electration for the skill with as good as any, but the only test that noted, as he looked curiously around, tric cab of the kind now in use in Paris. which the work has been done.

HOW TO DRESS FOWLS.

Carelessness in This Respect Causes Considerable Loss to Gr. wers and Shippers

A well-dressed fowl will of course command a higher price than a poorly-dressed one, and it is evident there must be quite a loss to the growers and shippers of poultry on this account; and it might not come amist to give a few hints on dressing fowls properly. as there does not seem to be any need of dressing them poorly. First of all, crops of all fowls to be killed for market should be entirely empty. A misweather is no less a matter of economy take is generally made by not hanging the fowl up while stripping off properly sheltered they require less the feathers, but holding it with one hand and picking it with the other. food. All farmers and stock raisers do One can work rapidly when the bird not have stables for their cattle or is hanging, as both hands are then at snug sheds for their sheep. Sheds of liberty; the cuticle, a transparent outside covering of the fowl, is very easily sively used, and with profit. An arch- injured, particularly of a scalded bird, and when the bird is held while picking it this membrane is often rubbed off in spots; and although this injury does not seem to show much at first afterwards these spots turn dark, giving the bird an unsightly appearance. Overscalding also loosens the cuticle: therefore we should exercise great care not to keep the birds in hot water for too long a time when scalding them. Have the water at the boiling point, yet not actually boiling. Take the bird by the head and feet and immerse it, lifting up and down in the water three or four times, then hang up by the feet. The head should never be immersed, as it turns the comb pale and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance. Now remove all the feathers, letting the small ones drop into the barrel beneath and keeping wing and tail feathers by themselves. The small feathers may afterward be spread out and dried if deemed of value. The feet of all fowls should be scrupulously clean; wash, or, still better, brush them .- Western Plowman.

POULTRY DISEASES.

They Are More Easily Exterminated Than the Diseases Affecting Other Kinds of Stock.

It is probably easier to exterminat: poultry diseases than the diseases that affect any other kind of stock. This is because poultry can be kept isolated. Horses are constantly meeting and coming into the vicinity of other horses. Cattle run in adjoining pastures. Hogs are transported from place to place and are great roamers in their pastures. But fowls may be kept practically isolated. It is even not common for hens on one farm to mingle with those of the next.

We believe that with proper management the poultry diseases may be practically exterminated. Have the feed right and then keep all things observation that there are many flocks where disease is practically unknown. A good many poultrymen know nothing of the cholera except what they read in the papers. Clean up and exterminate the diseases .- Farmers' Re-

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

Granulated sugar will crystallize if not thoroughly melted. Hives should be painted as often a

least as every two years. The best packing for chaff hives is good quality of wheat chaff.

Bees cannot be fed sirups of any kind after cold weather sets in. Roofs of hives of whatever kind should be painted every fall. In making comb honey the main de-

pendence is on the first swarms. Generally a natural swarm is ready for business as soon as it is hived.

A good and convenient lighting place should be provided for every swarm. Thorough ripening is of more importance to honey than the color of it. Some absorbing material should al-

ways be used over the bees in winter. Honey is not a perishable article. Do not be in too great a hurry to sell. Now is a good time to spread coal ashes around the hive, especially in

Every colony of bees which does not contain a fertile queen is in danger of being robbed.

Arrange the bees in good season in the fall so that during the winter there will be no occasion for disturbing from his pocket and passed it around. them. When once granulated it will remain

melt it it must be heated almost to boiling. It is a mistake to close the entrance and every crack and crevice through the winter. With a strong colony leave

in this condition, so that to thoroughly

the entrance open .- St. Louis Repub-

How to Measure Cattle. The following has been given as a

rule of some value in determining the field where five or six men are work- weight when actual weighing is inconvenient, but in all the rules given er will note that some rows of stocks the weight will vary widely with anishow the corn cut low down, with very mals of the same girth: "Cattle girthlittle breaking off of ears, and even ing five feet ordinarily weigh from the suckers well cleaned up around the 650 to 750 pounds, according to form hills, while other rows of stocks will and fatness; for each additional inch show the reverse of these conditions. in girth add 25 pounds up to six feet. noise that was I just heard."-Prison It is, therefore, really skilled labor and for each inch after six feet add 50 that the expert in corn cutting shows. pounds," says T. Y. Adams, in the Marand we believe that the expert in this ket Basket. This is probably the case, as in every other, is entitled to simplest rule known, and is probably

OYSTERS ARE PRIME.

This Season's Bivalves Said to Be ta First-Class Condition-A Great

The oyster season of 1898-99 gives every indication of being the most prosperous for many years. Experts say the early drought and late rains were the very thing to put the oyster in the best of condition. Few persons T. ADKINS, Athensville, Illinois. have any idea of the extent or value of the oyster trade of Maryland, and if at the proposed home-product show it is shown in miniature how oysters are caught from the bottom of the bay, brought to market, sold and packed for shipment as far west as the Pacific coast, the eyes of the people would doubtless be opened as to the importance of this industry, which is one of the greatest sources of wealth to the state and her citizens, and anything that affects it is of the deepest interest. The Chesapeake bay, which is the largest and most prolific in oysters, fish and water fowl in the United States, has a water surface of 2,300 square miles, and the oyster beds lie at intervals along either side of the channel in, as a rule, water less than 40 feet in depth. The total area occupied by oyster beds in the bay is estimated at about 200 square miles.

Until a comparatively recent date our supply of oysters was drawn almost entirely from the natural beds, which were originally so vast that it was a common saying that they were inexhaustible. The fallacy of this view has been abundantly proven, and wherever reliance has been placed upon natural beds solely there has been a decreasing supply to meet an increasing demand.

It would hardly be credited that during last season alone 5,354,324 bushels of fine oysters were used by Baltimore packers, while those outside this city in various parts of the state used 1, 206,020 bushels more. These figures include the entire amount canned and shipped raw to all parts of the union. The number of bushels used for home consumption by restaurants, families, etc., is estimated at about ten per cent. of the amount handled by the Baltimore packers.

There are over 100 canneries and oy ster packing establishments in this city, and they employ thousands of hands in the shucking, handling, packing and shipping of the oysters. Even womer, and children are provided with employment in the shucking and packing of the bivalves.

It is estimated that of the total amount of oysters handled 45 per cent. are put up in cans and 55 per cent. shipped shucked in barrels, buckets and tubs, in which chunks of ice are

In this way the Chesapeake oysters are carried in good condition all the way across the continent to the cities of the Pacific coast. They have been shipped to Europe in the shell, but owing to the fact that they became heated on shipboard they were not in prime condition on arrival. Experts should never get above 35 if it is to be kept alive and in good condition, nor should it freeze, for freezing kills .it. This season a number of Baltimore packers will try the experiment of sending oysters across the Atlantic in the refrigerator chambers of the cattle carrying steamers out of this port. These chambers are of great capacity and can be kept as cold as desired by refrigerating machines. They are intended for the shipment of dressed beef, in which they have been highly successful, and there is no doubt that oysters carried in them would arrive on the other side in fine condition. The idea is a new one, and if it proves a success our oyster trade may be still more extended by the building up of a prosperous and lucrative trade with the folks across the water .-Baltimore Sun.

NEAR TO DEATH.

Miraculous Manner in Which Two Southerners, Struck by Engines, Escaped with Life.

On one of the roads leading west from Chicago there is a gray-bearded engineer who has a grist of experiences, more varied and exciting than fails to the lot of the average man of his trade. For years he stood at the throttle on southern roads, and two of his stories are of those days.

"When I was on the old hayburner No. 8 on the Memphis & Little Rock road years ago, as we were approaching Forest City one trip a man riding a mule was seen just ahead. A call for brakes was made, but before the effect was felt we had struck them. The mule was killed, but the rider was snugly 'scrootched' up on the front end. When asked if he was much hurt, he replied: 'Not a blamed bit. Have a drink?' and he pulled a quart bottle

"Before the consolidation of the Tennessee Midland and P. T. & A., coming out of Memphis one day when passing Elmwood cemetery, where no whistles or bells are allowed to be sounded, I saw a man walking on the track ahead and sounded the whistle anyway, but he paid no attention to the signal. I slowed up, but before I off the track. By the time we got to him, he was up, and we asked him if he was hurt. He said: 'No,' and with that walked away, remarking and he would attend to his."-Chicago Chronicle.

Chinamen as Sailors.

Dr. Paul Goldmann declares that Chinamen make most obedient, industrious, and trustworthy sailors, judging by his experience on oriental vessels. Many of them have at some time belonged to the crew of pirate ships, on which discipine is specially strict. -Chicago Chronicle

CatarrhCured

Blood Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla and Health is Good.

"I was a sufferer from catarrh. One of my neighbors advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I did so. A few bottles purified my blood and cured me. I have remained in good health ever since." Jas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

GEESE CARRIED A MESSAGE.

An Ingenious Scheme for Notifying. Neighbors Who Have Troublesome Fowl.

"Down in the Neck," two neighboring touseholds once dwelt in amity. They still dwell there, but in amity no more. Let-them here respectively be called the Hod-kinses and the Podkinses for the very good. reason that those names are unknown among the truck plantations. The Hodkinses are keeping geese—not if they know it. Now-the Hodkins geese acquired the habit, when weary of disporting themselves in the "big. the Hodkins geese acquired the habit, when weary of disporting themselves in the "big ditch," of resorting to the front lawn of the Podkins demesne. These invasions the Podkinses resented. Their remonstrances failed of effect. A condition of strained relations ensued. Mrs. Podkins, kindly old soul, said she "didn't want ter git th' menfolks a scrappin' and a mixin' things upover a passel o' geese." So she organized a board of strategy, consisting of herself, her daughter "Sis" and her boy "Joe." The result of their deliberations and certain preparations, where figured needle and thread, some grains of corn and some bits of cardboard, became evident next morning. The Hodkins geese appeared as usual, but The Hodkins geese appeared as usual, but returned home quickly, squawking so noisily as to bring the Hodkinses in a body to the front door. What they saw paralyzed them. Descending from each fowl's bill was a bit of thread, the inner end anchored to a grain of corn in the bird's interior department, while to the other end of the string was attached a card bearing this inscipption: "Pless Kepe Yur Durn Ole Goosscirption: "Plese Kepe Yur Durn Ole Gooses Home." The Hodkins water fowl are now reconcentrados upon the Hodkins home ranch.—Philadelphia Record.

Justly Offended.

No wonder the colonel got mad. He was shot in the leg at Santiago, and on coming home was deservedly a hero. He was met by one of these fussy old chaps who likes to hear himself talk and who broke out with: "Why, colonel, I see that you limp.

with: "Why, colonel, I see that, with: "Why, colonel, I see that, What's the matter with you?"

"Fell out of bed!" roared the colonel.
"Don't you read the papers?"—Detroit Free-

Progress of Science.

Scientists now announce that whisky contains ptomaines. In antebellum days in St. Louis they were called snakes.—St. Louis Star.

The Cheap Cynic.—"The number of people who speak English," said the Amateur Statistician, "is now 116,000,000." "It is a wonder," said the Cheap Cynic, "some of them do not get on the stage."—Cincinnation of the stage. Enquirer.

"I've got to stop my paper." "What's the trouble?" "Why, there's no living with my wife since she commenced readin' how that. Chinese empress was carryin' on."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"De trouble wif some men dat knowsheap," said Uncle Eben, "is dat dey hab secha positive way o' tellin' it dat dey makesfolks too mad to listen."—Washington Star.

STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. JOHN WILLIAMS, Englishtown,

N. J., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:-I cannot begin to tell you how I suffered before taking your remedies. I was so weak that I could hardly walk across the floorwithout falling. I had womb trouble and such a bearing-down feeling; alsosuffered with my back and limbs, pain in womb, inflammation of the bladder, piles and indigestion. Before I had taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal better, and after taking two and onehalf bottles and half a box of your Liver Pills I was cured. If more would

take your medicine they would not have to suffer so much." Mrs. Joseph Peterson, 513 East St.,

Warren, Pa., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:-- I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb. I had the backache constantly, also headache. and was so dizzy. I had. heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart. would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do any-

"I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

What can you pay for an Organ? Write and the signal. I slowed up, but before I could stop the pilot beam knocked him tell us. Don't be afraid. You'll that we might go about our buisiness and he would attend to his."—Chicago yes, an Estey, before you know

> Estey Organ Co., Brattleboro, Vt.



THE BOWSERS' TROUBLES.

Mr. Bowser Has a Whirl at Carpet-Beating.

M. QUAD.

"Well, but what's all this?" exclaimed Mr. Bowser, as he came home to dinner the other evening and found the sitting-room carpet piled in a cormer and the room dismantled.

"It's time for house cleaning, you know," replied Mrs. Bowser. "When you go down in the morning I wish you'd stop at the carpet cleaning place and have them come for that carpet.' He said he would and made a note of

at, but after dinner a sudden thought struck him. He stood looking at the -carpet for a minute and then said: "By George, but I'll do it! It'll not

only be the best kind of exercise, but save bother and delay. Mrs. Bowser, A'll beat the carpet in the back yard this evening." "But I don't want you to," she pro-

dested. "That carpet has got to go to the cleaning works and be thoroughly Deaten." "That carpet will be thoroughly beaten right here, my dear. There's

a back yard, a stout clothesline, and and exclaimed: with the aid of a broomstick I'll knock every speck of dust out of it in ten

"But please don't try it. It will take two men to handle it, and nobody can beat a carpet in ten minutes. You -couldn't beat it thoroughly in half a

"Now then, see here," he continued, as he began to remove his cuffs, "I want exercise in the arms and shoulders. I'm as stiff as a post. Beating a carpet will be better than the dumbbells or clubs. An hour's work will make me sleep like a top to-night."

"But something will happen and you'll-you'll raise a row!" she fal-

"Bosh! Nothing will happen, and there'll be no row. It's 20 years since I beat a carpet, and it will bring back the old days. Your father was beating a carpet in the back yard when I asked your hand in marriage."

"I'll pay for having it beaten out of my own money, if you'll let it alone."
"It isn't a question of expense, Mrs.

Bowser," he answered, "though we might as well save the two dollars as and to make me the laughing stock of as you are a witness, and now comes to give it to the beaters. As I said, I the reighborhood!" want the exercise. I also believe that I can knock out more microbes and germs with a broomstick than any steam carnet beater in the world. I'll you a few lessons on how to beat a carpet all in the merry springtime, Meigho."

Mrs. Bowser continued to protest. but without avail. As soon as he got into an old suit of clothes, he spat on his hands and made a sudden jump and seized the monster bundle and gave a wrench and a pull. He was successful in worrying it along to the door leading to the basement, but then there scame a hitch. Mrs. Bowser took advantage of it to offer to buy theater tickets for the evening if he would go but he could not be moved from his

"Just you go down and hunt me un a broomstick, and then stand by and see the fur fly," he responded, and she passed down ahead of him.

As the bundle of carpet was larger whan the doorway, it did not need much acumen to see that the one had either to be enlarged or the other compressed. Compression seemed to be the quickest way out of it, and Mr. Bowser spread himself all over the bundle and braced and tugged until it suddenly rolled through the doorway. He hadn't planned to go with it, but somehow he did. It was an even start. stock, pronounced it "duitar." Now. Mr. Bowser was also on top half the time going downstairs, but on reachwing the hall below he was underneath, and it took the united exertions of Mrs. Bowser and the cook and the grocer's boy to set him at liberty.

Someone pushed that carpet, and I know it!" he shouted, as he got the dust out of his throat and struggled up. This word seems to have meant orig-"But we were all down here," pro-

stested Mrs. Bowser. "I told you something would happen, and so it has. It's a wonder you didn't break your back or neck. Won't you let it alone now?" "Never, Mrs. Bowser-never will I be a word as daughter, is the word "pe-

baffled by an old carpet. I have set out cuniary." We use the word in relation to beat it, and beat it I will or break my neck twice in two. It rather got ways from me on the stairs, but it's all in the exercise, you know. Now, then, out she comes!'

He couldn't have moved the bundle a foot but for the help of the boy and the cook. After a tug which tired everybody out, it was landed at the back door. Then the cook and the boy withdrew and Mr. Bowser set about getting the carpet over the clothesline. There are men who have done such things and lived to boast of it, but the instances are rare. There is no affinity between a bundle of 28 yards of Axminster carpet and a wire clothesline, and Mr. Bowser soon discovered it. By herculean exertions he could get a corner of it over the line, and it would stay of the people? -while he held it, but that was all the Nip-Why, yes, I fancy so-if he's progress he could make. After five spent enough money .- Brooklyn Life.

or six failures he let the corner fall, jumped on the roll with both feet and gave utterance to his feelings. Mrs. Bowser was on hand to say:

"I told you not to try it. It would take the strength of three men to get the carpet over the line."

"Woman, am I running this carpet turned on her.

"But you can't lift it up."

your advice about beating a carpet I'll ask for it!" She went back into the house and he

and began unrolling it. He had un- the roots to show me he has a temrolled about three yards when his feet | per." ing to receive him was just 17. He felt easy start the motorman continued: every one of them at once, and was climb the back fence, but she caught him by the legs and pulled him down

"Now, then, have you gone crazy" What's the matter with you?"

"The blamed thing is full of tarantulas or buzz saws," he gasped, "and about a hundred of them got their teeth into me at once!"

"It was tacks, Mr. Bowser. You ought to have looked out for them. Look at your hands! And your neck and cars are bloody! I told you in the beginning that-"

He interrupted her with a gesture, then rushed forward and kicked the roll until his legs could kick no longer. She started to tell him that all the neighbors were looking and laughing, but he froze her with a glare, and, picking up the broomstick, pounded away until it was only a splinter in his hand. Then he drew himself up and walked into the kitchen and upstairs. only ten minutes in which to get to the She knew what was coming, but could depot, or-" not avoid it. He was waiting for her, and promptly said:

"Woman, you have succeeded in your plans!"

"My plans-how?"

"But didn't I tell you-" "No, ma'am, you didn't-not There is your infernal old carpet out three women, and while I was hurrysee my lawyer. I may never return. cycle fellers come rattlin' down out of

shift into an old suit, and then I'll give there. I am going out. I am going to ing to make up time, one o' them bi-I bid you good-by-good-by forever!" a side street and humped himself to back to his home and his bed, and when I ain't pickin' myself up after a next morning when four men drove up fall or lyin' on the counter of a drug in a wagon to take the carpet away he store with a broken back, and so I

Words Have Different Meanings. The history of many words which we are continually using, little thinking how old and venerable they are and what they meant originally, is curious. Take the word "daughter." This is an old, old word. Like father and mother, brother and sister, it takes us away back to the time long before there was an English-speaking

people or a German people, before even the Romans and the Greeks had become distinct and separate peoples and when our forefathers were still simply "Aryans," living somewhere in the heart of Asia. The Germans as well as we use this word, but they spell and pronounce it "tochter." The ancient Greeks, who were likewise "Aryans," used it, too, but they gave it still another pronunciation-"thugater"-while the ancient Hindoos, who came also of this good old Aryan the old Hindoo language is in many particulars more nearly like the original Aryan tongue than any other of the languages that descended from it. and it has enabled scholars to explain many words of which the meanings could hardly otherwise have been guessed. Daughter is one of them. inally "milker." Our forefathers in that long age were herdsmen and every daughter was a milkmaid. An-

to money matters .- Chicago Tribune. Not a Bad Conclusion.

other word which takes us back to

Little Bertie, aged five, was ready for his bedtime bath and waiting for his turn musingly, when he startled his mother with the question:

"Mother, isn't it awful hot in Heav-

"Why, no; very far from it." "Oh, I think it must be awful hot." "Why, whatever put that into your

"'Coz you see, all the angels I ever saw in pictures didn't wear any clothes."-N. O. Times-Democrat.

True Democracy.

Pip-After all, do you suppose when a man's elected he's really the choice

THE MOTORMAN.

There Are Days When the World Seems to Be Against Him. -Copyright, 1898.

"Several things have happened to put me out of temper this morning," said the motorman, as I boarded his car on the curve. "The life of the fact, there are days when he would be an angel and soar away to where electric roads are not."

While he waited for the bell a boy came off the sidewalk to ask him if he run his mother's sewing machine for an hoar or two. He was a small boy and an innocent-looking boy, and the motorman gave him a cent and told him to go to a law office and get a quart of compressed wind for the money. Then he got the signal and started up and said:

"I hadn't got three blocks from the barn this morning as I started out when the conductor pulled my door open and wanted to know if I imagor are you?" he demanded, as he ined that I ran the car. He had his hat on his ear and grease on his hair, and he felt like bossing somebody "Then I'll die trying! When I want around. You bet I laid the rules and regulations down to him in plain English, and as he started for his platform I gave the car a lift that brought figured a little. He decided that if the him upon the gratings. He'll try to get earpet were spread out on the ground even with me before the day is over. it could be beaten just as well as if but I shall look out for his tricks. hung up, and he drew a long breath | Hear him try to pull that bell out by

stepped on each other and he fell The car stopped to let a woman off down, and the number of tacks wait- and two men on, and as he made an

"The next thing was three women surprised into a yell which brought a on the track. They wanted a car, but dozen heads to as many back windows they got to gossiping and forgot all to see who was being murdered. When about it. Stood right there between Mrs. Bowser got out he was trying to the rails, with their heads together and their hands going, and I had to come to a dead stop and yell at them to move off. Then it turned out that they wanted a car going uptown instead of down, and because I wouldn't run backwards I got a rakin' over. The conductor chuckled over it and thought it was one on me, but I got eve: by running past two men who will report him at the office. Now look at that man!"

It was a man who wanted the car. Being fearful that it would pass without seeing him, although he weighed 200 pounds, he held up his hands and danced around and grew red in the face. When the car stopped he made a rush for the platform, crowded his way on and in, and opening the front door he demanded:

"What did you make me go to all that trouble for? Your business, sir. is to look out for passengers. I have

The motorman closed the door on

him and whispered: "You may talk about it's bein' divine to forgive, but all human nature aches to get even with all its fellow men. "To get me almost butchered alive That old coon blamed me for nothing, the revenge. He's a mile away from the depot, and adding to the distance a every minute. I was telling you about I see through the whole thing. this morning. After my jaw with the But at midnight he came sneaking beat my gait. I ride a bike myself, pretended neither to see nor to hear. give riders a big show. In this case, however, I couldn't stop and he wouldn't, and the result was I carried him and his machine on the cowcatcher for a block or more. He laid it all to me, of course, and of course I'll be called up to the office and run through the machine. Now, then, there's Sammy on the track ahead. and I've got tired of his monkeyshines. I rather think I'll give the lad

a surprise party." Sammy was a boy about 14 years old who was driving a grocery wagon. He was driving at a slow pace and looking over his shoulder at the motorman. He had evidently been there before. When he got the warning gong he leaned forward, looked straight ahead, and so far as could be judged from his arched back and general indifference he had never even heard of an electric car. The motorman whistied and shouted and slowed down, but Sammy had his plans and was encouraged in them by the boys

on the street. "It's got to be done," said the motorman, as he turned to me and drew a full breath. "If that kid is not brought up with a sudden turn he may end his life on the gallows. I shan' hurt him, but there will be a shock to his feelings. Got hold of the railing? Well, now, this car is goin' to git away from me."

It did. It suddenly started forward in a way to tumble the passengers scenes of rustic life, though not so old about, and, picking up the wagon, it flung it to the left and tipped it over, and the boy was yelling "Police!" and the horse kicking in the dashboard

when the car went by. "He's bothered me that way for three months," explained the motorman, "and such things get to be tiresome aftawhile. As long as I've got to go up to the office on the bicycle business. I might as well kill two birds with one stone. The boy will blame me and the grocer will blame me, but Sammy will have to hunt for another job. Do you see that woman in black on the next corner? Well, she's a feature on this road. She's as rich as mud, and her sonin-law is a director, and it won't do to give her the marble heart. Whoa, Sukey!"

"Is this car goin' downtown?" asked the woman, as we came to a stop. "No, ma'am-goin' uptown."

"Why don't it go downtown?" "Agin' orders, ma'am."

"Well, I guess I'll go uptown. Don't start the car 'till I get seated.'

"Now watch," said the motorman, as

we started up. At the next corner he got the bell, and the woman slowly left the car, saying to the conductor that she had changed her mind and would wait for a downtown car. He tried to say something about the fare, but she shut man at the switch and brake is not al- him up with a wave of her hand and ways as pleasant as the poet's. In walked through the mud to the curbstone with great dignity.

"Don't forget the old chap who wanted to go to the depot," said the motorman, as we started up. "He has forgotten all about me-but won't he give could spare a pailful of electricity to it to the conductor? The young man who holds out his paw for nickels won't be feelin' so gay five minutes from now. All conductors get the big head at times, and it's the motorman who has to bring them down out of the clouds. I'm always willing to share the honors of running a car, but the conductor who tries to make the public believe he is turnin' the earth around will soon feel somethin' drop. Here we are at the terminus. See the old chap lookin' for the depot?"

The "old chap" got out and looked around. He was two miles from where he expected to be, and as the truth dawned upon him he turned upon the that the horses face the barn floor.

conductor and exclaimed: "What in the Old Harry did bring me up here for?"

"Because you got aboard the car," ed the other way.

"But I wanted to go to the depot,

"You suppose, do you?" shouted the heavy man as the blood rushed to his face and his hair tried to stand up. "You heard me say I wanted to go to the depot. You took my fare! You never said I was on the wrong car! Sir, I will have you bounced!. I will-"

"All aboard going down!" interrupted the conductor. "I won't get aboard! I've lost my train and an important engagement, and you shall hear from me, sir-you

shall-" "You see how it goes," said the motorman with a sad smile. "Always kickin'-always somethin' wrong. He'll go to the office for sure, and both of us will git hauled up and perhaps laid off for a week; but what's the use of worryin' when you're happy? Ho! you peanut man, and there, boy-don't

WOOD MANTELS.

try that again or I'll pick you up on

the cowcatcher and give you a free

They Have Driven Out Marble of Late and Are Both Cheap and Handsome.

Mantels nowadays are almost exclusively made of wood. Marble is used occasionally, but only for the most costly of all mantels, costing perhaps thousands of dollars. The marble mantel of the kind so familiar years ago is no longer made, and sometimes marbie mantels of fine quality that cost from \$200 to \$300 are taken out costing perhaps \$100. Slate mantels, so widely and commonly used a few years ago, are now rarely set up.

They also have given place to wood. Wood mantels may easily be costly. They are made in hundreds of different styles and at all sorts of prices, from \$1,000 down to a few dollars. Many of them are beautiful, not a few of them are of great beauty, and even the cheapest may be tasteful and graceful in design and finish. There never was a time when so much art and skill went into wood mantels as

The woods used include mahogany, curly birch, quartered oak and other hardwoods, whitewood and pine. Perhaps more are made of whitewood than of any other one material. The various woods are finished in great variety. The oaks, for instance, are best made of half-inch boards four stained in 70 or 80 different shades, to match, if it should be desired, any furniture. Many mantels are painted and enameled. In the fireplace fittings of the more costly mantels it is not unusual to find marble or onyx matching the wood in color, with the result of producing a beautiful harmony in ef-

In styles wood mantels are made in colonial, Elizabethan, empire, classical, renaissance and other styles, colonial being now most in demand. Some colonial mantels are copies of mantels in old and perhaps familiar houses. While mantels in hundreds of styles are to be found already designed, many are made to order from architects' designs for single houses. It is not unusual to make mantels to order to match furniture; it might be that a mantel would be made to match a bureau or dining-room table. New styles of mantels are constantly being added to the great number regularly produced.

be massive in proportions and of fine fine woods and elaborate in detail of mantels can be bought for less than \$100 of fine woods and of imposing proportions, if that is desired. It is probable that the large majority of the mantels in natural woods now set up in houses cost less than \$100, perhaps considerably less; handsome mantels can be bought, indeed, for much less.

Tile mantels are made in a variety of styles, such mantels and fireplaces being set when used principally in halls and libraries; occasionally a tile mantel is placed in a dining-room .- N. Y.

In many cities the cream of society is the richest part of it .- Philadelphia



MANGER FOR HORSES.

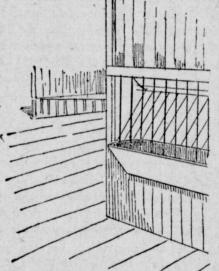
Just the Thing Wherever the Space for a Horse Stable Is Not Capable of Expansion.

Owing to the unprofitable expense solutely necessary, one of the great problems in the interior arrangement | lent in every respect. of farm buildings is the economizing of room. Such being the case, every practicable device possible should be sought after, and when one is discovly well it ought never to be forgotten.

horse manger shown herewith, for not | pieces, which in turn are hinged to the only is it convenient and economical, lower parts on one side and hooked but just the thing wherever the space for a horse stable is small, as usually occurs when the stalls are arranged across one end of the barn, or if so

As can be seen in the illustration in place of the commonly wide and deep manger construct a trough (1) about a foot wide and the same in was the reply, as the trolley was shift- depth, using hardwood boards for the purpose, if possible. In front of this, away from where the horse stands, insert iron rods or tough wooden "Then you ought to have gone the poles (2) the full width of the trough other way. When a man boards my car and just far enough apart so that the whole poultry ration, such as grain, I suppose he knows where he wants animal can get its nose between them corn, meal, grit, water (in cans or for it by its keeper upon the slat sup- shells and so on, can be very nicely port (3). And how is this held in po- stored there. And thus it is that fowls bottom and supported from above at constantly, for not one of them, try regular intervals or being attached to as it may, can get on top with its feet this purpose.

> wastes little or no feed and has no parts of the feed may collect. The



MODEL MANGER FOR HORSES.

et is, this affair faces the barn floo to be replaced with mantels of wood the slat support onto the same, and and poultrymen should understand as this in turn may be scraped up and that when a hen has free range she

ble need to be wasted. largely fed, all one has to do is to let may not appear fat may be a deludown the slat support from the top sion. If all of the fowls-hens and unless it is a mulch designed for some for 48 hours; then give one ounce of

special purpose. And how about the economizing of the barn floor, when drawing in hay and Fireside. or the like drop down the slat support from the top, leave it so, and it will be entirely out of the way.

As to the material for constructing this support, generally speaking it is fails stop all other foods and feed lean. inches wide, and in fastening it at the bottom so that it will swing up and down use common four-inch strap hinges, these serving the purpose almost as well as iron ones, and being incomparably cheaper .- Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune.

THE USE OF PUMPKINS.

Those Classes of Stock to Which They Can Be Fed to Great Advantage from Now On.

There are three classes of stock to

which pumpkins can be fed with great profit from this time on; the growing pig, the lamb and the milk cow-the two former to be preferred. One of the great benefits of feeding pumpkins, and particularly the seeds, lies in the fact that they act as a vermifuge and hence serve a valuable purpose at this time of year in ridding both these classes of stock of the worms that do so much to hinder their thrift. This is true especially of sheep. About all The more costly wood mantels may their diseases may be summed up in one word-worms-and while pumpwoods and elaborately hand-carved, or kins will perhaps do little injury to if not of great size they may be of lung worms or grubs in the head, they will prove valuable in getting rid of construction and finish; but beautiful the other vermicular infections. The old grandmother who makes pumpkin seed into tea and feeds it to her grandchild, whose mother's in experience does not enable her to take care of it properly, is doing about the right thing. She knows that the youngster has worms, and her long experience has told her that pumpkin seed tea and worms are at sword's points. We sus-

FOR FEEDING POULTRY.

Useful Device Which Is Described as a Joy to Both the Keeper and the Fowls.

Fowls are always and forever soilng their food when it is "dished out" to them in the ordinary haphazard way. This is especially true if the birds are confined, and as a large percentage of life-sustaining material thus goes to waste, not to mention the rendering of as much more revolting unfit for the stemach of even an ostrich, little matter who the poulterer is, he can ill afford to do without some of roofing any more space than is ab- scrt of a feeding device, of which the one pictured herewith is most excel-

Cheapness and simplicity combined with practicability make it indeed a joy to both the keeper and the fowls. As can be seen, it consists of an ordiered that answers the purpose fair- nary wooden trough, thin boards bent into and held in position by being firm-This is highly applicable to the ly nailed to the uppers of the end



HANDY FEEDING DEVICE.

on the other. By this arrangement the poulterer is enabled to "open" the affair like a trunk, clean out the trough and then fill it again with food.

By having the trough divided into compartments, as represented, a to pull out the hay or fodder placed drinking fountains), broken oyster sition? Why, by being hinged at the can enjoy the luxuries of a lovely table wires or ropes (4) arranged there for to pollute the contents. The fact is, the birds can only insert their heads Thus you see it is a very simple de- at the sides and ends, and simply eas vice, and yet possessed of numerous | -not peck one another, remember, as advantages in that it saves space, in the case of an open dish, since the space is too limited for them to move hateful corners in which the refuse their heads about so as to execute any pugilistic maneuvers. Hence all may come and eat in peace, and that to their heart's content, there being never once a "table jar."-Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune.

VERTIGO IN POULTRY.

It Is Pressure of Blood on the Brain, in Most Cases Caused by Overfeeding.

Usually when fowls have what is known as "twisted neck" or show signs of vertigo the cause is pressure of blood on the brain. The next point is, what causes the pressure of blood on the brain? Such fowls are nearly always apparently healthy, and, in fact, should show good condition, as only birds that are well fed suffer from such ailment. When fowls are on a range they procure much more food; than might be supposed, and to give corn at night, especially in summer, is to put them in such a condition as mentioned. Of course in the winte all seed and chaff must fall through season corn may be used, but farmers fed to the cows, not a single thing edi- becomes very fat and has all the opportunity for procuring more food Provided corn fodder is at any time | than she needs. The fact that a here occasionally and out upon the floor chicks-are affected, it is a sure sign will roll the stalks, whence they can be that something is wrong with the food. easily conveyed to any spot desired, It is true that the seeds of some weeds which, of course, should not be the may be at fault, but usually the cause manure pile, since cornstalks are al- is high feeding. The remedy is to put ways a nuisance in dung of any kind, the birds up and give them nothing lean meat to each hen once a day for ten days-no other food-and after room? Why, if the manger is next to that feed a variety once a day.-Farm

The Best Food for Eggs.

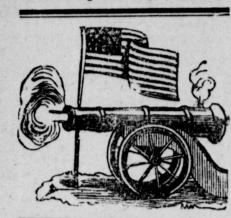
The best food for making hens lay is lean meat. When the supply of eggs meat, or liver (any cheap meat will answer), and it will be found superior to anything that can be used. Green bone that contains a large proportion, of lean meat is even better, provided the fat portions are removed from the bone. It will be found cheaper than. grain because it will make eggs. One reason why hens sometimes fail to lay when they have plenty of grain is that they require a change, and meat contains the material for supplying the albumen of the eggs, and is therefore a substance that the hens must have or they cannot perform service. If the hens are fat give one ounce of lean. meat each day, allowing no other food, for a week or two .- American Garden-

Hints on Alfalfa Culture.

In growing alfalfa the land must be plowed deep and harrowed fine. Manure and fertilizer should be applied liberally and lime applied to the land in the fall. Sow the seed in the spring. using ten to twenty pounds of seed. according to circumstances, sowing broadcast if the land is clear of grass. and weeds. If not it will be an advantage to drill the seeds in rows close together and cultivate the first year with wheel hoes. Once established, an alfalfa plot will last for years, as the roots go down to great depths and secure moisture. In this section farmers should sow a few rows by way of experiment in the spring and keep the plants free of grass and weeds .- Da-

kota Field and Farm. How to Dispose of Manure.

Don't leave manure in heaps about the stable. It ferments and the ampec; that if our grandmothers had the monia resulting is not good for the management of the lambs there would stock, while the manure is fire fanged be less complaint of worms. Some until it is useless. Haul the manure way we always did think that a grand- away from the stable and spread it mother who had cared for seven or in the fields, or if this may not be eight children and a dozen or more done, keep it in a thin, flat pile. It grandchildren had more sense than a may get badly leached if left this way. good many surgeons .- Journal of Ag- but that is preferable to having it burned while in a pile.



McClure's Magazine for November will contain a story of boy life by Stephen Crane. This is rather a new departure for Mr. Crane. and it will be interesting to see how he fares in it. The story is said to be one of his best.

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burst of Vesuvius give timeliness enhancing her weathh and welto an article by H. J. W. Dam on fare, that the Kansas Boare of "The Mystery of Vesuvius," to appear in the November number of McClure's Magazine. Mr. Dam and the artist C. K. Linson made a recent exploration of the volcano, for McClure's; and the article embraces much new information thus gained. It will be illustrated zine. A character sketch of Col. from special drawings made by Mr. Linson on the spot.

THE HOG IN AMERICA.

The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending September, 1898, makes a book of 227 pages, and is devoted to a discussion of modern swine, swine rearing, and economical and profitable pork production, particulary under conditions

From the repulsive and proonly amenable to civilization, but, under the modifying influence of Indian corn and surroundings salubrious and peaceful, he is in America a debt-payer, a mortgageremover, a promoter of progress, and a buttress of prosperity. Here highest development.

In his American form the mouths of every nation water for one by Stephen Crane that shows hashes from his unctuous carcass, and the pinched and petty savings of peasants and the coffers of princes are alike rifled of their boarded coins to exchange for the staples and luxuries he alone yields. Whether Mammon is to turnish forth a marriage feast in Gotham, or a luckless prospector be grudgingly grub-staked for a first of every month at Sidney, Iowalast desperate venture into the is the leading Poultry Journal of the frozen fastnesses of the Yukon, the bog must be early reckoned

geni-l to the hog's health and wholesome development, and he is the leading trade center of soil, food and care are more conmowhere found so developed ex-cept among a high order of people. cept among a high order of people. Hight class swine are unknown plies, and more especially breeders in

grain and brain, met at Chicago in 1893 the world-beaters, and beat them. Uncle Sam's agricultural report for January of this year gives the average value of the Kansas hog as 28 per cent. greater than that of the Missouri porker, 47 per cent, above the Virginia hog; 51 above his Kentuck y relativ; 92 p r cent, ligher than the Texas; 134 per cent. In endrance of the Arkansan; and the second seco in advance of the Arkansan; and 139 per cent. greater than that of Florida hog. The same report shows but eight States with more

hogs than Kansas, and but four in which their aggregate value was larger. She has more hoge than all New England and fffteen States and territories added, and with a value exceeding the total of those

in eighteen sister States, Where corn and grass most abound there the hog is most profitably evolved and waxes fattest. Kansas 1s a corn orchaad parked with grasses. Nowhere else do corn and grass grow in greater opulence. In such a region, with such an environment, the hog and his colleague, and beef steer, are twin chief alchemists who transmute and bulkier products of the soil into gold and silve. equivalents wherewith to buy better homes, added lands, luxury and leisure. In Konsas he finds the favored zone-his El Dorado, Here he attains the qualities which made his flesh a delicacy sought of epicures in Occident and Orient, no less than a fit and staple ration for men of heroic undertakings, iron nerve, and cool brain, like those who at Manila and Santiago fired the unerring shots that wrenched loose the props of a throne, revised the world's map, and replaced tyranny'sfflag with "Old Glory."

It is in recognition of his importance and possibilities as a factor in the State's advancement, and that he may be still better under-The recent threats of a new out- stood, appreciated and utilized in Agriculture discuss him.

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE FOR

In timeliness, variety, and positiveness of quality and interest the November number of McClure's must be pronounced a rare magaonel Theodore Roosevelt presents, in its tull picturesqueness, the personality of one of the most independent, original, and forceful of living Americans. "The Inner History of Admiral Sampson's Campaign," related mainly in hitherto unpublished official despatches, gives for the first time the full and true story of the finding and securing of Cervera's fleet . "A True Story of the Fire Patrol," existing in Kansas. The following and Mr. E. A. FitzGerald's acis Secretary Coburn's introduction. | count of his own experiences in leading a party for the first time scribed nusance of antiquity, tol- in human record to the tops of the erated but despised, under the ban two highest mountain peaks in the of many religions, descended Western Hemisphere, and perhaps through the savage, predatory the highest ever climbed, exhibit hordes of old world forests and human power and endurance in jungles, the hog has become not their strongest, most heroic manifestation. And Mr. H. J.W. Dam's portrayal of "The Mystery of Vesuvius," as it was exhibited to him in his own recent explorations of the volcano, gives a sence of the profundity and mightiness of the great earth-dragon not to be had is unquestionably the region of his from any other writing on the subject. Then there are three or four very strong short storieshim to great advantage in an entirely new field. The pictures of the number are notable also—illustrating the several articles with singular truth and spirit, and so contributing interest as well as

country today and is still making enormous strides to the front. It is the only Poultry Journal devoted exwith.

There is probably no other territory of the same area as Kansas where the conditions of climate, soil, food and care are more consolidations.

There is probably no other territory of the same area as Kansas where the conditions of climate, soil, food and care are more consolidations.

There is probably no other territory of the same area as Kansas walk subscription price asked, 25 cents, ought to be in the hands of every poultry raiser in the country. One of its many special feature is its Market Department, and doctors to poor farm and at the small subscription price asked, 25 cents, ought to be in the hands of every poultry raiser in the country. One of its many special factors are also and doctors to poor farm and doctors to p the American class, it is absolutely people.

Kaneas swine, comage of Kaneas

kaneas swine, comage of Kaneas

kaneas swine, comage of Kaneas

mention the COURANT.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules cure biliousness. Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Bills Allowed.

List of bills allowed by the board of county commissioners at its regular October, 1898, meeting, as shown by the following list of bills: Samuel Steele, pauper practice for H
B Bird....
Samuel Steele, pauper practice......

E B, Grubbs, pauper practice.
E B Grubbs, pauper practice.
Dr Wm Rich, pauper practice.
J T Shelley, pauper practice and medicine. cine Edward Daub, care of pauper, H. B. Bird. John R Harris, caring for and burial of pauper..... P M Osman & Co, mdse for poor...... P M Osman & Co, mdse for poor.

James O'Riely, same.

8 F Monger, taking care of pauper (Wm Ritcher)

Robt Stewart, services with pauper. W K Myers, salary supt of poor farm.

J T Shelley, material furnished, needed on poor farm.

Smith Bros, mdse for paupers.

Holmes Bros, mdse for poor...

Holmes, same.

E B Holcomb, same.

Miner & Garth, medicine for poor...

W R Richards, mdse for poor...

C. C. McDowell, trustee services, looking after poor... J M Crouch, services as overseer of

ing after poor

J M Crouch, services as overseer of
poor in Toledo.

D B Smith, burial caskets for Pierce
and Webster

John Stone, care and burial of pauper
Wm. Brown, coffin and burial, pauper
Wm Beanblossom, mdse for county,
ordered by Falls tp trustee

W E Timmons, county printing.

42
W S Romigh, same

42
W A Morgan, same

42
W A Morgan, same

42
Sadie P Grisham, salary as Co Supt.

200
A Manley, services as coroner.

201
J M Brough, trustee services in Diamoud Creek Tp.
106
H A McDaniel, J P, drawing jury.
201
W C Harvey, same
21
Jas R Jeffrey, county Surveyor's sal
ary and fees
107
M C Newton, county clerk's salary less
fees.
222
John McCallum, sheriff's services.
223 John McCallum, sheriff's services.....

H A McDaniel, J P fees, case of state

Ed Brandiey, same.

H S Fritz, same.

Lee Swope, same.

S Klous, same.

C L Conaway, same.

O H Drinkwater, P J fees same case.

S W Beach, witness same case.

John Jackson, same.

C M Gregory, same.

L W Heck, same.

Jess Kellogg, same.

H A McDaniel, same.

G W McKinney, same.

H A McDaniel, same
G W McKinney, same
B B Harris & Co, mdse for county...
Dodsworth Book Co, books and stationary for county.
News Company, same.
Crane & Co, same.
" " stationery.
Monitor Book company, tracing cloth for surveyor.
Hall Litho company, Books and mdse for county...
Geo D Barnard & company, mdse for county...

case.... John McCallum, deputy sheriff, same Wm Blackburn, juror, coroner's in-Geo Houser, same.....

F M Parker, same.
S G Nichols, same.
John Carey, same.
John Digman, witness same case.
Weist Calvert, same.
Harry Brandley, same.
R H Handy, same.
Carl Fisher, same.
Daisy Brandley, same.
Flora Brandley, same.
Pearl Brandley, same.
Pearl Brandley, same.
Lizzie Brandley, same.
Lizzie Brandley, same.
Arthur Crocker, same.
John Banks, same.
Al Thompson, same.

John Banks, same
Al Thompson, same...
Alexander Watches, same...
Archie Watches, same...
Lewis Watches, same...
Peter Mitchell, same...
R H Brandley, same...
Mr Hamilton, same...
Mr Mushrush, same...
Mr Mushrush Jr, same...
Art Jones, same... Frank Calvert, same...... Mr Hubbard, same.....

Mr Hubbard, same.
Samuel Banks, same.
Weston Bocook, same.
Dr Carnes, same.
M Heiring, writing evidence.
Bossle Howard, stenographer same.
Samuel Steele, coroner's fees, Pierce

Samuel Stee!e, coroner's fees, Pierce inquest.
J R Patten, juror same case.
A C Talkington, same.
J G Patten, same.
R L Mal, same.
T G Crawford, same.
Harlem Young, same.
Alien Groves, witness same case.
Timothy O'Connell, same
B A Dye, same
Ida Ward, same
Chas Myers, same
George H Mercer, sathe
Wm Shaft, deputy sheriff, same case.
A Manley, acting coroner same case.
C A Cowley, money paid for stone
walk

G W Kilgore, setting glass in court house
Allen Johnson, moving dirt from court house walk
Fred Rider, hauling wounded man and doctors to poor farm
C A Cowley, money expended for fr'gt, express and revenue
C A Cowley, money paid for wolf scalos.

C A Cowley, money paid 101
scalps...
C A Cowley, salary less fees collected 255 10
F H McCune, coal to court house
E L Gowen, Headstone for Samuel
Hudson
J E Perry, clerks cost in dist court in
case of state vs Brandley
John McCailum, sheriff's fees in same
case...
15 34
8 35

John McCalluin, sherin's fees in same case.

H A McDanici, J P fees, same case.

S W Beach, constable fees, same.

S W Beach, same.

Pearl Brandley, witness, same case.

Lizzie Brandley, same.

Bob B. andley, same.

Daisy Frandley, same.

Arthur Lrandley, same.

John Digman, same.

E D Wagoner, same.

Wid Calvert, same.

Alexander Jarusha, same.

Robert Handy, same. Robert Handy, same
Bud Nichols, same
Dr Steele, same
John McCallum, same
Artie Jones, same

John Banks, same
Geo Houser, san'e
Newt Bocook, e
Vande Bocook, same
Wesley Nichols, same
Abe Keener, same
Frank Ualyert, same
Fr M Parker, same
Forester Swift, sams
Ed Crocker, land and fence by reason
of J L Jackson road established
John McCaskill, viewing Briner road
Albert Matti, same
W f Foreman, same eatherholt, viewing Herring r'd

ALL ABOARD!



THE MAYOR OF FALAISE It was dark in the streets of Falaisc. The mayor issued a proclamation that every citizen should hang a

lantern in front of his door, But still the streets were no lighter, Then the mayor swore an oath, and issued a proclamation that the citizens should put candles in the lanterns.

Then the mayor swore a greater oath, and issued a proclamation that the citizens should light the candles. Then the streets were lighter.

He secured a good store. He secured good goods. He secured good clerks. He made no money.

let people know he was in business no longer.
Then he made money.—Chas.
Austin Bates.

iness without clerks as without advertising. John Wanamaker.

He who invests one dollar in business should invest oue dollar in advertising that business. A. T. STEWART.

A POINTER.

Manager Hartz, of the Euclid Avenue opera house, Cleveland O., believes he has demonstrated the superiority of newspaper advertising over all other forms. That week he decid-ed to abandon all advertising by means of bill board posters or window hangers and to depend upon newspapers 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

Or, You Will Get Left.

And still the streets were no light-

A man once wished to make money.

Then he turned on his store the light of newspaper advertising and and why. He kept them in the dark

I would as soon think of doing bus-

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.

Capital, \$5000,000.

Shares, \$1 each. PAID AND NON-ASS : SABLE,

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 in. vest row 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 egistered mail, and you will receive stock by return No. 6 Two Eggs, Butter, Toast and Cof-

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

North--American Mining And Developing Company

23 UNION SQUARE. NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Agents wanted everywhere to sell our stock.

Frazer Axle Greas

Not affected by Heat or Cold

Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris and World's Fair.

tured FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.,

W R Jackson, chainman for same 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE State of Kansas, a scounty of Chase. State of Kansas, a scounty of Chase. State of Chase. I, M. C. Newton, clerk in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true state ment of bills allowed by the board of county commission ers at their regular meeting in October.

Witness my hand and the sear of Chase county, affixed at my office this 10th day of Oct., 1898.

[SEAL]

County Clerk.

Copyrights &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may nickly ascertain our opinion free whether an wention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents Scientific American. MUNN & Co. 361Broadway, New York Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

> R·I·P·A·N·S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

J T BUTLER CRISHAM & BUTLER.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federa

Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton (eb28-ti

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Feder

al courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Railroad or Syndicate Lands, vill buy of sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL atter than to the practice of medicine in all its pranches, OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Brondway Residence, first house north of the Widow

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

MAKE MONEY

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 simest sells itself.

....IT IS....

One side shows a colored map of our great 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, routes of discoverors, an accurately locates the scenes of all current events, such as boundary disputes, Cuba battles, Armonian massacres, polar expedions, etc.

On receipt of \$1,25 we will send a sample copy by prepaid express, and will inform you how to obtain a trial agency. Our men clean from \$15.00 to \$35.00 weekly after a month's work.

RAND MC'NALLY & CO.;

160-174 Adams 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 \$1.00 per Day. RESTAURANT POPULAR PRICES. SPECIAL 25c. DINNER.

Special Breakfast and Supper.

No. 1 Beef Steak, or Mutton Chops, Po-tates, Cakes or Waffles, or Toa and Fruit...

No. 4 Lake Trout, Butter Sauce, Cakes

or Waffles and Coffee, or Tea,
Milk or Butter Milk ..
No. 5 Oat Meal and Cream, or Bouillion,
Hot Rolls, Butter and Coffee or

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

THOS P MILLER PRES.



Dr. HENDERSON 101 and 103 W. 9th St.,

KANSAS CITY, MO. The Oldest in Age and Longest Located, A Regular Graduate in Medicine.

Authorized by the State to treat CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.

Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from gaze or breakags. No medicines sent C. O. D., only by agreement. Charges low. Over 40,000 cases cured. Age and experisnce are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

Over 28 Years' Special Practice.

Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility. The results of youthful follies and excess-excausing 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, imponence, 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 detending from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed. VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, PHIMOSIS and all kinds of

Private Diseases or money refunded. BOOK for both sexes—96 pages, 24 pictures true to life, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6 cents in stamps. You should read this book for the information is

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

THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1898. COTTONWOOD FALLS. N

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

'No fear shall (w), 40 favor sway; Hew to the line, lett as chips fall where the; may."

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 casn in advance; at ter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



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

EAST. At.x ch x ch x kc.x.kc.p k EAST. At.x Ch x Ch x KC.x KC.p KC.a a m p m pm am am m pm pm am am pm pm the second se

WEST. cal,x,cal,l.col,x,kT,x,MC,x,T,x,pm pm pm am pm pm Saffordville 3 40 1 10 2 28 3 19 6 27 1 50 Elinor ... 3 45 1 15 2 35 3 26 6 33 : 00 Strong City, 3 52 1 21 2 45 3 45 6 40 2 13 Evans... 3 57 1 27 2 53 3 58 6 46 2 23 Elmdale ... 4 00 1 30 2 57 4 05 6 50 2 28 Clements ... 4 10 1 40 3 10 4 30 7 02 2 41 Cedar Grove. 4 17 2 47 3 18 4 45 7 10 2 50 The accommodation, going east, arrives, daily, except Monday, at Evans, at 12:40 a m, at Strong City, 12:50; going west, at strong City, at 4:00 a m at Evans 4:19.

Gladstone Bazaar Pass. Frt. Mixed 4 20pm 4 50 Bazaar

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative Dr. F. T. Johnson
Treasurer C. A. Cowley
Clerk M. C. Newton
Clerk of Court J. E. Perry
County Attorney J. T Butler
Sheriff John McCallum
Surveyor J. R. Jeffrey
Probate Judge O. H. Drinkwater
Sup't. of Public Instruction Mrs. Sadie P.
Grisham

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80,--Meets first and third Friday evanings of each month. C. L. Conaway, W. M.; M.C. Newton, Secy K. 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 Secretary.

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, ModernWoodmen 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.

Cold weather since Monday.

If we ever needed money, it is now. J. V. Sanders is recovering quite rapidly.

Richard Cuthbert, of Emporia, is in town. Wm. Hillert was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Henry Bonewell was down to Emporia, last Sunday. A very strong south wind prevailed

all day last Monday. A heating stove for sale. Apply at

the COURANT office. A cold north wind prevailed last Tuesday, election day.

Stanley M. Jones is home, from his visit the Omaha Exposition. Miss Bella Sanders returned, last

Saturday, to school, at Sterling. Wm. McKinney and Will Dayis have gone to Seattle, Washington.

John Bray is now ready, at the Eureka House barn, to feed horses. Mrs. J, R. Blackshere, of Elmdale; is visiting her old home in West Vir-

Lorenzo Walter is again home, from his visit at his old home, in Pennsyl-Dr. J. M. Hamme has returned from

his visit to his old home, in Penneylvania, Miss. Ivy Breese, of Elmdale . returned home, Tuesday, from a visit

in this city. Mrs. Willie Romigh left, yesterday.

for Leadville; Col., where her hus-Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Conaway and daughter, Miss. Stella, are visiting at

Kansas City. The name of Evans station has been changed to Neva, and Cedar Grove to Brindley, as improving. Cedar Point.

Chas W. LaCoss, of Florence, was in town, last week, visiting his son. Wm. LaCoss.

W. J. O'Byrne, of Strong City, has gone to Burns, Texas, as foreman of a quarry there.

June Smith; Will McNee and Bruce Johnson are home from their hunt in Safford county.

Born, on Friday, November 4, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M, Warren, of this city, a daughter.

Mrs. Jessie Dary, of Herrington, visited Strong City friends and relatives, last week.

Mrs. John Hendley, of Oklahoma, visiled her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Findley, last week.

was in town, yesterday, and said he that city, never had a broken rib.

The Rev. J. Alvan Sankey, pastor for Chase county, and he informs us the newspapers, where he finds the of the Presbyterian church, in this that all parties taking fish from any most active competitor. He will city, was united in marriage, yester day evening at the home of the bride, lation of law, will be prosecuted to in Emporia, to Miss Mary C. Taylor. the full extent of the law,

んさききききき ゆううううううしょ M NEW ARRIVALS IN Shoe Department.

The best goods we can find to sell at the price:

Ladies Dongola Shoes at \$1.50 " (spring heel) 1.75 Shoes at 2.00 2.00 Calf Misses 1.50 1.25 Child's Boys Shoes in Tan and Black at \$1.48, 1.75, 1.98.

Everyone of these shoes has wearing qualities that cannot be surpassed.

New Hosiery New Underwear New Buckles **New Fancy Combs**

> New Purses New Rugs and New Portieres.

New goods constantly arriving in all departments.

> E. & E. C. GORVIN. "The New Cash Store."

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

Miss. Anna Greelish, of Strong City, visited her uncle, James Law-less, at Elmdale, last week. Miss Inez Simmons is home, from

her visit at Kansas City, accompanied by her cousin, Mrs. Malthy. A fire and burglar proof safe and set of postoffice fixtures for sale. Apply at the COURANT office.

Misses Anna and Nellie Zane have gone to Osage City, to keep house for their father. Dr. T. M. Zane.

Miss Anna Lumpkin, of Kansas City, is now stenographer in the real estate effice of E. A. Kinnie. The 22d Kansas having been mus tered out, on the 2d instant, all the Chase county boys are now home.

James Dixon, of Middle creek, has purchased and shipped in, from Colo-rado, 973 head of fine grade sheep. Edgar W. Jones was elected County

Attorney of Logan county, Okla., all the rest of his party being defeated. John Thorpe came in, last Thurs-

he was working for B. Lantry's Sons. Miss. Vay Johnson visited her

sisters. Misses Maud and Cora, at Wichita, the latter part of last week. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, are enjoying a visit from their daughter, Mrs. Jennie Hughes, of

Falls, Kansas, who also does paper- Wilhit will act as "slippers." j520tf hanging.

John Duckett, who bought the Mc-Clelland farm in Bazsar township, is Apr. 7. building a new residence and barn on

H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, arrived home, last Thursday, from the B, Lantry's Sons contract work, in Texas.

Mrs. S. A. Breese and son. Harry. and Mrs. A. J. Houghton and daugh ter, Kittie, visited at Council Grove,

D. W. Roberts, of Ctrong City, received fifteen car loads of sheep, last Thursday, to pasture, while en route Mesdames G. W. Heintz and J. M

Robbins were down to Emporia, last Saturday and Sunday, visiting Mrs. Joe Roach. Miss. Nora Klous, of Lawrence, who was visiting her brother, T. S.

Klous, in this city, returned home, last Friday. J. T. Foreacre, of the Soldiers

Home, at Ft. Dodge, visited his daughter, Mrs. L. Clay, of Strong City, last week. Miss Maggie Romigh, of Valley

Center, who was visiting her grand parents. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Romigh. has returned home. Judge G, W. Kilgore returned, Tuesday morning, from Morgan, Tex-as, and reports his daughter, Mrs. Ed.

turned home, last week.

Gen. W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, who has a large ranch on Peyton creek, in this county, was in town, last Monday, on business.

Miss. Mary Pettit, living at Mr J. W. McNee's, was given a surprise party by a number of her young triends, last Thursday night.

Robert L. Cochran came home, Sunday, from Blackwell, I. T., where he is engaged in business, and to which place he will return, to-night.

The fourth annual meet of the Cottonwood Falls Coursing Club will be held four miles south of town. on November 17 and 18. Everybody

Married, at the Union Hotel, this city, October 31, 1898, by Probate Judge O.H. Drinkwater, Mr. John W. Goad and Miss Nina Houghton, both of Wonsevu.

A: M. Breese, Superintendent of the Ft. Dodge Soldiers' Home, came home, last Friday, to remain till after the election. He will return to the

For sale cheap, a Rand, McNally & Co's business atlas of the world, just the thing you want in these war times; good for a school or family library. Apply at the COURANT office. Mr. and Mrs: T. M. Gruwell have returned home, from their visit at their old home, in Ohio. bringing with them Mr. Gruwell's aged mother

ner life.

A. R. Palmer and family, of Bazsar, eft. Tuesday for their life. who will live with them the rest of left, Tuesday, for their new home, at Topeka, where Mr Palmer is now in

business. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have many friends in this county, who will regret to miss them from our midst. regret to miss them from our midst, but who congratulate Topeka upon acquiring their residents.

G. W. Heintz, Bud Blackshere and Lee Cochran, of Citonwood Falls, were in the city yesterday arranging for a meet of the greyhound sports 1f you want a good job of plastering near Cottonwood Falls about the 17th done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood and 18th. Pete Newton and Mit Wilhit will act as "slippers." There will be some three or four Emporia dogs entered - Emporia Republican.

No sensible man should get mad because a newspaper man duns him for money. A dun is not an impeach ment of a subscriber's integrity, but an out cropping of the publisher's necessity. For instance, 500 men owe man from \$1 to \$4 each. He has to dun them all in order to pay expences. Instead of getting angry and stopping his paper for what is hovent y due, the subscriber should thank the editor for waiting on him so patiently, and pay up like a man.— Hiawatha World

In the case of the McGlade estate against the Santa Fe road, by T. L. Ryan as administrator, which came up in the Chase County District court, last week, the defendents made a demurer, og the plea that two suits were being brought in one, which was improper. One was for the death of McGlade, and the other for his personal effects. Judge Randoiph sustained the point, and Madden Bros..

A mission conducted by the Passionist Fathers will be given in the Catholic church, at Strong City, Kan. Brindley, as improving.

Misses Fannie Mundy and Katie
O'Donnell, of Hartford, who were visiting friends at Strong City, returned home, last week Opening of the Mission at 10, a. m. Second mass with sermon and instruction on Catholic truth, at 9, a. m. Evening service, sermon and instruction on Catholic truth, at 7:30, p. m. The mission will close on Sunday, November 27, in the forenoon. Every one, irrespective of creed, is cordially

The idea that the advertiser adds the cost of advertising to his stock of trade was long ago exploded, and yet there are people foolish enough to still urge this old exploded idea. If there was any truth in it would it not Noah Berry of Montana, while en follow that the heavier the advertis-Francis Bernard, of Cedar Point. Strong City, to visit old friends in not advertise? Ask any merchant in not advertise? Ask any merchant in the community, whose name is never

THE ELECTION.

Republicans Elect Their Entire State Ticket.

BY MAJORITY OF 10,000

They Elect 95 Members of the Lower House.

TWO STATE SENATORS

Populist Ridgely, 3d Dist., Wins for Congress.

wins 4th District By 1,500 or 2,000.

Chase Too!

Snyder's majority McWilliams McDonald

Laloge, for Commissioner 3d District,

RETURNS of Votes Cast at a General Election held in Chase County, Kans., November 8, 1898,	Bazaar Township	Matfield Township	Clements Precinct	Cedar Point Precinct.	Elmdale Precinct	Middle Creek Precinct.	Diamond Creek Prec't.	Cedar Township	Strong City	Cottonwood Falls	Toledo Township
For Governor—	0=	0.	00	45		00		=0		200	00
W. E. Stanley, repub									155		.70
John W. Leedy, fusion	91	00	00	90	108	90	99	100	104	152	.70
For Congressman-at-Large—	65		GA.	43	69	20	0		147	109	03
W. J. Bailey, repub	56								120		
For Congressman, 4th Dist.—	00	183	00	00	100	00	00		120	110	.00
J. M. Miller, repub	66	81	64	45	64	21	9	54	143	198	92
Henderson S. Martin, fusion				30	95	38	35	67	119	143	65
For Representative, 58th Dist-		-									
H. C. Snyder, repub	65	79	89	35	58	19	18	45	155	205	.96
Warren Peck, fusion	55	57	40	49	100	40	25	81	123	140	.68
For County Attorney—								13			
J. W. McWilliams, repub									166		
J. V. Sanders, populist									44		
J. T. Butler, democratic	37	91	32	31	25	25	11	48	78	128	.47
For Probate Judge—		. "					. 3	1			The second
Matt McDonald, repub									224		
O. H. Drinkwater, populist	54	57	37	42	110	40	29	67	66	182	.49
For Clerk of Dist. Court—						-					-
J. C. Thompson, repub	62								98		
W. C. Harvey, fusion	54	65	57	29	95	39	35	12	183	146	.74
For County Superintendent—	00	00	00		-	04					.00
G. W. Stephenson, repub	68								116		
puttie at carrottering amoretic	54	11	02	52	92	20	99	04	159	104	. 02
For Commissioner, 3d Dist—	100		01	54	75	00		68	25		991
Frank Laloge, repub	-				90			58		1	

"Your paper tells you when to go to church, the conuty court, and probate court," says an eminent clergyman, and when to send your children to school, It tells you who is dead, who is married, who is sick, who is born our beloved Brother, Alexander Macand many other things you would not Kenzie, who departed this life Octor know. It calls attention to public ber 22, 1898, a loyal, earnest member enterprise, and advocates the best of our lodge, one that always took a school of law and order in town. It deep interest in the deliberations of records the marriage of your daughter, the death of your son. and is the kind and the protection to the famifirst to welcome newcomers. Yet in lies of the bread winner; therefore be spito of all these benefits some people say the home paper is not half as good as the city papers, and has no interest in their business or success, The home paper, like church, is too often neglected by those who are benefitted by it,—Ex.

NOTICE.

Respectfully. F. T. JOHNSON M: D.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

STRONG CITY, Kan., Oct. 29, '98. Whereas, The Supreme Grand Master of the universe has deemed it best to remove from our number

Resolved, By Strong City Lodge No.110, A. O. U. W., that our loss is Brother MacKenzie's gain. His earnestness will be cherished by every brother of this lodge, for his kind words of sympathy in the hour of trial. And be it further

Resolved; That these lines of con-Having lost all my office fixtures, dolence be made a part of our minbooks, library, instruments, etc., com- utes, and we extend to the widow of plete, I would esteem it a great favor our brother our warmest regards for if all of those knowing themselves to her tender care in administering to be indebted to me, in the least, would the wants of our Brother MacKenzie, Kenzie, and furnished our county COMMITTEE.

The following is the program for

the Teachers Assocation to be held at Elk, Saturday, November 19, 1898.

Recitation,
Paper—"Review study of the child,
chapter 1 to 9;" Miss Hattie Jack.
General Discussion.

Recitation.
Paper—"Teaching English in District School;" H. A. Rose.
General discussion.

Music. Paper—"How to Teach Elementary Grammar in a County Schoo';" W. C. Stevenson General Discussion.

Paper—"Review of the Language
Arts;" Miss Bridgie Quinn.
Recitation.
Query Box; Mrs. T. H. Grisham.

Music Roll Call-Responses from American Authors.
The local committee shall consist

of the following persons: A T. Camp. bell, Alda Byram, H. U. Stevenson, Hattie Jack.

Local committee shall supply vacant places on program. Notice-All persons wishing to be met at the train at Elmaale please to notify the local committee.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVEN

TION. The following is the program of the Toledo township Sunday School convention to be held in the M E church, in Toledo, Saturday, November 12, beginning at 10, a. m.

Devotional—Rev. Cargary.

"Repeated Efforts"—Mrs. Wool-

Opportunities and Responsibili-ies." - Mrs. A. A. Allen. Added Thought. Music. 'Preaching and Practicing"-Rev.

Cullison. Power of Prayer-Mrs. Swope. Appointment of committees. DINNER

2 p. m. Song and Praise Service-Mrs. B. M. Garth. "Needs."-Mrs. Henry Smith. Discussion, led by Peter Lind. "School Organization" - S. B Wood.

Music. Recitation-Nina Perry. How to bring about a better bible. study by teachers and scholars."-

Rev. Gidley.
Discussion, led by S. E. Bailey. Music. Reports of School. Election of officers. Evening Session—7:30. Bible Reading—T. J. Woolwine. Music. Address.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Nov.

3rd 1898:

J. C. Elmore, Wm. Beymer, Frank
Palmer, Mrs. Lizzie Smith, J. W.
Sherlock Esq. Isaac Suloffson, John
S. Miller, L. Jackson, Wm. Henslad All the above remaining uncalled for Nov. 17, 1898, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Persons calling for above, please "advertised. say W. H. HOLSINGER. P. M.

CAUSED BY SICKNESS.

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

YEARLING STEERS. 100 head of Natives all dehorned.
Apply to E. P. ALLEN, Elmdale, Kansas.

ACTIVE SOLICITOR'S WANTED EVERY-AWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Haistead, 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 fail of Manila. Econanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photopraphers on the spot Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, See'y., Star Insurance Bidg., hleago.

THE LONGEST POLE

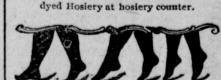
Knocks the persimmons. There is aothing that in ures a person more that his prices are right on his goods As well as the amount be sel's. Now I am er joying a splendid trade, really doing more than I expected. To come and see my nice clean stock is almost sure of a sale. My stock is always complete. Come where hore t goods and honest prices can be had at any and all times.

Yours, for business, F.H.MC'CUNE.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN



trademark are absolutely fast black, clean, stainless, pure, bright and durable. Ask for Hermsdorf-



Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules: at druggists. Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

SIATY AND SIXTEEN.

She covered a birthday ring, One winter, long ago: And said, in playful, bantering way: "I'm sweet sixteen, you know."

I acquiesced, but half forgot My promise to the maid; So when at last the ring I brought. "Twas my birthday instead.

She gave me thanks in her sweet way Kisses, with smiles between, And said: "I'll have it marked inside, Just 'Sixty and Sixteen.'

The years have fled in our sad home Her voice is heard no more; The sunshine of her happy smile Falls not within the door.

The others of our household group Are scattered far and wide; With chosen mates and little ones In earthly homes they bide

But she who wore the birthday ring In fairer lands, I ween, Untouched by Time, unchanged by earth, She still is sweet sixteen. -Mary A. Simpson, in Springfield (Mass.



PART V. MY SEA ADVENTURE.

CHAPTER XXII.

HOW I BEGAN MY SEA ADVENTURE. There was no return of the mutineers -not so much as another shot out of the woods. They had "got their rations for that day," as the captain put it, and we had the place to ourselves and a quiet time to overhaul the wounded and get dinner. Squire and I cooked outside in spite of the danger, and even autside we could hardly tell what we were at, for the horror of the loud groans that reached us from the doctor's patients.

Out of the eight men who had fallen in the action only three still breathedthat one of the pirates who had been shot at the loop-hole; Hunter, and Capt. Smollett; and of these the first two were as good as dead; the mutineer, indeed, died under the doctor's knife, and Hunter, do what we could, never recovered consciousness in this world. He Hingered all day, breathing loudly like the old buccaneer at home in his apoplectic fit; but the bones of his chest had been crushed by the blow, and his skull fractured in falling, and some time in the following night, without sign or sound, he went to his Maker.

As for the captain, his wounds were grievous, indeed, but not dangerous No organ was fatally injured. Anderson's bail-for it was Job that shot him first-had broken his shoulder-blade and touched the lung, not badly; the second had only torn and displaced some muscles in the calf. He was sure to recover, the doctor said, but, in the meantime and for weeks to come, he must not walk or move his arm, nor so much as speak when he could help it.

My own accident cut across the knuckles was a fleabite. Dr. Livesey patched it up with plaster, and pulled any ears for me into the bargain

After dinner the squire and the docfor sat by the captain's side awhile in consultation; and when they had talked to their heart's content, it being then a Title past noon, the doctor took up his hat and pistols, girt on a cutlass, put the chart in his pocket, and with a musket over his shoulder, crossed the palisade on the north side, and set off briskly through the trees.

Gray and I were sitting together at the far end of the block-house, to be out of earshot of our officers consulting; and Gray took his pipe out of his mouth and fairly forgot to put it back again, so thunder-struck he was at this occurrence.

"Why, in the name of Davy Jones, "Why, no," says I. "He's about the

fast of this crew for that, I take it." "Well, shipmate," said Gray, "mad he may not be; but if he's not, mark my

words, I am."

"I take it," replied I, "the doctor has his idea; and if I am right, he's going now to see Ben Gunn."

I was right, as appeared later; but in the meantinme, the house being stifling hot, and the little patch of sand inside the palisade ablaze with midday sun, I began to get another thought into my head, which was not by any means so right. What I began to do was to envy the doctor, walking in the cool shadow of the woods, with the birds about him, and the pleasant smell of the pines, while I sat grilling, with my clothes stuck to the hot resin, and so much blood about me, and so many poor dead bodies lying all around, that I took a disgust of the place that was almost as

strong as fear. All the time I was washing out the block-house, and then washing up the things from dinner, this disgust and envy kept growing stronger and stronger, till at last, being near a breadbag, and no one then observing me. I took the first step toward my escapade, and filled both pockets of my coat with

I was a fool, if you like, and certainly T was going to do a foolish, overbold act; but I was determined to do it with all the precautions in my power. These biscuits, should anything befall me, would keep me, at least from starving, till far on in the next day.

The next thing I laid hold of was brace of pistols, and, as I already had a powder-horn and bullets, I felt myself well supplied with arms.

As for the scheme I had in my head, if was not a bad one in itself. It was to unprovided with a boat, I thought it go down the sandy spit that divides the anchorage on the east from the open sea, find the white rock I had observed last there or not that Ben Gunn had hidden his boat; a thing quite worth doing, as

French leave, and slip out when nobody was watching; and that was so bad a way of doing it as made the thing itself wrong. But I was only a boy, and I had made my mind up.

Well, as things at last fell out, I found an admirable opportunity. The squire and Gray were busy helping the captain with his bandages; the coast was clear; I made a bolt for it over the stockade and into the thickest of the trees, and before my absence was observed I was out of cry of companions.

This was my second folly, far worse than the first, as I left but two sound men to guard the house; but, like the first, it was a help toward saving all of

I took my way straight for the east coast of the island, for I was determined to go down the sea side of the spit to avoid all chance of observation from the anchorage. It was already late in the afternoon, although still warm and sunny. As I continued to thread the tall woods I could hear from far before me not only the continuous thunder of the surf, but a certain tossing of foliage and grinding of boughs which showed me the sea breeze had set in higher than usual. Soon cool draughts of air began to reach me; and a few steps further I came forth into the open borders of the grove and saw the sea lying blue and sunny to the horizon and the surf tumbling and tossing its foam along the beach.

I have never seen the sea quiet round Treasure island. The sun might blaze overhead, the air be without a breath, the surface smooth and blue, but still these great rollers would be running along all the external coast, thundering and thundering by day and night; and I scarce believe there is one spot in the island where a man would be out of earshot of their noise.

I walked along beside the surf with now got far enough to the south, I took the cover of some thick bushes and crept warily up to the ridge of the

Behind me was the sea, in front the anchorage. The sea breeze, as though it had the sooner blown itself out by its unusual violence, was a'ready at an end; it had been succeeded by light. variable airs from the south and southeast, carrying great banks of fog; and the anchorage, under lee of Skeleton island, lay still and leaden as when first we entered it. The "Hispaniola" in that unbroken mirror was exactly portrayed from the truck to the water line, the Jolly Roger hanging from her

Alongside lay one of the gigs. Silver in the stern sheets-him I could always recognize-while a couple of men were leaning over the stern bulwarks, one of them with a red cap-the very rogue I had seen some hours before stridelegs upon the palisade. Apparently they were talking and laughing, though at that distance-upward of a mile-I could, of course, hear no word of what was said. All at once there began the most horrid, unearthly screaming. which at first startled me badly, though I had soon remembered the voice of Capt. Flint, and even thought I could make out the bird by her bright plumage as she sat perched upon her master's wrist.

Soon after the jolly-boat shoved off and pulled for shore, and the man with the red cap and his comrade went below by the cabin companion.

Just about the same time the sun had gone down behind the Spy-glass, and as the fog was collecting rapidly it began to grow dark in earnest. I saw I must lose no time if I were to find the boat that evening.

The white rock, visible enough above the brush, was still some eighth of a mile further down the spit, and it took me a goodish while to get up with it, crawling often on all fours among the scrub. Night had almost come when I laid my hand on its rough sides. Right below it there was an exceedingly small hollow of green turf, hidden by banks and a thick underwood about knee-deep, that grew there very plentifully; and in the center of the del!, sure enough, a little tent of goatskins like what the gypsies carry about with them in England.

I dropped into the hollow, lifted the side of the tent, and there was Ben Gunn's boat-homemade if ever anything was homemade; a rude, lop-sided framework of tough wood, and stretched upon that a covering of goatskin, with the hair inside. The thing was extremely small, even for me, and I can hardly imagine that it could have floated with a full-sized man. There was one thwart set as low as possible, a kind of stretcher in the bows, and a

double paddle for propulsion. I had not then seen a coracle, such as the ancient Britons made, but I have seen once since, and I can give you no fairer idea of Ben Gunn's boat than by saying it was like the first and the worst coracle ever made by man. But the great advantage if the coracle it certainly possessed, for it was exceedingly

light and portable. Well, now that I had found the boat, you would have thought I had had enough of truantry for once; but in the meantime I had taken another notion, and become so obstinately fond of it that I would have carried it out, I believe, in the teeth of Capt. Smollett himself. This was to slip out under cover of the night, cut the "Hispaniola" adrift, and let her go ashore where she fancied. I had quite made up my mindthat the mutineers, after their repulse of the morning, had nothing nearer their hearts than to up anchor and away to sea; this, I thought, it would be a fine thing to prevent, and now that I had seen how they left their watchmen might be done with little risk.

made a hearty meal of biscuit. It was evening, and ascertain whether it was a night out of ten thousand for my purpose. The fog had now buried all beaven. As the last rays of daylight I still believe. But as I was certain I dwindled and disappeared, absolute should not be allowed to leave the in- blackness settled down on Treasure that had met such cruel losses in the closvre my only plan was to take island. And when, at last, I shouldered | morning. But, indeed, from what I olis Journal.

the coracle, and groped my way stumblingly out of the hollow where I had supped, there were but two points visible on the whole anchorage.

One was the great fire on shore, by which the defeated pirates lay carousing in the swamp. The other, a mere blur of light upon the darkness, indicated the position of the anchored ship. She had swung round to the ebb -her bow was now toward me-the only lights on board were in the cabin; and what I saw was merely a reflection on the fog of the strong rays that flowed | current. from the stern window.

The ebb had already run some time. and I had to wade through the long belt of swampy sand, where I sunk several times above the ankle, before I came to the edge of the retreating water, and, wading a little way in, with some strength and dexterity set my coracle, keel downward, on the surface.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE EBB-TIDE RUNS.

know before I was done with her-was a very safe boat for a person of my height and weight, both buoyant and clever in a seaway; but she was the most cross-grained, lop-sided craft to and turning round and round was the cabin. maneuver she was best at. Even Ben Gunn himself has admitted that she was

Certainly I did not know her way. She turned in every direction but one, the one I was bound to go; the most part of the time we were broadside on, and I am very sure I never should have made the ship at all but for the tide. By good fortune, paddle as I pleased, the tide was still sweeping me down; great enjoyment, till, thinking I was and there lay the "Hispaniola" right in the fair way, hardly to be missed.

First she loomed before me like a blot of something yet blacker than darkness, then her spars and hull began to take shape, and the next moment, as it seemed (for the further I went the brisker grew the current of the ebb). I was alongside her hawser, and had laid hold.

The hawser was as taut as a bowstring-so strong she pulled upon her anchor. All round the hull, in the blackness, the rippling current bubbled and chattered like a little mountain stream. One cut with my, sea gully and the "Hispaniola" would go humming down the tide.

So far so good; but it next occurred



suddenly cut, is a thing as dangerous as a kicking horse. Ten to one, if I were so foolhardy as to cut the "Hispaniola" from her anchor, I and the cotacle would be knocked clean out of the water.

This brought me to a full stop, and if fortune had not again particularly favored me, I should have had to abandon my design. But the light airs which had begun blowing from the southeast and south had hauled round after nightfall into the southwest. Just while I was meditating, a puff came, caught the "Hispaniola" and forced her up into the current; and, to my great joy, I felt the hawser slacken in my grasp, and the hand by which I held it

dip for a second under water. With that I made my mind up, took out my gully, opened it with my teeth, and cut one strand after another, till the vessel swung by two. Then I lay quiet, waiting to sever these last when the strain should be once more lightened by a breath of wind.

All this time I had heard the sound of loud voices from the cabin; but, to say truth, my mind had been so entirely taken up with other thoughts that I had scarcely given ear. Now, however, when I had nothing else to do, I began to pay more heed.

One I recognized for the cockswain's Israel Hands, that had been Flint's gunner in former days. The other was, of course, my friend of the red night cap. Both men were plainly the worse of drink, and they were still drinking; for, even while I was listening, one of them with a drunken cry opened the stern window and threw out some thing, which I divined to be an empty bottle. But they were not only tipsy; it was plain that they were furiously angry. Oaths flew like hailstones, and every now and then there came forth such an explosion as I thought was sure to end in blows. But each time the quarrel passed off, and the voices grumbled lower for awhile, until the next crisis came, and, in turn, passed away

without result. On shore, I could see the glow of the great campfire burning warmly through the shore-side trees. Some one was singing, a dull old droning sailor's song, with a droop and a quaver at the end of every verse, and seemingly no end to it at all but the patience of the singer. I Down I sat to wait for darkness, and had heard it on the voyage more than

once, and remembered these words: "But one man of the crew alive, What put to sea with seventy-five." And I thought it was a ditty rather too dolefully appropriate for a company

saw, all these buccaneers were as callous as the sea they sailed on.

At last the breeze came; the schooner sidled and drew nearer in the dark; I felt the hawser slacken once more, and with a good, tough effort cut the

last fibers through. The breeze had but little action on swept against the bows of the "Hispaniola." At the same time the schooner began to turn upon her heel, spinning slowly, end for end, across the

I wrought like a fiend, for I expected every moment to be swamped; and since I found I could not push the corastern. At length I was clear of my across the stern bulwarks. Instantly grasped it.

Why I should have done so I can hardly say. It was at first mere instinct; but once I had it in my hands and found it fast, curiosity began to get The coracle-as I had ample reason to the upper hand, and I determined I frequently that the destruction should have one look through the cabin window.

I pulled in hand over hand on the cord, and, when I judged myself near enough, rose at infinite risk to about manage. Do as you pleased, she always half my height, and thus commanded made more leeway than anything else, the roof and a slice of the interior of the

By this time the schooner and her little consort were gliding pretty swift-"queer to handle till you knew her ly through the water; indeed, we had already fetened up level with the campfire. The ship was talking, as sailors say, loudly, treading the innumerable pipples with an incessant weltering splash; and until I got my eye above the window sill I could not comprehend why the watchman had taken no alarm. One glance, however, was sufficient: and it was only one glance that I durst take from that unsteady skiff. I showed me Hands and his companion locked together in deadly wrestle, each with a hand upon the other's throat.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DREAMER AND SCHEMER. Napoleon Thought He Could Wir Glory in Mexico.

When the Mexican empire was planned our civil war had been raging for nearly two years. From the standpoint of the French rulers, the moment seemed auspicious for France to interfere in American affairs. The establishment of a great Latin empire, founded under French protection and developed in the interest of France, which must necessarily derive the principal benefit of the stupendous wealth tent of the shipping casualties are which Mexico held ready to pour into the lap of French capitalists-of an empire which in the west might put a limit to the supremacy of the United States, as well as counterbalance the the disaster approximates that of the British supremacy in the east, thus opposing a formidable check to the encroachments of the Anglo-Saxon race in the interest of the Latin nationssuch was Napoleon's plan, and I have been told by one who was close to the imperial family at that time that the emperor himself fondly regarded it as "the conception of his reign."

Napoleon III. labored under the disadvantage of reigning beneath the next island of St. Lucia, where it also shadow of a great personality which. strove to emulate. But however clever and Dominica, fell on Guadeloupe with he may be, man who, anxious to appear or even to be great, forces fate and creates impossible situations that he is only a schemer. This is the key to the character of Napoleon III. and to his failures. He looked far away and dreamed of universal achievements, when at home, at his very door, were the threatening issues he should have mastered. The story is told of him that one evening, at the Tuilcries, when the imperial party were playing games, chance brought to the emperor the question: "What is your favorite occupation?" to which he answered: "To seek the solution of unsolvable problems." It is also related that in his younger days a favorite axiom of his was: "Follow the ideas of your time, they carry you along; struggle against them, they overcome you; preceed them, they support you." True enough, but only on condition that you will not mistake the shrill charms of a few interested courtiers and speculators for the vioce of your time, nor imagine that you precede your generation because you stand alone He dreamed of far-away glory and his flatterers told him his dreams were prophetic .- Cornelius Stevens, in Cen-

Another Gas Trust. She-George, dear, don't turn the gas

He-Why not, sweetheart? She-Because I read in the paper last week about a man who turned the gas so low that the lack of pressure extinguished the spark and he was asphyxiated.

He-Don't be alarmed, darling. Just feel the muscle of that strong, right arm; there isn't going to be any lack of pressure about this spark .- Chicago

A Hindrance to Courtship. Mr. Hilow-I hear that Miss Munn, whom you call upon so frequently, is quite wealthy in her own right. Mr. Hudson-So I hear.

Mr. Hilow-Any incumbrances? Mr. Hudson - A seven-year-old prother .- Judge.

Grand Opportunity. He-Darling, will you miss me when I am away in a foreign land?

She-Yes, dear; but you will write to of foreign stamps!-Tit-Bits.

Bronze Casting. "What a liar Wickwire is. He says that they taught bronze casting at school

when he was a boy." "He is not a liar. I learned to pitch pennics at school myself."-Indianap-

STORM-SWEPT ISLES.

Something About West Indian Cyclones Noted in History.

the coracle, and I was almost instantly Interesting Facts Concerning the Late Calamitous Visitation-Barbades and St. Vincent Suffer Devastation.

[Special Kingston (Jamaica) Letter.] The Caribbean archipelago is notoriously the cradle of tropical American cyclones. No other part of acle directly off, I now shoved straight the world has been so frequentdangerous neighbor; and just as I gave laid waste by the storm fiend. Inthe last impulsion, my hands came deed, the experience of four centuries has taught West Indians to look forward to these terrible visitations just as much as a matter of course as the dwellers in northern latitudes expect son. But fortunately it is not very wrought is of such a nature as to



PART OF CITY AND BAY OF KINGS-TOWN, ST. VINCENT.

command the sympathetic attention

of the world at large.

The circumstance is therefore sufficiently curious to excite some comment that the very year that witnesses the political advent of the "stars and stripes" in the Caribbean should be made memorable by what seems to have been at the best the second most destructive, if not the most fatal, in the long series. I use the qualifying word "seems" because, owing to the break in cable communication, the full details are not yet known, whilst it must be some time before the exascertained. But even the general facts to hand, through the always conservative channel of official dispatches, clearly indicate that the magnitude of overwhelming visitation of 1780.

This cyclone, originating in the neighborhood of Trinidad, swept northward and struck the islands of St. Vincent and Barbados, literally demolishing everything in its path, obliterating cultivation, ruining towns, villages and all buildings and burying hundreds of the inhabitants in the debris. Thence it passed to the wrought much damage; consciously or unconsciously, he ever ing northward, it skirted Martinique PLANTATION "SMALL GANG," BARgreat severity and reached a point Columbus came, and that survived may act a leading part before the world, I am indebted to the United States tion (1812), were swept away like stubwith headquarters at Jamaica. It should be added that the head station like so many card touses. located the cyclone fully 24 hours



FORT CHARLOTTE, KINGSTOWN.

warnings. Taken in connection with American interests in the West Indies, this fact is of invaluable significance. Before going into details of the present visitation, it may be well to of the West Indies. Taking them one with another, it is no exaggeration to say that hurricanes of one sort or another sweep the Caribbean sea every year between July and October. At least 200 have been mentioned in history since colonization on a perma- tially swept the island nent and systematic basis was commenced. Of these, however, not above a score have been found worthy of the general historian's special attention. They occurred in the following years: 1674, '75, '89 and '96; 1712, '22, '26,

'80, '81 and '86; and during the present

century in 1812, '13, '19, '21 and '67.

Each one of these, and some half a dozen others that took place previously or since, was marked by some special feature, but was more or less circumscribed in area. Thus in that of 1722 the awful phenomenon of the tidal wave was first noted. At Kingston, Jamaica, it outdid the storm, me often, won't you? What a chance it sweeping clear above the palisades and The cyclone has left neither canes nor will be for me to increase my collection inundating Port Royal. Again in 1812 the accompaniment of the earthquake was experienced, and whilst the storm was busy leveling the elastic strucquakes rent and shattered the massive town, which is also reduced to ruins, stone hurricane refuges and buried nearly 200 perished. the terrified occupants in the ruins.

Fortunately (in a certain sense) this disaster was confined to Jamaica. Within a month a series of earthquakes completed the destruction, and owing to the American war timely aid was not forthcoming, which contributed to making this one of the greatest disasters from which the isand has ever suffered. But far and away the most terrible,

both in actual effects and in area affected, of all the elemental disturbances that have made havoc in the sunny isles of the Caribbean, was the seven days' long cyclone-or, properly, a series of them-that raged with unprecedented fury from the western end of Jamaica eastward to Barbados, between October 3 and 10, 1780. ly-one might say periodically- In Jamaica an entire town (Sav-la-Mar) was ruined by the storm and the ruins swept away by a tidal wave. Earthquakes accompanied the cyclones in their track, and in most of the islands conflagrations broke out amid the ruined towns. In Martinique snowstorms and frosts in their sea- and Barbados the loss of life was most appalling, the figures being respectively 7,000 and 4,326. In both these islands and Jamaica a fearful pestilence followed that swept away thousands. In St. Vincent the settlements were entirely wiped out and the colonists had to commence de novo.

Whilst this year's storm covered at least half the area of that of 1780, St. Vincent and Barbados are the greatest sufferers. So far as known the loss of life is not nearly so considerable, being possibly less than one-tenth. On the other hand, the material destruction is greatly in excess. St. Vincent seems to have suffered just as complete a "wipe out," whilst not nearly so able to recuperate as she was a century ago. Barbados has experienced noless extensive a disaster, with which the estimated losses in 1780, amounting to over \$6,500,000, can scarcely be compared.

The cyclone made its "land fall" during the night between the 10th and 11th of September. Although one of the most mountainous of the islands, St. Vincent is-or, alas, was-highly cultivated and pretty generally settled, having a population of 42,000, of whom about 8,000 resided in the capital Kingstown. According to the official report the hurricane made a complete breach of the island. The remnants of forests that were old when



south of St. Kitts, where it exhausted three centuries of colonization, preitself at sea. For these general points vious storms and even volcanic crupweather service, which has recently ble. Massive buildings, like sugar esestablished stations at various islands, tate works, churches, forts and fortifications, went into wreck and ruin

This is a general view of the disaster. Details from the country districts are lacking, but the fate of Kingstown gives some idea of what happened. The city stood on the slopes of a background of separated mountains, divided and seamed by ghauts (ravines), and whilst the cyclone tore and rent and prostrated the buildings the encircling heights collected the cloudoursts and poured the waters in whelming torrents over the ruins,

sweeping them into the bay. These facts cannot fail to convey a vivid idea of the details and a good comprehension of the infinite force of the cyclone may be gathered from the fact that Fort Charlotte, a massive castle on a promontory protecting the city and port, was thrown into ruins.

The story from Barbados is even more terrible. That island, which has an area of but 160 square miles, is practically flat. Its so-called "hills" are little more than gentle undulations, and are in no way calculated to impose any shelter from winds. The daily trade-wind searches out every nook and cranny; and the whole island is equally exposed to the cyclone's briefly review the hurricane history blighting blast. Fortunately it is out of the normal area of these phenomena, and hitherto at the worst has felt but the outer edge, or "tail," as it is called. This was the case in 1675, and even in 1780, when the track of the storm passed obliquely, and but par-

It is another story that has to be told to-day. Unlike any other historic storm, this appears to have advanced on Barbados, in the usual way, done some slight damage and then desolated St. Vincent, 100 miles to the westward; then to have doubled on its tracks, returned to and completely swent Barbados, and then proceeded on its regular route from St. Lucia

northward. Every foot of the island was cultivated, making it practically a garden. Besides sugar cane it grew nothing but ground provisions to supply its teeming population of 190,000 souls. provisions, nor yet habitations for the people. Literally everything has been swept away; the governor in telegraphing for help stating that at tures specially prepared as refuges in least two-thrids of the population are times of visitations from that other homeiess and starving. The extent of West Indian scourge a series of earth- fatalities is not known, but in Bridge-

T. P. FORTER.

THE TRAMP'S STORY

Dy Kenneth Herford.

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

THERE sat at the doctor's front porch last Thursday evening a little group of congenial spirits composed of the doctor himself, Adams, of the varnish company, Cleaver, employed at the gas house; Hetherington, secretary of the Marine company; Evans, and myself.

Fresh eigars had been lighted and the doctor had said: "Now, Cleaver, it's your turn for a story," when around the side of the house came A Man. We called the stranger The Man after he had gone and we probably always shall so long as memory of him

lives in our minds.

He stood on the gravel walk at the foot of the porch steps and removed his hat, a battered felt affair with half the rim gone and a hole in the crown through which protruded a wisp of hair. The Man's clothes corresponded well with his hat. They were ragged and threadbare. The bottoms of the trousers were frayed in a fringe where they fell over The Man's shoes, wornout shoes with the toes turned up and the heels run down.

When The Man removed his hat we had a better view of his face. It was long and deeply lined. There was a light of cleverness, or rather smartness, in the sunken eyes, and the forehead was high and to a degree bulging. The evebrows were bushy and the mouth, though weak in its droop, was finely cut, evidently the mouth of a man capable of appreciating the more refined things of life.

The stranger looked up at us. "Gentlemen," he said, "I was around at the back door a moment ago and the lady of the house said her husband was on the porch with a few friends. I merely want to ask if there is some work that I might be allowed to do around the place in exchange for a supper and a few cents with which to secure me a bed for the night?"

Before the doctor could ansker, Cleaver had whispered to him: "Ask the fellow to come up and sit down. I'll bet almost anything the story of his life would be more interesting than anything I could tell."

"Yes, do," put in Adams. The doctor did not argue the point. "Well, my man," he said, addressing the woc-begone appearing fellow-being who stood before him on the gravel, "I don't think there is anything to be done around the house. But I guess we can fix up the supper and the bed. Come up and sit down awhile; you appear tired."

The Man hesitated a moment sheepishly and then mounted the steps with difficulty, either from laziness or fatigue. There was a sort of a far-away look in his eyes as he sank into the rocking chair on the doctor's left.

"Thank you," he said, as he took the eigar Cleaver offered him. "It's a long time since I've smoked one of

He applied a match, extracted from the right hand pocket of his tattered green-brown waistcoat, and when he had gotten the cigar fairly under way, he said, without removing it from his lips: "It's mighty kind of you gentlemen to ask me to smoke with you. I haven't smoked with gentlemen for some time."

The dry humor of The Man struck us all. Cleaver was becoming impatient to hear his story, so he asked: "What is your business?"

"Tramping-now," was the reply. "But you haven't always been tramp," put in the doctor.

"No, sir, not always. I was an inventor once."

"Tell me about it, won't you?" urged Cleaver.

"Fifteen years ago," he continued, "I was a well-to-do man., With no attachments in the way of wife or family, my hours were spent in my workshop in Huntsville. My first great invention was an automatic car coupler. The idea of it was stolen by the blacksmith I got to make the model for me. He took out a patent. He's worth two millions now. Three weeks ago his wife gave me seventy-five cents for cutting the grass in his front yard. I didn't sigh away the minutes, gentlemen. No, sir, not a minute, not a sigh. Then and there, upon the foundation of my blasted hopes and shattered fortunes, I set to work to invent a machine that would revolutionize society, and the world. I finally decided that my machine should be a milker." "What kind of a milker?" Evans

asked, leaning forward in his chair. "An electric milker," replied the Man., "an electric milker of the most improved pattern."

"Storage battery?" inquired Adams. with a little smile.

"Yes, storage battery," answered The Man, "and the following seven years of my life were put in perfecting that milker, but now-you will pardon me, gentlemen, if I appear foolish, not to say childish, but whenever I think of those long, long days spent in my workshop toiling over the details in the construction of that milker, I am carried away by my emotion and can-

And with a greasy old red and white bandana bandkerchief The Man wiped away the gathering moisture from his eves.

not keep back the tears."

He resumed. "Yes, my friends." he said. "upon that milker I based all my hopes of future greatness. In my dreams I saw the multitudes surging around me. I saw mothers point me out to their children; I saw young men miration mingled in their eyes, and I ing hours I seemed to hear the crash | him and he disappeared .- Detroit Free and roar as my name went thundering | Press.

down the corridors of the ages yet to come. Those were happy days, gentle-

all about it?"

The Man looked out into vacancy for a moment, and then crossing his right leg over the left knee and tapping the ash from his cigar, replied: 'Yes, I suppose I might as well-now. It can do no harm. You see," he continued, "in the first place it was an electric milker. Its system of guide wheels intelligence. Gentlemen, that milker the cattle be driven into a ten-acre lot and the machine set going. Gentlemen, whether you believe it or not. it is nevertheless a fact that that machine would make for the milch cows only. It wouldn't run within ten feet of a calf or a steer. It was worth going ten miles to see that milker dodge stumps. Its movements were the poetry of motion. Its four little legs swung along as rhythmically beautiful the short scrap. as a quatrain by Kipling-"

"But where was the milk collected?" asked the Doctor.

"I am coming to that," replied The Man. "From the tank of the milker proper there extended back to the edge of the lot four rubber tubes, the other ends of which were fastened inside a porcelain bathtub standing on its own platform on the other side of the pasture fence. The tubes, being on the reel in the milker, and rubber at that, would of course stretch as the ground covered by the milker increased."

"And, gentlemen, the strangest thing about my milker was that it was its own skimmer, its own churn. so after this, and during a little restits own cutter, its own stamper. You ing spell in our work of clearing ground think I am telling you an untruth. I and making things a little camplike, will explain. As the milk ran through that the savory and almost forgotten these rubber tubes to the bathtub odor of beef stew began to sweep on the other side of the fence and through the clearing. Men who were fell into the little vat there provided, a set of paddles were put into operation that so jiggled the milk that the cream rose to the surface almost instantly. This cream could be bottled there at once and taken to the dairy house, or wherever else it was needed, how. Oh, but didn't that smell fine! by the bathtub attendant. The remaining milk was handled in this way. but we had a smell of it, anyway. The aforesaid paddles did not cease operations. They continued their constant churning until the butter had thoroughly formed, when four knives would drop from the top of the tub and with a will, and picks, shovels and cut it into chunks of the required size. These would be instantly seized by another set of paddles, which would work the butter and roll it into long long breath and exclaim:

"That was all there was to the mait was by that machine that they were shattered."

give it a trial?"

"Yes," replied The Man. "And thousands are the times since that I have wished I hadn't." "What about the trial?"

"It was made out in Washtenaw county, this state. I had managed to too!' interest a dairyman by the name of east of Ynsilanti. I took the machine in early summer. It was the grass butter time of the year. I set up the bathtub attachment just outside the pasture. I stretched the tubes over the fence and connected them with velt almost \$60, and he had to pay

the milker. "When all was ready I set the machine going.

"Gentlemen, you should have been there!

"I shall never forget the result of

that trial as long as I live. "With a whirr and a rip of wheels that milker started for a milch cow about ten rods down the pasture. The cow heard the noise and turned. koff, the colonel told how he had to Instantly her ears and tail stood perpendicularly parallel. She gave one save himself from being run over by deep low and made a break for the the men. That's just like him to say open even before the other cows in that; but he probably forgets that the field had had time to observe the more than half of the men never ran cause of her fright. She dashed so fast before and never will again as through the rail fence and broke for they had to run to keep up with him. the road, with that milker after her. If Col. Roosevelt lived in Arizona, we At the shattered fence the machine would give him any office he wanted hesitated an instant, owing to the tubes having stretched to their utmost, then with a snort, it seemed to me, the milker tore loose from the wires and rubber of her fastenings and darted after that cow. On and on she sped-the cow. And on and on down that country road dashed the milker. The speed of each was awful. Sutherland and I ran across lots to head off either the cow or the milker, but when we reached the road, half a mile below, we were just in time to see the milker pass on its wild chase. There, upon a little knoll, we watched it tearing through the dust after the cow. On and on it ran until finally it had crossed the last hillock of the road and then it disappeared. I said nothing. Leaving the bathtub attachment by the pasture fence, I went back to the cross-roads station and took the

At this juncture the doctor rose from his chair, and taking a dollar from his vest pocket offered it to the man. Thereupon each of us gave him a coin. He stood and bowed his thanks. gaze at me with looks of awe and ad- Then he put on that battered hat and slipped down the steps. We heard saw old men remove their hats when I | the gravel crunch beneath his heels. passed among them. And in my wak- The darkness of the night swallowed

train for Huntsville. Later I had to

pay for the cow, for she never re-

turned.

TEDDY ROOSEVELT'S STEW.

men, and I was the happiest man on earth; for had I not perfected the most astonishing machine man had ever dreamed of? How little then did I ever think that it would turn out to be a Frankenstein that would rise up in its might and destroy me at one fell swoop. Yes, thought I, wealth and fame and name will be mine as soon as I get it on the market—"

"Won't you tell us about the machine itself?" asked Cleaver. "Can't you tell us the principle upon which it was constructed, how it was operated and all about it?"

The Rough-Riding Colonel's Way of Cheering His Men at a Critical Time.

The Rough-Riding Colonel's Way of Cheering His Men at a Critical Time.

The Rough-Riding Colonel's Way of Cheering His Men at a Critical Time.

A remarkable cure from a disease which has generally wrecked the lives of children, and left them in a condition to which death itself would be preferred has attracted a great amount of attention among the residents of the west end of Appleton.

The case is that of little Willard Creech, son of Richard D. Creech, a well known employe of one of the large paper mills in the Fox River Valley. The lad was attacked by spinal disease and his parents had given up all hope of his ever being well again when, as by a miracle, he was healed and is now in school as happy as any of his mates.

Mr. Creech, the father of the boy, who resides at 1062 Second Street, Appleton, Wisconsin, told the following story:

mand left them in a condition to which death itself would be preferred has attracted a great amount of attention among the residents of the west end of Appleton.

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Mr. Creech, the father of the boy, who resides at 1062 Second Street, Appleton, which is the promote missed, as he puts it, "an opportunity to say good-by to the most gallant commander and the truest man that a soldier was ever privileged to fight under."

"Only us few men who were with him," said Burkholder, "know how considerate he was of us all the time. There was one case in particular that was so complete and perfect that it illustrates this better than any I can acted as though it were possessed of recall. It happened after the fight at La Quisimas. The men were tired ran itself. It was only necessary that with the hard march and the fighting, and hunger was grawing at every stomach. Besides, we had our first men killed there, and, taking it all in all, we were in an ugly humor. The usual shouting, cracking of jokes and

> "Well, things hadn't improved a bit, in fact, were getting worse along to ward meal time, when the colonel began to move about among the men, speaking encouragingly to each group. I guess he saw something was up, and no doubt he made up his mind then and there to improve at least the humor of the men. There's an old saying that a man can best be reached through his stomach, and I guess he believes in that maxim. Shortly afterward we saw the colonel, his cook and two of the troopers of company I strike out along the narrow road toward the town, and we wondered what was up. It was probably an hour or working stopped short and began to sniff, and those who had stopped work for a breathing spell forgot to breathe for a second. Soon they joined in the sniffing, and I'll wager every one of us was sniffing as hard as he knew We weren't sure that it was for us, Quickly drooping spirits revived, and as the fames of the boiling stew became stronger the humor of the men improved. We all jumped to our work axes were plied in race-horse fashion, while the men would stop now and then to raise their heads and draw a

"'Wow, but that smells good.' "We were anally summoned to feed, chine," said The Man. "It was upon and then you can imagine our surthat machine that I based my hopes; prise. There was a big boiler and beside it a crowd of mess tent men dishing out real beef stew! We could "How?" asked Cleaver. "Didn't you hardly believe our eyes, and I had to taste mine first to make sure it wasn't a dream. You should have seen the expressions on the faces of the men as they gulped down that stew, and we all laughed when one man yelled: "'And it's got real onions in it,

"After we had loaded up we began Sutherland, who lived about six miles to wonder where it all came from, and then the two troop I men told down there. It was a beautiful day how the colonel had purchased the potatoes and onions while his own cook secured meat from Siboney.

"You probably won't believe it, but the bushel of potatoes cost Col. Roosethirty-odd good American dollars to get the onions, but then he knew what his men wanted, and it was always his men first with him. There was a rush to his tent when we learned this, and if you ever heard the cheering, I'm sure you wouldn't wonder why the rough

riders all love their colonel. "I see," said Burkholder, "that in his address to the men at Camp Wihurry at the San Juan hill fight to without any election nonsense."-N. Sun.

Thimbles for Pinnists. The latest invention and fad for pianists are thimbles. Young ladies find that incessant use of the fingers pounding on the ivories for six, seven or eight hours is very nervous work. The tips of the fingers are nerve centers. In fact, the end of the finger is one of the most sensitive parts of the entire body. It must be a great strain on the nervous system if this nerve center comes in harsh contact with the solid ivory keys thousands of times SHEEP-Fair to choice 250 @ 425 FLOUR-Choice 360 @ 370 WHEAT-No. 2 red 65% 70 Juring the day. These thimbles for CORN-No. 2 mixed..... piano use are made of rubber and are intended to lessen the shock to the BUTTER-Creamery..... nerve centers. They are made to fit LARD-Westernmess the ends of the fingers as the glove fingers fit. They come in sets, accord- CATTLE-Common to prima... ing to the size of the glove worn, and can be ordered in that way. A pneu-shier forms the end of FLOUR-Winter wheat..... matic ring cushion forms the end of the thimble. They also save the ends | CORN-No. 2..... of the fingers from becoming callous OATS-No. 2 or cracked and save the nails from breaking and splitting. - Cincinnati Enquirer.

Locomotives of the World. One hundred and nine thousand locomotives are at present running in various countries. Europe has 63,000, America 40,000, Asia 3,300, Australia 2,000 and Africa 700.

A FATHER'S STORY.

From the Evening Crescent, Appleton, Wis



usual shouting, cracking of jokes and snatches of song were missing, and everybody appeared to be in the dumps. I suppose we were all thinking of poor Ham Fish and the rest of the fellows who had been dropped in the short scrap.

"Our boy was absolutely helpless. His lower limbs were paralyzed, and when we used electricity he could not feel it below his hips. Finally we let the doctor go as he did not seem to help our son and we nearly gave up hope. Finally my mother who lives in Canada wrote advising the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People and I bought some

bought some.
"This was when our boy had been on the

"This was when our boy had been on the stretcher for an entire year. In six weeks after taking the pills we noted signs of vitality in his legs, and in four months he was able to go to school.

"It is two years since he took the first of the pills and he is at school now just as happy and well as any of the other children. It was nothing else in the world that saved the boy than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

CLUMSYBY'S LACK OF TACT.

He Had a Philosophic Method of Turning This Lack to His Own Account.

"One of the things that have been most helpful to me in the course of my life," said Mr. Clumsyby, "has been my lack of tact. This may seem like a contradiction, but it is

really very simple.
"I have always fancied that I could attend to business for other people all right, but I never had any tact about my own; that is, about my personal relations with people; I always bungle them whenever I attempt to do anything. Thus, if I have a misunder-standing or difference with anybody about anything and I set about straightening it out, I can't possibly do it except in one way; I have to go at it flat-footed; I haven't any more diplomacy than a stone image. And, moreover, besides being clumsy about it, I

am pretty sure to say too much; to say things that it isn't necessary to say. In other words, I haven't any tact at all.

"And at first this was a great drawback to me. But after awhile I made a discovery; that if I didn't exercise my tact I shouldn't make any mistakes by it and following that make any mistakes by it, and, following that course for a time, I came to a realization of the fact that there's a great lot of things that we run up against in life which may be irritating at the time, that are, however, not worth squabbling over at all, whether man's got tact or not, and I was sure to make a mess of these things if I tried to do anything about them, why, I don't try; I

simply let 'em go!
"And that's what I've been doing now for years, not bothering about every little triffe, but letting the little things go, and not bothering about 'em at all; paying no attention to them whatsoever. And so I have been enabled to preserve my equanimity and avoid all useless wear and tear; and thus my lack of tact has finally proved most helpful

to me.
"But I have to keep a watch all the time."
-N. Y. Sun.

Not the Dame.

Baggs-It is said that Dame Fortune knocks once at every man's door. Jaggs-Well, it was her daughter, Mis-Fortune, who called on me.—Boston Trav-

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

In warning there is strength.-Lew Wal-

Only a sprain? You may be a cripple. St Jacobs Oil cures, sure.

A package is usually done up well for an express purpose.—Golden Days.

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

Every master is more or less of a servant to his "help."—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Sorrow makes men sincere and anguish makes them earnest.—Beecher.

A mule, a kick, man sick. St. Jacobs Oil

cured the bruises.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY	N	fa.	No	v.	7.
CATTLE-Best beeves	4	35	@		
Stockers	3	35	(18	4	2)
Native cows	1	50	0	4	0)
HOGS-Choice to heavy	2	25	@	3	70
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	25	0	4	40
WHEAT-No. 2 red		6,	0		63
No. 2 hard		603	40		6:14
CORN-No. 2 mixed		30	0		301/
OATS-No. 2 mixed		26			2656
RYE-No. 2		50	w		51
FLOUR-Patent, per barrel	3	40	0	3	50
Faney	3	15	@	3	25
HAY-Choice timothy	6	75	0	7	00
Fancy prairie		75	0	7	00
BRAN (sacked)		52			53
BUTTER-Choice creamery		17			2014
CHEESE-Full cream		9	@		914
EGGS-Choice		154	600		16
POTATOES ST LOUIS.		30	100		35
CATTLE-Native and shipping	81	00	@	4	90

HOGS-Heavy. OATS-No. 2 mixed..... 8716 00 4 93% PORK

WHEAT-No. 2 red..... 67 @ 6714 3114@ 32 BUTTER-Creamery..... LARD NEW YORK.

BUTTER......PORK-Mess.....

Clearly it was advisable to go to war.

"But how about revenue?" ventured the courtly Sir Godfrey.

"Revenue?" repeated the queen, lightly.

"I have but to stamp my foot and abundant revenue will be forthcoming!"

It will be observed that in those days there was no stamping of bank checks, vaccination certificates or chewing cam to say cination certificates or chewing gum, to say nothing of cigarettes and keg pilsener.—De-troit Journal.

One Thing Needful.

"What we need in this country," howled the political orator, "is an elastic cur-

"Right you are, mister," interrupted man near the door; "something that will stretch a man's income so as to make both ends meet."—Chicago Evening News.

Deafness Cannot Be Cared by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mu-cous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When cous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Chenev & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family l'ilis are the best.

A Frigid Combine.

"There's the coldest deal yet," snapped the hardware dealer to his head clerk. "What's that?" "They're getting up a refrigerator trust."—Detroit Free Press.

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

Small Capital.

First Theater-Goer—Mrs. De Style, who went on the stage, after a divorce scandal, has failed to make expenses.

Second Theater-Goer—Well, it wasn't much of a scandal, anyhow.—N. Y. Weekly.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their adver-tisement in another column of this paper.

Some housewives are so busy they seem to be trying to create the atmosphere of home by agitation, on the principle of a ven-tilating apparatus.—Detroit Journal.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.— Louisa Lindaman, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

The first proof of a man's incapacity for anything is his endeavor to fix the stigma of failure upon others.—Haydon. Can't work? Stiff and sore from cold?

Use St. Jacobs Oil-work to-morrow The servant girl who doesn't know her place shows that knowledge isn't the only thing which is power .- Detroit Journal.

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



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALI-FORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of

the Company -CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

What Cuba's Loss Means to Spain The less of Cuba means to Spain the loss of the very sustenance of the nation. Already her tax ridden people are crying for bread. In the same way the loss of your once vigorous appetite means poverty and starvation to your body. If any reader of this paper wishes to be as hungry again as when a child. and wants to fully enjoy hearty meals, we can recommend Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures indigestion, dyspepsia and

Some of the highest-priced stuff the apoth-eary sells is a drug on the market.—Golden

Surely the best thing out is St. Jacobs Oil for Rheumatism.

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will need some help to do this, and you will find it in

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin: the tickling in the throat ceases; the spasm weakens; the cough disappears. Do not wait for pneumonia and consumption but cut short your cold without delay.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster should be over the lungs of every person troubled with a cough.

Write to the Doctor. Unusual opportunities and long experience eminently qualify us for giving you medical advice. Write freely all the particulars in your ease. Tell us what your experience has been with our Cherry Pectoral. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, M

*My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this aliment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARMAM, 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, De Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 10c. ... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all drag-

WHISKERS DYED A Natural Black by

Price 50 cents of all druggists or R. P. Hall & Co.,

"THE MORE YOU SAY THE LESS PEOPLE REMEMBER." ONE WORD WITH YOU,

SAPOLIO

cose Ulcers, Gangrone, Fever Sores, an Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all pol Saves expense and suffering. Cures perman Best salve for Abscesses, Files, Burns, C and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, Sept. Burns, Co PISO'S CURE FOR N

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

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

CONSUMPTION

ALLENS ULCERINE SALVE

DROPS YNEW DISCOVERY; gaves cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days treatment free. B. E. H. UREKY'S SONS, Atlanta, Co.

DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

READERS OF THIS PAPER

A. N. K .- D

1734

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
please state that you saw the advertise-

orphans' home at Atchison. The store of E. R. Hines, at Leoti, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$7,000.

Atchison received \$1,800 from joints during October, \$1,390 of which was turned into the city treasury.

John Ainsley, a Ridgely farmer, was in Topeka looking for his wife and Zach Martin, a neighbor, who had eloped.

Farmers at Great Bend will organize a co-operative company to build an elevator, hoping to handle their grain and save the profit now paid middle-Floyd Stafford, an Emporia negro

boy, has come into possession of \$75,000, left him by his grandmother, a Chippewa Indian, who died recently in Michigan. The upsetting of a lamp in the mil-

linery store of the Misses Brown in Manhattan caused the destruction of the entire stock. The building was saved after hard work. A two-year-old child of Olaf John-

son. of Emporia, was burned to death by a piece of waste paper blowing into the house onto a lighted gas stove, then, in flames, alighting on the child's

John W. Breidenthal, state bank commissioner, will recommend in his annual report the passage of a law for the inspection of building and loan | the navy department expended \$27,associations, patterned after the Missouri law.

Chancellor Snow, in his weather report for October, says the month was added to the disbursements of these noted chiefly for the snowfall on the 17th, which came 26 days earlier than | 932,228. the average date, and exceeded in depth the entire snowfall of all the 30 previous October records.

At the Omaha exposition the first gold medal for the best salt was awarded to the Kansas Salt company, of Hutchinson. The award to the Kansas company was over the best salt works of Michigan, New York and other big salt-producing states.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Carlson, of Colby, this state, were found dead in the Hotel Vendome in Omaha, Neb., having been suffocated by gas. Mr. Carlson, it was reported, bad been drinking heavily and it was thought he had blown out the gas instead of turning it off.

A remarkable triple wedding is announced for Harsook, Ellis county. A widower married a widow, and the son and daughter of the widower married the son and daughter of the widow. It is related that the young people first fixed up their love affairs and then the old folks talked it over and decided to sweep the board.

At Lawrence, District Judge Riggs released J. J. Kunkel, under indictment for wife murder, on a bond of \$10,000. Judge Riggs stated that imprisonment before conviction was not a punishment, but a surety, and that if, in the judgment of the court, a given bond would secure the attendance of the accused, a bond ought to

be accepted. Forty-three Kansas counties, which made returns to the state board of health for the quarter ended September 36, reported 340 deaths from "prediseases, the apportionventable' ment to the various diseases being as follows: Diphtheria, 28; typhoid fever, 65; cholero infantum, 94; cancer, \$5; consumption, \$6; malarial fever, 13; whooping cough, 19.

The state fish commissioner distributed several thousand young black bass and catfish to farmers of Pawnee county for stocking the streams and artificial bonds. This is the third time the streams of southwestern Kansas have been stocked with black bass, but as far as known none have ever been taken from its waters, and sportsmen are not a little puzzled to know what has become of them.

Capt. John L. Waller, of the Twentythird (colored) Kansas volunteers. writes back from Santiago that not more than one-half the negro troops of the regiment will get back home. The young negroes have played havoc with the hearts of the Spanish and half-breed women and have also lost their hearts in return, and according to Waller many of the soldiers are already engaged to marry Cuban women, and he expects many more to follow suit.

The dairy class in the state agricultural college at Manhattan has been testing adulterated milk. Each member was supplied with five samples of milk without any knowledge of how they had been treated and asked to give a diagnosis of each sample. By the use of the thermometer, lactometer and Babcock test they found that one sample was normal milk, one sample had been watered, one sample skimmed, one both watered and skimmed, and one had cream added

A. W. Smith, of McPherson, one of the Kansas Omaha exposition commissioners, says Kansas received more prizes for the number of exhibits than any state in the union. 'Outside of the live stock exhibit," he added, "Kansas received 49 medals in the horticultural department; one silver, 18 bronze medals and five diplomas in the agricultural department, and one silver and three bronze medals in the aniary. We had the finest mining exhibit and in this department received one gold, six silver and nine bronze medals, besides an honorable men-Lion."

Harry Parker, who resigned as adjutant of the Twenty-first Kansas, upon being promised the lieutenancy in the Twelfth New York, was disappointed, Gov. Black, of the Empire state, refusing to commission Parker.

John Johnson and Charles Wheasner engaged in a quarrel on the steps of a Methodist church in Rosedale and Wheasner stabbed Johnson nearly to death. The stabbing was witnessed by the church congregation, who were massing out of the building at the time.

There was a coal famine at Rawlins and other western Kansas towns, necessitating the closing of public schools for lack of fuel.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Kills H. Roberts, Uncle Sam's Money-Keeper, Gives Interesting Figures of Receipts and Expenditures.

Washington, Nov. 4.-The treasurer of the United States, Ellis H. Roberts, has submitted to the secretary of the treasury the annual report on the transactions and condition of the treasury for the past i seal year. The net ordinary revenues of the government were \$405,321,385, an increase of \$57,597,630 over those of the previous year, while the net ordinary expenses were \$443,368,582, an increase of \$77,-594,423. The resulting deficiency of \$38,047,247 exceeds that of the preceding year by \$19,994,793. In the receipts are included \$64,751,223 paid into the treasury on account of the sale of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads. Out of them were paid \$29,850,952 of the bonds issued for the construction of the Pacific railroads. which went to increase the expendi-

tures. Up to the close of the fiscal year the increase of the expenditures on account of the war with Spain was \$43,-041,732 for the war department and \$24,262,438 for the navy department. For the four months of July, August, September and October, 1898, the expenditures of the war department were \$107,520,368, being \$81,613,131 greater than for the same months in 1897. For the same months this year 459,577, which was \$16,014,026 more than it spent in the like period in 1897. Up to October 31 the war with Spain two departments the sum of \$164,-

SIMILAR TO OUR COUNTRY.

New Republic of Central America Has Federal Judiciary Like United States-Its Commercial Importance.

Washington, Nov. 4.-A complete transformation of the geography of Central America occurred on November 1 by the birth of a new republic, the United States of Central America, and the disappearance of the republics Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras, except as states of the new union. As indicating the dignity and importance of the United States of Central America, it is pointed out that it has a population of about 2,000,000, an area of about 110,000 square miles, a great stretch of seacoast on the Atlantic and Pacific and the site of the Nicaragua canal, through which commerce will ultimately pass from ocean to ocean. The new republic has adopted a constitution in many respects similar to the United States. A president will be elected for a term of four years. The federal judiciary is patterned after that of the United States.

REGULARS DO NOT COMPLAIN.

Captain Linn, Chief Commissary of Ou Troops at Manila, Talks of Rations and Health of Soldiers.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.-Capt. Lee Linn, chief commissary of the army in the Philippines, who arrived here on the Peru, is on his way to Washington with official reports. He said, in an interview:

It is probable that in the future the govern ment will have two kinds of rations-one for troops in the temperate zone and another for soldiers in the tropics. I suppose that more vegetables and meat with practically no fat will be provided for men on military duty in the Philippines. I saw a message of complaint filed by the Colovado regiment. The fault is not with the government nor with the commissary. It is with the company cooks and the company officers. There is never any complaint from the regulars. They know how to husband their ra-They even save sufficient to create

quite a company surplus fund. The Charges Are Unfounded. Washington, Nov. 4.-Some of the newspapers published in Porto Rico have been publishing articles bitterly criticising the conduct of the United States soldiers who have been sent to the island as a permanent garrison. The soldiers have been accused of all sorts of misdemeanors, in fact of every kind of excess which might be charged against green troops in a foreign country. Gen. Brooke, in command of our forces in Porto Rico, has telegraphed the war department denying the charges.

The Question of the Philippines. Washington, Nov. 4. - The position of the administration as to the Philippines is final. The American commissioners at Paris have definite instructions which will not be changed by any opposition which may arise, no matter whence its source. The administration is confident that when the work of the peace commission is completed, the wisdom of the commission's course will be made so apparent that all serious opposition to the ratification of the treaty will vanish

Disgraceful Exhibition by Soldiers. Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 4. - Soldiers from the Twenty-second Kansas regiment who received their discharges loaded up on fighting whisky on Union avenue last night before taking their trains for home. For half an hour they had their own way, swearing and using obscene language. Their conduct was revolting to the crowds of men and women who were compelled to listen to their boisterous indecency.

Gen. Lee's Mother Dead. Richmond, Va., Nov. 4. - The mother of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee died yesterday. She fell recently and sustained internal injuries.

Two Women Killed by a Train.

Washington, Nov. 4.-Mrs. Florence George and Miss Kate McAtee, both of this city, were killed by a Baltimore & Ohio railway train last night at Langdon, Md., about four miles out of town. They had been attending a party and were crossing the tracks to take a train for Washington when they were struck by an express train and instantly killed.

Tom Robinson, colored, was given the death penalty by a jury at Hillsboro, Tex., for assaulting a 12-year-old negro girl.

TALKS OF THE KLONDIKE.

Capt. Healy, of Chicago, After a Six-Years' Sojourn There, Gives His Views of the Famous Country.

Chicago, Nov. 4.-Capt. John J. Healy, vice president of the North American Transportation & Trading company, who has just returned from a six-years' sojourn in the Klondike, in an interview yesterday, said:

The truth about the Yukon country is that it will yield about \$33,000,000 between now and next October, and with the completion of government roads and the operation of quartz mining machinery the output will amount to \$100,0.0,000 in gold annually. In less than five years 100,000 whites will be at work in the Yukon and 100 years of steady labo will not exhaust profitable mining in Alaska-It is absolutely impossible to give a fair and adequate idea of the Yukon gold fields by description. That can only be gained by actually seeing the diggings. I weigh my words well when I say that if the capitalists of the world could see with their own eyes the operations now going on there, they would be glad to toss into the laps of the officials of this one company

Mr. Levy Will Have to Explain. Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 4. -Eli Levy, of 340 West Fiftieth street, New York, was detained by the police last night to await the action of relatives of New York. It is claimed he was instrumental in the embezzlement of \$8,000 from the wholesale butcher firm of Weston & Levy. Levy's arrest was made at the union depot just as he and a young woman were preparing to board a train for Denver. Lem Levy, a brother of the young man arrested, instigated the arrest.

Made Ill by Forced Retirement. Middletown, Pa., Nov. 4.-Maj. Gen. Graham was formally relieved of command of the Second corps by Maj. Gen. Young vesterday. The order relieving Gen. Graham was a surprise. The general has been anxious to go to Cuba and no one doubted that he would go there until the order came relieving him. Gen. Graham was then taken ill last night and is suffering from a high fever. Gen. Graham was much broken over his retirement. To this is accounted his illness.

Dead at a Saloon Table. Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 4.-James M. Prewitt, an old man from Independence, went into a saloon at 329 West Fifth street this morning and took a seat at one of the tables in front of the bar. He leaned his head on the table and apparently went to sleep. Four hours later it was observed that he had not moved and an examination showed that he was dead. He had been on a protracted spree.

Galloway Breeders Meet. Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 4.-The annual meeting of the American Galloway Breeders' association was held here yesterday. About 60 members were present from various states. S. M. Winslow, Oskaloosa, Mo., was chosen president, and Frank Hearne, Independence, Mo., secretary. It was claimed that the prices of Galloway cattle have increased 100 per cent. the past year.

A Fugitive Over Seven Years. Philadelphia, Nov. 4.-Gideon W. now defunct Keystone national bank, rated a movement to secede from the returned to the city yesterday, after an absence of 71/4 years, and surrendered himself to his bondsmen. The failure of this bank involved many politicians of high and low degree, and created the biggest scandal in the history of Pennsylvania politics.

Will Take Seven Hundred Sailors. New York, Nov. 4 .- Everything is now in readiness for the departure of the cruiser Buffalo, which will sail for Manila at once. It is to go by way of the Mediterranean and Suez canal. There will be 700 men for Admiral Dewey's fleet on the Buffalo. They are intended to fill the vacancies due to illness and other causes on the vessels on the Asiatic station.

Georgia Claims More Territory. Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 4. - State's Attorney Wimbish has filed his report with Gov. Candler on the claim set forth by Georgia that 1,500 square miles of territory lying in Tennessee and North Carolina belongs to the first named state. He goes over the case as far back as 1832 and says the question is still an open one and is a matter for the courts to decide.

Crime of a Kentucky School-Teacher. Livingston, Ky., Nov. 4.—John Meadows shot and killed John and Clayton Mathews, brothers, at Pineville, this county, last night. Meadows was a school-teacher. Meadows surrendered and is now in jail. Fagan, the most prominent witness, was found dead in his store room where he slept for years. The indications are that he was murdered.

Might Interfere with Exposition. London, Nov. 4. - The most reliable information from Paris confirms the report that M. Duruy, the premier, has decided to wast his hands of Fashoda and to recall Maj. Marchand, for whose mission he is not responsible. This decision is, to some extent, due to a desire to allow nothing to interfere with the success of the exposition in 1900.

Indiscreet Eating Causes Sickness. San Francisco, Nov. 4.-Col. John P. Bratt, of the First Nebraska, has been honorably discharged on account of illness. He says that 15 per cent. of the Nebraska troops in Manila are sick. Many of them are ill because of their indiscretion in drinking the vile soda pop and eating half-rotten bananas

that the native sell on the streets. Emperor William Gets a Concession. London, Nov. 4.-The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says: Emperor William's visit to Constantinople has resulted in an agreement with the sultan whereby the latter gives the kaiser the right to plant a large German colony along the whole frontier of Tripoli.

Dewey "Rounding Up" the Span ards. Washington, Nov. 4. - Admiral Dewey cabled the navy department that the Charleston had sailed from Manila for Iloilo on the island of Panay. This is the last seat of power of any account in the Philippines.

ADMIRAL MILLER TALKS.

The Man Who Raised the Flag Over Hawait Talks of the Importance of the Island.

Chicago, Nov. 4 .- Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, who hoisted the flag over the Hawaiian islands and proclaimed them part of the United States, left this city yesterday after a day's stay for Springfield, O., his boyhood home. Before leaving Admiral Miller said:

I believe the Pacific station to be second in importance, if not the most important naval station we have. I think so not because I have commanded our fleets in those waters so many years, but because the rapid growth of the west coast cities indicates that a large population will eventually reside there. I am. therefore, greatly gratified that the government has seen fit to sen I two such magnificent battleships the Oregon and Iowa to the Pacific station. With regard to Hawaii, it was especially pleasant for me to close a long service by presenting my country with a large and fer ile territory. Ever since my first visit to Hawaii in '55 I have been convinced that the islands should belong to the United States. I have visited Honolulu many times and have always been actified a royal welcome there. It is now a thoroughly American city and we did right in taking it in.

ENGLAND IS PREPARED.

She Fully Realizes the Menace of the Future, but Was N- er More Ready to Meet Her Foes.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 4.-The British paval authorities at Port Royal, the naval headquarters here, express the opinion that the order for the mobilization of the British North American and West Indian squadron forms part of a grand, comprehensive scheme for a naval demonstration on the Pacific and Atlantic, intended to indicate Great Britain's readiness to face any and all possible hostile developments. Great Britain, it is added, fully realizes the menaces of the future and would as soon accept war now with France or Russia, or both, and the present determined demonstration indicates that neither of them will accept this challenge. But should they do so, Great Britain can never be more prepared than now.

MOVEMENT TO CUBA.

War Department Issues a General Order for Troops to Start About November 22-Gen. Carpenter to Go First.

Washington, Nov. 4 .- The war department has issued a general order for the movement of troops to Cuba. The first troops will leave on or about November 22 and will comprise a brigade under Brig. Gen. Carpenter. The brigade will be taken from the Seventh army corps. The brigade will be sent to Neuvitas and Puerto Principe.

Districts in Catalogia in Revolt. Madrid, Nov. 4 .- A more distressing disaster than the loss of Cuba and Porto Rico, and even the Philippines, is the threatened secession from Spain of several of the richest and most important provinces of the kingdom of Spain itself, and this problem is now confronting the nation. It is no longer any secret that the districts embraced in the province of Catalonia Marsh, the fugitive president of the are in open revolt, and have inaugukingdom of Spain and to become an nexed to the republic of France.

> Revolution Planned in Russia London, Nov. 4. - A special dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says it is reported that a widespread revolutionary movement in Russia has been discovered. The center of the movement was at Lodz, in the government of Warsaw, and more than 400 arrests have been made, the prisoners including many school-teachers. Secret presses which were employed in spreading the movement were found in St. Petersburg, Lodz, Jaroslav and

> elsewhere. To Bring Home Our Dead Soldiers. Washington, Nov. 4 .- Adjt. Gen. Corbin announced yesterday that the government would at once proceed to remove to the United States the remains of American soldiers that are now interred in Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila. The work of removing the bodies will be a costly one, and will be defrayed from the treasury. Men will be sent from this country to superintend the work and it will require several weeks to complete the task.

> The Panama Is Safe. Havana, Nov. 4.-The transport Panama, with several hundred Americans aboard, whose loss had been reported from Santiago, arrived here from that port yesterday morning at nine o'clock and landed seven American passengers, including some military officers. She left Havana at about ten o'clock. Her destination is New York. It is reported the Panama has about

> 400 sick men on board. Must Be by Private Firms. Washington, Nov. 4 .- Secretary Long said yesterday afternoon that the government would take no further step to raise the rest of the Spanish warships destroyed by Admiral Schley's fleet off the coast of Santiago, but that the department would receive propositions to that end from any private firm that cared to undertake the work.

> Valuable Prize at a Horse Show St. Louis, Nov. 4. - The feature of the horse show last night was the \$1,000 purse for gaited saddlers, Rex Mc-Donald barred. There were 25 entries in this class and some very fine horses were shown. Thornton Star, belonging to J. A. Potts, Mexico, Mo., carried the blue ribbon, with Monte Cristo, Jr., a close second.

Found Dead in Ouicksand. Stroudsburg, Pa., Nov. 4 .- Eugene dead near his home, half imbedded in days. Reside him was found a hastilywritten rote which said he had been unable to extricate himself that he was suffering terribly from hunger and thirst and that he was about to make a prayer for relief.

Gave Birth to Three Girls. Vandalia, Ill., Nov. 4.-Mrs. Mary SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Capt. McGinley in Trouble. Four privates of the Twenty-second Kansas, whose homes are in Emporia, were arrested before leaving camp at Leavenworth for forging an order to pay their board bills. They were released upon paying the amount of the bills to Capt. McGinley, but the captain failed to turn it over to the hotelkeeper. Capt. McGinley was arrested and afterward allowed to go with a constable to raise the money be had spent. He fought with the officer and was placed in the county jail as the result of this break. A friend finally raised the money to settle all the claims against him.

Liberty by a Judge's Mistake. Peter Allen, of Cowley county, was arrested on a charge of murdering John Mann. When everything was ready for his trial to begin the judge discharged the jury and sent it home, follows: releasing Allen on bond and setting his trial for the next term of court. When the time for trial came Allen objected that he had once been put in jeopardy of his life for the same offense and to try him again would be a violation of the constitution. The supreme court recently decided that Allen was right, condemning the carelessness of the judge of the lower court.

It Wou'd Cripple Hiawatha. A recent telegram said the Missouri Pacific had decided to move its division headquarters from Hiawatha to Atchison. Citizens of Hiawatha were greatly agitated and sentex-Gov. Morrill to intercede with head officials of the road. 1882 the headquarters were located at Hiawatha in consideration of \$10,000 in bonds and 18 acres of land. The late Jay Gould, it is alleged, promised Mr. Morrill that so long as the Goulds controlled the Missouri Pacific division headquarters would remain at Hiawatha.

To Intercept Stowaway Wives. Two steamers left San Francisco with orders from Gen. Merriam, directing that the troopship Indiana be arrested at Honolulu and Col. Funston, her commander, be ordered to land several stowaways, wives of volunteer officers of the army. Two of these are said to be brides of Kansas officers. They are Mrs. J. G. Schlieman, wife of the chaplain, and Mrs. F. E. Buchan, wife of Capt. Buchan.

Councils Must Approve School Levies. The supreme court explained why it refused to compel the city council of Emporia to make a levy for school purposes, in accordance with the demand of the city board of education. The law is thus interpreted: "Before a levy of taxes for the support of schools by a board of education in a city of the second class becomes effective it must have the approval of the city council.'

Better Telephone Service. The owners of three independent telephone lines, operating in southeastern Kansas and southwestern Mis souri, met in Fort Scott and consolidated the companies. The telephone lines will be extended south from lola to several county seat towns. At Girard connection will be made with the line which encircles Kansas and Missouri mining towns.

Vaccine Is Furnished Free.

There seems to be a good deal of blackleg amongst the young cattle of Kansas, sufficient at least to cause the owners of the cattle during the past week to call upon Dr. Fischer, at the state agricultural college, for enough protective vaccine to inoculate 1,200 head of calves. As the state furnishes the vaccine free the stockmen feel like giving it a trial.

Gov. Leedy's Thanksgiving Proclamation. Gov. Leedy's Thanksgiving proclamation closes with these words:

The state has materially prospered, the soi has been reasonably productive, work has been plentiful and we have been spared great calamities and pestilence, many of the vexatious questions of the day are rapidly being solved and it is anticipated that in the near future a more equitable condition of the distribution of wealth will prevail.

Dumping Wheat on the Ground. Railroads were unable to furnish cars fast enough to haul the wheat from Larned and other places in southwestern Kansas. All the elevators were loaded to their fullest capacity, and at some places wheat was being dumped on the ground to await ship-

Pu'led a Gun Through a Fence. Sam Hale, the 13-year-old son of a prominent farmer near Eudora, was shot by the accidental discharge of a gun which he was pulling through a wire fence, the charge tearing off a portion of his right hand and lodging in his right breast. He will probably

One Regiment Mustered Out. At Leavenworth on the 3d the Twenty-second Kansas regiment, H. C. Lindsay colonel, was formally mustered out and the boys took trains for home. Over \$100,000 was paid to officers and privates for salaries.

Kansas Furnishes Most of Them. A statement presented by Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, shows that last year out of a total of 1,921,962 cattle purchased at the Kansas City stock yards, 1,944,103 of them came from Kansas.

Winfield to Have an Observatory. The Winfield Astronomical society has commenced the erection, on a mound east of town, of a \$3,000 stone observatory building, which will be equipped with a ten-inch instrument.

Typhoid Fever Follows a Melon Feast. Miss Ryan, of Abilene, died from the Weidman, of East Hebron, was found effect of a watermelon feast of five county high school students. This is quicksand. He had been missing five the fourth death in the group in two weeks. All were taken ill with typhoid fever. The melon had been touched by the frost.

Offended Recause His Boy Was Whipped. Daniel Dahlene, of Lawrence, brought suit for damages against the superintendent and a lady teacher because they had punished his boy at school. Webble, residing five miles south of Dahlene first appealed to the board of Vandalia, gave birth to triplets, all education, but its members sustained the teachers.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Steamer Croatan, 20 Hours Out from New York, Catches Fire and Sinks-Most of the Passengers Saved.

Vinevard Haven, Mass. Nov. 5 .- A. disaster at sea, fortunately with a small loss of life, five persons in all, was made known by the landing here of 22 persons who escaped from the burning steamer Croatan, of the Clyde line, bound from New York for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C. The disaster occurred on November 1, about 18 miles north of Cape Charles and about 206 miles from New York, from which port the steamer sailed on October 31, with a general cargo and eight passengers. At three o'olock in the afternoon the burned hull of the big freighter sank beneath the waves. The story of the disaster is told by Capt. Hale and other officers of the unfortunate vessel as

The Croatan was but 20 hours from New York on her way to Wilmington and going at a good rate of speed with a smooth sea and calm weather, when, shortly before three p. m., a areman came hurriedly on deck and that the ship was on fire. A general alarm was immediately given and an effort was made to lower the boats, but the fire spread with such rapidity that all efforts to reach them were unavailing because of the flames. In fact, in less than ten minutes after the fire was reported the ship was completely enveloped in flames from stem to stern Shortly after the ire was discovered an explosion took place in the cargo, which blew off the after hatches. A second explosior followed a few minutes later and the ship was then a mass of flames. It was at this time that Superintendent Hale, seeing that to remain on the vessel meant sure death, gave orders for all hands to jump overboard and save themselves as best they could. The gallant captain was the last man to leave the ship, remaining on deck with his first officer until they were completely enveloped in flames and the vessel had com-menced to sink.

There seemed to be no panic on board and men and women, after lashing on their life preservers, calmly leaped into the water, knowing that their chances of escape were much more certain than if they remained on board the burning ship. Some of the passengers had their faces scorched and many had their clothing on fire when they leaped into the sea. The captain and first officer succeeded in securing a yawl boat which had been damaged in lowering and by hard work rescued eight persons from the

The burning ship was sighted by the fourmasted schooner Alice E. Clark, of Portland, Me, which lay about six miles off, and her cap tain sent a boat and crew to aid in the work of rescue. They succeeded in rescuing 12 persons, many of whom had been an hour or more in the water and had become nearly exhausted. They were taken on board the Clark and given every

CUBANS GOING HUNGRY.

A Letter Laid Before Secretary Alger About the Distress Among the Insurgent Soldiers.

Washington, Nov. 5.-The following letter from Lieut. Col. Carbonne, of the Cuban army, now at Havana, has been received by Secretary Quesada, of the Cuban delegation here, who has laid it before Secretary Alger with an urgent request that steps be taken to relieve the extreme distress it sets forth. Lieut. Col. Carbonne is the inventor of the explosive known as Carbonite and is regarded as the representative at Havana of the Cuban leaders and forces in the field. He writes as follows, the letter bearing date Havana, October 29:

I am just back from the camp of Gen. Menocal, chief of our army in this province, and let me tell you in some faint way the true state of our poor and suffering army and the cons quences that may come to the country if we do not find in a short time a remedy which will save us. The Cuban army is dying of hunger. Such terrible words in no way exaggerate the actual conditions. They do not get from Havana onefourth of what they need, and our soldiers are dying at the gates of the city for lack of food.

What shall we do? The time will come when we cannot bear it any longer, and then what will be the result? If by misfortune we are driven by the necessities of our army to get by force what we need so as not to die of hunger, will the people of the United States condemn us, or will the nations of the world, which do not know what is happening, judge us unworthy of the sympathy of the American people? were very happy to hear your assurances as to our republic. We have never doubted the good faith and generosity of the United States. To it we owe the complete liberty which we have been unable in many years to establish by our-

Secretary Alger said he would look into the matter, and would telegraph the commission at Havana such instructions as were appropriate to the case.

THEY FEAR THE BUYERS.

Three Nebraska Brothers Who Used Life Policies Aggregating \$15,000 to Secure a Loan Object to Their Sale.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 5 .- A remarkable petition has been filed in the district court by Charles F., David W. and George K. Brown, who seek to have Receiver Hill, of the defunct Lincoln savings bank restrained from selling to the highest bidder insurance policies aggregating \$15,000 on their lives, pledged to secure a loan. The claim is advanced that by thus disposing of the policies the lives of the plaintiffs are placed in jeopardy. The Brown brothers used their life insurance as collateral for a loan. The policies may be paid only at the death of the assured, hence the claim is made that by transferring them a great inducement is offered the holder to make way with the parties insured.

Small-pox at Gibara. Santiago, Nov. 5 .- Dr. Woodson, medical inspector of the military department of Santiago, who arrived here on the cruiser Cincinnati, reports that, on his arrival at Gibara with Col. Hood's regiment, he discovered more than half the population suffering from small-pox. There were also many

Awarded \$500 for a Dog's Bite. Keokuk, Ia., Nov. 5 .- The jury in the United States district court last night brought in a verdict awarding John M. Schnatterly, of Macomb, Ill., \$500 damages against Catharine Lauer, of Burlington. The suit was for personal injuries resulting from a dog bite, sustained by Schnatterly while seeking work on defendant's farm. Blood-poisoning set in, and Schnatterly lost the use of his leg and asked \$10,000 damages. The defense claimed that the dog belonged to defendant's son and not to her. The jury found she was harboring it and held her

cases of typhoid and dysentery.