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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898.

NO. 6.

WAR INVESTIGATION

The First Missouri Claimed Their Trousers Were Rags.

COMPLAINT ABOUT HOSPITAL CORPS.

Third Tennessee's Canteen Does a Rushing Trade in Beer at Chickamauga-The Water Supply Considered Bad.

Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25.-The war investigating commission sat from nine o'clock until 5:30 yesterday and examined about a dozen witnesses, includthe regular troops, as well as a leave for Huntsville to-night. The commission began its session with Maj. chief quartermaster of the First divi-*Chickamauga and he now occupies the position of chief quartermaster of this camp. He said the most serious complaint in the early history of Camp Thomas was from the First Missouri, whose men claimed that their trousers were nothing more than rags and threatened to appeal to charity at home to supply their wants.

tal here, and who was in command of the hospital of the First division of the Third corps of Chickamauga, was the next witness. He stated that the eral fusillade from policemen and medical supplies had been ample from | soldiers followed. One of the policethe beginning, but the hospital corps had proved inefficient as nurses. in the arm. Allen was finally arrested "They were, as a class," he said, "the and lodged in jail. The riot produced very worst material that could have great excitement and Gen. Boynton been found out of which to make

Maj. David Vickers, who was inspector general for the Second division of the Third corps at Chickamauga, at- o'clock yesterday morning a squad tributed the troubles in that camp to the shallowness of the sinks. He said also that some of the regimental officers insisted on making poor selec. whites stationed there as guards. tions of camp sites, and in one instance | There is great excitement at all points a Mississippi colonel who had put his men in a swamp had insisted on tion with Lumberton. The whites remaining on the ground that the Mis- are telegraphing the principal towns sissippians had a natural affinity for in the state for Winchester rifles, to swamps. Nevertheless his men were be sent there immediately. The four taken sick. Maj. Vickers also com- negroes who shot the guards have plained that the drinking water was been captured near Ashpole. They poor. Asked as to the competency of were run down and brought to bay by the surgeons at the hospitals, he said bloodhounds. The negroes are now there was one man in the hospital confined in box cars at Ashpole. It is whose proneness to profanity unfitted uncertain yet what the fate of the nehim for the service. This man was groes may be. Maj. Hubbard, surgeon of the Ninth New York. His profanity was of such a villainous character, said Maj. Vick-

ant effect upon patients. Lieut. Col. Bisbee, in command of the First infantry, told the story of the transportation of his regiment to Santiago, briefly described the fighting about Santiago, spoke of his experience in Cuba, of the return to Montauk point and of the stay at that place and the transfer south. Asked if the landing at Santiago could have been accomplished if opposed, he replied: "The facilities were so poor that I think not; at least I should say if I had been on shore no enemy would have been permitted to land. I cannot say how it was with the Spaniards." He said there was considerable difficulty in getting food while in front of Santiago, "but we had enough.

ers, it pretty nearly made me sick and

I know it could not have had a pleas-

Maj. Dempsey, of the Second regular infantry, covered much of the same ground as Col. Bisbee. He said that his command had never, during the Santiago campaign, suffered for want of supplies. Men had sometimes at night felt the want of covering, but not of food. Not more than half the men in the regiment were fit for duty at the time of the surrender of Santiago. He had heard a doctor say that quinine and castor oil were the only medicines he could get. He said the only deficiency discovered at Montauk point was in the matter of transportation facilities, which seemed to be taxed. He had also heard a doctor say there were not sufficient cots in the regimental hospital for the accommodation of the sick.

Col. H. M. Seaman, of the Fourth Wisconsin, complained that the supplies his regiment had down at Camp Douglass, Wis., including clothing, shoes and arms, had been poor. He did not consider the men sufficiently well clad for the harsh weather, and said they had suffered somewhat on account of the recent cold.

Col. James Pfyffo, of the Third Tennessee, whose regiment had been encamped at Chickamauga park as a part of the First division of the Third army corps, previous to removal here. said the commissary supplies had been excellent in quality and ample in quantity until within the past month. He said in reply to questions that a canteen had been maintained in his regiment, and that beer in large quantities had been sold at it. Most of the receipts, amounting to \$400 or \$500 per day, of the canteens were from beer. "Did you consider it proper for your regiment to maintain a general beer garden for all the camp?" he was asked by Dr. Conner, reading from his letter as his authority. The colonel said he did not know, but the beer was there to be sold. He expressed the opinion that Chickamauga was an excellent camp site.

RACE TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH

Ten or More Men Killed in a Bloody Fight Near Forest, Miss.-Colored Volunteers Riot at Chattanooga.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24.-A special from Forest, Miss., yesterday says: As the result of an attempt to arrest a a negro near Harpersville, Scott county, in the eastern part of the state, one white deputy was killed and three wounded, and according to the latest report nine negroes have been killed by the citizens of the Harpersville neighborhood and the sheriff's posse combined. The pursuit of about 50 negroes who had joined the original offender with the avowed determination to prevent his arrest and capture and who ambushed the ing a number of officers and men of party attempting the arrest continues, and in a few hours the number of number of volunteer officers. It is fatalities will undoubtedly have asnow expected that the commission will sumed larger proportions. The whole country is terribly aroused and the sherff's posse has been reinforced with Otto H. Falk on the stand. He is the men from all the neighboring towns. Gov. McLaurin has gone to the scene, sion of the Third army corps while in which is about ten miles north of Forest, the nearest railroad point.

Volunteers Riot at Chattanooga. Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 24. - Sergt. Clarence Allen, company I, Eighth colored United States volunteer infantry, fired on three policemen who were attempting to arrest a colored soldier who was drunk and threateningly displaying his revolver in a H. M. Drake, in charge of the hospi- crowd. One of the bullets from Allen's pistol took effect in the head of Charles Reagles, a white man standing in the saloon, killing him instantly. A genmen, Moseley, was slightly wounded ordered a strong provost guard to the city at once.

Serious Trouble in South Carolina. Lamberton, N. C., Oct. 24.-At three from the negroes who had been dispersed at Ashpole, Robeson county, crept up to the town and shot three in the state in telegraph communica-

Another Indian Outbreak Feared. St. Louis, Oct. 24.-A special to the Republic from Perry, Ok., says: Serious trouble is brewing among the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indians. For 30 years, since the Medicine Lodge treaty, the government has fed these Indians, but that treaty expired July They have commenced killing cattle belonging to Texas cattlemen and a crisis is near. These Indians have no crops, few cattle and have had no money for months. Men who know predict great starvation among them this winter and serious trouble. There are 1,500 Comanches, 1,300 Kiowas and

600 Apaches

Jealousy Resulted in Four Deaths. New York, Oct. 24.-Two jealous husbands killed their wives and themselves in Jersey City yesterday. Henry Jones, colored, shot his wife to death and then sent a bullet into his brain at their home on Van Horne street. The police had barely sent the bodies to the morgue when five shots were heard in a flat house on Montgomery street, opposite the bridge. Garret French, a Pennsylvania railroad locomotive engineer, had mortally wounded his wife and wounded himself so badly he died within a few minutes.

A Common Law Wife Given First Rights St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 24.-Judge Kelly has decided that Mary Roll, a contract wife, was entitled to the life insurance of her husband. Roll and his first wife agreed to separate in 1888, but she put in a claim for Roll's life insurance when he died, but the court decides that the agreement of separation was binding upon her. The money is given to Roll's common law wife.

Against Campaign Assessments Washington, Oct. 24. - The civil service commission is making a vigorous campaign against political assessments of federal officials and employes, in view of the approaching elections, and, in addition to its own circular, has brought out an order from the post office department, to be followed by one from the treasury looking to its full enforcement.

Young Wife Accused. Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 24.-Mrs. Mary Butterfield-Sanderson, the 18year-old wife of the late octogenarian. Rudolph Sanderson, bank director and wealthy citizen of Battle Creek, is held pending a preliminary hearing on the charge of murdering her husband. She is accused of feeding him ground glass in his breakfast oatmeal.

Porto Ricans Not American Citizens. New York, Oct. 24. -It has been decided that Antonio Velez Alvarado. the native of Porto Rico, who has lived in the United States for ten years, cannot vote. Mr. Alvarado never took out naturalization papers, but concluded that inasmuch as Porto Rico now belongs to the United States he was entitled to vote.

AGAINST THE ROADS

The Joint Traffic Association Declared to Be Illegal.

COMBINATION RESTRAINING TRADE.

The Federal Supreme Court Also Rules That the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange Does Not Come Under the Anti-Trust Taw.

Washington, Oct. 25 .- The United States supreme court yesterday decided the Joint Traffic association railroad case in favor of the United States against the railroads. The case is considered one of the most important that has ever come from the supreme court, not only to the railroads, but to the general public, and because of the vast railroad properties represented by the traffic association. The association was formed on November 19, 1895, by 31 railways, representing the great trunk lines and their nework of branches. The purpose of the association, stated in the articles of agreement, was "to establish and maintain reasonable and just rates, fares, and regulations on state and interstate traffic." A similar association, on a smaller scale, was formed among southwestern roads, known as the Transmissouri association. These associations were soon attacked in the courts on the ground that they were in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and also of the intercommerce law. The Transmissouri first reached the United States supreme court, where, in a notable opinion, the court held that the association was illegal, being in effect a combination in restraint of trade and commerce, and therefore violative of the anti-trust law.

Although the Missouri case was considered somewhat of a test, yet the Joint Traffic association prepared to make a stubborn contest in support of its existence. The case against it was begun on January 7, 1896, in the United States circuit court for the Southern district of New York, the United States being complainant and the attorney general directing its course. The case went against the government in the lower courts, the circuit court dismissing the bill and the court of appeals affirming the dismissal. The government appealed to the United States supreme court. An exceptionally brilliant array of counsel appeared for the association and several railroads. iding ex-Senator Edmun C. Carter and F. J. Phelps. Solicitor General Richards filed the brief for the government. The main contention of the government was that the traffic agreement is a combination to prevent competition, thus constituting a contract in restraint of trade or commerce. The answer of the association maintained the legality of the agreement, on the ground that the vast needs of commerce require joint action and that such action insures uniform and just rates and prevents secret and unjust discrimination.

Justice Peckman announced the decision. He said that the court could distinguish no difference between this and that of the Transmissouri case decided a year ago, which was decided against the railroads. He said the only new point involved was as to the constitutionality of the anti-trust act. The court had reached the conclusion that, as railroad corporations performed duties of a semi-public character, it was in the constitutional power of congress to regulate them as provided by the anti-trust act. The only question then was as to the policy of congress in adopting such a measure. and as to questions of policy the court, he said, had nothing to do.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE. Washington, Oct. 25 .- The supreme court yesterday handed down an opinion in the case against the Kansas City Live Stock exchange. The government prosecuted under the anti-trust law. The supreme court holds that the association does not come under the anti-trust law. Justice Harlan, in a dissenting opinion, declared that such combinations were rings or syndicates which, if extended to oil, sugar, salt, lumber and other staples, would place the commerce of the country under the control of a few rings and syndicates. The association is carried on at the Kansas City stock yards, partly in Kansas and partly in Missouri. Its members receive shipments of cattle from Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and the territories, selling them to the large packing-houses, particularly in Chicago, St. Louis and New York. The lower court ruled against the exchange, on the ground that it was a combination in restraint of trade. Justice Peckham's opinion, in wheih all the court except Justice Harlan concurred, reverses the lower court and upholds the legality of the association. The opinion states that the Kansas City exchange is merely a local aid to interstate association. Because the cattle themselves come from various states it does not follow, the opinion states, that all persons performing any service connected with them are engaged in interstate commerce.

A similar ruling was made in the case of the United States against J. C. Anderson and others, involving the Kansas City association known as the "Traders' Live Stock exchange."

PARIS REPORTS UNRELIABLE.

President McKinley Surprised at Certain News Regarding Peace Commission -Cuban Debt Not to Be Considered.

Washington, Oct. 24.-President Me-Kinley is somewhat surprised and perhaps amused by the Parisian reports of the peace conference. He knows what is going on between the American and Spanish commissioners and he reads the extracts from the papers of Paris with equanimity. The president receives from ex-Secretary Day every day an official report by cable. He knows at least once every 24 hours the exact status of the negotiations. The reports in the foreign papers are calculated to give the impression that the American commissioners have engaged in a protracted controversy with the representatives of Spain over the Spanish proposition that the so-called Cuban debt should be assumed by the

United States or by Cuba. Mr. Day and his colleagues went to Paris with instructions not to discuss that debt, because the president would not permit any of it to be saddled on this country or on Cuba. Even if the president were inclined to assume some of the debt, he knows that the senate would not ratify such a treaty. One theory in Washington official circles is that these stories are being published for effect in Spain, to prepare the Spanish people to accept a disagreeable dose of medicine. Another theory is that they are given out at the instigation of capitalists or stock jobbers, who seek to hold up the price of Spanish securities while they unload their holdings. At any rate, the American commissioners have refused point blank to discuss the socalled Cuban debt and the administration is not concerned over that detail. It was settled when the protocol was signed.

Spain Clinging to a Forlorn Hope. Paris, Oct. 24.-Spain is still clinging to the hope that the moral support of certain European governments will come to her in her efforts to force the United States to assume the Cuban debt. The outlook is that the Spaniards will hang to the hope of the outside pressure as long as possible, ultimately accepting the American de-

NEARLY ALL FAVOR IT.

The Philippine Congress, Seven Out o Eight. Wants to Be Annexed to United States-Aguinaldo Favors It.

San Francisco, Oct. 24.-The United States transport Rio de Janeiro brought the following to the Associated press

The Philippine congress has been in session since Thursday, September 15. The first thing that was decided was that the Philippine republie should not countenance any policy should be agreed upon whereby would have anything further to do with the islands, and would resist by force of arms any such measure A vote was taken on the policy of annexation to the American republic, and annexation was out of eight voting in favor of annexation. Aguinaldo now expresses himself as personally in favor of annexation, adding that he does not think that the natives generally will support such a policy.

Frank James Will Aid Young Jesse. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 24.-Frank James, the uncle of Jesse James, Jr., is in Kansas City, and will remain until after his nephew's trial for train robbing. In an interview he said: "I am here to see my nephew. Jesse is in trouble. I love the boy and I am going to stick by him. I will remain with him until he is acquitted, as I am confident he will be, for he is inno-

Impressive Services at Washington. Washington, Oct. 24.-A most impressive ceremony in this city was the unveiling of the peace cross on the summit of Mount St. Albans, the site of the new Episcopal cathedral. This ceremony was in lieu of the laying of the cornerstone of the edifice, which will be known as the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. President McKinley was present and delivered a brief address.

Groom-to-Be Failed to Appear. Guthrie, Ok., Oct. 25. - Tom Donohoe, a young farmer, and Laura Steele, the 18-year-old daughter of a neighbor. were to be married at the bride's home 15 miles east of here. All preparations were made for the marriage, but the groom failed to appear and the disappointed girl took a dose of poison and is now very low.

Prison for a Kunsas Private. Washington, Oct. 24.-Private Prince A. Wise, Twenty-second Kansas, has been found guilty of complicity in the desecration of the grave of Maj. Duke, a confederate officer, at Bull Run, while the Twenty-second Kansas was encamped there in August, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

An Accusing Conscience St. Louis, Oct. 24. - David Eng-lish, of Jerseyville, Ill., has given himself up to the police, saying he was a bigamist. He says he has wives living at Neosho, Mo., Jerseyville, Ill., Che- an investigation topa, Kan., and Mayville, Kan. He said his conscience hurt him and he was forced to surrender himself.

Unruly Indians Sentenced Duluth, Minn., Oct. 24 .- The 11 Bear sland Indians brought here Thursday from Walker were found guilty by the jury at six p. m. Saturday, and were immediately sentenced by Judge Lochren to spend 60 days to ten months ia the various county jails and in addi-tion to pay fines of \$100.

THE PEOPLE DID IT.

Ex-Gov. Hill Denounces Republican Claims for Credit of War.

He Declares That There Are No Was Is sues, Because Men of All Parties Fought with Equal Patriotisms-Charges Administration with Corruption.

New York, Oct. 21 .- David B. Hill addressed a great democratie mass meeting in the Academy of Music. Brooklyn, last night. The hall was packed and the enthusiasm of the people was extraordinary. When the former governor stepped to the front of the stage the cheering was deafening and the women in the boxes and all over the house waved their handkerchiefs. The applause was continued several minutes and it was renewed again and again. Mr. Hill said, in part:

The paramount issue in the present campaign is that of honest government. There are no war issues, so-called, to divide or embarrass the people. The achievements and glories of the recent war with Spain belong not to any political party, but to the whole country. This fact should be everywhere conceded: but if there is a disposition to inject partisanship in the consideration of the inception or results of that war, we need not shrink from a comparison with our opponents.

We may recall the plain facts of history.

The people have not forgotten the great strug-gle in the halls of congress less than a year ago which preceded the declaration of war-the fact that, with a few and honorable exceptions. all the earnest pleas for intervention in behalf of Cuban liberty were uttered by democratic leaders; the arbitrary refusal for months of a republican speaker, backed by the dominant majority, to even consider the Cuban question at all; the steady, persistent and determined efforts of the democratic manority to force the Cuban question to the front, aided by the powerful democratic press of the country and backed by the patriotic sentiment of the people. until at last their efforts were crowned with success, and a halted and reluctant administration was forced to inaugurate a war in behalf of humanity and civilization to which it

was at heart opposed.

You have not forgotten the cold and unsympathetic message of President McKinley in December last, opposing Cuban intervention of any kind, exaggerating the difficulties in the way and unnecessarily reminding congress and the people of our neutral obligations. You have not forgotten the attitude of Senator Hanna, the Warwick of the present administration, as well as the head of its financial syndicate—fresh from his senatorial triumph at Columbus, purchased by bribery and corruption, who sent to the president in answer to his congratulatory telegram the famous, or rather infamous message: "God reigns and the republican party still lives," and who, with tears in his eyes, was pleading in Washington for peace at any price and lamenting the threat-ened disturbance of the business interests of

the country by so 'unnecessary a war.'' Neither need I remind you of the dire predictions and lamentations of other republicans high in the councils of the party, who, in those momentous days, were seeking to stem the tide of popular enthusiasm which was sweeping over the land, and protesting that their party was being "dragged" into an unholy war by their unscrupulous opponents.

But now that "this cruel war is over," and American valor has easily triumphed on both sea and land and the American flag proudly floats over our newly acquired territory-never as it is fondly hoped, to be lowered again-these post-war patriots who never lifted their voices in behalf of Cuban liberty when that cause was in dire distress and needed friends, come forward and with unbecoming haste, not simply to share, but to monopolize all the giories of the war.

Their perennial and moss-covered orators, from Dr. Depew down to the village oracle, are perambulating the state, fighting over again with their tongues the few battles of the war, giving vivid descriptions of war scenes which they did not witness and detailing warlike events which never occurred, seeking vague and imaginary issues rather than confronting

those actually existing. Even the distinguished republican candidate for govornor, in one of his recent speeches, went so far as to say that the war would be regarded as having been fought in vain if a dem ocratic victory should now occurr. This is the first suggestion I have heard from so high a source that the late war was a republican war, or that it was waged in the interest or for the benefit of any political party, official or indi-

vidual.

Democratic soldiers as well as civilians will resent the offensive and untimely suggestion It was the nation's war, undertaken not for political effect, but for liberty's sake—for the sake of humanity—for the defense of the national honor a just and righteous war which overshadowed all political considerations, and it will not have been fought in vain, nor will its glorious results be obscured, dimmed or affected by the success or defeat in this state campaign of any political party, much less of that party which is held in public estimation largely responsible for compell ing the inauguration of that very war.

It is said that the president must be sus tuined. This is a silly plea at this stage of events. The conflict has ceased; no armed forces confront us anywhere, and we are virtually dictating our own terms of peace. No dangers confront the country except those which may be occasioned by our own selfishness or incapacity, and under such circumstances appeals to our patriotism to sustain an adverse administration with which we do not agree must be regarded as unwarrantable and childish.

While a blind approval of an adminisration, whether it is right or wrong, may be exacted in times of war, no such rule prevails in times of peace. It is no impeachment of the loyalty or patriotism of the people that they decline to condone the incompetency, the negligence the favoritism and the corruption which characterized the conduct of some of the depart. ments of the government, especially the close of the war, resulting in much privation, suffering and death, saddening the glorious memories of the conflet and demand-

ing an official investigation.

They naturally distrust an administration which desires to investigate itself, and they insist with much propriety that the people's representatives in congress assembled consti-tute the proper tribunal for the conduct of such

Longest Electric Railway in the World. Joplin, Mo., Oct. 21.-The Southwest Missouri Electric railway, the longest continuous electric line in the world, has been recognized and the controlling interest has passed into the hands of Joplin, Mo., and Harrisburg, Pa., capitalists. The Southwest Missouri line extends from Galena, Kan., a distance of 27 miles, passing through the heart of the great lead and z no min- crease in the number of cases of yellow ing belt

LETTER FROM SANTIAGO.

Mis Lillian Kratz, a Hospital Nurse, Writes About the sick soldiers in the Cuban City.

Washington, Oct. 24. - The conditions of the sick soldiers at Santiago is described in a letter from Lillian M. Kratz, who is serving in the military bospital at that place, where she has been since last July. She is an immone and a graduate of St. Luke's hospital at St. Louis. The letter is written to Dr. Anita Newcombe Mc-Gee, acting assistant surgeon, stationed in the war department in this

city. The following is an extract: I wrote to you shortly after arriving here. We were then located at the general field hos-pital, in charge of Maji Robinson, and as you no doubt know, the different field hospitals have combined and have taken possession of the hospital which was until recently, occupied by the sick Spanish soldiers, which is a large, old-fashioned, airy building with large windows in each ward, so we have plenty of light and air, which is so necessary in all hospitals. It is situated on a hill overlooking Santiago bay and we can see Morro castle off in the distance with the sanken ships in the harbor and with the mouatains fa the background and with the Cuban sunset sinking to

rest at night it is indeed a beautiful picture. Now about our work here among the poor soldier boys Well, everything is being done for them within reason, in spite of the many reports to the contrary as we see in the daily papers, and Tam sure there is no room for complaints at this end. They have eggs at the rate of ten cents per egg. soups, fresh meat in fact they have everything the island affords for their benefit and comfort and they have comfortable cots and plenty of clean linen, etc., and I really think, taking the circumstances into consideration, they are treated as well as they could possibly be treated!

ANOTHER PEACE JUBILEE.

Sunday Opened a Celebration at Philadelphia That Will Develop into Great Magnitude.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.-The peace jubilee began yesterday. It fittingly opened with special services of prayer and thanksgiving in all the churches of the city, irrespective of creed and doctrine. This was the spiritual inauguration. The material and spectacular beginning will not be until the celebration has broadened into a national fete of greater magnitude than any public function in many years past. In it will participate the presdent and the vice president of the United States, with the officers of their cabinet; Gen. Miles, Gen. Wheeler and other military notables; Commodore Philip, Lieut. Hobson and other heroes of the Merrimac, and scores of naval warriors of lesser fame, and the governors of many states with their staffs. It will occupy three full days, counting the actual opening as on

Tuesday. Pledged to Plant Wheat in Arkansas Brinkley, Ark., Oct. 24.-At a mass meeting of the land owners and farmers of Monroe and the adjoining counties held in this city yesterday for the purpose of agitating the idea of planting wheat, a pledge was circulated and freely signed whereby a number of prominent planters pledged themseves to sow a number of acres of wheat this fall. The meeting was the outcome of a growing sentiment among the farmers to plant something

else besides cotton. British Anxious About Investments. Manila, Oct. 24. - Yesterday the British consul at Manila convened a meeting of merchants to discuss the commercial deadlock. British capital to the amount of \$200,000,000 has been lying idle here for six months. In the existing conditions business relations with the provinces have been in many cases directed suspended. The meeting resolved to make an urgent anpeal to the British governor to endeavor to hasten a settlement of pend-

ing issues. Franz Joseph May Wed Again.

Vienna, Oct. 24.-There is much speculation in political circles as to whether Emperor Franz Joseph will marry again. The possibility of a son to preserve the line of direct succession, it is thought, may induce him to overcome his own personal inclinations. The present heir apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is not a strong man, and it is feared he will not live to govern the Austrian em-

Fatal Wreck on the Pittsburg & Gulf. St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 24.-A southbound passenger train on the Pittsburg & Gulf road was thrown from the track by a broken rail near Maryville, Mo. B. F. Frye, of Pittsburg, Kan., was fatally hurt, Brakeman William Callicut, of Stanberry, Mo., sustained a broken arm. Conductor Art Wilson's hand was badly cut. A. dozen passengers were slightly scratched and bruised.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 24. - The steamship Victoria brings the news that two more battles have been fought in Formosa between Japanese troops and the native savages, who seem bent on exterminating all the Japanese on the island. So serious are the disturbances that Europeans and a number of Chinese merchants are fleeing to Amoy by every steamer.

Quarantine Raised in Mississippl. Jackson, Miss., Oct. 23, -Last night the state board of health raised all quarantine restrictions upon both freight and passenger traffic in the state of Mississippi. This action was taken because the official reports of the last few days show a marked defever in the state.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS

An Old Lady's Home. By Victor Gage Kimbert.

MRS. BRIGHAM was in a state of utter disgust. She had come home the week before and remarked with great complacency that she did hope Mrs. Warner would appreciate the extra efforts made in her behalf, for it had taken a good bit of diplomacy and no small amount of labor to induce the managers to accept her without the usual fee, but that finally they had been successful, and the way to the Old Ladies' home was at last opened for Mrs. Warner.

CARACTA CONTRACTA CONTRACT

It had been impossible to raise money sufficient to pay the amount required, but, after much deliberation. the trustees had decided to accept Mrs. Brigham's protegee, and use the rental of a small house, of which Mrs. Warner had a life lease, as part payment.

There had been many who had said with emphasis that it was a shameful thing that the widow of Rafe Warner should be compelled to want for anything, so generous, so liberal, had he been during his life, and the whole of his comfortable provision for her was lost in one of the too common bank failures, in which human sharks remorselessly swallow the means of their victims. Although much sympathy was felt and expressed, the fact remained be required to make the experiment a that Mrs. Warner had not been far from starvation during the preceding winter. She had made no complaint, but kindly disposed persons had made the matter known to Mrs. Brigham. who, in her capacity as director of a half dozen charitable enterprises, and contributor to a dozen others, for she was nothing if not charitable, had have it understood that you do not seemed the one to take the matter in hand. She had done her best and re- certain hour, and I think they will lieved many of her wants, without disbeen only a little harder to the poor woman.

Mrs. Brigham felt indignant, and no wonder, for after all her efforts to get her admitted to the home, Mrs. Warto remain where she was. To do Mrs. Brigham justice, it was not alone for praise and gratitude she worked for others, but she did like to have her work appreciated, and enjoyed managing other people's affairs. If, sometimes, she overlooked individuality, and classed her poor people together, as a man would a flock of sheep, it is but due to her to remember that she attempted and accomplished a great deal for others, and, being human, it follows that even her good works should have a flavor of herself.

"I'll go over and get little Miss Vincent to take her in hand," she said, after a little reflection. "She'll make her listen to reason if anyone can, and after all that's been said and done I'm ashamed to have the matter end like this."

Little Miss Vincent was a valuable adjunct to Mrs. Brigham, though the latter had looked askance two years before when Miss Vincent's father had sent his annual check to her with a note saying that his daughter would hereafter take his wife's place on the board and asking that any deficiency in finances be referred to him, as he was desirous of continuing his support to the work in which his dead wife had been so interested. The check was altogether too large to admit of any objection being made to his suggestion, though the maturer woman felt that "that slip of a girl" was really too she was glad that she could again be young to be of much value in their councils, but they soon learned that Agnes Vincent brought a devoted heart and life to the service, and, in her pleasant, winning way, accomplished much that they would not attempt.

"Of course I will go," she answered Mrs. Brigham, "and I think I can put the matter in such a light that she will be glad to consent;" but within a half hour after going over to Mrs. Warner's she had gone entirely over to the enemy, and was doing her utmost to contrive in some way so that the old lady need not leave her home.

Mrs. Warner was taking up a few late dahlia toes and tying up some geranium roots when Miss Vincent We have made the price low, and ex. Of course I shall not use your name in came, and the look upon her face, as pect you not only to appreciate that, any information you may give me. My girl's heart.

"Oh, if they would only let me alone, I would die before I would ask for anything," she sobbed. "I didn't ask for arything last winter; some one told them I was suffering, but oh, Miss Vin- home rather early in life I think, don't "And what do you want of me?" she cent, if you'd lived here as long as I have, and loved every stick and stone the boyswho was thoroughly delighted in the yard, every bit of wood in the old house, you wouldn't want to leave it either. It takes so little to keep me, and I would rather have only half in her dealing with them, and the next enough to eat here than everything week found them snugly settled in over there. I hate a prison and that's all them institutions be," she finished, cess in every way, and at the expiraforgetting grammar in her earnest-

Miss Vincent talked long and kindly to the poor old soul, who finally sobbed out that she wished she could die and be out of people's way, adding. "If only they concluded that by hiring a little haul off and—"

And, therefore, ma am, he may in brief, haul off and—" my boys had lived, I could make a extra work done it could be managed. home here for them and be a burden to no one."

Her visitor looked up quickly, a thought flashing across her mind. She put out her hand. "Just a moment, such a thing. I am sure you deserve a Mrs. Warner. I almost believe that I great deal of credit." can help you in your own way instead complish it. Your remark about mak- plete."-Northern Christian Advocate. H QUAD PAGE

ing a home for your boys was the electric spark I needed. There are many boys in whom I am interested who have no home. They have a place to eat

and sleep, for which they pay more than they can afford. Now, I think you and I will give them a home. You have this house, which is very fortunate. How many boys do you think you are able to cook for and attend to generally, except the washing? Four? I do not wish you to overdo, but the boys whom I shall get will be glad to give you \$2.50 a week apiece, which will give you ten dollars in all. Should you find it impossible to get fuel with that amount I will help you out, but you will find it ample, I think, for everything, as many families are

brought up nicely on ten dollars a week, when rent has to be paid besides. This will not leave you much for your own work, but it will supply you with good food, a warm home, and, I think, a little extra. Each boy must give you a quarter a week for washing, and then you can have some woman come in and do the washing and onions I'm willin' to divide." ironing for you, and any little odd jobs you may wish done. There are plenty of women who will be glad to come and work for you an entire day for a

dollar. What do you think of it?" Think of it! Never so long as she lives will Miss Vincent forget the utter abandon of joy with which the woman received her proposition. She went down on her knees, clung to her skirts and cried out that she was an angel. The transition from almost a pauper to one who could work for others, even hire another to help her, was too much for her overwrought nerves, and Miss Vincent feared an attack of hysteria, but she gradually calmed her as she went on with her calculation of items and their probable cost, which would success. "Give them plenty of plain food," she said; "it will be cheaper than keeping them half starved; besides, they are going to pay for it, and I wish them to have all the liberties you can give them and still keep within proper bounds. Give each of them a key, for boys like to be trusted, yet wish the house open ordinarily after a respect your wishes. I know, of homelike as possible for them, for they mehave no homes of their own. I will see that they have good reading matter. They are inclined to be a little musical. would otherwise have been.

All the mother in Mrs. Warner was aroused and she began preparing for the boys as if they were really her own and mentally decided that they should



WHEN MISS VINCENT CAME.

and doughnuts, to say nothing of sleepin' kyar, but I thought a feller mince pie, and a chicken at Christmas. She knew even better than Miss Vincent onions if he didn't wipe his mouth on that ten dollars a week would run the his coat-tails." house with a fair margin, for she was a careful buyer and excellent cook The furniture was there in plenty, and of use.

That evening Miss Vincent went to plan she had made for them, saying:

"You know the college boys gather for them, finding they can live much lips more firmly. cheaper in a club than when each pays You will have no wages to pay, but she woman." will of course board with you, and you will each be at liberty to bring home fruit or anything extra you may wish if you have friends come to visit you but also the fact that you will really statistics will go to Washington and my manly boys to do; go to this old head. Each state will be taken by itand yourselves at the same time."

"We're going to found an old lady's is scarcely known to the law." you, Miss Vincent?" laughed one of demanded. with the proposed plan.

She selected four of the boys whom she had found the most trustworthy their new home. The plan was a suc- with the world at large, madam." tion of three months the boys begged that another bed might be set up so dog to kick!" that two more of their friends could have the same advantages. Mrs. War-

Mrs. Brigham was good enough and unselfish enough to be really pleased, though she said: "No one but you, does this-" Agnes, would ever have thought of

"Oh, no," laughed Miss Vincent, "I of in ours. I know that when strong just knew there were those boys withmen walk the streets in search of work out any home, and here this woman boxed my ears three weeks ago."

and fail to find it that it seems almost without any boys, so I simply brought "Ah! he did?" impossible that you can have work them together, and, presto! the thing "He did, sir, and statistics show that

M. Quad's Funny Snaps

Short Laughs for a Cent & The Man ho Was Hungry.

-Copyright, 1898.

It was on a Chicago surface car which was well filled with ladies on their way to the shopping district. All noticed that the old man had a package under his arm as he got aboard and took the only vacant seat, but no one had even wondered what it was, when he carefully untied the piece of sheep-twine which bound it, and opened the paper to reveal two large slices of bread and butter and a big red onion.

"It must be long after noon," said the old man as he looked around, "and I'm feelin' the want of a bite. If any of you like bread and butter and

All the women smiled, and the two or three men grinned and looked for

"Nuthin' wrong about eatin' dinner in a street kyar, is there?" queried the old man of one of the men, as he bit a big bunk out of one of the slices. "Oh, no-go right ahead," was the

reply. "Don't want to break no law nor nuthin', but when one is hungry he wants to eat. Hev a bite of this

"No, thanks." "Any of the rest of you want a bite?" he continued as he held it up. "Some folks don't like onions and some do.

Doctors say they are powerful healthy. I've eat an onion every day for the last 27 years." It was very funny until he put his teeth in the onion and pulled away a

generous hunk. Then the rank odor of the esculent was wafted the length of the car in ten seconds, and tears began to spring to the eyes of the passengers. Three women motioned to the conductor to stop the car, and the old man smiled after them and said: "Some folks are jest that way and

can't help it. If anyone wants a bite don't be afraid to ask. I don't know covering that starvation would have course, what boys I shall send you, anything better fur a sore tongue than and I shall trust you to make it as to lick an onion. All the doctors tell

Three more women rose up and left the car, and one of those who remained, and who was wiping the tears ner had cried like a child and begged and I believe we can so interest them away in a vigorous manner, beckoned that they will be better men than they to the conductor and asked him if something could not be done.

"Here, you!" he said to the old man "what are you doing?"

"Eatin' dinner," was the mild reply. "But this is not an eating house. Whew! Is that an onion?"

"That's an onion," was the reply, as he bit into it with great relish. "Yes, sir I'm eatin' bread and butter and a raw onion, and I'm willin' to divide." "We can't have this sort of work on the car," said the conductor. "You must either put your lunch away or

get off." "It won't take me over ten minutes to finish," protested the diner.

"Can't allow it. Either pack driving everybody out with that onion.

"Am I? Wall, I didn't mean to. Say, I'm as hungry as a b'ar, and I want to finish my dinner. If it's agin the rules I'll git off. Folks ought to be able to stand onions. Law me, but what if they run agin a pole-cat! Yes, I'll git off and sit down in some door-way and eat the rest. Good-by, everybody. I have some genuine homemade bread knowed this wasn't no chop-house nor

A Few Statistics.

"I am gathering information to add to the statistics of the country," said the man who entered the car with pencil and note-book in hand to a womthe evening school where she expected an occupying a seat alone. "I hope you to meet the boys. She told them of the will be willing to answer a few questions."

The woman looked up at him doubt in a house and hire a woman to cook fully and indignantly, and closed her

"It is asserted," continued the man for separate board. This will be very as he touched the pencil to his tongue, much the same, only this lady does not "that the crime of wife-beating is on expect to charge you for her work, the increase in America. You are a

> "Yes, sir!" she snapped. "And probably a wife?" "Yes, sir."

lady's home and help make one for her self, and in this state of Missouri I hope to show that wife-beating as a crime

> "You are a wife, madam. You have a husband. Now, then, it is a delicate question to ask, but does that husband

-does he--!" "Does he what, sir?" "He may come home out of sorts

"Yes?" "He may not have any family cat or

"And box my ears, do you mean?"

"That's it, ma'am-that's it. What I am after is statistics, you know. If he "I'll just give you a few statistics!" said the woman, as she rose up. "I've

been married three times. The first

brought to you, but I think we can ac- was done, and my old lady's home com- he went out of a window head-first, -Cincinnati Enquirer.

over a fence feet-first, and that he didn't stop turning hand-springs and cart-wheels and somersaults for a week!"

"My dear madam, I-I-!" "Look at that, sir!" she continued as she touched the end of his nose with her fist. "And I wear a No. 7 shoe and if it's statistics you are after I'll give vou-!

But he was gone, and she sat down and breathed hard and looked red in the face and said to the passengers around her:

"If he'd waited about ten seconds longer I'd have given him statistics on how many men are annually crippled for life by tryin' to be smart!'

Some Peculiar Travelers.

The raw-boned six-footer who boarded the train at Jackson's and took a he will ask, as if his drollery were a seat in the smoker did not attract any particular attention until after the terest. Ten times to one this suplapse of about 15 minutes, when he leaned forward and said to a fellowpassenger across the aisle:

"You jest excuse me, but I want to a man who takes a drink occashunally."

"Whenever I want it, sir," was the

"And mebbe you carry a flask with you?" "Always and invariably."

"Wall, I wanted to say that I'm a me kinder crazy."

"I see," calmly replied the other. I'd jest tell ye of it so's ye could be

prepared." "That was very kind of you, sir. its best that I state my case. As I at people, the invariable excuse of the said, I drink whisky whenever I want jester for the fatal result of his jest

"Yes, you said so." "I always carry a flask when trav-

"I've got one right here in my pocket now.

"I thought ye had." "And in about two minutes I'm going

to take a long swig of the pure quill. always drink alone." "That's kinder mean."

"Can't help it, sir-that's my way. always drink alone, and if anybody looks at me and licks his chops it makes me furious. I begin to boil over and see red and green lights before my eyes. Then I feel hot and cold. Then get stone blind with madness, and the first man I get hold of I tear limb from limb. I think it is better for you to know this before we go any further. It seems we are both peculiar men."

The six-footer took it all in and didn't say a word for five minutes. Then he quietly asked:

"Stranger, how about that drink?" "I'm just going to take it." "Then let me git back to the hind end of the car and look out of the winder! | tification .- Minneapolis Tribune. We may both of us be pecooliar men, or one may be pecooliar and the other a blamed fule, but jest at this stage tuff up or get off the car. You are of the game ice-water is good 'nuff fur me and I ain't goin' to chance no row

by watchin' ye tip up that flask!" His Were Different. "In the lightning rod business, eh?" observed the builder. "I had an idea

that you were?" "Yes. sir." "Well, I don't want anything in your

"No?" "In fact, sir, I believe they are contemptible swindle on the public!"

"Yes?" "And any man who sells 'em ought to be sent to jail for a year." "Yes?"

"I suppose," continued the contractor, as he looked his surprise that the agent didn't dispute his statements-"I suppose you claim that your rods are different from all others?"

"Well, slightly different. It's combination of lightning-rod, barbed wire fence, burglar alarm, door-bell, telephone and dinner-horn, you see, and we are thinking of adding a windmill. All we claim for the lightningrod itself is that it looks pretty by moonlight!"

Coal Burned by Steamships.

The amount of coal consumed by a vessel during a voyage depends very largely upon the speed, for the consumption of coal increases almost in a geometrical ratio to the speed. There are many ships which burn from 100 to 300 tons of coal per day, the lowest consumption being when the vesbe at home, for this is what I expect there be compiled under a general sel is going at a moderate rate. Our men-of-war do not consume so much in proportion as swift passenger steamers which ply between Europe and America, for, unless in an emergency, they are not driven at the highest attainable speed. The ocean passenger steamers often burn from 2,500 knuckle and finger; rib and diaphragm; to 3,500 tons during a passage lasting six to seven days.

Pretty Good Imitations. Fannie, aged five, was visiting in

the country, and, seeing a lot of sheep and lambs for the first time, she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, just look at the cute little lambs, and they're such good imitations, too. They squeak just like my toy lamb and have the same kind of hair on.'

Unfortunate Definition. Child-Mamma, what is a common person?

Mother-Why, child, a common person is-is -well, it's a person that we do not associate with. Why do you

Child-'Cause Mrs. Nextdoor said you was a common person.—Tit-Bits. You're Another.

"So.I called him a liar-" "Did he take it?" "Er-yes; but he gave it right back." JOKES AND JOKERS.

Continued Strain of Nonsense Gets to Be an Insufferable Annoyance.

A sense of humor is one of nature's most precious gifts to man. Amid his losses and crosses, his cares and disappointments, he often finds it a sort of saving grace.

"A little nonsense now and then

Is relished by the best of men. But a continuous strain of nonsense gets to be a bore. The great error of the professional funny man is in trying to be funny all the time; in being forever on the qui vive to show his smartness and raise a laugh. "Did you hear of that last good thing I got off?" theme of perennial freshness and inposed "good thing" will be some labored piece of wit in which none but its author can see any point.

Mark Twain has said a great many talk to you a minit. You look like funny things, but he used sometimes to make himself ridiculous by imagining that he was called upon to be facetious on all occasions. One case in point occurred at a banquet given in New York by a literary club at which Mr. Longfellow and other great writers were guests of honor. Here Mr. Clemens told a story drawn from his pecooliar man. If I'm around anywhar' own imagination in which the stately when a critter pulls out a flask and I Mr. Longfellow and other great lights smell whisky and don't git any it sets of American literature present at the banquet figured as tramps. When the humorist sat down he was surprised "I fust walk up and down. Then I that not the ghost of a smile greeted yell and whoop. Then I keep gittin' what he had intended as a side-splitworked up 'till I'm purty liable to do some damage to sumbody. I thought would not be guilty of such a sin against good manners.

All are aware of the many fatal accidents that have occurred from the am also a peculiar man, and perhaps facetious pointing of guns and pistols being: "I did not know it was loaded." Impersonations of ghosts, demons and other uncanny beings have also driven many to insanity or death. False and waggish alarms of burglars, fires or assassins have also done much deadly work. "Shall I throw you over?" asked a facetious man some years ago of a little child who formed one of a party that was standing on the edge of a precipitous waterfall. Suiting the action to the word he caught up the little one, and in the hilarious excitement of the moment threw her over the precipice. As he had the grace to leap after his victim, two deaths resulted from this stupid attempt at a joke.

It would require an abnormal sense of humor to see anything funny in the recent performance of that joker at Lake Minnetonka who removed from their dainty inclosure and replaced with watermelon rinds the lovely American Beauty roses which a young man had purchased as a present to an esteemed and perhaps beloved young woman. No person of genuine refinement and kindness of heart will play upon another any practical joke which causes pain, disappointment or mor-

MECHANICAL TERMS.

Queer Nomenclature in Machinery.

There are perhaps few except those who have had much translating of technical literature from English into foreign languages who have any idea of how many absolutely meaningless names we have drawn from the animal kingdom, and which very seldom can be rendered in their technical sense by their actual equivalent.

Thus the machinist employs a dog on his lathe; he takes a hog cut, if the fool will stand it; the castings are made from pigs of iron, which in turn were fed from a sow. Work is set upon a horse or buck, and punched or bent by a convenient bear; screws are turned by a monkey wrench. Hoisting is done by a crab, and a convenient cat is a part of the outfit of a shop crane, and a kit of tools is ever at hand. A crow helps to straighten work, a jack to lift it, a mule pulley aids in driving machinery that a donkey engine turns. A fish connects parts end to end, or strengthens a broken beam; shells are used all over; a worm does powerful but quiet work. A cock shuts off the water; one kind of a ram raises it and another does heavy work. A printing press has a fly; the first locomotives had a grasshopper-valve motion and drive, and butterfly valves are common. Herring-bone gears are used by the best builders; turtles fit printing-press cylinders, and fly wheels are running all over the world. In drilling, even an old man is called into service, and doctors prevent faulty lathe work.

But from the human body itself we borrow the name of nearly every principal part, as head, neck and chest; arm, leg and toe; heel, sole and foot; elbow, shoulder, wrist and knee; eye, ear, nose and cheek; mouth, tongue and tooth; throat and gullet; back, side and belly.

From the minor animals also we get snout and horn, tail and claw, wing and feather, quill and spur, fin and scale .-Scientific American.

Sleep and the Brain.

When the brain is at work marshalling ideas, producing mental pictures and calling into action stored-up memories and impressions, the cells of its mysteriously potent "gray matter" undergo a change of form. Cavities are formed in them, which, as the brain becomes wearied by long-continued action, fill with a watery fluid. Part of the substance of the cells appears to have been consumed in the process of thinking, but in the hours of sleep the exhausted cells regain their original form, the supply of recuperative material coming from the blood, and on awakening, the mind finds its instrument restored and prepared again for action .- Youth's Companion.

Scrofula Cured

Sore on His Limb Had Troubled

Him for Years. "I had a bad case of scrofula, and there was a sore on one of my limbs which trou-bled me for three or four years. Hood's Sarsaparilla so highly recommended for scrofula that I began taking it, and it-has completely cured me. I am sound and well." CLARENCE L. DELANEY, Waller, Ill...

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5... Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

CONGENIAL OCCUPATION.

Light and Profitable Employment for a Poor Old Man Who Had Nothing But Money.

The old stock broker limped wearily downs the familiar country road on which in boy-hood days he had often driven the cows homeward to their barn at milking time, and ever and anon some familiar feature of the landscape caught his eye. Years ago his father had died and left the farm to his brother and himself. Soon tiring of the dull toil of a farmer's life, he resolved to go to-

the city and seek his fortune.

Here his honest face secured him a position with a Wall street firm, the members of the firm assuming that an honest, ingenuous countenance was such a rarity in their line of business that it might attract attention and add to their clientele. Soon branching out for himself, he in time be-came one of the largest operators on the street. But, caught in a crash, he was pen-

street. But, caught in a crash, he was penniless, and was now forced to seek a homewith his brother's sons, who had prospered with the farm.

As he reached the familiar gate the young husbandmen saw him, and with a yell they rushed to meet their uncle.

"Come right in! You shall not want for anything!" cried Jabe.

"The room you occupied when a boy is ready for you!" shouted Bijah.

"Not a lick of work shall you do!" chimed in another of his nephews.

"Hush, boys!" said the old stock broker.
"I'm still able to work, and shall do my share. Never shall it be said that I ate of anyone's bread and ended my days in slothfulness."

"Well" answered one of the penkeys. slothfulness."
"Well," answered one of the nephews,

"can you think of any light work about the place you could do? Something congenial, you know, that won't seem too strange and hard for you?"

"Yes," replied the uncle, after a pause,
"I have it. I shall water the stock!"—Cincipnati Francisco.

cinnati Enquirer.

TRUE TO HIS LAST.

A Good Shoemaker May Not Know Much Besides Making Shoes, But-

Two men were talking.
"What I admire among our artisan class,"
said one with the air of a superior person,
"is a little broader knowledge than is defined by the mere walls of his shop. Now, I have in mind two shoemakers whom I see occasionally, as they are both tenants of mine. Both of them are prompt, industrious, honest men, but one is as ignorant as he can be even about the details of his own trade. Why, I asked him the other day where shoe pers were made, and of own trade. Why, I asked nim the other day where shoe pegs were made, and of what wood and he hasn't the least idea, and I had to tell him. On the contrary, the other one, not only knew that much, but was up on the history of shoes and their material and manufacture, and he interested me for half an hour by a most interestive tell; on his occupation. There instructive talk on his occupation. There is a vast difference, I think, between two men situated as those two are, and it is greatly to the credit of one that he acquires knowledge, not because it is absolutely necessary, but because of his desire to broaden and see something more than

what may dangle at a waxend or spread itself over a side of sole leather. Don't you think as I do?"

"Um-er," hesitated the other man, "I know your two shoemakers and have had work done by both of them, and I notice another difference that you probably over-looked."

"I knew you would," responded the first man, rubbing his hands with pleasure. "Yes," continued the other, "the man who only knows how to make shoes can make shoes and the other chap can't. There's something in that, you know, to the man who must wear them."—Washing-

Beauty is like a cooking stove—no good if the fuel gives out.—Chicago Daily News.

Damp weather brings Rheumatism. St. Jacob's Oil brings the cure, promptly.

The meaner a man is the harder he tries to lower his record.—Chicago Daily News. Ever thus-heirs to aches and pains. St.

Biscuit making as practiced by some women is hard work.—Chicago Daily News.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS.

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but alsoto 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.

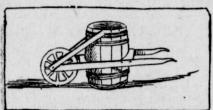


MOVABLE SWILL BARREL.

t Helps to Keep Everything About the Farmhouse in a Clean and Tidy Condition.

In order for the farmer and his fami-Ty to remain healthy and contented, at is imperative that everything about the farmhouse be kept clean and tidy. Indeed, the least items tending to slov enliness should never be tolerated any Monger than is absolutely necessary for such are highly susceptible to augmentation, in which case they are very liable to breed disease and ruin. This applies especially to the swill barrel, of which a stationary one, in back yard or front, is about the biggest and in summer the most dangerous (pestiferously speaking) nuisance to be met with anywhere on the farm.

Hence it is that we advocate the use of a movable swill barrel, as shown herewith in the cut: for then, when the warm days of summer have arrived,



MOVABLE SWILL BARREL.

the skim milk from the dairy-room can be emptied in, and the barrel and all wheeled away to the orchard or yard where the pigs are, thus removing from the kitchen door one of the greatest attractions mentionable for various insects, as wasps, flies and the like. The same is also very serviceable at other periods of the year for conveying slops and milk, as well as the wastes of the pantry and kitchen, from the house to that place where the wine are kept. This has been demonstrated by actual experience, we having in mind one barrel alone that has been in constant use for several years, and still is not much the worse for

wear. The illustration requires but little explanation. As can be seen, all that is needed is an old wheelbarrow wheel. two sticks for handles, a fish barrel some wire nails of proper lenths and several wooden strips of differene size for braces. The cost is therefore almost nothing at all, but so handy and -convenient is it that it aids much toward making farm life a grace and joy forever.

In case one has a lot of calves, and they are out to pasture, so that the feeding of milk to them occurs in a trough, this movable wheelbarrow barrel is just the thing for "wholesaling" their rations to them. Try it and see .- Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Trib-

CROPS AS MANURE.

This System of Fertilizing Does Not Bring in Quick Returns, But It Is Profitable.

Such crops as turnips, rye, buckwheat and crimson clover assist in reducing the plant food in the soil and making it possible for crops the succeeding year to utilize the plant food plowed under in the manure crop. All soils contain unavailable matter that the farmer needs. There are crops that -do not have the power to break down the chemical compounds existing in the soils, but there are other crops which have a partiality for some substances which are beyond the ability of plants of a different kind. One crop may be preparatory for another, hence the plowing under of a crop is not a loss, but a gain. In England the turnips are regarded as a renovator of the soil, and the seed is broadcasted over the surface, sheep being allowed access to the turnips after they have matured. The turnips can feed on almost anything in the soil, and when seaten by sheep the gain of mutton and manure gives the farmer a profit, but the English farmer attaches as much value to the increased fertility of his soil as he does to the product which he markets therefrom. It may be urged, as some have done, that green crops can add no mineral matter to the soil other than it takes therefrom. which is true; but such crops render the mineral matter available for the mext season .-- Farmers' Journal.

Sugar Beet Experiments. Experiments with sugar beets this year have given very encouraging results. In the west the general rule is to pay four dollars per ton for beets containing 12 per cent. of sugar. In New York state the yields have been from 14 to 18 tons per acre in some localities, one plot producing 26 tons per acre. The percentage of sugar has also been high, some samples giving every dozen hens. 17 and 18 per cent., the average being 14 per cent. It is possible to grow over four tons of sugar per acre with the aid of beets. This industry is apparent-By slow to take hold on a large scale, but it is believed that in the course of time it will be a regular feature of agriculture.-Dakota Field and Farm.

Irrigation Before Planting.

Irrigation of the soil before planting is very important and profitable, and wery simple. To have this it is only necessary to plow the land into ridges by throwing the furrows toward each other and run the water between the ridges. After the water has had sufficient time to drain off properly the and is to be plowed, harrowed and a good start, and it will stand well. Field and Farm.

TRAITS OF SHEEP.

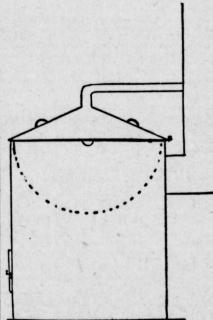
he Flock Still Follows the Leader Just as It Did Before It Became Domesticated.

When sheep are driven through a narrow gate-say, for reckoning purposes-a very common performance is for one sheep to give a leap as if over an obstacle or across a ditch. If one gives a leap all the others to the rear of it on reaching the same spot follow its example. Wild sheep always appoint sentinels and leaders and adopt their ways of progression in the most implicit manner. The origin of the jumping habit of a flock when one gives the example is very ingeniously explained in Dr Louis Robinson's work, entitled "Wild Traits in Tame Animals." "When sheep in a wild state," he remarks, "dash off together among broken ground or on crowding along some perilous ledge on the mountain side-their usual habitat-it would be quite useless for those in the middle of the band to endeavor to see obstacles at their feet. Hence each keeps an eye on the leader, or those immediately in front imitate his movements. If the leader thinks a threefoot jump is necessary to clear some dangerous spot every sheep in the procession will take a three-foot jump; if he jumps higher they will jump higher, and so on. They carry out this imitated action with a most extraordinary precision, even when it has to be transmitted through a long chain of different individuals." The sheep industry seems to be the safest investment for the farmer. When other crops fail the flock can always be depended upon. The wool crop is always sure, and when sold he has a small bank account and the flock left. What is better than sheep?-Western Plow-

FOR COOKING FEED.

Description of a Kettle Which Has Proved a Perfect Success and Is Not Patented.

I have a kettle set in a sheet iron jacket which is very handy for cooking feed for the hens. It was set in the basement part of our two-story henhouse, on the ground, as it has no grates or bottom. The steam would fill the room and wet the walls "wringing wet." I disliked to put it somewhere else, as I do not like to carry stuff, and must save all the steps I can After some study I tried a cover rigged as shown in the cut. A tin cover was made to fit the top and a two-inch pipe attached to it and the stovepipe. A



KETTLE FOR COOKING FEED.

piece was made to slip over the rest so the cover can be taken off easily. Even when the cover is not down square The capacity of the kettle is increased nearly a bushel, as the potatoes will cook in the steam at the top sooner than in the boiling water below .- C. E. Chapman, in Rural New Yorker.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Sunflower seed improves the gloss of the plumage.

Introduce new blood among the poultry once a year.

Give lime for growth of bone and for

eggshell material.

Buckwheat, oatmeal and milk are good for laying hens.

A little cayenne pepper in the food often stimulates laying.

Good leghorn hens may be kept until the office-holding and money-lending they are five years old.

The usual causes of roup are cold, ly carry it out, and finally they induced dampness and exposure. A laying hen should have her food

and drink at regular intervals. Do not winter late pullets that have

failed to make a good growth. If the hens show an inclination to

pull feathers, feed them salt pork. In selecting fowls to winter, keep one drake for every five ducks, a tom plain people, the workers, the thinkfor every ten turkeys, one cock for ers, the men who fight the battles and

Keep the hens with a reasonably sharp appetite, and they will lay more eggs which will hatch better and produce stronger chickens .- St. Louis Re-

Scale Is Easily Cured. Scaly legs are so easily cured that there is no excuse for allowing flocks to get in bad condition from the disease. Take the kerosene can into the pen at dusk, says the Plowman. Pick up each hen and pour the oil right from the spout, from the knee toward the feet, taking care not to get any on the skin above the shank. Sometimes one application will entirely kill the scale insects. Those that still look badly after a few days, should be keroplanted. This enables the crop to get | sened again. But little scale will usuala good start, and it will stand well. ly survive the second time. If any Then what's the matter with less pro-There is no better irrigation.—Dakota does, scrape a little with a knife and tection and freer trade?—Louisville apply kerosene with a pocket oiler.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

How It Has Been Encouraged and Fostered by the Officeholders and Money Lenders.

There was no agitation in favor of

adopting a single standard until about

the beginning of this century, when a number of writers discussed it. In 1802 Citizen Berenger, who had been deputized by the French government to make a report on this question, reported in favor of a single silver standard. Not gold, but silver. Berenger was one of the ablest men that have written upon this question, and it is noticeable that he advanced in 1802 practically all of the arguments in favor of a silver standard that have since been advanced in favor of a gold standard. Like the single standard men of to-day, he took the ridiculous position of fiercely contending that the government could not increase or decrease the purchasing power of a metal; that the whole matter was regulated by commerce; and yet, instead of leaving it to commerce, he labored for years, in season and out of season, to get the government to adopt one metal and strike down the other by law. In 1816 Lord Liverpool succeeded in getting the English government to adopt the gold standard by law, and his principal argument in favor of it was that other nations of the world were using silver almost exclusively, and if England adopted gold and coined it in denominations that were not in use in other countries her money would be less liable to be drawn from the island, and that when it was drawn from the island it would have a constant tendency to return. The idea of getting an advantage over other countries by the use of gold was not then thought of. This advantage rose later, out of the fact that England, having become the great commercial and ship-owning nation of the world, and London the great financial center, her people got the benefit of the exchanges and in time got the benefit of all those advantages which are reaped by men who handle large sums of money and are in a situation to compel others to come and deal with them. There were a number of minor steps taken by some of the governments, which need not be noticed in this brief survey, but the advocates of a single standard increased in number, and were finally divided into three classes: One class that wanted uniformity of coinage, in order to escape confusion which resulted from a great variety of coins issued by different small principalities. This class did not believe that there was enough of either metal in the world to do the world's business, and favored the theory of having some countries adopt gold and other countries adopt silver. Another class was made up chiefly of professors, who advanced various theories which they wanted to have put into practice. The third and more powcrful branch consisted of the great credtor classes, who wanted to make money dear, and of nearly all the official classes who hold office for life and draw salaries from the government. be charter of the Bar being about to expire, was renewed by parliament in 1844, and in the act renewing the charter parliament provided that the bank must buy up all gold of lawful standard that should thereafter be offered at £317s. 9d. per ounce of standard gold. In other words, it fixed the minimum price for gold by law and furnished the world a purchaser for it. Had it provided by law that the bank must buy every pound of wool thereafter offered at 30 cents per pound. it & evident that 30 cents per pound would have formed a minimum price for wool after that date, especially if it were limited in quantity, and this would have been due not to business or commerce, but to the arbitrary act of no steam comes out into the room. It government. About the time of the is a perfect success and not patented. great discoveries of gold in California and Australia, the creditor and officeholding class, fearing higher prices, started an agitation in favor of the demonetization of gold; and Holland, as well as some of the smaller German states, actually demonetized gold for a time. Soon after 1850, when it became evident that the new gold fields were not going to deluge the world, the agitation in favor of demonetizing gold ceased, and then became active in favor of demonetizing silver. International monetary conferences were held at different times, at which the idea of establishing a single gold standard was strongly pressed, although the folly and danger of it were pointed out by

the American congress to take the initiative.-John P. Altgeld.

some of the ablest statesmen and finan-

ciers of the world; but the influence of

classes was sufficiently potent to quiet-

The Money Question. The money question remains the real ssue, now and forever, or until it is rightly settled. It is not "sixteen to one or bust," but it is sixteen to one and victory! It is the battle of the pay the taxes, against organized greed and consolidated privilege. The gold standard must go! The people have said it, and they mean it; and in this land of democracy the voice of the people is the will of God. We have set free the serfs of the Spanish coloniesnow let us push the fighting and free our own people from the serfdom of goldbugism and Markhannaism. The Chicago platform is our shibboleth. It is the new declaration of independence, and upon this solid rock of justice and right, the plain people of America plant their standard and will fight to the finish-and may the God of truth be with us!-Mississippi Valley Democrat.

The president has discovered that "what we want is new markets."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Principles Which Are Opposed to Class Legislation and Combinations of Capital.

The democratic party is the party of the "common people," as Abraham Lincoln would put it. The trusts, the monopolies, the capital combinations the money syndicates, the great banking institutions and the protected industries do not belong to the democratic party. Their existence depends upon class legislation and government favoritism. As they understand the fidence, are convinced that the conphilosophy of existence, the common people are upon the earth to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for them, hence they could have no sym pathy with any political system that demanded an equitable division of the joint product of capital and labor. The principles of the democracy are diametrically opposed to the doctrine of caste based upon wealth filched from the bone and sinew of the real producers of wealth-the common people The democratic party does not recog nize the right of the government to make favorites of any class of citizens, and legislate opportunities for them to build up individual fortunes at the expense of the common people, and very naturally the trusts and other forms of favored capital combinations would not take kindly to it.

But not all the common people ap preciate the importance of standing together under the banner of democracy. Some of them fail to see how they are being drawn into the net of the favored few. Spasmodic "good times" are not helps to better conditions of existence. A system of division of the joint earnings of labor and capital, which gives labor the shell and capital the kernel, is wrong in principle and injurious in practice to abor. Some of the common people fail to see that they are being transformed more and more into mere machines-not labor-saving, but moneysaving, machines for the trusts and monopolies. Not all the common people realize that the policy of the republican party is to gradually circumscribe their opportunity to employ their brawn and skill until they are firmly and securely bound to the contract labor system. Not all the common people see that they are paying from 25 per cent. to 200 per cent. more for articles of consumption than is just or fair, that our industries may undersell competitors in markets of Europe and Asia. Not all the common people see that the political control of the country is destined to pass to the trusts and money powers if they do not array themselves in political hostility to the party that is doing these

It is surprising that there should be single one of the common people who the leaders of the republican party are circumventing the rights and priv- ton (N. Y.) Leader. ileges of wage-earners. There is an degraded negroes, which the common out the fat fryers!-Boston Globe. study with profit to ople might themselves. But they have had hundreds of such lessons in the past, and they should have profited by them before this. More and more is the policy of the republican party transforming the common people into mere machines to grind out wealth for the caste set which that party is establishing in America. But if the common people like that sort of thing; if they have lost their manhood and independence of thought and character, they belong to the rank and file of the party that is using them as tools in building up imperialism in America .-Kansas City Times.

THE VOICE OF DISCORD.

Who It Is That Calls Upon Mr. Me-Kinley for Redress and Justice.

"Let no discordant voice intrude to embarrass us in the solution of the mighty problems which involve such vast consequences to ourselves and posterity. Thus Mr. McKinley at St. Louis in

one of the most solemn and stern of political. They have no political unity his many solemn and stern rebukes of

the "buzzards." Whose is this "discordant vote?" This paragraph from the London Saturday Review may throw some

light upon the matter: "There were only 279 Americans killed and 1,423 wounded in actual fighting, while those killed by disease, criminally aggravated by the want of proper treatment or food, were 2,086, and the estimated number of those stricken by illness was in round numbers about 40,000. With consti-tutions shattered and health permanently broken thousands of men are now struggling to their homes.'

It is not one voice, Mr. McKinley; it

is legions of voices. There are voices from hundreds of graves-the voices of those "killed by disease, aggravated by the want of proper treatment or food." There are living voices-the voices of fathers. brothers, mothers, wives, sisters, friends of the thousands on thousands who never left the peaceful camps your war department established, who have gone home or still linger in hospitals, "with constitutions shattered

and health permanently broken."

And all your talk about "God" and 'conscience" and "duty" and "mighty problems" only accentuates in the mind of the people the fact that you appointed and you retain and you shield the rascals and the incompatents who have thus rewarded the valor and the self-sacrifice of our soldiers .- N. Y. World.

-The republican papers are trying hard to trace the stagnation in the woolen industry to the Wilson tariff. Strange that the mills should have done a prosperous business while that tariff was in force and that suspensions and assignments should have begun just as the republican orators were beginning to call attention to the splendid fruits of Dingleyism .- Manchester (N. H.) Union.

CONFRONTED BY DEFEAT.

The Republicans Have a Poor Outlook for Success in the Fall Elections.

Advices from the national capital are in effect that, viewed from Washington, the political outlook is not promising for the republican party. Democratic success at the fall elections, it is said, will not come as a surprise to the republican campaign managers there. The latter, while wearing a forced air of calmness and congressional elections will show a democratic victory. There is no dodging the fact, say the Washington advices. that the war department methods have proved a burden. The republican managers profess to fear that the stay-at-home vote will cost the party many districts, but general popular vote that is cast and the vote that is not cast. There is no reason to doubt that the

result of the forthcoming elections will be found to be a sweeping repudiation of the republican party and its policies and acts in state and nation. It is hard to understand how it could be otherwise in the light of recent records. The administration's absolute surrender to partisan political interests in war--to the lasting and often fatal injury of the soldiers, to the provocation of the people and to the nation's disgrace-must necessarily invite public condemnation. The one burning issue, whose influence is felin al! electoral fields, is the issue of the camps, depopulated by disease and starvation, brought on by incompetency and neglect. This is the national issue that forces itself into every con-

test and which will affect every result. There is no earthly reason why the republican managers should not be dismayed in contemplation of the outlook, for the prospect as it spreads out before the intelligent public gaze discloses the utter rout of a party that deserves to be routed. Republican government is offensive to every man who is not a hide-bound devotee at the shrine of the g. o. p .- Binghamton Leader.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

--- The whitewashing commission's tour will last until after the election .-N. Y. World.

-Gov. Tanner, of Illinois, continues to shed disgrace on his high office.-Boston Herald.

--- The democracy in every state is getting on its war clothes, and it proposes to make republican fur fly .-Kansas City Times.

--- It seems to be a fact that wherever you find a republican boss you does not see how surely and certainly find also the son of a republican boss. and you find him in clover .- Bingham-

---- After surveying the field Mark object lesson in the effort of the coal Hanna concludes that it will cost \$2 -the wages of white labor by importing gress to the republican party. Order

ure from both a political and economic view."-Kansas City Times.

a John R. Tanner in the governor's problems of this nation are not solved and there is no civic patriotism and philanthropy to spare in uplifting dis-

established a new rule for public investigations-call the witnesses in rebuttal first. This suggests that the whole investigation may be "hind sid: foremost," and that the verdict preceded the testimony of the first wit-

ness .- N. Y. World. --- A liberal reward will be paid for the discovery of any political question upon which the republican leaders are united. The proposition does not include the war, as that is national and not political. It does not include the offices, for that is financial and not and only claim the past glory of Lincoln republicans as a pretext for power. Political degeneracy is the true

emblem of McHanna republicanism .-

Louisville Dispatch. -The canal ring in New York. with its colossal loot; the gore dripping Pinkertons in Illinois, with their smoking Winchesters; the bright and glory shining sons of their fatherseke the young Blaines, Algers, Logans. et id genus omne-the fever camps, typhoid flies, rotten meat contractors. camp site and transport deals and scandals-all these are working for democratic success at the polls next month harder than if they were paid for it .- Washington Times.

-The November elections afford the nation's opportunity-the opportunity for the people to speak and to record their verdict against the mad career of territorial expansion and aggression upon which the administralaunch the country. The defeat of imperialism at the polls is within the people's power, and it is the greatest victory at this time within the people's power to achieve for the future wealth and happiness of the republic .- Balti sary funds with which to subdue the more Sun.

--- Do the farmers want the present condition of things to continue indefinitely? Irrespective of political considerations, can they as a class af- have not to pay from 20 to 200 per cent. of the legislature, to be filled at the higher instead of lower, as should be ever these goods are sold in the home to cover the cost of production, and turers are not only grateful for past vet the "tax eaters" are insisting that "farmers are prosperous."

COIN CURRENCY.

Bankruptey and Industrial Paralysis Have Followed a Single Gold Standard.

For some years during and after the

war we were on a paper basis, and for awhile a paper dollar was not worth over 40 cents in gold, but our people prospered as they had never prospered before. There were no strikes and no tramps; labor was employed and was content. There were enterprise, thrift and industry everywhere. Then we contracted our currency, and paid the awful price of six years of panie, with all the misery and ruin which it spread over the land, in order to get on a coin or specie basis, as it was then called. Now look at the price our country with the rest of the world is paying for this gold standard. Bankruptcy, paralysis, ruin, endless suffering and misdisgust will manifest itself in both the ery for all these years, and we are getting absolutely nothing in return for it. Debts have been practically doubled by law; that is a condition that was created by law which so affects prices that it forces the debtor to sell twice as much property as was formerly needed to pay off his debt. All the great European countries are even worse off than we are. A year ago Mr. Depew returned from a gen-eral tour of Europe, and in an interview stated that the one thing which struck him everywhere was the almost universal paralysis in the industries and in trade, and the misery which goes with it. In making this statement he simply verified what other travelers, as well as the European writers, have already proclaimed to the world. No man has pointed out or can point out wherein the people of the world have derived one dollar's worth of benefit by the adoption of the single gold standard. This fearful payment of the lifeblood of the nations of the earth has gone practically for nothing, and there is no hope or prospect of restoring the prosperity and happiness of our people until this great wrong is in some manner righted.

VIEWS OF A STATESMAN.

Mischief of the Gold Standard Foretold by an Old-Time Member of the Senate.

The mischief would be great indeed if all the world were to adopt but one of the precious metals as the standard of value. To adopt gold alone would diminish the specie currency more than one-half, and the reduction the other way, should silver be taken as the only standard, would be large enough to prove highly disastrous to the human race. Indeed, a reference. to the history of the precious metals and the general course of human production can scarcely fail to convince us that there has been a constant tendency to appreciate their value, as compared with the residue of the property of the world, and that every extraordinary increase of the supply barons of Virden, Ill., to force down | 000,000 to save the next house of con- of the precious metals of which we have any account has exercised a highly beneficial effect upon human -Marshal Field. Chicago's largest laffairs. When contracts are made by merchant and a partisan republican. a standard which is constantly consays the Dingley tariff "is a flat fail- tracting the advantages are on the side of capital as against labor, and productive energy is cramped by re---- As long as it is possible to place ceiving less than a fair share of the profits of the enterprise. Before the chair of a great state the domestic invention of substitutes for payment in coin and before the increased supply of specie from the discovery of America human history is full of the tant barbarians .- Detroit Free Press. strifes between debtor and creditor; -Mr. McKinley's commission has and human legislation is rife with experiments to limit the encroaching and engrossing power of capital. The most ancient legislation of which we have authentic account extinguished all debts every seventh year. Interest was not often received, yet the fact was felt that capital received profit enough for its use in the appreciation of the value of the standard .- R. M. T. Hunter, in the United States Senate. March 8, 1852.

Baseless Objections. Gold Argument-Silver is too bulky

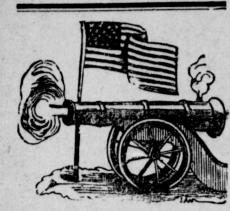
for use in large sums. Answer-That objection is obsolete. We do not carry coin; we carry its paper representatives, issued by the government, being absolutely secured. This combines all the advantages of coin bank paper and the proposed fiat money. A silver certificate for \$500

denomination the Jay Gould estate could be carried by one man. "But silver certificates would not

weighs less than a gold dollar. In that

remain at par." "At par with what? Everything in the universe is at par with itself. The volume of certificates issued by the government would be exactly the amount of the metal deposited, and that amount could never be suddenly decreased or diminished, for the product of the mines in any one year is very seldom more than three per cent. of the stock already on hand, and half of that is used in the arts. It is selfevident, therefore, that such certificates would be many times more tion at Washington seems inclined to stable in value than any form of bank paper yet devised."

-A new assessment has been levied by Mark Hanna upon the protected industries in order to raise the necesrebellious people in the approaching congressional elections. There is scarcely one American manufactured article for which the American people ford to have present conditions exist? more than that identical article is sold The value of farm lands has depreci- for in foreign countries. Europe, Asia ated on an average about one-half, and Africa pay for American goods New offices are created at each session that much less than cur own people and the difference goes to swell the expense of the taxpayer, making taxes profits of our protected classes whenif the equity of the case should be market. There will be no trouble untaken into consideration. Prices of der such circumstances in raising a farm products are barely high enough | great corruption fund, as the manufacfavors but hopeful of favors yet to come .- Denver Post.



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JOHN W. LEEDY. Lieutenant Governor, A. M. HARVEY. Associate Justice. A. N. ALLEN. Secretary of State, W. E. BUSH. Auditor of State, W. H. MORRIS. D. H. HEFLEBOWER. Attorney General, L. C. BOYLE.

Superintendent Public Instruction, WILLIAM STRYKER. Congressman at Large; J. D. BOTKIN. For Congressman 4th District, H. S. MARTIN.

Democratic County Ticket. For Representative, 55th Dist. WARREN PECK, For County Attorney. J. T. BUTLER. For District Court Clerk, W. C. HARVEY. For Probate Judge, MATT, McDONALD. For County Superintendent, MRS. S. P. GRISHAM.

For County Commissioner, 3rd Dist. C. F. LALOGE. Township Tickets.

FALLS. Trustee, C C McDO WELL. Treasurer, J L COCHRAN. Clerk, J A COSTELLO. Justices of the Peace, MATT BLEDSOE and W W ROCKWOOD.

Constables, ED A JONES and WM H SPENCER.

COTTONWOOD. Trustee, WM. M. RICH.
Treasurer, JOHN C. FISHER.
Clerk HAROLD M. BLACKSHERE.
Justice of the Peace, D. B. SMITH.
Constable, P. M. OSMAN and WM.
NEWLIE.

CEDAR. Treasurer, F. SCHARENBERG.
Treasurer, S. T. SLABAUGH.
Clerk, ISAAC SILVER.
Justice of the Peace. C. V. GRIFFITH and
LEVI GRIFFITH.
Constable, GEO. FINK and GEO. GRIFFITH. BAZAAR.

Trustee, M. BURNSIDE.
Treasurer, JAMES H. MARFIN.
Clerk, W. N. OLES.
Justice of the Peace,
Constables, S. MORRIS and Gmo. B. McCLELLAND.

MATFIELD. Trustee, C. P. NORTH.
Treasurer, P. J. HEEG.
Clerk, EDW ARD WAGNER.
Justice of the Peace, C. B, JUHNSON and
D. W. EASTMAN.
Constables, FONEY CARPENTER and C.
A. HUBBARD. DIAMOND CREEK.

Trustee, G. G. WAY
Treasurer, M. D. UMBARGER.
Clerk, I. W TALKINGTON.
Justices of the Peace, WM. JEFFREY, C.
H. BURNETT and LEWIS SYMES.
Constables, AUGUST PIPPER, B. C.SCOTT
and A. R. GIBBS.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We, the Democrats of Kansas, in state convention assembled, pledge our allegiance to the principles of the renewed Democracy which found expression in the Democratic hational platform of 1896. We stand today for every principle therein enunciated, and especially for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. without waiting for the consent of foreign nations. We take special pleasure in recording our appreciation and endorsement of the splendid compaign waged in behalf of the people's rights by their intrepid champion, who stands in merit and esteem with the historic leaders of democracy, William J. Bryan.

of the splendid compaign waged in behalf of the people's rights by their intreplic champion, who stands in merit and esteem with the historic leaders of democracy, William J. Bryan.

Second.—We are against the McKinley and Dingley system of taxation for the expenses of the government, It is wrong in principle, being a tax on consumption instad of on property, and a breeder of trusts and monopolies, and it is disastrous in practice, as the present \$60,000,000 deficit illustrates, and we renew our protest against it and insist upon federal taxation being levied in such a manner as will reach the incomes and property of the rich men and corporations, and thus to some degree exempt the necessities of the common people. We wage no war upon the rich, but insist the rich and peer alike must stand in equality before the law, and that unjust privileges and the aggressions of wealth upon the rights of man must cease. We, therefore, favor an amendment to the constitution of the United States if the same be necessary, such as, will authorize congress to levy direct taxes upon incomes, corporations, estates and all forms of aggregate wealth.

Inird.—We are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war with Spain, and see that not only the passing of Cuba from despotism to freedom, but for ourselves a more advanced place among the nations of the world and a broader commercial horizon. The American navy should be greatly enlarged, and but wake our mevchant marine, under new tariff laws should open the world's markets to American buyers and sellers; and rights should be reserved in all territory conquered during the war to facitiate and protect such extended commercial interests; but with no view to territorial aggrandizement nor the establishment of a colonial polloy for this government. We congratulate our state that she was the first to respond to the president's call with her full quota of volunteers, and since it has been in operation there has been no time when it commanded the respect or support of a majority of our vot

mission of said amendment, we favor a constitutional convention.

Fifth.—We denousce the metropolitan police law as undemocratic and unAmerican, and contrary to the principles upon which our government is founded; and demand its repeal beleiving that home rule should prevail in local affairs.

Sixth.—We commend the course of Senator W.A. Harris in preventing the loss of millions of dollars to the people through the machinations of Wall Street operators interested in the purchase of the Union Pacific railrad; and we commend him and those Kansas congressmen who voted against the issuance of further interest-bearing bonds at this time, holding that such issue is only a device to cover up and tide over deficiencies in revenue produced by the Dingley law and to, in some degree, paliate the business prostration due to the gold standard, and to perpetuate the national banking system; and we protest against bonding this nation for such purposos.

Seventh.—We heartily endorse the presented

tional banking system; and we protest against bonding this nation for such purposos.

Seventh.—We heartily endorse the present state administration, elected by democratic votes, in it successful efforts looking to substantial retrenchment and reform and in the many meritorious laws the last legislature passed, and which have been faithfully and conscientionsly enforced by our state officials, the effect of which has been the saving of thousands of dollars to our citizens and taxpayers. We would especially commend ank endorse the stock yards legislation and its vigorous enforcement, which effects a direct saving to the people of Kansas of \$250,000 annually; also the school book law which saves the people of the state not less than \$300,000 each year; also the fee and salary bill, which effects an annual saving to the people of not less than \$350,000; also the vigorous enforcement of our insurance laws which has resulted in a large increase to our revenues, the weeding out of insolvent and wildost insurance companies and the prompt adjustment and payment of honest and just claims. These are only a few of the many measures and acts of the present state administration that can be pointed to and approved. We especially congratulate the state administration that can be pointed to and approved. We especially congratulate the state administration that con the republican party in its state convention at Hutchinson o June 8,1898, wherein it failed to see or find a single act of the administration to condemn or criticise.

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 People's party candidate, on the how he fares in it. The story is said to be one of his best.

The public generally approve of the reported plan to revive the rank of vice-admiral and appoint and county; and he was a delegate Dewey to the position. The splendid record made by him in the battle of Manila and the splendid Martin for Congressman from executive ability shown since then in the management of affairs at that convention for Mr. Martin. that point show that he is competent in all respects to stand at the ought to see that Mr. Peck will be head of the United States navy.

Teddy Roosevelt had been dodging his taxes in New York until he was nominated for governor by the republicans when it was necessary for him to be a tax payer. He accordingly "coughed up" \$1,005 which the state never would have received otherwise. Such actions tend to dispel the balo of

The recent threats of a new outburst of Vesuvius give timeliness to an article by H. J. W. Dam on "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 McCiure's; and the article embraces much new information thus gained. It will be illustrated from special drawings made by Mr. Linson on the spot.

boast that they will elect their men because the Populists and Democrats will neglect to go to the polls on election day. Will such a thing happen? We think not, The Fusionists including Populists Democrats and Free Silver Republicans, will be at the polls on the morning of November 8 .- Tola

One of the most prominent citi. zens of Kansas has written to Webb McNall as follows: "I don't know you. I never saw you that I know of. I am a Republican, but if you make a speech in this town this year I will give your committee the use of my opera house and it won't cost them a cent. When you broke up the insurance trust you saved me \$28 on the building, and while I am a partisan, I am broad enough to give you credit for it."-La Crosse Chieftain.

friends. Those who have heard Box department covers a wide Mr. Martin the united support of fill the pages, and the number, as a the deligates to that convention. whole, will be found unusually en-The election of Hon. H. S. Martin tertaining and instructive. Vick

reform and insures to the Fourth district a representative of whom the people may well be proud .-Alma Signal.

Up in the northern part of the State it is suggested that every farmer, place his name on his barn, in letters so plain and conspicious, that all who pass by may readily read it. The anggestion is good one. People who ride through the country are always anxious to khow the names of farmers living along the roads which they travei. We may know very many people in the country, but we do not know their place of residence. Every farmer should put his name on his barn. Why is this not as necessary, and more so than the custom of door plates on houses in town, with the names of the owners thereon?-Emporia Democrat.

When S. F. Jones, the Demoeratic candidate for Representative, tendered his resignation to the Democratic County Central Committee, and the same was accepted, the Executive Committee of the Central Committee immediately, by a unanimous vote, placed the name of Warren Peck, the Democratic ticket, in place of that of Mr. Jones, for the reason that Mr. Peck has always believed in working with the Democrats in referming the politics of the State to the Populist Congressional convention that nominated our H. S this district, and did good work in Every Democrat in the county elected to represent Chase county, in the next Legislature.

President McKinley and wife are entitled to sympathy on account of the family affliction that has overtaken them. The tragic, and perhaps deserved death of George Saxton, Mrs. McKinley's brother, casts a gloom over the white house family. Of course no heroism which has been hovering one blames either the president or around his classic brow .-- Exchange. his estimable wife for the escapades of Mr. George Saxton, and it is peculiarly unfortunate that respectable people should suffer for the misconduct of one whose actions they were powerless to control. It is a fact creditable to journalism that no democratic newspaper has attempted to make political capital out of the scandal discovered so close to the presiden. tial maneion. But we connot believe that the republican press would have been equally magnanimous had the condition been reversed. The treatment democratic presidents have received from rep-No well posted man will claim ublican journals warrant the conthat the Republicans have more clusion that were Bryan in the votes in Kansas than the fusionists white house and Mrs. Bryan's have. Yet leading Republicans brother killed by one of his mistresses because of her hatred for another, the g. o. p. press would emit a mighty howl concerning the character of the people occupy ing the most exalted position in the land .- Eureka Messenger.

VICKS MACAZINE FOR OC-TOBER

Is a very instructive number and is also beautifully illustrated. Some Lilies of Summer and Autumn" is embellished with six handsome illustrations. Largest Natural Bridge in the World" has two illustrations. "In Nature's Garden" is illustrated with three engravings. Number IV. of a series of articles on Pruning Roses, appears in this number with practical illustrations.

Some of the other principal articles are "Freecias, and how to Grow Them," "The Rock Garden," "The Candidum Lily," and "Artichokes as Stock Food." "Notes Those who know Hon. H. S. from a Southern Garden," are par Martin best are his staunchest ticularly interesting. The Letter him speak are loudest in his praise. range of subjects, and Buds and His speech at the Hutchinson con- Fruit consists of timely and sugvention two years ago gave him gestive notes. The editor's page is the nomination at Emporia and his devoted to subjects of special inspeech before the People's Party | terest at the present time, or those convention at Emporta insured to of late occurrence. Other topics means a step forward in cause of Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

ALL ABOARD!



Or, You Will Get Left.

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. And still the streets were no light-

Then the mayor swore a greater oath, and issued a proclamation that the citizens should light the candles:

Then the streets were lighter.

A man once wished to make money.

He secured a good store.

He secured good goods. He secured good clerks.

He made no money. Then he turned on his store the light of newspaper advertising and let people know he was in business and why. He kept them in the dark no longer.
Then he made money.—Chas. Austin Bates.

I would as soon think of doing business 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 Ave-nue opera house, Cleveland O., believes he has demonstrated the superiority of newspaper advertising over all other forms. That week he decided to abandon all advertising by means of bill board posters or window hangers and to depend upon 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 posters.

McCLURE'S MAGAZI...

Some Notable Features

These reminiscences contain more unpublished war history than any other book except the Government publications. Mr. Dana was intimately associated with Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, Sherman, and the other great men of the Civil War. He had the confidence of the President and his great War Secretary, and he was sent on many private missions to make important investigations in the army. Lincoln called him "The Eyes of the Government at the Front." Everywhere through these memoirs are bits of Secret History and Fresh Recollections of Great Men. These Reminiscences will be illustrated with many Rare and Unpublished War Pholographs from the Government collection, which now contains over 8,000 negatives of almost priceless value.

The Christmas McClures's contained a complete Short Story by Rudyard Kipling entitled "The Tomb or His Ancestors," the tale of a clouded Tiger, an officer in the Indian army, and a rebellious tribe. We have in hand also a New Ballad, a powerful, grim, moving song of War Ships, It will be superbly illustrated. Mr. Kipling will be a frequent contributor.

"Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Rubyert of Hentzau," the sequel to

"Rupert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." In splendid invention, in characters, in dramatic situations, it is the noblest and most stirring novel that Anthony Hope has ever written.

NEW ZENDA NOVEL Rudyard Kipling, Robert Barr, William Allen White,
Ian Maclaren, Octave Thanet, Stephen Crane, and many,
others, the best mory writers in the world, will contribute
to McCLURE'S during the coming year.

SHORT STORIES BY
GREAT AUTHORS

EDISON'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT

ANTHONY HOPE'S

Edison's Wonderful Invention. The result of eight years' constant labor. Mountains ground to dust and the iron ore extracted by magnetism. The Fastest Ship. An article by the inventor and constructor of "Turbinia," a vessel that can make the speed of an express train. Making a Great make the speed of an express train. Making a Great

Telescope, by the most competent authority living. Lord Kelvin, a character sketch and substance of
a conversation with this eminent scientist on unsolved problems of science.

Drawn from fifteen years' personal experience as brakeman, fireman and engineer, by Herbert H. Hamblin. It is a narrative of work, adventure, hazards, accidents and escapes, and is as vivid and dramatic as a piece of fiction.

The account of this terrible fight written down by Hamlin Garland as it came from the lips of *Two Moons*, an old Indian Chief who was a participant in it. THE CUSTER

→ MASSACRE Its houses, streets, means of travel, water supply, safeguards of life and health, sports and pleasures—the conditions of life of the perfected city of the next century, by Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department of New York.

Mark Twain contributes an article in his old manner, describing his voyage from India to South Africa. The illustrations are by A. B. Frost and Peter Newell, and are as droll and humorous as the article itself. MARK TWAIN Andrée: His Balloon and his Expedition, from materials furnished by the brother of Mr. Strinberg, Andrée's companion. Spen Hedin in Unexplored Asia, a story of remarkable adventure and endurance. Landor in Thibet. His own story. He was captured, tortured and finally escaped to India. Jackson in the Far North. The famous explorer writes of the years he lived in regions far north of the boundaries of human habitation.

NANSEN

The great Arctic explorer has written an article on the possibilities of reaching the North Pole; on the methods that the next expedition should adopt, and the important scientific knowledge to be gained by an expedition: concerning the climate, the ocean currents, depths and temperature of the water, etc. This knowledge will be of the greatest value to science. The best artists and illustrators are making pictures for McClure's Magazing. A. B. Frost, Peter Newell, C. D. Gibson, Howard Pyle, Kenyon Cox, C. K. Linson, W. D. Stevens, Alfred Brennan, and others. ILLUSTRATIONS

The November Number will be given free with new subscriptions. This number contains the opening chapters of Dana's Reminiscences, Mark Twain's Voyage from India to South Africa, the account of Edison's great invention, and a mass of interesting matter and illustrations.

Be sure to ask for it in subscribing \$1.00 a Year , 10 Cents a Copy The S. S. McCLURE CO., - - 200 East 25th Street, New York

NOT LOYAL CITIZENS.

Dusing the past ten days we have heard a number of persons say they did not expect to vote at the coming election. This is a mistaken idea and one that is common among the better class of people. In an enlightened country ike ours every good citizen is bound to be interested in politics. An intelligent acquaintance with public men, and the affairs of public life are demanded of every intelligent American. Ignorance of public affairs is a disgrace while indifferance to political affairs is an unpardonable sin.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held on Saturday, October 29, 1898, at the Grammar-School room, in Cotton wood Falls. Kansas, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, a. m.

SADIE P, GRISHAM. County Supt.

SILVER THE ISSUE IN 1900.

Money the Pricing Instrument.

Civilization and Progress Have Kept Step With Money Supply in All Ages.

The Money Question discussed in the light of experience and history.

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al courts

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

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No. 1 Beef Steak, or Mutton Chops, Potatoes, Cakes or Waffles, or Tea and Fruit.....39

No. 2 Ham, Two Eggs, Potatoes, Cakes or Waffles and Coffee25

No. 3 Pork Chops with Potatoes and Cakes or Waffles and Coffee or

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 Tea...

No. 6 Two Eggs. Butter. Toast and Lof.

No. 6 Two Eggs, Butter, Toast and Coffee or Tea.....15 Take Market St. Cars direct to Hotel. Try European Plan. Cheapest and best, only pay for what you get.

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Seminal Weakness The results of

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

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BOOK for both sexes—96 pages, 24 pictures above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6 cents in stamps. You should read this book for the information is

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

Love for the Old Soldier

Exisits Only in Republican Platforms and on the Stump.

Comrade McKinley Retains Clay Evans in Spite of G. A. R. Protests and a Republican Congress Prevents the Efforts to Clear Up the Calendar of Pension

So persistent have been republican professions of devotion to the welfare of ex-Union soldiers, so profuse their platform promises, so emphatic their assertions that officials of other parties could not be entrusted with these sacred interests of the nation's defenders, that the great mass of veterans looked forward to the election of "Comrade McKinley" as the beginning" of a most liberal pension period. The Republican national platform of 1896

"The veterans of the Union army deserve and should receive fair treat-ment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril."

The state platform adopted at

Hutchinson the 8th of last June says: "We favor the most liberal con-struction of all pension laws, in the spirit of their enactment, without technical obstructions or requirements. We urge that preference be given to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in all appointments of the state and nation, as provided by law."

But all these promises and pledges have been rudely broken. "Comrade McKinley" is the first president since the war who failed to give the old soldier "generous recognition" in his first annual message.

From two to five old soldiers, worthy and capable, were candidates for each position on the state ticket before the late Republican convention, all were turned down except one who was given the least desirable position. Within the patronizing territory of every postoffice in Kansas are old soldiers with first class fitness to serve as postmaster, but Republican congressmen and ex-congressmen and congressional candidates working through a Republican senator upon a Republican president and postmaster general, have turned down almost all such candidates and "preference was given" to dapper young politicians in open violation of law and platform pledges. These political heelers must be rewarded or placated, or both, and must have the offices. The old soldiers are supposed to be loyal Republicans who care for nothing but platform

COMMISIONER EVANS. Every old soldier knows that the present is the most niggardly and cruel administration of the pension bureau since the war. From every section of the United States have gone protests against Mr. Evans' infamous

methods and demands for his removal. The state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held at Wichita, Kans., April 20 to 22 of the current year adopted the following

resolutions:
"The administration of the pension bureau has been dilatory for years, disappointing and unfriendly to the thou sands whose claims have been rejected or neglected. Rules of evidence have been enforced with narrow constructions; calls for evidence have been based upon slight and formal defects in evidence already supplied; the rating of boards of medical examiners have been arbitrarily rejected, overridden by the medical examiner of the department; rules of practice have not been made known to the soldier or widow claimants, and they have been held to a knowledge of the practice which they could not be presumed to have, and the bureau has failed to administer the law in the spirit of gracious candor which belongs to our national pension laws; the head of the bureau has been indiscreet and apparently unsympathetic, and his utterances have wounded the sensibilities of the

The American Tribune, a Grand Army paper published at Indianapolis, in its issue of February 17, 1898, printed the following resolutions adopted by Shiloh Post, No. 49, of

Newport, Ind.: Whereas the ex-Union soldiers of this country rejoiced when the act was known that William Lochren had been removed as Commissioner of Pensions and H. Clay Evans substituted in his stead, and believed they had a true, patriotic friend who would deal fairly and honestly with them, now find out to their sorrow that they have been sadly disappointed, and instead of dealing fairly and squarely with those who are at his mercy, he is putting every obstacle in the way he possibly can to prevent the adjudicating of old pension claims and pension increase of soldiers who are deserving, in many cases, of more than twice or three times the rate now paid them. We have become very tired of seeing the old pensioners of the late war traduced and denounced as frauds by a few yellow-back journals of the East, and have become disgusted in knowing our present Commissioner of Pensions is truckling to the clamor of these detestable and victous papers: There-

Resolved, That Shiloh Post, No. 49, Grand Army of the Republic, of Newport, Vermilion county, Ind., earnestly requests President McKinley to immediately remove the Hon. H. Clay Evans from the office he has proven

himself unworthy to fill. Resolved, That we are tired of his contemptable tactics in trying to avoid and prevent worthy and broken-down soldiers from getting the pittance they are justly and honestly entitled to re-

Resolved, That we recently got rid

of one sand-bagger in the name of William Lochren, and we are bitterly opposed to having his place supplied

by another one. Resolved, That these resolutions, expressive of our contempt for the present commisioners of pensions, be spread on record, and that the adjutant of the post is hereby instructed to forward a copy to President Mc-

All know that Mr. McKinley appointed this man Evans and could remove him any hour. The fact that he does not remove him at the request of the Grand Army of the Republic is proof that the policy of the pension bureau is satisfactory to the president. LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS.

The Republicans have a clear ma-jority of more than 50 in the house. The minority made repeated efforts to induce Speaker Reed to appoint the committees, especially the invalid pension committee, during the extra session a year ago. This he refused to do until the last hour, and was sustained by all Republican members. Four and half months were spent chiefly in idleness, while 4,000 or 5,000 private pension bills accumulated. Congress met on the first Monday in December. The chairman of the invalid pensions committee did not call that committee together until the latter part of January. The committee is composed of 10 Republicans, 3 Democrats and 2 Populists. The chairman holds all pension bills under lock and key and presents to the committee only those ne wishes considered. He carries out Mr. Reed's well known policy of op-position to pensions. Only about position to pensions. 500 private pension bills out of about 5,000 have been considered by this committee and placed on the house calendar, and most of these were

These 500 proved as many as the House could find time to consider, although it has during this term been in session forty-three weeks. House rule 26 requires a pension session every Friday night. Forty-three Friday nights have occurred, but only fifteen pension sessions have been held.

Do you ask why so many Friday nights were skipped? It is a matter of record that Messrs. Dingley, Payne, Dalzelle or some other Republican leader, was accustomed to arise in his place on Thursday afternoon and moving that when the House adjourn it adjourn to Monday. It is matter of record that the minority members always voted against this resolution. while all the Republican members always voted for it, and, being in the majority, carried it, thus knocking out the Friday night pension session. It will thus be seen that the dastardly pension policy of the President and his Commissioner pervades Congress itself. Commissioner Evans in a magazine article for August predicts that "future legislation by Congress will restrict rather than facilitate the granting of pensions." As he speaks for the Republican party the old soldiers may know what to expect in future from

that party. In contrast to this policy we point ith pride to t ords made by our Kansas Populists in Congress, and invite a thorough investigation of the same. It will abundantly demonstrate who are the real friends of the old soldier.

WENT FISHING DECORATION DAY.

Candidate Stanley Followed Cleveland's Tactics in Breaking Up a Meeting.

Witchita, Kan., Oct.8.-In 1891 James R. Hallowell and W. Eugene Stanley were both living in Wichita. Stanley had a scheme to have the speakers' committee of the G. A. R. select him to deliver the Decoration day speech that year. But the veterans thought otherwise and se-lected Colonel Hallowell to be their speaker. This made Stanley indignant, so in order to get even with the old soldiers and the committee he got up a little meeting of his own, at which he could be chairman, secretary and principal speaker all by himself. He called his meeting on Decoration day at Riverside park and invited his Sunday school class as an attraction. He had notices inserted in the Wichita Eagle and Beacon as follows:

Wichita Eagle, May 29, 1891: The young men of the class No 15 of the Methodist Sunday school will picnic tomorrow at Riverside park and a grand time is expected by them. The cars containing the class will leave the corner of Main and Douglas at 10 'o'clock and run from that hour on; during the balance of the day cars will run every twenty minutes. Arrangements have been made to have the bowling alley at the park, also lawn tennis, quoits. croquet, foot ball, town ball, targetguns and other good out-door games. All the young men in the city that desire to have a good enjoyable day away from business are invited to join us. We would request, however, that those coming will bring a little lunch, as the class lunch may run a little short if we have many callers. This invitation to the young man of the city is core. young men of the city is cor-dial. W. E. STANLEY.

Wichita Beacon. May 29, 1891; The young men of classs No. 15 of the Methodist Sunday school will picnic tomorrow at Riverside park, and a grand time is expected by them. The cars containing the class will leave the corner of Main and Douglas at 10 o'clock, and from that time on during the balance of the day cars will run every twenty-five minutes.

STANLEY'S PICNIC GOT THE CROWD.

By vigorous skirmishing around Mr. Stanley succeeded in drawing quite a crowd away from the decoration services. The day was spent in fishing and in drinking red lemonade on the shady banks of the rag-ing little Arkansas. Of course this meeting was gotten up through the

The Ex-Superintendent Convicted Out of His Own Mouth.

His Annual Report is a Complete De fense to All the Charge He Now Makes Against the Administration and Makes His Alleged Expose a Fizzle.

A few days ago Superintendent Wetmore of the Topeka Insane Asylum fired in his resignation and gave pers and farmers. out to the Republican papers a three went after the insurance companies column interview telling horrible and rate makers. The valued policy stitution. Subordinate officials at the Asylum have since made affidav obey it, and citizens who were so unfortunate as to lose their homes by it that he had told them that if Hood was nominated for Governor he (Wetmore) could get \$2,000 for getting out a campaign document of that kind. This leads to the natural inquiry as to whether conditions changed any when Stanley was nominated and confirms the general opinion that the interview was prompted and paid for by the Reoublican state committee.

Members of the state Board of Charities say that Wetmore lacked executive ability and that he made constant trouble among his subordinates. At their last meeting Wetmore came to them and asked for a promise that he would be retained in his position two years longer. This the board declined to do. As a matter of fact the board had decided to dispense with Wetmore's services at their next meeting. Wetmore possibly had an inkling of this and this doubtle s had something to do

with his hasty exit. Unfortunely for Wetmore's veracity is the fact that his annual report for the two years ending June 30 1898 was in the hands of the state printer when his wonderful expose was given to the Republican papers. It has now been printed and tells a wonderfully different tale. On page 5 of the report Wetmore says:

"The health of our population during this period has been uniformly good, no epidemic disease having occurred among the in-mates of the institution. Mala-rial diseases, in a very mild form, have occasionally occurred, but have always been easily controlled. All deaths that have occurred in this institution during the biennial period have resulted from diseases consequent upon chronic insanity or from extreme age, with but one or two excep-

tions, which were suicides. The facilities for the care and treatment of the inmates of this Asylum, both medical and surgical, perhaps cannot be surpassed in any institution in the state, there being a consulting medical staff of specialists, officially ap-pointed by the Trustees, and composed of the following gentlemen, all residents of the city of Topeka, the high professional character of whom secures to the patients of this institution the benefit of the most progressive and skilful treatment, both medical and surgical, whenever their counsel is required: S. E. Sheldon, M. D., gynecologist: J. C. McClintock, M. D., surgeon; S. G. Stewart, M. D., physician; W. S. Lindsay, M. D., neurologist; J. E. Minney, M. D., ophthalmologist; J. L. Gilbert, M. D., pathologist." Again on page 9 in closing his re-

port he says: "I am happy to have the opportunity to acknowledge my grati-tude and appreciation for the cordial support and encouragement given me by your honorable Board in the discharge of the duties connected with my position. I also desire to express my appreciation of the very efficient assistance I have received from officers in the institution. I take great pleasure in stating that the employees of the institution have generally discharged the duties that were assigned them in a creditable and satisfactory manner; that their conduct has been uniformly reputable and praiseworthy.

We do not think any stronger evidence is needed than this. We tmore impeaches himself. His report is corroberated by all those connected with the institution and his alleged expose has fallen flat as it deserves. It's only effect will be to gain Dr. Wetmore the contempt of the people of Insurance Companies out of the state Kansas and make the fusion forces but give us an actual reduction in more determined to punish the party that fathers such campaign thunder.—Kansas Democrat.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

Read it Carefully and Decide According to Facts in the Case.

The Populist party does not floursh anywhere but in Kansas, and the the highest point ever reached. These are the figures given by State are the figures given by State Bank Examiner John W. Breidentions favorable to the growth of Populism, and at once adopted the plan of removing the condition. plan of removing the conditions by plan of removing the conditions by very emphatic in the declaration, prompt legislation, but the Republi"though McKinley should be elected can party in Kansas was in the but Populists win in Kansas, no clutches of an element that lived by relief would come to this state, as reasons of the existing wrongs and capital would never come while Pop-hence no effort was made to remove ulism was in the ascendency." Now the reasons for the Populist parties we can realize whata base lie it was? existence, and the natural result was that it flourished and became a dommant party in the state.

Had the Republican party in 1894 when it elected the Governor and a majority of the lower House, proposed legislation having in good faith the control of Insurance Companies, a grain inspection law, and to have made some move to relieve the farmers from the extortion of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company or a measure to control freight rates and to give some relief to the poor miners that would protect them from the coal barons. Itad the party done this, it would have compelled the Populist senate to approve those measures as coming from the Repubmeasures as coming from the Republican party or put the Populist senate in the position of defeating proper legislation for relief of the people. But no, the Republican party was in in the hands of the same old, "gang" that has lived and fattened around the state became of the same of the same old, "gang" that has lived and fattened around the state house for twenty years, that lobby whose pockets were al-

WETMORE VS. WETMORE ways full of money to defeat legislation and after distributing the patronage and drawing its salary the legislature adjourned and the statutes of the patronage and drawing its salary that the statutes of the patronage and drawing its salary the legislature adjourned and the statutes of the patronage and the patron

The Populists improved the oppor-tunity, the stock yards was investi-gated and the people of the state will profit greatly by reason of it. The rates for yardage, hay and corn was reduced one-half and instead of the money going to swell the stock and dividend of the Philadelphia, stock holders it remains with Kansas ship-

tales of mismanagement at the in- act was made an act in fact and every insurance company in Kansas fire, are no longer compelled to accept one-half of sum insured for, or stand long drawn out law suits with The companies must pay, show a good reason why, or get out of the state. They then passed the fee and salary bil, that saved the people thousands of dollars. The county treasurer was drawing \$4,000 a year, or a thousand dollars more than the governor of the state, now the treasurers office pays \$1,600 and competent men are anxious for the office at the present salary.

The coal miners are no longer compelled to take scrip to be paid at "pluck me stores," in goods. The people of this state had suffered for years from the school book monopthat flourished around the legislature lobby, year after year defeating legislation for state uniformity and cheaper school books. Why the Republicans left it to the Poputhern with a few trimmings to gauzy lists to grant relief is only explained an indecent even for a Republican to by the existence and controll of the publish. Gov. Leedy is his pet aver-party by that outfit that has made sion and there is no crime from rape Kansas Populist by reason of their to arson that Costigan does not readiness to exchange the welfare of stand ready to charge him with. the people and party for cash in hand,

It was in the power of the Republican party to have enacted this legislature. His story in brief is lation and to have been entitled to that he induced Judge Sankey to the lasting gratitude of the people, but those whose interest in the par-ty consisted in what they could get out of it, was in control, and the same crowd is trying to maintain their position in this campaign.
They are the "band wagon" patriots, and not until the Republican party of Kansas gets rid of them can it hope to recover its proud position as the party of the people.

The Republicans cannot hope to win by hanging on to the coat tail of McKinley's administration. The to do with Kansas domestic affairs, and state legislation and the records McKinley conducted the war with Kansas in the hands of the Populists. The war is over. The national administration can get along in times of peace without the assist-ance of the, "gang," and the best way to assist the Republican nation-al administration is to put the parby cleaning house.—Republican Exchange.

Republican party has offer the people something better on the line of controling Insurance Companies than McNall has given us or they might as well keep still concern-ing McNall's record. The people of this state were charged extortionate rates for insurance for years and in many instances were never paid for honest losses and forced to litigate for many others and it was a long while before we got relief. But as soon as the Insurance Companies begin to get a dose of their own medicine, some fool Republican rushes to their rescue and wants to make the complaint of the Insurance Company a campaign issue. The best evidence to many people that McNall is right, is that the Insurance Companies are howling and asking the United States court, and not our state court for protection. Let them howl a while, it will do them good. They will probably learn that the best way to get protection is to treat the people right. They have been confining their generosity to the Insurance committees of the House and Senate for twenty years and pigeon-holed many a bill for the peoples' relief. Let the Republican party go McNall one better, and not only drive rotten

When Lewelling was elected the bank deposits of the state amounted to \$20,143,000 and increased in two years to \$21,977,000. Morrill then "redeemed," the state and deposits went down in two years to \$13,533,000. Then Leedy came in and eposits today amount to \$25,150,000,

rates of insurance.

-Emporia Times.

The retiring treasurer was found to be \$5,800.00 short in his accounts and he had been carrying Cy's taxes. When they would comedue he would mark them paid on the books and hold the receipts. Cy promised to continue take them up but never did so. Set- lative in from the penitentiary when the crash or the monopolies will control Kancomes.

COSTIGAN IS A LIAR

Grant Harrington, who was Clerk of the Senate Committee on Railroads, Tells in His Paper, the History of the Railroad Bill Vetned by Gov. Leedy.

If we owed the devil a quota of forty liars and he wouldn't take Walt Costigan and cancel the debt we would repudiate it. Costigan used to figure in Populist politics in Kansas. He was a breeder of strife and dissension and was constantly in a row with some of his associates. When Governor Leedy was elected Costigan demanded the appointment as Insurance Commissioner. He was The Atchison Globe Tells What It Has the usual delays in the supreme court. told the job was promised but was given the choice of several other places. None of these suited him and he went home with the sulks. After the places had been filled Costigan came to his milk and announced that he would be willing to take a place on the state board of charities. He was told that he was too late as the places had all been filled. Then he put on his blanket and left the reservation. The Republicans recognizing at Ottowa. Once a week he rehashes

Costigan's latest break is to claim the authorship of the railroad bill write a bill and Senator Ryan to introduce it for him and that when the Harris bill was rejected by the committee this bill was taken up and reported with some modifications as the committee bill. We are in a position to know that Costigan is a liar. We were clerk of the Senate committee on railroads and have the minutes of the committee meeting in our possession. Under date of Feb-

ruary 12, 1897 the minutes recite:
"A motion was made that the committee (refering to a sub comnational administration has nothing mittee already appointed) be directed to prepare a bill taking the Iowa law as a basis and inserting a of the two parties on state legisla-tion is the al absorbing question.

The talk of upholding the hands of the national administration is nothing but-the cry of the demagogue.

McKipley conducted the war with tariffs now in force, subject to revision by the commissioners when complaint was duly made."

Acting under this motion which prevailed in the committee we took a copy of the Iowa law and a copy of the distance tariff then in force and with the aid of a stenographer ty in shape to win two years hence prepared the bill which without change or amendment in the committee was reported back to the Senate. There the maximum rate feat- ing if children in private homes were as stricken out and the bill as amended subsequently passed the Senate and the House and was ve-toed by Gov. Leedy. Costigan did not have the remotest connection with it and we do not propose that he shall secure a little cheap notoriety now by posing as its author.— Kansas Democrat.

THE STOCK YARDS CO.

301 Miller Gives a Sample of How it Pre-vented Legislation When Repub-licans Were in Control.

The following from the pen of Sol Miller, whose republicanism was never questioned, appeared in the is-sue of the Troy Chief of Thursday, March 14, 1895, and has reference to the action of the last Republican legislature, that of 1895, upon the subject of stock yards legislation:

"Complaints had been made concerning the stock yards at Kansas City. It is said that the shippers of Kansas had suffered wrongs or extortions. Whether the charges were well founded or not we are unable to say. The legislature appointed a committee to investigate and it was their duty to do so. People who are guilty of no crookedness should not shrink from investigation When the committee went down to investigate, the stock yards company set them up to a grand banquet of food and wine and it is said that they all got as drunk as biled owls. came and reported that they had not time to investigate, or some other report that was so thin that even the legislature was ashamed of it, and either censured the committee or glossed over the report."

REDUCTION IN CHARGES.

The Populist legislature of 1897 passed what is known as the Stock Yard law, which applied particularly to the stock yards at Kansas City. The law reduced the yardage charges on cattle from 25c to 15c a head; on calves from 10c to 8c; on Another instance of Cy Leland's methods of doing usiness came to light in Doniphan county last week.

Head, of Carves from 10c to 8c; on hogs from 8c to 6c, and on sheep from 5c to 4c. It also eliminated the charges of \$1 per bushels for corn and \$1 per hundred for hay, and project to the company should not the market price. This legislation has been resisted by the stock yards mortgaged his farms to secure the has been resisted by the stock yards necessary amount. His friends say company, and is at present in the his downfall was due to the fact that supreme court of the United States awaiting a decision upon it. The company has moved its office from Kansas to Missouri in order to continue without any legis-lative interference to rob Kansas take them up but never did so. Settlement day came and Cy left the farmers by extortionate charges. poor devil in the lurch. This is the man the people of the 22nd Judicial District are called upon to give control of the bench by electing his man Stuart judge. The toils are tightening around Leland and it is not to be wondered at that he wants a man on the bench who will shield him on the bench who will shield him or the monopolies will control Kan-

intense love which Mr. Stanley had for the old soldiers.

It is distinctly recollected that one

utes of Kansas contained no remedial legislation for existing wrongs and the result was that the party was overwhelmingly defeated in 1896.

The Populists improved the statute of Kansas contained no remedial legislation for existing wrongs and the result was that the party was overwhelmingly defeated in 1896.

The Populists improved the statute of t a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket in Kansas would be equally guilty. And yet the Republican party would have the old soldiers believe that it and its nominee for governor have such an intense love for them that words can not express their admiration, which they pretend is almost reverence.

Many tears were dropped by the good people of Wichita on the graves of the heroes on that day, but Stauley, the Republican nominee for governor, was outenjoying himself hugely, and no thought of the departed heroes disturbed his mirth and pleas-

POPULIST MANAGEMENT.

The Republicans have been continually telling the people of Kansas that the Peoples' party officials were ignorant and incompetent set who could not manage the affairs of the state. Here is a sample of the way all the state Institutions are run by the Peoples party officials. The former Republican Superintendent wanted the Legislature to appropriate \$500 to clear the wood lot referred to. The following was taken from a Republican paper the Atchison Daily

"There is a good deal in having a practical sort of a man in a state institution. For some time the state board of charities has been looking at the timber land east of the Soldiers' Orphans' home, calculating how much it would cost to have it cleared. A few months ago, Major Wood-worth, superintendent of the home, quietly went to work, and got a man to clear it on the shares, and now has 400 cords of wood piled up for winter. In addition to the work costing the state nothing, the home is supplied with enough fuel to last all winter. In the year ending in June, the expense of running the home was reduced \$25 per capita, and this sum will be steadily decreased in future years.

The decrease in expenses was made at the time the home put in its own waterworks, and made other costly improvements. There are now 211 children at the home, and more arriving every day. Two came from Kansas City Saturday, and three from Winfield and two more are expected from Cloud county to-morrow. The home now ranks as the best and most economically conducted of all the state institutions, and is becoming one of the most finportant. Did you know, for instance, that the employes' pay roll at the home averages \$1,000 a month? The health at the home is one of the most remarkable things in connection with that institution. Though it has been in operation for years, there has been only one death in that length of time, and the child was fatally ill when admited. There are now several cases of chicken pox there, but the disease is not spreading. Doctors would have to find some other means of earning a livmanaged with the good common sense displayed in caring for the children by the state."

MeNALL HAS REDUCED RATES.

The latest move of the Republican campaign managers is to cry that Webb McNall is a fake and that there has been no reduction in insurance rates. Here are a few samples of reductions in rates at Hiawatha:

LEVI OGLE-My insurance is \$25 less. this year than it was last on the same sized policy. I consider that McNall with his fight has saved me just that much money.

W. O. Noble-Last year I paid & rate of \$1.05 on my building. This year the rate is 90 cents. You can figure the per cent reduction your-

W. M. SMITH—There has been a reduction of 15 per cent on my stock

of groceries. ANDREW AMMON-I am carrying

just the same amount of insurance on my elevator and stock this year that I did last and it is costing me \$60 less. That is what Mr. McNaH has done for me. If any man in Hiawatha is paying as high rates this year as he did last it is because he has not demanded a reduction and he has no one but himself to blame. GRANT W. HARRINGTON-The last time I insured my house the agent charged me \$1.25 a thousand. He renewed the policy three months age at \$1.00 per thousand. ADAM SCHILLING—I told the agent

this year that I would not pay the old rate and he rewrote my policies for ifteen cents a hundred less. Since than another agent has offered to write me at a reduction of five cents

HILL Bros—Last year we paid \$20.00 a thousand. This year it is

McFadden & Eicholtz-Our rate has come down from \$2.00 a hundred to \$1.25. GEORGE H. ADAMS-When it was

announced that McNall had made war on the Clarkson rate I determined to test the matter. I demanded what I thought was a fair rate on my buildings and after some delay the agent accepted my terms. I con-sider the McNall fight responsible for the very material reduction that I the very material reduction that I secured.

These are only a few men in Hiawatha who have profited by the Mc-Nall fight. A number of others whom we interview announced that their policies had not been rewritten yet, but when they were there would be a reduction or they would know the reason why. All agree that the fight McNall has been making has brought a material saving to them and Gov. Leedy is going to gain a number of votes in Hiawatha on ac-

THE Republican press has been too busy hunting for Populist deserters to note the fact that the old reliable Post Register of Washington county has taken down the Stanley ticket and put up the Fusion ticket in its

Menace to Kansas Schools

FRANK NELSON UNFIT TO SERVE AS SUPERINTENDENT.

Experience of the Alleged "Professor" from Lindsborg-McPherson Cenfined to Two Years as a Teacher of Elocution in Bethany College - Has No Certificate and Not Identified with the State's Educational Growth.

The time was when the Republican party of Kansas selected from among the ablest educators of the state its candidate for Superintendent of Pub- him to a re-election. He has proved He Instruction. In years past when the party has nominated political trimmers with unsavory records for other offices, its convention dared not outrage the people by selecting for this high office other than a man with state wide reputation as an educator and teacher.

This year, however, the private interests of a few Republican bosses were considered paramount to the interests of the public schools of Kansas, and in the nomination of a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction young Frank Nelson, of McPherson county, was picked up because he might be of service to Cy Leland and a few of his henchmen. This young man, scarcely over thirty years of age, a resident of Kansas six years, and unknown to the teachers of the state, is put forth as the guardian of the public school system.

The sum total of Nelson's connection with the schools of Kansas is that of teacher of elocution two terms in Bethany College, and insti-tute work in McPherson county. He has never taught a day in the public schools, and more than that, in McPherson county where he is known, he has never affiliated with the teach. ers, and to this day has never been granted even a third grade certificate. Frank Nelson is simply a local politician in McPherson county, and his nomination was made to carry out a political deal, thus degrading the cause of education by dragging It down into the mire of political chicanery and corruption.

The inside history of Nelson's nomination ought to be known to the people of Kansas. The great masses of the people who are proud of our splendid pub-Mc school system have no interest in the local wrangles and quarrels of McPherson county Republican office seekers. For years, Jim Simpson, Cy Leland's chief satellite, and Farmer Smith have been fighting for po-Ittical supremecy in McPherson coun-Both are tarred with the same stick so far as odious records are concerned. First Smith would run a county convention, and then Simpson would get the upper hand of him and run the next one. This year it seemed to be Smith's time. Simpson wanted to be railroad commissioner again, in the event of the election of the Republican state ticket in November, and, of course, he could not expect to win out if he permitted his old time political enemy to select the delegates from McPherson county to the Republican state conven-

Simpson thought the matter over and an idea came to him. "I will run Frank Nelson, of Lindsborg, for State Superintendent," he said. "By doing this I can get help from the north part of McPherson county to beat Smith in the county convention, and local pride will help me to get a delegation that can be put where I want it for other candidates and enable me to get enough pledges to fix myself for railroad commissioner." Young Nelson, of course, was willing to be used as Simpson's tool, and when Leland and his mashine went to Hutchinson the deal was consumated. Peairs and other well known educators were candidates for this office, but they were ruled out and hooted down. Their friends were not even permitted by J. R. Burton, who was running the convention under orders of Leland and Simpson, to place them in nom-

mation. But the great cause of education, the elevation of the public school system to the highest standard, to the end that Kansas may retain her place in educational work among the states of the union, are themes and thoughts which never entered the brains of such men as Cy Leland and Am Simpson. These machine manipulators regard the sacred cause of education with the same concern as they would the result of a state or county convention which they had packed with their ward bummers and party heelers. What do they care about the publicschools of Kansas? Why should they elect a well known educator for state superin-tendent when an ordinary local politleian without standing among the teachers of the state would better

serve their purpose?

The public school system of Kan-sas is the pride of the people. It is the most precious heritage that can be vouchsafed to their children. They intend that the present high standard shall not be endangered by electing to the position of state sup-erintendent an incompetent who is expected to carry out the ideas of a corrupt machine now in control e the Republican party. On the con-trary, the people may be relied upon to east their votes for the man who has done more to advance the cause of education, lift higher the standard in the public schools of the state, and save the people of Kansas hundreds of thousands of dollars in the price of school books, than any man who has ever filled that office. Prof. Wm. Stryker need not fear the political combination seeking to supplant him with the young politician from McPherson county.

WEBB MCNALL has compelled fire insurance companies to pay their losses in full or quit the state. has had the backing of a Populist state administration. This is why the insurance companies don't like the Populist party and are contributing to the Republican state campaign fund. Where does your interthat makes them pay in full.

THE KANSAS CITY WORLD

rells Why Gov. Leedy and His Associate

The Kansas City World, a strong evening daily has openly declared for Gov. Leedy and favors his re-election for reasons which are best stated in its own words which are given in a double column double leaded edito-rial in a recent issue. It says: "The Kansas City World is absolutely and unalterably an independent newspaper. Independence does not mean neutrality. It does mean courage, strength, progression. As an inde-pendent newspaper the World advocates the re-election of John W. Leedy

as governor of Kansas.
Governor Leedy's record entitles that the interests of all classes are safe in his hands. He has proved that no corporation nor person or set of persons could control him against his conviction of right. He has shown that he is big enough mentally to cope with all comers, and strong enough morally to be bevond even an attempt at undue influence. Comparatively unknown outside of his state when he was elected, he has proved himself to be a big man-a man mentally and morally, honest, broad gauged and liberal. Governor Leedy, while elected on a

fusion ticket, has not ruined the state, burned the capitol, turned affairs over to anarchists or accom-plished any of the dreadful results that were confidently predicted. He has not wrecked any corporation, but he has made the corporation understand that they, as well as the individuals, are subject to the laws of the state. He has the proud distinction of being the first governor of Kansas who has taken a firm grip on the machinery of the state and whipped the corporations who formerly controlled politics and the state house. He is the first Governor who has made the railroads ask favors instead of demanding them. He is the first governor who has stubbornly, aggressively and persistently fought that influence which used to domi-nate the capital, and finally com-pelled them to acknowledge that he

was their master. For all these things, for an administration that has been without a blemish he deserves a re-election. He and Attorney General Boyle have fought and beaten a great corporation in every court, unt'l it is now in the United States. Supreme court, and the cattle shippers of the state, if the action of the lower court is not reversed, will be benefitted by a reduction of 50 per cent in stock yard charges. The company is now under a \$200,000 bond to refund the difference between the charges fixed by the Company and the charges fixed the state, if the decision of the United States supreme court is favorable. Backed by him State Superintendent of Insurance Webb McNall has made the insurance companies comply with the laws of the state forced a heavy reduction in rates. He has compelled the rail-roads to make necessary improvements, furnish better accommodations and lower rates.

Under his administration a uniform text book law has been passed saving the parents of the school children over \$300,000 annually. Corporations have been compelled to furnish the secretary of state with the information required by law, and the wild cat concerns have thus been forced out of business. He has given personal attention to the state institutions and state boards and reduced expenses without impairing their efficiency. All these things and many others are matters of record.

They are not open to debate.

Because John W. Leedy has a record which entitles him to it, the World earnestly advocates his reelection. For the first time in many its governor and not by outside influences. He has been a wise, progressive, aggressive, able and honest governor. He should be kept where

McNall Enforces Republican Laws. Mr. Stanley, the Republican candlhas done no more, as superintendent of insurance, than any other one of his predecessors. Mr. Stanley is ceron refusal to accept such settlement the purchase of school books for the insured is told that he will have the children of the state. to sue the company. Thousands of The press of other States has taken son that they had an aversion to an example worthy of emulation. going to law, no doubt on the theory In its issue of September 15 the that in a majority of cases the fattest purse wins. Stanley knows that the heading, "School Book Robbery McNall is the first insurance superin- —A Remedy." discusses the Kansas tendent that has made any attempt law as follows: to put a stop to this practice on the part of insurance companies, with what success the people of Kansas are well aware. Mr. Stanley won-ders why McNall has gained so much national fame for enforcing Republican law. It may be revealed in the fact that McNall is the first man in this office that a \$50,000 bribe would

not work en .- Kirwin Independent. Turned Back.

The record of the State Board of Charities for the year ending June 30, 1898 makes a splendid showing for the management of the state charitable institutions under the Leedy administration. Instead of exhausting the entire appropriation the board turned back into the treasury the sum of \$83,000 distributed as follows:

Ossowatomie asylum......\$33,000 Blind institute..... 2,000 Idiotic asylum..... Soldiers' Orphans' Home..... Industrial School..... 9,000

Total.....\$83,000 This is only another one of the many instances showing that this is a taxpayer's administration. Tax-payers should consult their own inest lie? Are you for the corporations terests and vote for the party that or in favor of the administration looks after the tax payer instead of

A Difference in the Parties

The Republican Party Promised, but the Populist Party Performed.

Republicans Promised School Book Reform but Took Trust Money-Populists Gave the People What They Asked For and Baffled the Trusts.

One act of the Legislature which has already saved the people of Kansas over \$300,000, has been commendschool text book law by the Popuadvanced step, and other States are getting ready to follow the example. complished by the Republican party?" For years the Republican party in convention assembled has recognized the Republican party, but by the taxthe demand for a law that would give the people relief from the extortions of the boodle trust, and resolutions declaring for a State uniformity state, and, strange as it may seem to law and cheaper books were frequently made a part of the Republican came into office in January, 1895, sex.

The permanent school fund is deplatforms. When Governor Morrill tained a very strong endorsement of

the State uniformity law, and in the following strong language urged that his party fulfill its promises to the people:

the people:

The question of State uniformity of text books is an important one, and should receive your serious attention. As it now is, there is not even county uniformity. Indeed, in many of our counties the text books change with the school district lines. In some counties there are from five to ten different kinds of text books used in the public schools. A family moving from one district to another is thereby needlessly put to a great expense. The result is that in the aggregate the people of the State expend many thousands of dollars for which they never receive any adequate return, which would be saved the people if we had uniformity of text books. This is all the more important because this burden falls usually upon those who are the least able to bear it. The farm tenant, who changes his residence from year to year, or the laborer, who, seeking employment, must move from one city to another, is almost invariably compelled to buy a new set of books for his children. This is imposing upon him an annust burden, and compelling him to expend quite a large amount of money uselessly, because the books which he is compelled to dispense with are just as valuable, and as useful for the instruction of the children, as the new ones he is compelled to buy. There is no valid argument against the system of state uniformity, and there are many arguments for it, and where it has been tried it has proven very advantageous,

The day following the publication of the message the Topeka Daily Capital, the recognized Republican organ of Kansas, commended Governor Morrill's recommendation in the following editorial:

The great combine on school books has become an unnecessary burden to the people. The prices demanded for school books by the corperation known as the American Book Company are altogether out of proportion compared with all other classes of printed matter and it is high time the Legislature heeded the wishes of the people and offered relief in the direction suggested by the Governor. The immense sams of money sent out of Kansas for text books can largely be saved and kept within the State. The Republican party advocates the protecting of home industries. Let the school books be prepared in Kansas and also printed in the State, thus saving the money to school patrons, giving uniformity, and furnish ing labor to our people. This is a practical application of the principle of protection. The probabilities are, however, that before this measure of uniformity advocated by the Governor can he put in the form of a law that the agents of the American Book Company, which is a syndicate representing millions of money and the party of the probabilities are the probabilities of the American Book Company, which is a syndicate representing millions of money and the probabilities are the probabilities of the American Book Company, which is a syndicate representing millions of money will be able to ridicule the measure out of existence. The people, it should be remembered, are he earnest on the question, and, as it affects every patron of our schools, the measure should have prompt and serious attention.

The predictions of Major Hudson, then editor of the Capital, were remarkably verified, for before the next session of the Legislature was a week old the American Book Company's agents were in Topeka to prevent the enactment of a State years Kansas has been governed by uniformity law. A Republican house stood like a stone wall against the passage of the law which Governor Morrill and the Capital had so earn-estly advocated. The bill was deteated, just as Hudson predicted it would be.

When the people's party came into possession of both branches of the Legislature in 1897 a State unidate for governor, in a recent speech the Legislature in 1897 a State unisaid in substance that Webb McNall formity school text book law was passed and prices fixed which saved the people nearly 50 per cent. in the sost of school books. In spite of tainly either densely ignorant on this the efforts of the trust to keep out subject or else he knowingly speaks bidders, the commission appointed falsely. From the early history of bn Governor Leedy adopted a series this department insurance compa- of books that have stood the test nies have been allowed to send an and are recognized as the equal of agent out, whose duty has been to any books used in the public schools negotiate with the insured who meets of any State in the West. It is estia total loss, offering to pay 25, 50 or mated that the taxpayers of Kansas 76 per cent of the face of policy, and have already saved over \$300,000 in

policy-holders have thus been bull- up the question of cheaper school dozed into a settlement, for the rea- books and are pointing to Kansas as Scranton (Pa.) Republican, under

The American School Book Company ran into a very bad snag in Kansas. The People's party had control of the State long enough to put on the statute books a law fixing by reasonable figures the prices that shall be paid for school books.

A comparative table of prices pald for school books when the state was under the usual political management, and which will now be paid under the school book law, shows a saving to the people of more than 59 per cent.

Commenting upon the new law, the Kaneas Torch of Liberty says:

'It is estimated that this State contract for prices on school books saved to the parents of scholars in the State \$500,000 annually. The saving to one child who studies larithmetic, history, grammar, geography, civil govern-

saving to one child who studies arithmetic, history, grammar, geography, civil government, physical geography and physiology is \$3 36 on the above books. This contract saves money in the rich man's home and the poorman's. It saves for the Populist, the Democrat, the Prohibitionist and the Republican alike. The law provides for an agent at each county seat, where the books can be purchased at the current price. Cipher the amount this law saves."

The above stated facts afford an object lesson

The above stated facts afford an object lesson which ought to set the people of our country to thinking. There is no reason why the people of any commonwealth should pay an enormous ribute annually to a school book trust. There is no reason why we should do so in this State Will they ever have the courage and wisdom to use it?

The Republicans of Kansas this year are not even denying their friendship for the American Book ompany. They are actually under-aking to defend the shameful comercialism of the great corporations which are seeking to barter for the freedom of Kansas. You have a vote. Have also the courage and wisdom to use it.—Advocate News.

STANLEYS ARITHMETIC

Shows That the Savings on School Book Will Soon Equal the School Fund.

The Hon. W. Eugene Stanley, Republican candidate for governor, while speaking in Hamilton Hall at his Topeka meeting, said among other things that the Republican party had given to Kansas the best public school system in the world. He pointed with pride to the fact that there were now in the state 9,000 school houses, 12,000 school teachers and 500,000 pupils of school age; also to the magnificent permanent school fund, consisting of more than six millions of dollars, which ed by the press of the country gen-erally. In the enactment of the lican party. In concluding his thought upon this subject he said: 'What does 50 cents on a school list Legislature, Kansas took an book amount to when compared to

Is it not a fact that the school houses of Kansas were not built by payers of the various school districts of the state? The 12,000 school teachers of Kansas are distributed among the various political parties of the Mr. Stanley, the male teachers of the state, as a rule, consider it humiliating and unmanly upon their part to underbid those of the opposite

rived from the sale of public lands which were granted to the state by Democratic Federal Congress, and the Republican party is entitled to no credit for having it, unless it can be claimed upon the ground that Republican public officials are entitled to credit for not having appropriated to their own private uses this magnificent legacy given by the Federal government.

The most remarkable thing about the whole statement is Mr. Stanley's logic. He almost goes into ecstacy over our "magnificent school fund." while sneering at the pittance of 50 cents on a school book. Probably he is not aware of the fact that our 'magnificent school fund' furnishes only 80 cents per capita per annum for each of the 500,000 schoolchildren, which he erroneously claims as a result of Republican rule in Kansas, while 50 cents a school book would amount upon an average to at least \$2 per capita. According to Mr. Stanley's own mathematical proposition, the text book law would save to the parents of the state the sum of one million dollars per annum, and in six years this would amount to six million dollars, a sum equal to the permanent school fund, which it has required thirty-seven years to accumulate.

Mr. Stanley's statement concerning the saving of the text book law can have but one logical interpretation, that is, that he is opposed to any legislation that interferes with his ideas of the inherent prerogatives of all trusts to rob the public. He must have meant for the audience to infer that, should he be elected gov-ernor, he would use his influence to restore the old order of things in Kansas, so the people would not be burdened with cheap text books; shippers would not be compelled to pay reduced charges at the Kansas City stock yards; the miners of the state would not have to accept eash instead of script for their wages; the railroads would not be forced to of the state. I have no patience in the state, and foreign insurance companies would not be compelled to meet their obligations according to the provisions of the policies issued by them, all of which things have been brought about by the present state administration, which he brands as "a blight that had its origin in hard times and hot winds, a plague sent upon the people to aggravate the sores brought upon them by their misfortunes.

The Blight of Populism.

Candidate Stanley announces that the blight of Populism was sent upon Kansas to punish the people for their sins. Let us see what it has boss packs and runs conventions done. The estimated saving to the Thousands of Republicans who de people under the laws passed by the ast legislature are: Stock Yard law \$ 265,000 Fees & Salary law...... 325,000

1.745.437 Total To this should be added the \$350-000 saved to the stock shippers by reason of the fight Populist officials made compelling the railroads to restore the car load rate on stock. This would swell the total to \$2,-

Banking law 285,000

This is a sample of the way the people are being punished but from of this man. present indications they are ready to welcome a few more installments. of the blight

Populist Beenomy.

For the fiscal year ending June 30 1896 the Merrill administration spent \$1,533,519.44. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898 the Leedy administration spent \$1,455,761.43. Difference in favor of Populist administration \$77,758.01. Does it pay to keep Populists in office? That is a question the tax payers are called upon to meet.

THE Populists fixed things so that the Kansas City stock yards could no longer charge the farmers of Kansas \$20.00 a ten for bay and \$1.00 per bushel for corn. This is why the Kansas City stock yards company is opposed to the Populist party and is contributing to the Republican eampaign fund. It is also one of the many reasons why the farmers of Kansas should vote for Gov. Leedy and the whole Populist ticket.

A TEACHER who never taught, for superintendent, and a man who never paid any taxes, for treasurer, is a part of the bill of fare served up on the Republican state ticket this

Ove cabinet officer and two assist. ants has been the contribution of the National administration to the Kansas campaign. This is doing pretty well for a state where the brethrer profess to believe they will win.

John W. Breidenthal Talks

SAYS CANDIDATE STANLEY HAS SLANDERED HIS STATE

He Would Not Vote for Any Man Who Taiks That Way About Kansas - He Shows What Class of Men are Paying Their Debts.

"I would not vote for any man, Populist, Republican or Democrat, who talks about Kansas as Stanley does," said John Breidenthal a few

At his meeting at Topeka Mr. Stanley said: "When that splendid citizen, John Breidenthal, gets into the voting booth and is there alone with his conscience and his pencil, he will vote the Republican ticket.'

This statement of Mr. Stanley has aroused theindignation of Mr. Breidenthal. "I have no use for any man, continued Mr. Breidenthal," who will say that the Populists of Kansas are responsible for the evil reputation of the state. I want to say to you, and if I see Mr. Stanley I will tell it to him, that it is not the Populist party that has given Kansas a bad reputation, but the people that are lying about the Populist party. I know why the Republicans have lied about the Populists. When the Populists won and took the government of the state for two years the Republicans stood off their creditors on a proposition that they could not pay their debts until what Stanley calls the blight of Populism' had been removed from the state. They simply took advantage of these two years so that their debts would be outlawed. I want to say to Mr. Stanley that when he insults the Populists of this state he is insulting the debt-paying people of the state, not the repudiationists. I can go with him in every county of this state, including his own county and city, and prove to him that a majority of the debt-payers are Popuiists, or men who are in sympathy with the Populist idea of bringing about these reforms that will enable them to remove the burden of debt. "Mr. Stanley says that 'Populism

had its birth in short crops. does not know what he is taking about. The Populists' first success was in 1892, when Kansas had the largest wheat crop in the history of the state. He says that populism was the product of bad times, when discontent and distress prevailed. I want to tell him that populism was born under the administration of Benjamin Harrison, and the Republicans told us in 1896 that the administration of Harrison was the most prosperous administration in mod-ern times. These are things that are fresh in our minds. If Republican politicians would quit lying about populism I do not believe that Kansas would have the reputation that it has. But lies won't deceive the people of the United States much longer about Kansas. Kansas is contradicting those lies in a way that is effective and in a way that is convincing. The people of the United States realize that with Populists controlling the state the educe freight rates to different points with any candidate that insults the people who raise the crops, dig the mines, raise the stock and produce the wheat that pays the debts and redeems the credit and the honor of

REVOLT AGAINST LELAND.

is Spreading Through the State. Doniphan County Joins in the Effort to Shake Him off.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 11.-Republicans all over Kansas are revolting against the Leland machine. From nearly every county in the state against the manner in which this boss packs and runs conventions. elded never again to submit to the high-handed manner in which Leland with his machine manipulates protest in a telling manner. Notice was served on the Leland

gang that if the machinery of the party was not placed in its hands, thousands of Republicans would re-fuse to vote the ticket. But these protests counted for naught with Leland and his henchmen. He forced upon the party for chairman one of his most subservient tools and the other members of the little star chamber committee are tools

LELAND'S TREACHERY TO SEATON.

The Republicans of Kansas have not forgotten the manner in which Leland and his followers betrayed Captain John Seaton at Hutchinson. Pledging their support before going there Seaton feit that he had a fair chance for the nomination, but once on the ground, the Atchison man found he had been lied to and de-ceived as hundreds of other Kansas Republicans have been by this gang of political tricksters.

Leland discovered that with Seaton as the candidate for governor he could not force upon the party to run the machinery such political shyster as Mort Albaugh and Frank Brown. Nor could be hold up John Seaton and force him to pledge support to Jim Simpson, Lit Crum, Frank Brown and Albaugh for railroad commissioner, coal oil inspector, warden and superintendent of insurance. Stanley was an easy mark, hence the deal was made which de-

feated Seaton. Where Leland and his methods are best known the Republicans are most bitter in his denunciation. In his own county a revolt has been started that will almost, if not quite, wipe out its former Republican majority. The Wathena Star, one of the leading Republican papers of northeastern Kansas, leads out with the following strong editorial:

REVOLT OF THE WATHENA

REPUBLICANS promise. Populists class known as kickers and sorcheads. perform. Which party will you vote We have always held with the Rewith this fall?

the methods were tolerable, but when the party is imposed upon by designing politicians who, through political trickery and betrayal, cheat the people out of their rights and choice, we protest, and neither threats, sweets meters nor beautiful strains can lure us into accepting such outrages as have recently been

heaped upon the party.

"We have frequently accepted political situations that were very unsatisfactory because of methods." which were distasteful, but in the ease at hand there has been such & wholesale bartering away of the people's rights in the selection of judge, and a majority of the county ticket, that hundreds of good sold Republicans are disgusted and stek at the idea of the party being made a bit of political merchandise to be traded around promiscuously, without regard to the wishes of the vo-

The move to defeat Judge Emery for a second term met with stubborn disapproval from the very start, and when Mr. Leland found that the attempt to hoist Mr. Stuart upon the party was calling down such a pronounced protest from the people that it became necessary for him to tele-graph home from Washington to him friends to help pull Stuart through and then had to follow home post-haste and make the fight of his life. to carry his and Stuart's home town. Troy, he should have, as a good Republican, interested in the welfare of his party, abandoned the move and allowed the people to have their way. But this was not done; men were whipped into line; some by threats, some by promises and some by pleading as occasion demanded.
"For years the Republican's of

Doniphan county have been a long suffering people, who have born their mistreatment with fortitude, and still have walked up to the polls, and helped, by their ballots, to swell the glorious Republican majority. Their love of party and faithfulness to it have been imposed upon all these years, and any man who has had he nerve to raise his voice in opposttion to the wishes of Mr. Leland han been immediately marked for slaughter. He has been hammered, kicked. cuffed and abused until he gave up and begged for the privilege of licking Leland's boots. There are a good many of these fellows whom we think Leland should be congratulated for kicking out, but he should be equally condemned for receiving them ack and setting them up on a high plane in the party. The methods which have been employed in this county to foist candidates upon the people whom they did not want, and the bold manner in which numerous county offices were traded off in the last county convention, together with the obnoxious bargaining away of officers one, two and three years, ence as a means of pulling Mr. stuart through, has disgusted hundreds of old-time Republicans. Fol-owing this the unsatisfactory manner in which the judicial nomination was secured by Mr. Stuart further neensed the people of this county, and particularly of the fudicial dis-

"This disgraceful termination upon top of the previously created discord nas placed the Republican party in a perilous condition in the judicial race, and insure the overwhelming lefeat of Stuart. The Republicans of Nemaha and Brown countles are discounty they are sick and discouraged.

BOTKIN IS BITTER.

Toward the Political Hyenas Who Question His Loyalty.

TOPEKA, Kans., Oct. 3—A pathetic letter from Congressman-at-Large J. D. Botkin has been received at the Populist state headquarters. letter was not intended for publica-tion, but it defines Mr. Botkin's position on the war issue so clearly that a Times correspondent was per-

mitted to make extracts from it: "Ralph's condition," he writes. "which was so alarming Thursday night as to cause a council of physicians to declare no basis of hope, has somewhat improved. Yesterday and today the battle has been in his favor. We are beginning to entertain some hope, although his case is yet.

very critical.

"The labor and loss of sleep incident to nursing Ralph, together with the dreadful fear of his death, have almost broken me down. I have been quite sick and can eat nothing. I am in good condition to become a victim of the fever myself, although I am taking treatment and hope to.

ward off trouble. "My dear friend, when I think of the sacrifice I have made, the attacks certain men are making upon me and my kind on the stump and through the newspapers, embitter me. I freety gave my precious boy to my country—to President McKinley in person—which fully attests my loyalty to my country and my desire to do all in my power to prosecute the war. You can imagine my feelings as I sit in the gathering shadows of what I lear is his death chamber, reflecting that my boy contracted this dread-ful disease while in the line of duty in a camp long ago condemned as un-fit for the purpose, and then read through blinding tears the charges of my opponents that I was disloyal and tried to obstruct the war.

"I feel like thandering into the eare of all people that the men making such charges are political hyenas that have no respect either for the living or the dead. Then I think of Senator Harris, who is now probably passing through a similar experlence, and also of Bush, who gave a son to the war; and of Harvey, who gave himself. Then I think of Stanley and the others, and ask, What have they done? I confess I feel bit-

"Of course I voted against bonds, I shall do so again if opportunity offers. I preferred to give my boy to my country rather than bonds to my other children and to posterity. I cannot believe that the good people of Kansas will sanction the infamons charge of disloyalty made against me for no other reason than that we voted against perpetrating and increasing the interest-bearing debt of

the nation. "It is impossible to tell when I can get back into the campaign. I hope "The Star does not belong to that you will fully explain, especially to class known as kickers and soreheads. the reunion people at Concordia and We have always held with the Republican party organization when the reasons."

THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1898. COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANS

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

"No fear shall two, 10 favor sway; Hew to the line, lett ne chips fall where the; may."

Terms—per year, \$1.50 casn in advance; at ter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 for six months, \$2.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE! A., T. & S. F. R. R.

EAST. At.x. ch x ch x kc.x.kc.p kc. EAST. At.x. ch x ch x kc. x.kc. p kc.a.

a m p m p m a m a m p m

Cedar Grove, 140 2 65 1 10 11 47 10 13 6 44

Clements... 1 48 2 12 1 17 11 59 10 23 5 51

Eimdale... 2 02 2 20 1 28 12 16 10 36 6 60

Evans... 2 05 2 23 1 32 12 28 10 40 6 60

Strong City 2 12 2 29 1 40 100 10 48 6 11

Elinor... 2 40 2 35 1 46 111 10 57 6 19

Saffordville. 2 26 2 20 1 52 1 19 11 03 6 27

WEST. cal.x.cal.l.col.x.kt.x. Mc.x. t.x.

WEST. cal.x.cal.l.col.x.kt.x. Mc.x. t.x.

p m p m p m a m p m p m

Saffordville. 3 40 1 29 2 28 3 15 6 27 1 52

Elinor ... 3 45 1 33 2 35 3 23 6 33 7 00

Strong City 3 52 1 40 2 45 3 45 6 40 2 13

Evans... 3 57 1 45 2 53 3 58 6 46 2 23

Elimdale... 4 00 1 48 2 57 4 05 6 00 2 28

Clements... 4 10 1 58 3 10 4 30 7 02 2 41

Cedar Grove 4 17 2 05 3 18 4 45 7 10 2 50

The accommodation, going east, arrives, a 13 40 4 30 7 02 2 41

The accommodation, going east, arrives, a 13 40 4 30 7 20 2 41

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.

O. K. & W. R. R. MIXed Gladstone Mixed

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80,--Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month.
C. L. Conaway, W. M.; M.C. Newton, Secy R. of P., No. 60, --Meets every Wednesday evening. J. P. Kuhl, C. C.; L. M. Swope, K. R. S.
I. O. O. F. No. 58.--Meets every Saturday. H. A., McDaniels, N. G.: J. M. Warren Secretsry.

Secretary,
K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—
Meets second and fourth Monday of each
month. Geo. George, President; Wm.

Norton, C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets second and last Tuesnights of each mouth, in Drinkwater's ball L. M. Gillett. V. C.: L. W. Heck Clerk.

SHERIFF'S Election Proclamation.

State of Kansas, ss. County of Chase,

The State of Kansas, to ents shall come. Greet- good sized audience.

Know ye, that I the undersigned Sherin of Chare county, Kausas, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do, by this Proclamation, give public notice that on the Puesday succeeding the first Monday in November. A. D. 1898, the same being the 8th day of November, 1898, there will be held a general election, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit:

One Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

One Governor.

One Lieuteness.

Our t.
One Governor.
One Lieutenant Governor.
One Secretary of State.
One Treasuter of State.
One Auditor of State.
One Attorney General of State.
One State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
One Congressman-at-large for the State of

One Congressman-at-large for the State of Kansas.
One member of Congress, for the Fourth Congressional District.
O e Representative, 58th Disfrict.
One Cown y Attorney.
One Clerk of the District Court.
One Probate Judge
One County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Struction.
One Commissioner for the 3d Commission-

er District.
A full set of Township officers in Chase Polls to be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and closed at 6 o'clock in the eveniny of said day; and votes of electors for said officers will be received at the polls of each election district in the county

IN TESTIMCNY WHEREOF, I have here-

IN TESTIMON I WHEREOF, I all to act on wood anto set my hand, at my office at Cotton wood Falls, Chase county, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1898

JOHN McCALLUM, Sheriff.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

If we ever needed money, it is now. Ice formed, Tuesday night, an half inch thick.

Will Deshler is again home. from Kansas City. Ed. W. Ellis Sundayed with rela-

tives in this city. A very strong south wind prevailed,

Sunday afternoon. A heating stove for sale. Apply at the COURANT office.

last week, on business. Mrs. C.W. Trowbridge has returned

from a visit ot Concordia. J. E. Duchanois has three donkeys he brought from Colorado,

A. J. Robertson has put another

partition into his restaurant.

Jesse Mack, of Strong City, is again home from New Mexico.

Arthur Lawrence was kicked on his right arm by a horse, a few days ago, cutting the muscles badly.

Vailing.

Mrs. Ethel Vicker, of Galena, Kansas, a daughter of David Free-born, formerly of Prairie Hill, this county, but now of Rochester, Michigan, visited her aunt, Mrs. H. P. Coe, of this city, last week.

The Eurse County Courant. H. F. Gillett and daughter. Ella went to Omaha, last Monday night. Erie Watson, of Council Grove, was at Strong City, one day last

> Mrs. J. B. Smith is again home, from her visit at her old home, at Howard. T. M. Broderick, of Strong City. was out to Florence, last week, on

business. Wm. Walters left, Monday morning, for a visit to his father in-law, at

Cherryvale. Mrs. W. W. Sanders and daughter, Miss Bella, were down to Emporia,

last Friday. V. H. Cooper fell from a ladder, one day last week, and hurt himself quite badly.

Miss Kate Sanders, of Emporia, arrived here, yesterday, to attend her

John H. Martin, fusion candidate for Trustee in Toledo township, has declined to run.

A. S. Bailey, of Elmdale, says he has about 3,000 bushels of potatoes.

this year's crop,

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Holmes are sgain home, from their visit to the

John Bray, of Bazaar, has rented the Eureka House barn, and will turn wise be learned. it into a livery stable.

There will be a mum social by the Y. P. S. C. E., at Mrs. J. M. Kerr's, next Wednesday evening.

her old home, in Missouri.

poria, Sunday, visiting Mrs. Bonewell H. P. Coe and daughter, Mrs. John

Mrs. Flora Gandy Straider, formerly of this city, is lying very ill, with typhoid fever, at her home in Califor-

falls, Kansas, who also does paper-banging. F. P. Cochran returned home, yesterday morning, from Blackwell and

Kildair, I. T., where he had been, on law business. C. C. Massey and his three horses elected Chairman pro tem, and bills have returned from Colorado where against the county were allowed, and they were working for the Chase

County Stone Co. The State of Kansas, to spoke at Elmdale, Monday, instead of all to Whom these Pres-

who is still suffering from his hand, was in town, Saturday, attending a

special meeting of the Board. E. W. Tatman, of the State Journal, who is traveling with Gov. Leedy during the campaign, was a caller at the Courant office, this morning.

The family of Mr. Hildiger, of the new store, baving arrived bere, from Newton, they are now occupying the residence opposite W. W. Sanders'.

Mrs. Joe Minor, who was here several weeks, on a visit, returned to the Soldiers' Home, at Ft. Dodge. Monday afternoon. where her husband

now is. James Link went to Council Grove. last week, to make arrangement to go with his brother, Louis, to Howell county, Mo., and help run his saw

mill there. Samuel Comstock, west of town plowed up a small alfalfa lot, last spring, and planted the same in pota-

toes, and, we understand, the crop is about 700 bushels. For sale cheap, a Rand, McNally & Co's business atlas of the world, just Smith Bros. have a new delivery the thing you want in these war times; good for a school or family library.

Apply at the Courant office. The bans of matrimony have been published for the third time in the Catholic church in Strong City, be tween Andrew McCabe and Miss

Katie Kirwin, both of Strong City. Francis Bernard, living near Cedar

There was a strong north wind, with in their weights, at one cent per lb, rain and snow, Monday night, and the shall be the price of supper. Every hody is cordially invited to attend. yesterday was very pleasant; but this morning a strong south wind is pre-

vailing.

The residence on the Ransford farm, a few miles west of town, oc-cupied by Ike Moore, caught fire, a few days ago, and was burned down,

a trunk and a sewing machine being all that was saved from the building. Miss Belle McDowell, of Washington, Ohio, a grand daughter of Mrs. C. McDowell, and neice of Township Trustee C. C. McDowell, arrived here, last Friday evening, on a visit to her relatives in this city and visiting the state of the state o

coinity.

Week before last Mr. and Mrs.

John Jackson, of Matfield Green, lost their three years old child, by death. Mrs. Jackson had just returned from a visit in adjoining county when their little one was taken sick.

The latest scandal is that S. P. ("Pet") Watson, formerly of Strong City, and Mrs. Clyburn, formerly of this city, have eloped from the Soldiers' Home at Ft, Dodge, and have got married and are now living in Missouri.

June, harvesting and threshing wheat, Mrs. J. K. Milburn has rented the old H. L. Hunt residence and has moved into same.

arrived home, the fore part of last week. The latter will move his saw mill to Howell county, Mo., and then take his family there,

N. A. Vyne, a sergeant in Reose-valt's rough riders, was in this city Omaha Exposition.

Mrs. M. M. Kuhl is enjoying a visit from her brother. John Trich, of the 20th U. S. regulars.

John Bray, of Bazaar, has rented points clearer than they could other-

At the special session of the Board Robert McCrum. of Strong City, has returned home, from his visit to his old home, in Virginia.

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

L. Hunt before you buy.

There will be a mum social by the

There will be a mum social by the Y. P. S. C. E., at Mrs. J. M. Kerr's, next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. J. A. Johnson returned home:

yesterday morning, from her visit at yesterday morning, from her visit at her old home, in Missouri. Maule's store in Strong City, and all of which, as also, young Handy, were

residence south and on the opposite side of the street from their church self a neat cottage further south on into the parsonage.

the office of Justice of the Peace sev-If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood the I. O. O. F.

October 3d, 4th and 5th, at which Commissioners John Kelly and W. J. Dougherty and County Clerk M. C. Newton were present, Mr. Kelly was the M. L. Herring road in Matfield township was established. The ap-praisement of the school land in Bazaar township was set aside, because of the fact that the petitioner for the sale of the same does not reside in said township, and the County Treasurer was, therefose, ordered not to advertise the same for sale; and the Poor Farm was visited for examina-

TEACIERS ASSOCATION. The following is the program for he Teachers Assocation to be held at Elk, Saturday, November 19, 1898.

Paper-"Review study of the child, chapter 1 to 9;" Miss Hattie Jack.

General Discussion. Recitation. Paper—"Teaching English in Dis-trict School;" H. A. Rose.

General discussion. Paper-"How to Teach Elementary Grammar in a County School;" W. C.

General Discussion.

RECESS. Paper—"Review of the Language Arts;" Miss Bridgie Quinn.

Recitation. Query Box; Mrs, T. H. Grisham. Roll Call-Responses from Amer-

can Authors. The local committee shall consist of the following persons: A. T. Campbell, Alda Byram, H. C. Stevenson.

Hattie Jack. Local committee shall supply vacant places on program. Notice—All persons wishing to be met at the train at Elmusle please to notify the local committee.

IDA SCHIMPFF.

NOTICE.

Point, fell down a stairway, the fore ing, Oct. 29th, 1898. The ladies are A heating stove for sale. Apply at he Courant office.

T. H. Grisham was down to Topeka, gentleman and this is a severe blow gin with the letter "C." Each cou expected to furnish supper for two, which his widow will receive \$2 000 gin with the letter "C." ple will be weighed and the difference

> CAUSED BY SICKNESS UNION HOTEL-For sale, trade or ent. Address A. Ferlet, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

Ripans Tabules: at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

GOLD!!! GOLD! GOLD!!

Famous Gold Fields of Alaska.

Hon. Chas. D. Rogers, of Juneau, Clerk of the U.S. District Court of Alaska, has staked out claims for this Company in the Sheep Creek Basin and Whale Bay Districts of Alaska.

North-American Mining & Shares, \$1 each.

PAID AND NON-ASSISSABLE,

This Company Gives the Poor Man a Chance as well as the Rich.

James and Louis Link who had been in McPherson county, since last June harvesting and the last June har

To invest your money. \$1.00 will buy one share of stock invest 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

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.

NEXT TO A DAILY

THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL

in Strong, for a parsonage for their pastor. C. F. Spurgin, who is now occupying the same is building him-

The war with Spain has emphasized that a weekly new-paper, the same square; and will move into the same in a few days, when the Rey. Father Joseph Manz will move

The Same | Waskly Capital

The Semi-Weekly Capital

A. B. Wagoner, an old time resident a complete summary of the news of the war, besides all the other news of this city, and who while here filled of the world, especially everything happening within the borders of Kansas. The settlement of the controversy with Spain and the intro-Clem Moore and family have moved eral terms. died suddenly, at Syra duction of American government in the newly acquired territory, to-Crawford house, in the southwest part 5th of his month. At the time of his gether with the great political campaign now on in Kansas, will afford of town.

W. G. Heintz, D. K. Cartter, L. L. Cochran and others attended the coursing meet which began at Marion, Tuesday.

Subscribers to the same cost as an ordinary weekly paper.

Tuesday.

Subscribers to the same cost as an ordinary weekly paper.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL

THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL

At the regular session of the Board of County Commissioners, held THE CHASE COUNTY COURANT

For One Year For the very low price of \$2 00. Address The Courant.

THE GREAT REFORM MAGAZINE



A FRANK, FEARLESS FORCEFUL UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF PLUTOCHACY Editors :: B. O. Flower Frederick Upham Adams 0000

Monthly, too large pages, illustrated,—not a dull line in it. It is fighting your fight;—it deserves your support.
One dollar a year, to cents a copy; sample number mailed for six cents.

New Time: "Let me take those loads from your backs" THE NEW TIME, 56 Fifth Ave., CHICACO

Subscriptions to The New Time will be received and forwarded by The Courant. We offer a year's subscription for The New Time and The COURANT for \$2 15.

DEATH OF ALEX. MC'KENZIE At 3 o'clock, last Saturday afternoon, October 22, 1898, Mr. James Alexander McKenzie, a well known and highly respected citizen of this county, parted with all that is earthextended heart trouble, from which he had suffered for many months, during which time his faithful wife gave him most careful attention in his struggle for healh. While sitting in the presence of his friends the angel of death came, and the soul of the kind hearted, sympathetic Alex. McKenzie left its earthly habitation for one of eternal bliss. He was 47 years old, and a native of Scotland, There will be a "C" social at the Hymer school house, for the benefit to Mirs Hattie Stewart, of Elmdale, who now mourns his death. He was a member of the A.O.U. W., from insurance. He was a stone cutter by trade, add a highly restected one. In fact every one was the friend of Alex. McKenzie. The funeral took place Sunday morning, from his home, the Rev. Mr. Frost preaching the sermon. after which the remains were taken in charge and interred in Prairie

> YEARLING STEERS. Apply to E. P. ALLEN. Elmdale, Kansas.

Grove Cemetery, west of this city, by the United Workmen.

NOTICE.

Having lost all my office fixtures. books, library, instruments, etc., complete, I would esteem it a great favor if all of those knowing themselves to be indebted to me, in the least, would ly, at his home on the Schnavely call and settle, or pay a part of the farm near Elmdale. Chase county, whole, as I shall need it in order to Kansas, and took up his abode in set up again. Though badly disfigureternity, the cause of his death being ed I am still in the ring. Respectfully. F. T. JOHNSON M. D.

> CATTLE FOR SALE. Two hundred head of well bred Col orado, 2-year olds. Can give time, if desired. J. R. HOLMES. 11 mile from ELMDALE, KAN.

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A. F. Foreman is the Fish Warden for Chase county, and he informs us that all parties taking fish from any of the streams in this county, in violation of law, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

THE LONGEST POLE

Knocks the persimmons. There is nothing that insures a person more that his prices are night on his goods. As well as the amount he sel's. Now I am enjoying a plendid 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.

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Ask to see our Line of Ladies' and Children's wool hose. We have them. at prices that will surprise you, We sell you a good 10-4 double blanket, at 45e per pair, others charge you 65e for the same thing. Remember, we Lead In Low Prices on everything. Others are trying to

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Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules cure nausea. THE MAN IN THE CAB.

Stafe and snug in the sleeping car Are father and mother and dreaming The night, outside, shows never a star, For the storm is thick and the wind is

wild.
The frenzied train in its all-night race
Holds many a soul in its fragile walls,
While up in his cab, with a smoked-stained

Is the man in the greasy overalls.

Through the fire-box door the heat glows

white,
The steam is hissing at all the cocks;
The pistons dance and the drive-wheels The trembling rails till the whole earth

But never a searching eye could trace— Though the night is black and the speed appals—
A line of fear in the smoke-stained face

Of the man in the greasy overalls.

No halting, wavering coward he, As he lashes his engine around the curve But a peace-encompassed Grant or Lee, With a heart of oak and an iron nerve. And so I ask that you make a place In the Temple to Heroes' sacred halls
Where I may hang the smoke-stained

Of the man in the greasy overalls.
-Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.



PART IV. CHAPTER XIX.

NARRATIVE RESUMED BY JIM HAW-KINS - THE GARRISON AT THE STOCKADE.

As soon as Ben Gunn saw the colors he came to a halt, stopped me by the arm, and sat down. "Now," said he, "there's your friends,

sure enough." "Far more likely it's the mutineers,"

I answered.

"That!" he cried. "Why, in a place like this, where nobody puts in but gen'lemen of fortune, Silver would fly the Jolly Roger, you don't make no doubt of that. No; that's your friends. There's been blows, too, and I reckon your friends has had the best of it; and here they are ashore in the old stockade, as was made years and years ago by Flint. Ah, he was the man to have a headpiece, was Flint! Barring rum, his match was never seen. He were afraid of none; not he; on'y Silver -Silver was that genteel."

"Well," said I, "that may be so, and so be it; all the more reason that I should hurry on and join my friends." "Nay, mate," returned Ben, "not you.

You're a good boy, or I'm mistook; But you're on'y a boy, all told. Now, Ben Gunn is fly. Rum wouldn't bring me there, where you're going-not rum wouldn't, till I see your born gen'leman, and gets it on his word of honor. And you won't forget my words: 'A precious sight' (that's what you'll say), 'a precious sight more confidence'-and then nips him."

And he pinched me the third time with the same air of cleverness.

you know where to find him, Jim. Just | watches. The doctor, and Gray, and I, where you found him to-day. And him for one; the squire, Hunter, and Joyce that comes is to have a white thing in is hand; and he's to come alone. Oh! and you'll say this: 'Ben Gunn,' says Tou, 'has reasons of his own.'"

"Well," said I, "I believe I understand. You have something to propose, and you wish to see the squire or the doctor; and you're to be found where I found you. Is that all?" "And when? says you," he added.

"Why, from about noon observation to

about six bells."

"Good," says I, "and now may I go?" "You won't forget?" he inquired anxiously. "Precious sight, and reasons of his own, says you. Reasons of his own; that's the mainstay; as between man and man. Well, then"-still holding me-"I reckon you can go, Jim. And Jim, if you was to see Silver, you wouldn't go for to sell Ben Gunn? Wild horses wouldn't draw it from you? No, says you. And if them pirates came ashore, Jim, what would you say but there'd be widders in the morn-

ing?" Here he was interrupted by a loud report, and a cannonball came tearing through the trees and pitched in the sand, not 100 yards from where we two were talking. The next moment each of us had taken to his heels in a differ-

ent direction. For a good hour to come frequent reports shook the island, and balls kept crashing through the woods. I moved from hiding-place to hiding-place, always pursued, or so it seemed to me, by these terrifying missiles. But toward the end of the bombardment, though still I durst not venture in the direction of the stockade where the balls fell oftenest, I had begun, in a manner, to pluck up my heart again; and after a long detour to the east, crept down among the shore-side trees.

The sun had just set, the sea breeze was rustling and tumbling in the woods, and ruffling the gray surface of the anchorage; the tide, too, was far out, and great tracks of sand lay uncovered; the air, after the heat of the day, chilled me through my jacket.

The "Hispaniola" still lay where she had anchored; but, sure enough, there was the Jolly Roger-the black flag of piracy-flying from her peak. Even as and another report, that sent the echoes clattering, and one more round shot whistled through the air. It was the last of the cannonade.

I lay for some time, watching the bustle which succeeded the attack Men were demolishing something with axes on the beach near the stockade; the poor jolly-boat, I afterward discovered. Away, near the mouth of the river, a great fire was glowing among the ship one of the gigs kept coming and going, the men, whom I had seen so gloomy, shouting at the oars like their voices which suggested rum.

At length I thought I might return toward the stockade. I was pretty far down on the low, sandy spit that incloses the anchorage to the east, and is joined at half-water to Skeleton island; again. I suppose." and now, as I rose to my feet, I saw, some distance further down the spit, and rising from among low bushes, an isolated rock pretty high, and peculiarly white in color. It occurred to me that this might be the white rock of which Ben Gunn had spoken, and that some day or other a boat might be wanted, and I should know where to look for one.

Then I skirted among the woods until I had regained the rear, or shoreward side, of the stockade, and was soon warmly welcomed by the faithful

I had soon told my story, and began to look about me. The log-house was made of unsquared trunks of pineroof, walls and floor. The latter stood in several places as much as a foot or a foot and a half above the surface of the sand. There was a porch at the door, and under this porch the little spring welled up into an artificial basin of a rather odd kind-no other than a great ship's kettle of iron, with the bottom knocked out, and sunk "to her bearings," as the captain said, among the

Little had been left beside the framework of the house; but in one corner there was a stone slab laid down by way of hearth, and an old rusty iron basket to contain the fire.

The slopes of the knoll and all the inside of the stockade had been cleared of timber to build the house, and we could see by the stumps what a fine and lofty grove had been destroyed. Most of the soil had been washed away or buried in drift after the removal of the trees; only where the streamlet ran down from the kettle a thick bed of moss and some ferns and little creeping bushes were still green among the sand. Very close around the stockade-too close for defense, they said-the wood still flourished high and dense, all of fir on the land side, but toward the sea with a large admixture of live oaks.

The cold evening breeze, of which I have spoken, whistled through every chink of the rude building, and sprinkled the floor with a continual rain of fine sand. There was sand in our eyes, sand in our teeth, sand in our suppers, sand dancing in the spring at the bottom of the kettle, for all the world like porridge beginning to boil. Our chimney was a square hole in the roof; it was but a little part of the smoke that found its way out, and the rest eddied about the house, and kept us coughing and piping the eye.

Add to this that Gray, the new man. had his face tied up in a bandage for a cut he had got in breaking away from the mutineers; and that poor old Tom Redruth, still unburied, lay along the wall, stiff and stark, under the Union

If we had been allowed to sit idle, we should all have fallen in the blues, but Capt. Smollett was never the man for that. All hands were called up be-"And when Ben Gunn is wanted, fore him, and he divided us into upon the other. Tired as we all were, two were sent out for firewood; two more were sent to dig a grave for Redruth; the doctor was named cook; I was put sentry at the door; and the captain himself went from one to another, keeping up our spirits and lending a hand wherever it was wanted.

From time to time the doctor came to the door for a little air and to rest his eyes, which were almost smoked out of his head; and whenever he did so, he had a word for me.

"That man Smollett," he said once, "is a better man than I am. And when I say that it means a deal, Jim."

Another time he came and was silent for awhile. Then he put his head on one side, and looked at me.

"Is this Ben Gunn a man?" he asked. "I do not know, sir," said I. "I am not very sure whether he's sane."

"If there's any doubt about the matter, he is," returned the doctor. "A man who has been three years biting his nails on a desert island, Jim, can't expect to appear as sane as you or me. It doesn't lie in human nature. Was it cheese you said he had a fancy for?"

"Yes, sir, cheese," I answered. "Well, Jim," says he, "just see the good that comes of being dainty in your food. You've seen my snuff-box, haven't you? And you never saw me take snuff; the reason being that in my snuff-box I carry a piece of Parmesan cheese-a cheese made in Italy, very nutritious. Well, that's for Ben Gunn!"

Before supper was eaten we buried old Tom in the sand, and stood round him for awhile bareheaded in the breeze. A good deal of firewood had been got in, but not enough for the captain's fancy, and he shook his head over it, and told us we "must get back to this to-morrow rather livelier." Then, when we had eaten our pork, and each had a good stiff glass of brandy grog, the three chiefs got together in a corner

to discuss our prospects. It appears they were at their wits' end what to do, the stores being so low that we must have been starved into surrender long before help came. But old iron kettle in the sand. He was our best hope, it was decided, was to whistling to himself: "Come, Lasses kill off the buccaneers until they either and Lads." hauled down their flag or ran away I looked there came another red flash with the "Hispaniola." From nineteen they were already reduced to fifteen, two others were wounded, and one, at least-the man shot beside the gunseverely wounded, if he were not dead. he stuck to it like a man in silence, and Every time we had a crack at them we at last arrived before the captain, whom were to take it, saving our own lives with the extremest care. And besides He was tricked out in his best; an imthat we had two able allies, rum and

the climate. half a mile away, we could hear them his head. the trees, and between that point and | roaring and singing late into the night; | and as for the second, the doctor staked his wig that, camped where they were better sit down.' in the marsh, and unprovided with remchildren. But there was a sound in clies, the half of them would be on cap'n. It's a main cold morning, to be their backs before a week.

"So," he added, "if we are not all shot down first they'll be glad to be packing in the schooner. It's always a ship, you might have been sitting in your and they can get to buccareering

"First ship that I ever lost," said Capt. Smollett.

I was dead tired, as you may fancy; and when I got to sleep, which was not til after a great deal of tossing, I slept like a log of wood.

The rest had long been up, and had already breakfasted and increased the pile of firewood by about half as much again, when I was awakened by a bustle and the sound of voices.

"Flag of truce!" I heard some one say; and then immediately after, with a cry of surprise: "Silver himself!" And at that I jumped up, and, rubbing my eyes, ran to a loophole in the wall.

CHAPTER XX. SILVER'S EMBASSY.

Sure enough, there were two men just outside the stockade, one of them waving a white cloth; the other, no less a person than Silver himself, standing placidly by.

It was still quite early and the coldest morning that I think I ever was abroad in; a chill that pierced into the marrow. The sky was bright and cloudless overhead, and the tops of the trees shone rosily in the sun. But where Silver stood with his lieutenant all was still in shadow, and they waded knee deep in a low white vapor, that had crawled during the night out of the morass. The chill and vapor taken together told a poor tale of the island. It was plainly a damp, feverish, unhealthy

"Keep indoors, men," said the captain. "Ten to one this is a trick." Then he hailed the buccaneer. "Who goes? Stand or we fire."

"Flag of truce," cried Silver. The captain was in the porch, keepng himself carefully out of the way of a treacherous shot should any be intended. He turned and spoke to us.

"Doctor's watch on the lookout, Dr. Livesey, take the north side, if you lease; Jim, the east, Gray the west. The watch below, all hands to load muskets. Lively, men, and careful."

And then he turned again to the mutineers. "And what do you want with your flag of truce?" he cried.

This time it was the other man who replied. "Cap'n Silver, sir, to come on board

and make terms," he shouted. "Cap'n Silver! Don't know him. Who's he?" cried the captain. And we could hear him adding to himself: 'Cap'n, is it? My heart, and here's promotion!" Long John answered for himself.

"Me, sir. These poor lads have chosen me cap'n, after your desertion,



sir"-laying particular stress upon the word "desertion." "We're willing to submit, if we can come to terms, and no bones about it. All I ask is your word, Cap'n Smollett, to let me safe and sound out of this here stockade, and one minute to get out o' shot before a gun is fired!"

"My man," said Capt. Smollett, "I have not the slightest desire to talk to you. If you wish to talk to me, you can come, that's all. If there's any treachery, it'll be on your side, and the Lord help you."

"That's enough, cap'n," shouted Long John, cheerily. "A word from you's enough. I know a gentleman, and you may lay to that."

We could see the man who carried the flag of truce attempting to hold Silver back, nor was that wonderful, seeing how cavalier had been the cap tain's answer. But Silver laughed at him aloud, and slapped him on the back, as if the idea of alarm had been absurd. Then he advanced to the stockade, threw over his crutch, got a leg up, and with great vigor and skill, succeeded in surmounting the fence and dropping safely to the other side.

I will confess that I was far too much taken up with what was going on to be of the slightest use as sentry; indeed, I had already deserted my eastern loophole and crept up behind the captain, who had now seated himself on the threshold, with his elbows on his knees. his head in his hands, and his eyes fixed on the water as it bubbled out of the

Silver had terrible hard work getting up the knoll. With the steepness of the incline, the thick tree stumps, and the soft sand, he and his crutch were as helpless as a ship in stays. But he saluted in the handsomest style. mense blue coat, thick with brass buttons, hung as low as to his knees, and As for the first, though we were about a fine laced hat was set on the back of

"Here you are, my man," said the captain, raising his head. "You had

"You ain't a-going to let me inside, sure, sir, to sit outside upon the sand."

"Why, Silver," said the captain, "If you had pleased to be an honest man galley. It's your own doing. You're either my ship's cook-and then you were treated handsome-or Cap'n Silver, a common mutineer and pirate,

and then you can go hang!" "Well, well, cap'n," returned the seacook, sitting down as he was bidden on the sand, "you'll have to give me a hand up again, that's all. A sweet, pretty place you have of it here. Ah, there's Jim. The top of the morning to you, Jim. Doctor, here's my service. Why, there you all are together like a happy family, in a manner of speaking."

"If you have anything to say, my man, better say it," said the captain. "Right you are, Cap'n Smollett," replied Silver. "Dooty is dooty, to be private interests? Is their sway adsare. Well, now, you look here, that was a good lay of yours last night. I don't deny it was a good lay. Some of fortunes by exploiting the massesyou pretty handy with a hand-spike men who are licensed by republican end. And I'll not deny either, but what legislation to levy taxes for their prisome of my people was shook-maybe vate benefit upon the public? Do all was shook; maybe I was shook my- Hanna and Quay and Platt represent self; maybe that's why I'm here for government by popular vote or govterms. But you mark me, cap'n, it ernment by check book? Do their won't do twice, by thunder! We'll have names give inspiration to the citizen to do sentry go, and ease off a point or who loves his country, or to the gentleso on the rum. Maybe you think we were all a sheet in the wind's eye. But for their country, but everything for I'll tell you I was sober; I was on'y dog- their bank accounts? tired; and if I'd awoke a second sooner I'd a caught you at the act, I would. typified by these republican leaders. He wasn't dead when I got round to They and their kind are in undisputed him, not he."

"Well?" says Capt. Smollett, as cool

as can be. All that Silver said was a riddle to him, but you would never have guessed they have had the success of the it from his tone. As for me, I began to genius "which consists of an infinite have an inkling. Ben Gunn's last words capacity for taking things." Theirs is came back to my mind. I began to the republicanism which gives us Hansuppose that he had paid the buccan- naism in peace and Algerism in war eers a visit while they all lay drunk together around their fire, and I reckoned up with glee that we had only conscienceless whose one aim is finan-14 enemies to deal with.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ALMOST SECOND NATURE. Cyclists Unconsciously Follow Rules

of the Road When Walking. You can tell a bicycle rider by his walk. Not because of a peculiarity of gait, but for the reason that he unconsciously follows the rules of the road there, in the same sense in which the that he has learned while riding a bicycle.

On the sidewalks of the crowded streets of New York and Brooklyn a gentleman whose asquaintance among bicycle riders is quite extensive has, as a matter of curiosity, watched his cycling friends walking to and from business. Almost without exception There is only one cure for them, and they pass to the right when meeting other pedestrians, and to the left when of democracy came up against Hannapassing them from behind. When turning a corner the pedestrian who has high enough. Thoughtful men, who learned to cycle hugs the wall closely if going to the right, and is almost sure to make a long turn if bound to

If all pedestrians would observe the from their own dishonor will be sweps rules of the road on the sidewalks as well as the experienced cyclists observe them on the highways there would be fewer toes trampled upon and fewer persons nudged in the ribs by protruding and sharp elbows.

There is nothing more annoying to the participants and nothing more laughable to the spectator than to see two persons dancing up and down and taking a series of side steps because both started to pass each other in the wrong direction.

The bicycle is unconsciously teaching people how best to keep out of each thing borrowed. The value of money other's way. Anyone who does not think the result is sure to be beneficial power, not by its interest-getting ought to attempt to stem a crowd power. The demand for the purchase coming from a theater or crossing the of money is founded upon entirely difbridge at rush hours. There will be ferent conditions from the demand no polish left on the rash individual's shoes, there will be mud stains on his the purchasing power is greatest the garments, and a feeling of deep, bitter resentment against all mankind in of the purchasing power of money is his bosom.-N. Y. Journal.

A Royal Wardrobe. The Dauphine was allowed a sum of 120,000 livres for her dress alone; but she never interfered in any way, and everything was decided, without con- and business are operated largely sulting her, by the dame d'atour, who ordered what was necessary according to her own appreciation and settled the bills of the tradesmen. At the end of Therefore interest is highest when inthe year she presented incomprehensible accounts, which the Dauphine was required to approve, with the result that her expenses greatly exceeded the allotted sum, through no fault of hers. Mercy was called to the rescue and discovered the most absurd extravagance. For instance, three ells of ribbon, to tie the powdering gown of the Dauphine, were put down daily; also several ells of silk (daily) to cover the basket in which her gloves and fan were deposited, with many other items of the same kind, noted by Mercy in solemn reprobation. With all this waste, the arrangements about her were strangely in Century.

When Baths Were Novelties. Although in classic times the bath seems to have been one of the chief features of life, yet in the medieval days -so had things changed-a lady's toilet. if not by any means a thing of brief or slight matter, had very little to do with the bath. When her hair was pomaded and braided with jewels and her headdress, her gowns and gear were arranged, the thing was done. Nor was there much bathing done in the days of rouge and patches. Even less than 100 years ago the habit of frequently bathing the entire person was called by good, old careful housewives a "nasty down to the work of defending the ad-French fashion."-Leisure Hours.

Worse and More of It.

Justice-Why did you knock this man dowr? Did he say you were a liar? Prisoner-Worse'n that, sah; he proved it .- Tit-Bits.

Getting Back at Her. ties, they're not fashionable. He-Neither are made-up women .-Up-to-Date.

HOW TO CURE HANNAISM.

A Cleansing Flood of Democracy Will Carry Off the Rotten Seum of Republicanism.

Senators Hanna, Quay and Platt, the three most conspicuous contemporary republicans in the United States, represent modern republicanism in its most aggressive, efficient form. They and their like frame its policies and express its spirit.

Can any bonest man say, party bias aside, that it pleases him to see a great party so dominated?

Do Hanna and Platt and Quay stand for anything which the patriot desires for the republic? Are they clean? Are they concerned for public as against vantageous to the masses of the people or to the kind of men who make men of the trusts who care nothing

The reign of a sordid cynicism is possession of the republican party. Their life work, as the mocking writer puts it, is to "keep the government out of the hands of the people." In this They are the champions of privilige, of the rule of the people by the clever and cial gain.

Hanna, Quay and Platt are not re sponsible for their own existence. Behind every effect is a cause, and the successful speculator in politics could not flourish were it not for the conditions that make him the fittest to survive. The fittest are often the worst. Rattlesnakes are the product of the Arizona desert the fittest to survive Hannas and Quays and Platts are the fittest to survive in the political environment which republicanism has created.

Hannas and Quays and Platts will continue to rob and rot the country until its citizens go to the polls and end the system of which they are the fruit. that is democrary. The cleansing wave ism in 1896. It rose high, but not quite can look deeper than surface professions, hope that two years hence the rogues who juggle with phrases about the national honor to divert notice away on a Johnstown flood of plain American honesty. Hannaism must be destroyed if government by the people is to be restored .- N. Y. Journal.

GOLD AND INTEREST.

Lower Rates Indicate Diminution of Business and Decrease in Industry.

The agreement to pay interest does not contemplate the purchase of money, but the return of the same is to be determined by its purchasing for the loan of money. In fact, when lending power is least. The increasing "falling prices" of everything else. Falling prices work ruin and disaster to industries and business. Men do not increase their industries or start new enterprises when everyone is losing money in their line. Industries upon borrowed money. The demand for the loan of money is created by the activity of industries and business. dustries and business are most thriving and lowest when they are diminished by falling prices. Consequently lower rates of interest, instead of proving that money has not appreciated in value, demonstrate the contrary. In other words, the appreciation of money, which is falling prices, has produced diminution of business, and therefore less demands for credits and lower interests.

Let the People Answer. I saw a statement in a gold standard newspeper recently to the effect that we are now prosperous, had about deficient in comfort .- Anna L. Bicknell, everything we needed and ought to thank the Lord that we are as well off as we are. Now, I have no argument to make in answer to such wild statements as that. I simply leave it for every laborer, for every manufacturer, for every business, yea, for every railroad man and every banker to answer. We have unlimited resources, have the most productive country in the world. we have every kind and character of industry, and the ingenuity, enterprise, push and intelligence of our people are unsurpassed anywhere; therefore we should be prosperous and happy .- John P. Altgeld.

-Republican orators have settled ministration. It is not so much a campaign of apology for the corruption and favoritism of the administration as it is one of justification, but which needs an immense amount of explaining and defending. This means that the policy of the administration is not to be changed in any way, but the peo-She-You shouldn't wear made-up ple are to be made to believe that the administration knows better than they what is good for the country .-Kansas City Times.

HANNA'S IMPERIALISM.

The Republican Boss Is Afraid of Overconfidence in His Party.

Hou. Mark Hanna opposed the war policy to the last day, in the afternoon, but seems now to be more imperialistic than the czar of Russia. Yet we discern in his outgivings the note of alarm lest the country should not come up to the scratch. In an interview at Cleveland he says that the republicans are indulging in overconfidence respecting the fall elections He (Hanna) is not an optimist. He does not put any credence in the figures given out by the congressional committee at Washington that the republicans are sure of 16 majority in the next house. "We are not sure of anything," he declares. "The thing to do is not to predict, but go to work." All very good advice and all very true, except the statement that the republican party is suffering from overconfidence. The party has no such ailment. The trouble is not overconfidence, but lethargy. The party sees the danger ahead as plainly as Mr. Hanna does, but it is incapable of rousing itself, and the reason is that it is divided in its own mind respecting the very policy of imperialism and expansion and foreign possessions that Mr. Hanna has helped to push upon it. It is troubled by the pledge solemnly given that the war was not a war of conquest and of gain, and that after delivering Cuba from oppression we would come home and leave her free and independent. Here is Senator Foraker's chance to put his knife under the fifth ribs of Mc-Kinley and Hanna. He, too, has had himself interviewed. He says that we have no more right to keep a military force in Cuba after the Spaniards evacuate than to put such a force in any other foreign country with which we are at peace. All this talk about throwing 50 000 soldiers into Cuba after the Spaniards withdraw is without authority so far as congress is concerned, and will not be sanctioned by the senate, in Foraker's opinion. He would withdraw all our troops as soon as the Spaniards are cleared out and then await events. At the same time he is just as fierce for grabbing the Philippines as Hanna himself. He thinks that the peace commission at Paris ought never to have been appointed. We ought to have made a treaty instead of a protocol at the end of the war. All of this talk tends to disorganize the party and to give Mr. Hanna fresh cause for doubting the predictions of the congressional committee at Washington .- N. Y. Post.

WAGES JUGGLED.

Manipulators of Figures Employed by Goldbugs to Fool the People.

Attempts have lately been made by

men holding positions under the federal administration and by men who have been hired to work for a gold standard to show that wages have not fallen. This is simply a dishonest jugwith figures. and laboring man in the United States knows that it is not true, and thorough investigation by congress shows that just the opposite is the case. In 1891 a committee of the United States senate made a thorough investigation of the entire subject of wages. John G. Carlisle was a member of this committee. It made an exhaustive report. and showed that from 1840 to 1873 wages had nearly doubled, but, in the language of the committee, "after 1873 there was a marked falling off." The committee then shows that while there was a slight rise about 1880 in wages, it never reached the point occupied before, and that afterwards there was a continuous decline. One method of juggling with figures which is sometimes resorted to is the following: The salaries of higher officials of a corporation, which as a rule have not been reduced, are added to the sum paid the workmen; in this way they get a high average. For example, take a corporation which formerly employed 100 men and gave each on an average \$600 a year, making \$60,000 for 100; at the same time it paid one high official \$10,000 a year; by adding this to the \$60,000 would make the pay roll \$70,000, then dividing this sum by 101, being the number of employes, including the high official, it makes nearly \$700 as the average. The same corporation may to-day employ only 50 men and give each on an average only \$500, making \$25,000; it pays the present high official \$10,000, which, added to the \$25,000, makes the present pay roll \$35,000; dividing that sum by 51 makes nearly \$700 as the average, although formerly twice as many men were employed as now and each man got one-fifth more than he gets now. This illustrates the adage that while figures don't lie, liars can figure.

-Duties make a difference in prices, but not in competition, whether there is a tariff or not. The simple fact is that protection has at last run its course and must be abandoned even in this country. The highest protection ever accorded to home manufactures has proved a loss of revenue and hampered production to the utmost limit, and manufacturers are beginning to see that if their product is to be sold abroad at all they must be relieved of the burden of protection. The same is true of our commercial marine .- Milwaukee Journal.

-If we were to believe all the testimony before the commission of inquiry regarding the excellence of the arrangements made for the comfort of the soldiers in the field and in the camps, we should have to turn round and hold mass meetings to sing the praises of Secretary Alger and denounce the thousands of soldiers who persisted in dying from disease and starvation as ungrateful mischief makers .- Providence Journal.

A Necessary Crime.

Celebrated Lawyer—Now tell me, honestly, did you rob that bank?
Client (in disgust)—Of course I did. Do yer s'pose I'd be able to retain yer if I didn't?
—Harlem Life.

Stricken with Sciatica? St. Jacobs Oil will strike it out and cure

So many people become silly in trying to be funny.—Atchison Globe.

Why suffer so with Neuralgia? St. Jacobs Oil will drive it all away.

Women's shoes are naturally tight when they are full.—Chicago Daily News.

Do you get up with a headache? Is there a bad taste in your mouth?

Then you have a poor appetite and a weak digestion. You are frequently dizzy, always feel dull and drowsy. You have cold hands and feet. You get but little benefit from your food. You have no ambition to work and the sharp pains of neuralgia dart through

your body.
What is the cause of all this trouble? Constipated bowels.

will give you prompt relief

Keep Your Blood Pure. If you have neglected your case a long time, you had

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

also. It will remove all impurities that have been accumulating in your blood and will greatly strengthen your nerves.

Write the Dector. There may be something about ur case you do not quite undernd. Write the doctor freely: tell in how you are suffering. You ill promptly receive the best pedical advice. Address,
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

You'd rather Fan. have an Estey Organofcourse, you How money. much? Write and tell us.

> Estey Organ Co., Brattleboro, Vt.

TAPEWORMS

*A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of motice by sensible people."

GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.



Sever Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. ...
CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all drug

ALLEN'S CERINE SALVE



The Bowsers' Troubles

It Makes Quite a Difference Which One of the Two Is Sick.

When Mr. Bowser came home the other evening and found his wife lying on the lounge with a bandage around her head, he was sorry for her, of course-just as sorry as the average husband. And, like the average husband, he stood and glared at her for a

moment, and then blurted out: "Well, I've been looking for it every day for a year past, and it's here at last! Finally got yourself flat down,

"It's nothing," she faintly replied. "Oh! it isn't. Nothing for a wife to flop down and upset the whole house, I suppose! Well, I've been looking for some sort of a racket, so I'm not surprised. Mrs. Bowser, it's a wonder to me that you or any other woman in this town is out of her coffin."

"It's only-only a headache, dear." "Yes, only a headache, but what do headaches lead to? If you are not a dead woman before Saturday night you may consider yourself lucky. Didn't I. warn you not to sit in a draught-not to wear thin shoes-not to eat too much truck? Little good it does to talk to a woman. She'd go her own way if she knew it must end in a broken neck. If men were as reckless as your sex the country would go to the dogs."

"One can't help feeling bad occasionally," she replied, as she got up to wet the bandage around her head.

"Oh! they can't, eh? Mrs. Bowser, look at me! When am I ever ailing? When do you hear me complain? Never! And why is it? Because, madam-because I don't cram my don't go around with my feet sopping and-" wet. Because I know enough to come

look after his health. She knew that he sat in a draught in his shirt-sleeves, but she didn't even refer to it. On the contrary, she remarked in solicitous

"Try and eat a little something and then lie down. You'd better gargle your throat and then tie it up.'

"Do you-you think it's anything serious?" he whispered, as he grew paler

"I hope not, but it's best to be on the safe side. You are subject to quinsy, you know, and spinal meningitis begins that way." "I believe I'm going to die!" gasped

Mr. Bowser, and he grew so weak that she had to take off his coat and vest and get him to the lounge. "Nonsense! You got cold last night, and these are the symptoms. Mendon't

I'll have you feeling better in half an "I-I hope so, but I dunno. I feel awfully queer.

die of a sore throat and headache.

Everything about the house was ordered to go on tip-toe and even the cat was put out and the clock stopped. After his throat had been tied up, his shoes taken off and a quilt thrown over him Mr. Bowser plaintively inquired: "Don't you think you'd better send

for a doctor?" "Not just yet, dear. I don't think it's serious."

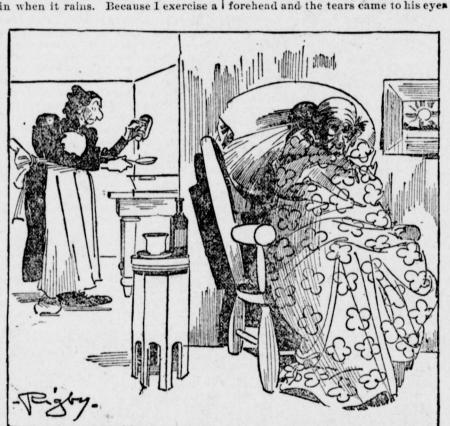
"Mrs. Bowser, I believe I'm already struck with death!"

"How foolish. You've just got a little inflammation of the tonsils and a fever. It's nothing to worry about." "I've felt for some days as if a great calamity hung over this household!" he weepingly whispered. "Hadn't we

better have two doctors?" "Just try and go to sleep, Mr. Bowser, and I'll warrant you'll feel better by night."

"Ah! how I suffer-how I suffer!" he groaned. "You may be a widow bestomach with watermelon, buttermilk, fore the week is out. I hope you will gumdrops, custard pie, sweet cake, always be kind to our child. I have ginger ale, and all that. Because I tried to be a good husband, and-

Mrs. Bowser laid her hand on his



"HADN'T WE BETTER HAVE TWO DOCTORS!"

"Your dinner is ready," she quietly

get up, I suppose?"

doubt it. I'd like to find one woman with about two ounces of horse-sense in her head before I die, but I don't expect to do it. It can't be helped, I suppose. The Lord made you that way, and it's no use to argue."

Mr. Bowser ate his dinner, smoked his cigar and sang and whistled as if the slightest noise didn't go through her head like a bullet. It never occurred to him to fan her, wet the bandage or ask if she couldn't sip a cup of tea. It did occur to him, however, to hours, and to say, as he came back and

found the patient no better: "By George, but you look tough! Maybe you'd better call in the doctor, though I don't suppose he could do any

"I think I'll be better by morning,"

she replied. "I hope so, and I hope this will be a esson to you for the future. I tell you hat no woman can slosh around the way most of you do and live out half ner days. How many cocoanuts and green apples and bananas did you eat

"Don't be foolish, Mr. Bowser!" "Well, have your own way, but you

health."

But 48 hours later the tables were urned. Mr. Bowser came scuffing along home with his shoulders humped up and his face the color of flour, and it was plain to see that something had

"What's the matter?" asked Mrs. Bowser as soon as he stepped into the "Got a sore throat and I feel fever-

sh. I-I think I am going to be she expected and declare that no hus- year since she got her new furniture. BUTTER-Creamery band in the state had sense enough to -N. Y. Weekly.

little common sense in taking care of | with a flood and he broke down and sobbed like a booby. She sat down and held his hands until he finally fell replied, as he balanced himself on his asleep, and though she might have heels and loked down upon her with charged him with doing a score of imgreat complacency.

"And I'm ready for dinner, of course."

"And I'm ready for dinner, of course." A healthy, happy person is always a couple of hours he woke up feeling much ready for his meals. You won't try to better, but he wanted tea, toast, jell, and sympathy, and was as petulant as a baby until put to bed. He was a new "Well, you have only yourself to man, however, when he woke up next blame. You may learn in time, but I morning, and when she asked after his throat she replied:

"Throat-hump! Mrs. Bowser, for about five hours yesterday I was hovering between life and death. Had it been you, you would have died ten times over, but grit pulled me through!"

"Grit?" she queried.

"Yes, grit-sand - pluck - Spartan courage and fortitude. I let none of you know how bad I actually was, but just shut my teeth and determined to live, and here is the result of it. Ah! Mrs. Bowser, if you only had a run over to the club for a couple of hundredth part of my courage and will power you'd be a far different woman from what you are nov.-a far different

Migration of Butterflies.

woman!'

One of the most beautiful sights in the world is the annual migration of butterflies across the Isthmus of Pan- FL ama. Toward the end of June a few scattered specimens are discovered flitting out to sea, and as the days go BR by the number increases, until about June 14 or 15 the sky is occasionally obscured by myriads of these frail

Japanese Cooks Are Clean. Our English chefs might take a hint mustn't expect any tears of sympathy from the Japanese cooks, who never from me. I'll go to bed, and you can use the fingers in the preparation of come up when you get ready. If you food; chop-sticks, spoons, and a score come are going to kick around much, you'd of other ingenious little utensils in OA better sleep in the spare room. I don't white wood do the work, which is of propose to lose any sleep because you the most elaborate nature, many of ack the sense to take care of your the dishes requiring 24 hours for their FORK preparation.

Elephant Bones for Salt. The fact that skeleton remnants of SH elephants are rarely found in any part WH of Africa is explained by an explorer, COB who states that as soon as the bones OAT have become brittle from climatic in- RY fluences they are eaten in place of salt LA by various ruminant animals.

Fond of Display. Mrs. Gadd-I hear Mrs. Dadd is going

to move. She didn't call out that was just as Mrs. Gabb-Yes, she moves every

PITYING THE POOR.

A Tramp Who Would Not Take the Crust from a Needy Woman's Mouth.

Sometimes the tramp gets the better of the thrifty housewife. The mistress of a pretty little cottage at Sausalito—she only inherited about \$60,000, and so is obliged to be frugal— is the object of a little criticism from her friends because of her reputed parsimony. Last Saturday, as she was sitting on her pi-Last Saturday, as she was sitting on her pi-azza, overlooking the water, and waiting for Ted to come home, a passing knight of the road humbly solicited a bite. The young woman could not withstand the petition, so she went herself to the bread box, which was filled with freshly-baked loaves, and brought out to the waiting vagrant two slices of boardlike consistency which had been baked many days earlier. As she presented her bounty she felt just a trifle ashamed of it. "We are very poor ourselves," she said, in muttered apology.

muttered apology.

The outcast received the crust with a courteous "Thank you," and turned away.

A moment later he returned and handed the young heiress the crusts and also a

the young heiress the crusts and also a nickel.
"I am very sorry for you," he said, in gentle tones of genuine sympathy.—San Francisco News Letter.

Wheat \$2 a Bushel.

Some farmers are holding their wheat because they think the price will go to \$2 a bushel. The price, however, may go down instead of up, and thus great losses will follow delay in selling. In all matters delays are dangerous, particularly so in sickness. At the first sign of biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion or constipation cure yourself with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't wait for your condition to improve itself, for it is apt to get worse still.

One on the Judge.

In a case of slander that was heard not long ago a lady had gone into the witness box on behalf of the plaintiff, whose counsel was examining her.

"Now, madam," the lawyer began, "please repeat the slanderous statements made by the defendant on this occasion, just as you heard them."

"Oh, they are unfit for any respectable person to hear!" was the emphatic answer. "Then," said the examiner, coaxingly, "suppose you just whisper them to the judge."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous tem when entering it through the introductions surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, or contains no mercury and is taken inter-O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Onio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testiionials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Then She Sat Down.

"In Hawaii," said the man who was oc-

"In Hawai," said the man who was occupying the greater part of two seats, "the women have hogs for pets."

"In the United States," said the woman who was hanging on to a strap, apparently speaking to the woman next to her, "the women often marry hogs."

Immediately thereafter three men got up and made believe that they really preferred to stand.—Chicago Post.

He Knew Him.

Again it was the terrible small brother doing the entertaining until his sister could put in an appearance. "I guess you don't know me," said the caller, with a commendable desire to be

Free Press.

Our country friends should not fail to carry home a box of Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA (Teething Powders). It is the best remedy ever used for Worms, Teething and the Bowel Disorders of children and only costs 25 cents.

Enough for a Row.—"Pa, what are the dogs of war?" "Well, your mother's fine poodle and that mongrel pup next door."—Detroit Free Press.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

Hang a sword over a man's head and he is more likely to cut the thread than move from under.—Atchison Globe.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—Ralph Erieg, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

Leading a woman to the altar is usually a man's last act of leadership.—Chicago Daily News.

Stiff as a poker—sore as a boil? St. Ja-cobs Oil will relax, soothe, cure.

The approval of your conscience is an excellent thing, but it is not sufficient to get you a raise of salary.—Puck.

A mixed pain has bruise and sprain. St Jacobs Oil cures the twain.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY.	Mo.,	Oct. 24	
TTLE-Best beeves	4 75	@ 5 40	
Stockers	2 9)	@ 4 85	
Native cows	1 50	@ 3 85	
GS-Choice to heavy	2.00	60 3 75	
EEP-Fair to choice	2 75	@ 4 35	
HEAT-No. 2 red	£8	@ 69	
No. 2 hard	63	@ 65%	
RN-No. 2 mixed	29	Ø 29%	
TS-No. 2 mixed	24	@ 25	
E-No. 2	50	@ 51	
OUR-Patent, per barrel	3 40	@ 3 50	
Fancy	8 15	@ 3 25	
Y-Choice timothy	6 75	@ 700	
Fancy prairie	6 50	@ 7 00	
AN (sacked)	51	@ 52	
TTER-Choice creamery	16	@ 21%	
EESE-Full cream	9	(A 914	

TATOES		80	0		35
ST. LOUIS					
TTLE-Native and shipping	84	10	0	5	00
Texans	3	00	0	4	00
OGS-Heavy	3	70	(0)	8	77
EEP-Fair to choice	2	50	6	4	60
OUR-Choice	3	60	0	3	70
HEAT-No. 2 red		71	0		71
RN-No. 2 mixed		31	100		31
TS-No. 2 mixed		23	0		23
E-No. 2		48	0		49
TTER-Creamery		18	0		23
RD-Western mess	4	90	(its	4	93

CHICAGO.					
TTLE-Common to prime .	4	10	0	5	I
GS-Packing and shipping	3	60	@	3	d
EEP-Fair to choice	3	00	0	4	ı
OUR-Winter wheat	3	45	@	3	ä
EAT-No. 2 red		88	@		1
RN-No. 2		31	60		1
TS-No. 2		23	0		-
E		49	40		1
TTER-Creamery		13	0		1
RD	4	95	0	5	1
RK			400		
NEW YORK		77.	-		

CATTLE-Native steers...... 4 30 7 5 55

MRS. PINKHAM TALKS ABOUT OVARITIS.

Letter from Mrs. Carrie F. Tremper that all Suffering Women Should Read.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation with all its ter-

rors may easily result from neglect. The fullest counsel on this subject can be secured without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and asking for her advice. Your letter will be confidential

and seen by women only. MRS. CARRIE F. TREMPER, Lake, Ind., whose letter we print, is only one of many that have been cured of ovarian troubles by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:-1 Was suffering from congestion of the ovaries, misplacement of the womb, irregular, scanty, and painful menstruation, also kidney trouble. I had let it go on until I could not sit up, and could not straighten my left leg. My physician gave me relief, but failed to cure me. Reading the testimonials of different women, telling what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had

done for them, I decided to give it a trial. I

had almost given up hopes, as I had suffered untold agony. The first dose helped me. And now, after using eight bottles of Vegetable Compound, one bottle of Blood Purifier, one box of Liver Pills, I am proud to say I am as well as I ever was. I might have saved a large doctor's bill and much suffering, had I tried your precious medicine in the beginning of my sickness. All in the village know I was not expected to live, when I had the first and second attacks. In fact, I had no hope until I began taking your Vegetable Compound. It has saved my life."

A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine



"No use for a duster — there's no dust on

It sells too fast"!

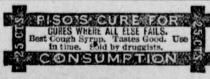
Every dealer who has handled Battle Ax knows this to be a fact. There is no old stock of Battle Ax anywhere:-nothing but fresh goods, as Battle Ax sells five times more than any other brand in the world.

All who chew it never change.

Remember the name when you buy again.

"COOD WIVES GROW FAIR IN THE LICHT OF THEIR WORKS," ESPECIALLY IF THEY USE





And make no failures. Write what you need. LOOMIS & CO. TIFFING

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

A. N. K.-D WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Citizens of Bronson will bore for A cattle-dipping station will be built

rat Chetopa. Prell's grain elevator at Columbus was destroyed by fire, causing a \$10,-

The fees of the state grain inspector For September were \$3,164.40 and the expenses \$3,640.75.

John Tuttle, of Sedalia, Mo., is in Jail at Girard, charged with breaking Zato the depot at Hepler, Kan., and forging a lot of tickets.

Unless the Emporia school board and

wity council soon agree over a tax levy, which is in dispute, the schools of that wife will be closed for want of funds. The receipts of the state oil inspector churing September were \$1,017.10 and The expenses \$412,66, leaving a balance

The poor commissioner of Topeka mersuaded Jane Bailey, a negress, to give up her two-year-old illegitimate child for 80 cents worth of provisions and the child was found a good home.

of \$504.44 to be turned into the state

A Santa Fe freight train was wrecked at Barclay, near Emporia, by the breaking of an axle and 17 cars The preliminary trial of J. J.

Emixel, the Lawrence tailor charged with poisoning his wife and stepsianghter, resulted in his being held without bail on the charge of murder. W. C. Oldfield, a Missouri Pacific Sreeman who was thrown from his

his arm severed by the car wheels, has saed the company for \$37,000 damages. Douglas county lawyers are agitating a plan to change the courts of the exemty. They want a county judge appointed to try all cases, except those af a minor nature, now brought before

justices of the peace. As a result of the recent snowstorm miles of telegraph wire on the Santa We between Independence, Kan., and Finasas City was down and over 800 posses will have to be replaced. The

wither railroads fared almost as bad. Methodists of Newton celebrated The twenty-fifth anniversary of the erection of their first church there. Addresses were made by Rev. W. A. Mayle, Dr. J. P. Gobin, Rev. M. M. Fran, the church's first pastor, and

Gov. Leedy has offered a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mrs. Clara Oliver, a widow, who was found brutally murstered near her home on a Norton counto farm. Mrs. Oliver lived alone with her two small children.

Several Santa Fe brakemen at Newwho owe large sums to merchants, will try to take advantage of the new beckruptcy law to rid themselves of selt. As the men have no property, the merchants will hardly realize any-Thing through the court.

The stones for the soldiers' monumeest in East park at Newton have arrived and will be put in position at The stones are very large ones, sme weighing 22,000 pounds. The mon unsent will be surmounted by a cannon ten inches in diameter and weighing 13.000 pounds.

scheme to amend the divorce Laws of Kansas, making a threecaths' residence in the state suffiwiret to institute divorce proceedings. is being pushed by a number of Servers, as the enactment of such a haw would prove a bananza to the Jegal profession.

The board of education at Fort Scott appealed to the city authorities to assist in enforcing the compulsory educa-En law and as a result the police were ordered to arrest every boy of school age caught upon the streets during school hours without a written exease from his parents.

Secretary Coburn's latest report from The state board of agriculture is dewoted entirely to the pork-producing interests of the state. In glowing terms he tells of the hog as a wonder-Ful mortgage remover. In 1897 there were 3,399,494 hogs in Kansas, valued ## \$11,997,470, an increase of 566,000 hogs over the previous year.

The secretary of state has forwarded to the Kansas volunteers now in the field or in camp a printed list of the state, congressional, judicial, senatowise legislative and county nominees. In several counties the list of county zavzzinces was not given, because the mounty clerks failed to certify the list mp in accordance with a request of the secretary of state.

At Pittsburg the other night Will McCoy, a Mineral City miner, got into a gazze of poker here in Eaton's gaming moose. He lost money and then, bemag seized with regret, held up Eaton with a revolver and took his money back. Eaton had McCoy arrested for mighway robbery, and McCoy in turn and Eaton arrested for running a groundling house, which, under the Kansas law, is a felony.

A recent dispatch said Gen. Merwinse has ordered the following officers med men to proceed to the Philippines mes the transport Indiana, which will sail in a week: Col. Frederick Funs-Mou. Majs. Whitman and Metcalf, Surgreen Rafter, Assistant Surgeon Smith. Adit. Walker, Quartermaster Hull, Chaplain Schliemann, regimental nonconstruissioned staff and band, and compenies C, D, E, G, H, I, L and M, Twentieth Kansas, making a total of 31 Alicers and 750 enlisted men.

J. V. Sanders, populist nominee for county attorney of Chase county, was merhaps fatally injured by falling shown stairs at a hotel in Cottonwood Palls

Gen. J. K. Hudson will be mustered wast of the service of the United States Newember 1, but before returning to Yopeka he will visit Cuba and Porto

Rev. John McQuistian, an aged Methandist preacher, was run over and Builled by a Santa Fe train at Pauline.

A San Francisco dispatch said 800 men of the Kansas regiment would probably sail for Manila before the reinstated to his rank. With of October.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

At the twelfth annual session of the Kansas Select Knights, A. O. U. W., held at Leavenworth last week, it was decided to drop the letters, A. O. U. Order of Select Knights. The report beneficiary certificates issued the past funds and \$6,447.85 received in the general fund. It was decided to hold the next meeting in Kansas City, Kan. mander, William Cross, Kansas City; any existing form of worship grand recorder, Ed H. Wheeler, Kansas City; grand treasurer, L. W. Nettleton, Ottawa. Several changes in the laws of the order were made. It membership; to raise the assessment on members over 55 years old; to waive vaccination in some cases; to require three instead of two black balls to reject an applicant for membership, and to make the pay of the grand commander \$4 a day and expenses while

working actively for the order. Badly in Need of a Courthouse. At the regular election in November the people of Woodson county will except the commanding general of the departvote for the sixth time on the proposiwere thrown from the track and tion to build a courthouse and jail. smashed to pieces. No one was hurt. The present courthouse is a dilapidated old frame structure, built 25 years ago, in the now extinct town of Defiance, and later on moved to Yates secure the people against unreasonable search Center when that town was laid out. there shall first be established under oath a Center when that town was laid out. In June, 1897, a proposition to issue \$30,000 in bonds was defeated by 107 to write or print freely on any matter, subject majority. In August of this year the emgine near Independence and had same proposition was defeated by seven majority, and the same proposition will be voted on at the coming election. The county has never had a jail, prisoners being cared for either at Iola or Eureka.

The Presbyterian Church in Kansas. At the thirty-fifth annual synod of the Presbyterian churches of Kansas. held at Hutchinson recently, the following statistics were produced: During the year \$130,313.47 were expended by the Freedmen board and the present indebtedness of the board aggregates \$58,062.50. Ministers under care of the board, 187; churches and missions, 322; members added on examination, 1,680: members added on certificate, 40: whole number of members, 18,947: Sunday schools. 322; Sunday school scholars, 18,121; day and boarding schools, 53; teachers, 20); pupils, 8,045. The reports of the work of the Sunday school missionaries show that in the state the four missionaries have organized 53 new schools, had traveled 27,678 miles, visited 2,860 families: distributed 113.103 pages of tracts They made 610 addresses and had 50 additions to the church.

Kansas W. C. T. U. Convention. The annual convention of the Kansas W. C. T. U. was held at Horton last week. All the present of number that the Spanish officials, ficers, including Mrs. Ella W. Brown, of Holton, for president, were reelected. Delegates to the national convention at St. Paul, Minn., next month are: Miss O. P. Bray, Topeka; Mrs. Talmage, Hutchinson; Mrs. L. F. Kellar, Marion; Mrs. M. E. Haines, Augusta; Mrs. L. A. Case, Enterprise.

Back to His Old Home. Gen. John H. Rice, the veteran editor of Missouri and Kansas, who a few days ago resigned the position of editor of the Sedalia Capital, will return is failing him and his retirement is evacuated by the troops and reoccudue to this fact. For half a century pied by United States troops. he has been in the newspaper business, and, aithough 70 years of age. he has lost none of his youthful vigor and forceful expression.

Kansas Equal Suffrige Officers. The Kansas Equal Suffrage associa tion, in session at Paola, elected these

officers: President, Mrs. Abbie Welch, Cedarville; corresponding secretary. Mrs. Alice Young, Downs; recording secretary, Annie Waite, Lincoln: treasurer, Mrs. Henrietta Turner, Paola: state organizer, Mrs. Laura Gregg, Garnett: delegates to the national conventio Mrs. Wardell, Mrs. Johns, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Diggs, Mrs. Maher; editor of the Reveille, Mrs.

Well-Known Kansan Dead John M. Price, a resident of Atchison since 1858, is dead. He held many positions of trust during his life and was a very popular citizen. He served in both branches of the legislature and in 1873 was a candidate for the republican nomination for governor, being defeated by Thomas A. Osborn. He also served as mayor and postmaster of Atchison.

Gave Up Hopes with Rifles. The last hopes of the members of the Twenty-second Kansas regiment to be retained in the United States service were abandoned when six companies marched to the Fort Leavenworth arsenal and surrendered their rifles and other ordnance equipment.

To Instruct Young Indians. The following Kansas appointments have been made in the Indian service: Creek nation, convicted of murder, his Miss Lucy C. Palmer, a teacher at the Pierre Indian school: Miss Emma L. Kaufman, Grand Junction, Col., school: Miss Lotta M. Fisher, Seger colony, Indian school, Ok., and Miss Sylvia Call, a nurse at the Osage agency

A Victim of Apoplexy. R. B. Spillman, who was serving his fourth term as judge of the Twentyfirst judicial district, died at Manhattan, of apoplexy. He received the stroke while walking on the street, dying almost instantly.

Penalty of Marrying Young. Mrs. Elizabeth Hagerman, of Independence, has filed suit for a divorce from her husband, A. J. Hagerman, This couple were married only last December and at that time he was 82 and she 70.

Died of a Broken Heart. Capt. James Jenkins, of Wichita, died of a broken heart, his physicians say. Recently his wife left him, taking \$600 of his money, and her unfaithfulness was too much for him. When she heard he was dying she returned and was forgiven.

fast. Towers Disqualified. Gen. Merriam, at San Francisco, has decided that Capt. John Towers, company A, Twentieth Kansas, is incompetent for service in Manila. Capt. Watson, of company L. "fter an examination was declared competent and

LIBERTIES GUARANTEED.

Gen. Wood Issues a Proclamation to th People of Santiago Defining Their Rights and Privileges.

Santiago, Oct. 22.-Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor pro tem. of W., and be known as the Independent the department of Santiago, has issued of Grand Recorder Forde showed 853 is a sort of provisional bill of rights. a proclamation in ten sections, which beneficiary certificates issued the past | The first article guarantees to the people the year; \$68,253 collected on beneficiary right of assembly for the common good, and to

apply to those in power by petition or remon strance for the redress of grievances. The second section guarantees the right to worship God according to individual con-New officers chosen are: Grand com- science, provided there is no interference with The third section declares that courts of

justice shall be open to all and that no private property shall be taken by the government without compensation.

The fourth section, dealing with criminal was decided to admit women to full trials, invests the accused with the right to be membership; to raise the assessment pulsory process to secure the attendance of a witness in his behalf.

The fifth section says no person accused of crime shall be compelled to give evidence against himself. The sixth section declares that no such person, who is once acquitted of the charge

brought against him, shall be tried again for the same offense. The seventh section provides that all persons charged with crime shall be entitled to bail, except in cases of capital offense, and that the writ of habeas corpus may not be suspended

ment deems it advisable. The eighth section says that excessive bail shall not be required, and that no excessive fine nor cruel nor unusual punishment shall be inflicted. The ninth section provides that in order to

presumption of guilt. The tenth section guarantees to all the right

EVACUATION DELAYED.

Spain Utterly Unable to Move 120,000 Mer Out of Cuba by the Time Originally Designated, December 1.

Washington, Oct. 22.-It is now certain that the complete evacuation of Cuba will be delayed beyond the period originally fixed by the administration. This will follow entirely without reference to anything that has occurred in Paris before the peace commission. The war department has about satisfied itself that the task imposed upon the Spanish authorities, namely, the removal and transportation to a great distance by sea of about 120,000 soldiers, sick and well, with their accouterments, was beyond the ability of the Spaniards. The magnitude of the task is shown by the fact that the great transatlantic steam lines crossing the Atlantic from New York all combined, in prosperous seasons, transport only about 50,000 persons in one year-less than half the with their poor facilities, were expected to transport in about ten weekz.

Delay in the evacuation of Cuba will cause a delay in the relinquishment of sovereignty by the Spaniards over the entire island, which was set for December 1. It is hardly deemed prudent to undertake to assume charge of the municipal affairs of Havana o long as the city contains a strong garrison of Spanish troops, and it is felt that law and order could be better maintained in such centers by allowing them to remain under to Fort Scott. The general's eyesight Spanish jurisdiction until they are

AN UNUSUAL CONDITION.

Judge Springer Declares There Is at Present No Statute Under Which a Creek Murderer Can Be Executed.

Muscogee, I. T., Oct. 22.-According to Federal Judge Springer there is at present no legal way of punishing a Creek Indian for murder or any other offense committed prior to January 1, 1898. There is no officer who can lawfully execute a death sentence on a Creek, though he may have been caught red-handed and convicted bevond the shadow of doubt of killing a fellow being.

Judge Springer, who presides over the United States district court for the Northern district, Indian territory, whose reputation as a jurist is known all over the west, has just handed down an opinion which reveals one of the most startling and dangerous conditions that can be imagined. It is like going back to the days of No-Man's-Land, where criminals were exempt from the law. The present condition is just as bad, for when the Curtis law went into effect, July 1, wiping out the tribal courts in the Indian territory, it made an Indian murderer a man without a country. There are no tribal courts. Judge Springer has decided that the United States court has no jurisdiction and has accordingly given William Tiger, of the liberty. These were ominous words jurisdiction to impose the sentence of death upon him."

Can Pass Through Indian Lands. Arkansas City, Kan., Oct. 22.-Ed L. Peckham, general attorney for the Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway company, has been notified by the setretary of the interior that the above road has been granted the right-ofway through the Chilocco Indian school reservation, in Oklahoma territory. Nine miles of road between Blackwell and Arkansas City has already been built and only 18 miles more is necessary to connect the two towns.

Nurses Entitled to Rations.

Washington, Cct. 22.-The following order has been issued by the war department; Ioasmuch as female narses in general hospitals are, by section 1277, revised statutes, entitled to commutation of rations, it is ordered that commutation of rations will hereafter be allowed to all nurses, whether male or female, or whether employed in general or other hospitals, when they are granted leaves of absence by the surgeon general of the army, the rate to be the same as that of enlisted men on furlough, that is, 25 cents per

COL. BRYAN WAS EXCUSED.

He Told the War Investigating Committee That His Lieutenant Colonel Would Testify-Other Witnesses Examined.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 21.-Gen. J. Wilson and Capt. Howell, constituting the sub-committee appointed to visit the production of the precious metals and report upon the conditions of the camp at Fernandina, made their report to the full commission yesterday. They declared they found it suitable in every respect for the purpose intended. The war investigation commission heard several of the professional female nurses at the forenoon session, including Miss Copeland, chief nurse at the Third division hospital; Miss Robbins, head nurse at the First division hospital; Miss Hubbard, head nurse at the Second division hospital, and Misses Walker and Waters, ward

Col. W. J. Bryan was the next witness called. He asked to be excused from testifying, requesting that his lieutenant colonel be examined in his the United States of 4,974,800 fine stead.

W. T. Durbin, of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, said there that they were generally trivial. He been very difficult to get medical men of sufficient administrative ability to manage such institutions as the division hospitals.

Col. Letcher Hardeman, of the Sixth Missouri, also complained that the grounds of the Third division hospital had not been well kept.

Lieut. Col. Vifquain, a veteran of the civil war and a graduate of the military school of Brussels, of the Third Nebraska, said the regiment was excellently equipped, except that the tentage was poor. He also said the quality of the clothing was bad. The pork had also been wormy at times, and the beef tainted, but these had been exchanged. He thought the clothing better than in the civil war, but the rations were not so good as then. He also thought the campentirely too much crowded. Other witnesses were examined at the afternoon session among whom were James R. Pouris, a company commissary sergeant of the Sixth Missouri, and Private James T. James, of the Sixth Missouri. All expressed themselves as satisfied with their treatment. The commissary officers said the rations were abundant, but that occasionally the fresh meats were tainted owing to the heat. The privates found no fault. all saying they had enough to eat, and that generally the food was good.

OPPOSES EXPANSION.

New York, Oct. 21.-Andrew Car-

Carnegie, the Great Iron Magnate, Says It Would Retard the Industrial Career of the United States.

negie, just back from Europe, said in an interview vesterday: If the United States is going to undertake the government of the Philippines and go in for expansion throughout the world. putting her hand in the hornets' nest of Europea rivalry, there can be no prosperous business. We shall be subject to wars and war's alarms Business is the child of security and peace The entrance of the United States as a new power in the far east will set every one of the present powers to a study of the question from standpoint. We shall be compelled to increase our navy. We must pay a large standing army, and there is neither rest nor security for us. Before the American people comes now the most serious issue since the issues of independence and secession. A false step now and the future of the republic will, in my opinion, be seriously impaired and its industrial career retarded. The development of one state in the union in peace and security will outweigh all the increase of profit we can get from foreign trade in any of the worthless possessions which we can attempt now to take. The Philippines have a certain trade which cannot be greatly increased. The wants of the people are few; barbarians are not customers; civilized people are consumers of our products.

INDIANS SURRENDER.

Redskins Concerned in the Battle of Suga Point Give Themselves Up to Newspaper Correspondents.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 21.-Probably the most unique and dramatic surrender in the history of warfare was that which occurred yesterday morning, just two weeks after the bloody battle of Sugar point, seven of the Indians concerned in that fierce on slaught appearing and giving themselves up to the newspaper correspondents, representing the various newspapers. The surrender was near the Bear island dock, and there was not a United States marshal or soldier within 15 miles. The Indians were brought back here in the evening by the steamer Flora. Two other reds were ready to surrender, but were too ill to be brought; two are already here and four others were to come in to-day Old Bog-Ah-Ma-Ge-Shig and his son, however, refused to surrender. The Chippewas promise to go after them and bring them in dead or alive.

Fast Time to the Pacific Coast. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 21. - The Santa Fe railway will resume its fast passenger service between Chicago, Kansas City and California points on November 2. The run of nearly 2,300 miles coast will be 52 hours. The trains Thursday and Sunday during the wintickets will not be honored on the of worldly music calculated to divert trains.

Shipbuilding in Japan Washington, Oct. 21.-Latest reports to the state department tell of marvelous development of shipbuilding in Japan. At Nagasaki there has just been delivered the largest steamship ever launched outside of American and European waters. Her displacement is 11,600 tons. She is classed by Lloyds at 100 A 1. Her sister ship will be built at once. There was also opened at Nagasaki a new granite dock 371 feet long, and besides a complete and powerful plant the ship

building company has laid its yards

can also be uncked there.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Director of the Mint Gives Valuable Statistics Regarding Production of Gold and Silver.

Washington, Oct. 22.-The director of the mint has made his report upon during the calendar year 1897. The value of gold produced in the United States during the calendar year 1897 was \$57,363,000. The South African republic holds first place, producing gold to the value of \$57,633,861; Australasia, \$55,684,182 and Russia, \$23,245,763. There was a notable increase in the production of gold in the world during 1897 over 1896. The United States increased \$4,275,000; the South African republic made the remarkable gain of \$13,854,-192; Australasia increased \$10,502,249, and Russia, \$1,709,790. The United States produced during the year 53,-860,000 fine ounces of silver, and Mexico, 53,903,180 fine ounces, a decrease for ounces and an increase for Mexico of 8,256,756 fine ounces.

The United States produced 2,774,935 were few complaints from his men and fine ounces of gold, valued at \$57,363. 000; silver, 53,660,000 fine ounces, valued spoke especially of the grounds of the at \$69,637,172. In the production of third division hospital. Replying to a gold Colorado is first of all the states question he said he thought it had and California second. Colorado also produced more silver, with Montana second. Seven states, Alabama, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia produced neither gold, or silver to any extent.

UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN.

There Are 579,368,274 Acres of Unappro priated Public Land in United States, Mostly in Semi-Arid Regions.

Washington, Oct. 22.-A statement prepared at the general land office shows that at the present time there are 579,368,274 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public land in the United States, exclusive of Alaska. Of this area, 545,549,655 acres, or more than 94 per cent. are in the 13 so-called desert land states and territories. Of the vacant lands in these states and territories, it is estimated that 332, 176 .-000 acres are of a character that may be denominated as "desert," under the law providing for the disposal of desert lands; that is, lands that do not produce native grasses in sufficient quantity to make an ordinary crop of hay in usual seasons if unfed by grazing animals, and lands which, without irrigation. do not contain sufficient moisture to produce a natural growth of trees or make an agricultural crop of any kind in amount to make the cultivation thereof reasonably remunerative.

SHOULD STUDY SPANISH.

Uncle Sam Will Need Young Men for Colo nial Service Who Can Converse in That Language

Washington, Oct. 22 .- A high official in the state department calls attention to the necessity of finding a suitable corps of young men, well versed in the Spanish language, to assist in the execution of the colonial policy which has been imposed on the nation as a result of the war. He points to the difficulties encountered by the American officials, naval and milidealing with the inhabitants of those islands. The relations between the military and the insurgents might have been more satisfactory had the Americans been well acquainted with the Spanish manners and customs.

Noted Negro Character Dead.

New York, Oct. 22.-Rev. Charles Heath, negro, is dead at his home here, aged 101 years. The first notable event in his life was in 1799, when his mother carried him to the funeral of George Washington. One day at the old Randolph mansion on Malvern hill, where Gen. Lafayette made his headquarters, he held Lafayette's horse for a half hour. Heath had also driven President James Monroe in Williamsburg on several occasions.

Emperor Still at Constantinople. Constantinople, Oct. 22. - The emperor and empress of Germany, with the sultan, reviewed 15,000 Turkish troops yesterday. They saluted the flag of each regiment. Emperor William wore the uniform of a German general, with several Turkish orders. After the review the sultan escorted he empress to luncheon, taking her on his arm. Considerable comment is made upon the extraordinary fraternizing of the German and Turkish sailors.

Another "War Scare" About Over. London, Oct. 22. -Government circles here are apparently satisfied that the Fashoda question will not lead to war. It is said that the government has determined not to brook unreasonable delay, and that, in the event of France declining to evacuate Fashoda, the Marchand party will be removed from that place, although it is not expected that it will be necessary to resort to such extremes.

Women Forbidden to Sing in Churches, Queretaro, Mex., Oct. 22 .- The Catholic bishop of Queretaro has issued a between Chicago and Los Angeles will circular to the clergy under his jurisbe made in 66 hours. The schedule diction prohibiting the employment time from Kansas City to the Pacific of women singers in the execution of sacred music in religious ceremonies, will leave Kansas City every Tuesday, the use of pianos in churches, the extemporizing of music on the organ. ter season. Passes or second-class and, finally, the playing of any kind the mind from devotions.

> St. Louis, Oct. 22. - The conference of deaconesses, which has been in session in this city for several days past, has adjourned, after selecting Indianapolis as the next place of meeting and selecting the following officers: President, Rev. C. Schild, of Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, Rev. H. W. Hortsch, of Cincinnati; treasurer, Mr. Kramer, of Indianapolis, Ind. The name chosed for the association is "The Protestant Conference of Deconesses in the United States of America." All denominaconference.

COMMISSIONERS HUMILIATED.

Gen. Blanco Running Things His Own Way at Havana, Despite the Suggestions and Protests of Wade and Associates.

Havana, Oct. 21.-Through no weakness or mistake of its own, the American commission occupies a position humiliating in the extreme. It has made several demands upon the Spanish authority, only to have them ignored and to see affairs shape themselves as they would were Spain dictating terms of peace instead of accepting them. To this matter emphasis was given when, in the face of repeated protests made from Gen. Wade and his associates, Gen. Blanco proceeded with an auction sale of what should be considered trophies of war-brass and bronze cannon. One of our commis-

sioners said: Unless we have authority and power to back up our demands we are no more use in Havana than three schoolboys would be. We tell the Spaniards what should be done, and they pro-ceed as they please. When we first arrived in Havana we announced the island must be evacuated by December. The Spaniards replied they would need until April to get out. Neither side has yet receded, though last week it did appear that an agreement might be reached. They will hold on the customs receipts as long as possible. When they lose them they will move. If I had my way I would bring down warships and take posses sion of the custom house and other branches of the government. The sooner the Spanish soldiers leave the sooner Cuba will be free of the yellow fever epidemic. In the wooden barracks in Regla over 400 soldiers died last week. There exist there all sorts of fever.

STORMS IN THE ORIENT.

Hundreds of Villages Have Been Swept Away and Many Lives Lost-Much Damage to Shipping.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 21. - Disastrous typhoons, sandstorms, and floods have caused a fearful loss of life and property in the orient. In the district watered by the river Fengin Japan, hundreds of villages have been swept away and 2,000 people have been drowned. Another report says 250 towns are under water. Thousands of refugees are flocking to the cities. The Ishikari river has also overflowed. drowning over 1,000 people. Seven prefectures were destroyed.

In a terrible typhoon off Formosa, happening the same time as the floods, great damage to the shipping was done. At Temani eight junks were wrecked and 100 lives lost. The steamer Rensi Maru was piled upon the shore. Among the ships wrecked was the American bark Comet. The ship was abandoned and the crew saved. The French steamer Hoihow is wrecked on the beach near Amoy. The German steamer Trinidad, formerly of the Cunard line, was abandoned in the open sea.

Homeward bound passengers state they passed through 20 miles of abandoned wrecks, chiefly Chinese junks. The loss of life must have been enormous.

MASONS AND THE COLOR LINE

Leading Member of the Order in Wash ington Discusses the Attitude of Kentucky Grand Lodge.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 21 .- Past Grand Master Taylor, when shown the Associated press dispatch from Louisville on the action of the masonic grand lodge of Kentucky in withdrawing tary, who went to the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, in Proceedings of Kentucky in withdrawing recognition from the grand lodge of Washington because it recognizes the negro lodges, said:

The masons of the state of Washington are. in this matter, contending for a principle of right and justice. Kentucky can certainly get along without us, and it is equally certain that we can get along without Kentucky. We can afford to bide our time until such time as the future shall demonstrate that the masons of Washington are right on this question, just as the then loudly condemned abolitionists were right in their fight against slavery.

Good Market for Apples.

Washington, Oct. 21.-Germany is about to have an apple crop smaller in quantity and poorer in quality than has been gathered in recent years. according to United States Consul General Mason at Frankfort. Cider apples this year command three times the usual price, he says, and no cider will be made outside of Wurtemburg. Even cooking apples of an inferior grade are now selling in Frankfort at eight to nine cents per pound.

Important Dispatch from Otis. Washington, Oct. 21.-Gen. Otis has cabled the war department quite a long dispatch regarding the conditions in Manila and the Philippines. The dispatch contains matters which bear on the negotiations pending in Paris and will be cabled to the United States peace commissioners. The dispatch says the situation at Manila has improved and Gen. Otis says he does not anticipate any trouble with the insur-

Only a Spanish Canard Washington, Oct. 21.-The sensational Spanish report of a naval battle between Admiral Dewey's vessels and the insurgent navy in the Philippines is received with absolute incredulity in both navy and war departments. If there has been any recent action Admiral Dewey has failed to mention it and neither Gen. Otis nor United

States Consul Wildman have regarded it as worthy of notice. Its Initial Trip a Failure. Astoria, Ore., Oct. 21.-The torpedo boat Davis, which started on its official trial trip yesterday, was disabled by the bursting of a number of boiler tubes. Eight of the crew were badly scalded and seven of them died soon after reaching here. The accident occurred in the Columbia river, about 20

miles above this city.

Complain of the War Tax. St. Louis, Oct. 21.-At yesterday's session of the National Wholesale Druggists association two important recommendations were made. The first was that the committee on legislation ask of congress a reduction and greater uniformity in parcel postage. The second was that the enactment of laws be asked for in the several states prohibiting co-operative insurance. The report of the committee on legislation declared the war tax law "as crude a piece of legislation as was for vessels up to 500 feet long, which tions are admitted to membership in the biguous and unfair."