

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1898.

NO. 5.

## SPANIARDS IN CUBA.

They Think Our Soldiers Incapable of Standing Hardships.

## WAR INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

They Arrive at Jacksonville, Fla., and Will Make an Inspection of the Conditions at Camp Cuba Libre—Sub-Committees Appointed.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Information has reached the war department that a high officer of the Spanish army very recently made the statement that, had the Spaniards been aware of the condition of the American army, its inability to withstand the hardships of a campaign, its lack of medical and other supplies and general inefficiency, as told in the American papers, the Spaniards would not have given up, but would have continued the fighting for a long time to come, fully believing that they would have been able to prevent the capture of Cuba by American arms. This statement is known to have been made to the American officers now in Cuba, and causes some uneasiness in official circles, as it may mean that the Spaniards are not yet ready to yield the island under the terms of the protocol.

It is believed by officials in Washington that, had it not been for the outcry made regarding the army and the conduct of the war, there never would have been any question raised by the Spanish peace commissioners regarding the Cuban debt. It is pointed out that under the protocol, the sole question left for the commissioners was the settlement of the Philippine question, and that nothing was said about the Cuban debt or any other Cuban question. By those who are in a position to know, it is asserted that the Madrid government was aware when it asked for peace, and when negotiations were opened, that it was useless to ask that the Cuban debt be taken into consideration by any commission, and that it is only since the reports of the bad condition of the United States army have reached Madrid that the question has been raised.

Another matter that causes grave consideration in the war department is the temper of the Spaniards in Cuba, and the fear that the impression which now prevails there may lead them to regard the American troops of not much account, and act accordingly after the occupancy by the United States. The matter has been discussed in the war department, and it is probable that when the troops are sent to Cuba there will be a force of such size and character as to give the islanders a different impression of United States soldiers than they now entertain.

"The impression among the Spaniards in Cuba," said an officer in a position to know what is going on, "is that the American soldiers are weak and puny, incapable of withstanding hardship, and whom it will be an easy matter to vanquish. This feeling may make it difficult for the Americans at first. This impression is due to the charges that have been made against the war department with such virulence and insistence during the past few months."

## WAR INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18.—The war investigating commission arrived here by special train direct from Washington yesterday, and the intention was announced of proceeding immediately to Camp Cuba Libre for the purpose of making an inspection of the conditions existing there. The plans for inspection were arranged at a special meeting held in Gen. Dodge's private car on the way, when it was decided to do the work by means of sub-committees. Sub-committees of two each were also appointed to inspect camps, and, if necessary, take testimony at Tampa and Fernandina, the committee of Tampa being composed of Messrs. McCook and Sexton, and that for Fernandina of Messrs. Wilson and Howell.

The inspection of the camp here will include an investigation of the proximity of the tents to one another, the nearness of the sinks to the tents, width of streets and all other camp conditions, the sub-committees to report their conclusions to the full commission. There have been some complaints about this camp, and the authors of these will be called, if possible, and allowed to tell their stories to the commission. Others making complaints after the arrival of the commission, whether officers, privates or persons in civil life, will be called before the commission. Some investigation of the location of the camp at Miami will probably be made, but it is believed this can be done at Jacksonville. If not, a sub-committee may be designated later to visit that point.

## Miners Must Not Be Imported.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—A special from Virden, Ill., says: The militia officers who represent the governor say he will not change his policy, and that they are under orders to prevent the landing of any more negroes here from Alabama or other points. Troops must remain here indefinitely unless the coal company abandons its announced intention of importing miners to operate its mine.

## CHICAGO PEACE JUBILEE.

Inaugurated with a Union Thanksgiving Service—President McKinley Receives Marked Attention.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The national peace jubilee of Chicago was last night inaugurated with a union thanksgiving service at the Auditorium. President McKinley attended and listened to addresses by a Jewish rabbi, a Roman Catholic priest, a Presbyterian clergyman and a noted colored orator. The applause for the president was terrific, and at one time he was compelled to rise in his box and respond to the frantic cheering of the audience. The services, however, were of a religious character, and at times the solemn silence of the vast assemblage was much more eloquent than the wildest applause could be.

The first address was by Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, who brought out a great burst of enthusiasm by a reference to President McKinley. Dr. Hirsch said: "We are proud that when war was imminent the affairs of the nation were in the hands of a man—a true American, one that loved peace, a worshiper of the prince of peace."

Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Hodnett, a Catholic clergyman, caught the fancy and applause of the audience by repeated references to Dewey, Sampson, Schley and the rough riders, and when he mentioned President McKinley by name the people became so demonstrative that the president was compelled to rise in his box and bow his acknowledgements.

One of the most stirring speeches of the evening was made by Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, who took a firm stand in favor of the retention of the Philippines, which sentiment appeared to meet entirely the approbation of the audience.

Booker T. Washington was the last speaker. He said in part:

"This country has been most fortunate in her victories. She has twice measured arms with England and has won. She has met the spirit of the rebellion within her own borders, and was victorious. She has met the proud Spaniard and he lies prostrate at her feet. All that is well. It is magnificent. But there remains one other victory for Americans to win—a victory far-reaching and important as any that has occupied our army and navy. We have succeeded in every conflict except in the effort to conquer ourselves in the blotting out of racial prejudices. We can celebrate the era of peace in no more effectual way than by a firm resolve on the part of northern men and southern men, black men and white men, that the trenches which we together dug around Santiago shall be the eternal burial place of all that which separates us in our business and civil relations. Let us be as generous in peace as we have been brave in battle. Until we thus conquer ourselves, I make no empty statement when I say we shall have, especially in the southern part of our country, a cancer gnawing at the heart of this republic that shall one day prove as dangerous as an attack from an army from without or within. In this presence and on this auspicious occasion, I want to present the deep gratitude of nearly 10,000,000 of my people to our wise, patient and brave chief executive for the generous manner in which my race has been recognized during this conflict—a recognition that has done more to blot out sectional and racial lines than any event since the dawn of our freedom."

## MAY ENLIST SPANIARDS.

American Officers Have a Plan to Enlist in the American Army About 100,000 of Our Enemy's Men.

Havana, Oct. 17.—American army officers here are seriously discussing a unique proposition which, it is believed, would afford great relief to Spain as well as to the United States. It is to enlist in the American army under special act of congress, about 75,000 or 100,000 Spanish soldiers to serve in Cuba until a stable government is established and then remain as citizens or be returned to Spain as they should choose. The idea is to form an army of 100,000 men recruited from the Spanish and Cuban forces, officered in the main by Americans, the Spanish soldiers to enlist with the proposition that at the end of their term of service the United States would return them to the peninsula. It is believed a majority would prefer to remain in Cuba. The country would benefit thereby, as the soldiers would make the best class of citizens. With their pay in their pockets they would be able to start farming on a small scale or to enter some other business.

## Cut Open Mail Pouches.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 17.—A railway mail robbery which occurred at or near Alliance, in the extreme northwestern part of the state, on the Burlington road is announced by Superintendent Butler. It was a daring piece of work and postal officials are at sea. The amount secured is not known, but it is said to be considerable. The two letter pouches, one for Lincoln, the other for points in Montana, were cut open either at the Alliance depot or on the train, presumably by the same person. All registered matter and valuable packages were taken. The discovery was not made until the train left Alliance, when the postal clerks notified Superintendent Butler at Lincoln.

## Will Not Go on the Ballot.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The state ticket of the Chicago platform democracy will not go on the official ballot. The certificate placing this independent ticket in the field was received by the secretary of state at 11 o'clock Saturday night, and in examining it he found the Ulster county petition defective, and notified the committee. It was not corrected before the time for filing tickets was up, and the secretary of state says the ticket cannot go on the ballot.

## PEACE COMMISSION.

Spain Still Trying to Saddle the Cuban Debt on America.

## JUDGE DAY'S EMPHATIC ASSERTION.

He Declared the United States Will Neither Assume Nor Guarantee Any Part of the Debt—No Sovereignty Over Cuba.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The peace commissioners have not yet reached the subject of the Philippines, but are still engaged, not exactly with the Cuban debt, but rather in an effort on the one side to get that subject before the joint commission, and on the other to exclude it entirely as not proper for discussion. Without doubt the friction between the two sides has become more pronounced within the past few days, but this is attributed to mistaken ideas existing on the part of the Spanish public men regarding the sentiment in the United States and the probable results of varying political struggles here. Under these enormous impressions the Spanish commissioners have persisted beyond what were believed to be their powers of endurance upon their efforts to secure, by some means, an arrangement, by hook or crook preferably, just now by getting the United States to accept title to Cuba, for the assumption of the Cuban debt by this country, or at least to relieve Spain from that heavy obligation. The Spanish effort will not prevail, but the United States commissioners are retarding in the consummation of their work thereby.

## JUDGE DAY'S EMPHATIC ASSERTION.

London, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to the London News Agency from Paris says: Yesterday the conference reached a crisis for the first time. Judge Day presented the demands of the American commission in threatening words. He said that delay was the only possible object attainable by the persistent efforts of the Spanish commissioners to saddle the United States with the Cuban debt, and would be tolerated no longer, as the United States would neither assume nor guarantee any part of the debt. The Spaniards replied that this placed Spain in a position of repudiating or of reducing the face value of the Cuban bonds from 50 to 60 per cent, paying only half the stipulated interest on the reduced value. Before they would adopt either alternative they would surrender to the United States the entire Philippines. Judge Day responded that the surrender of the Philippines would probably be demanded irrespective of the Cuban or any other debts. This, to the Spaniards the first intimation of the intention of the United States as to the Philippines, resulted in a whispered conference, followed by a request for an adjournment in order to communicate with Madrid. Judge Day said that President McKinley had instructed him to demand the entire surrender of Porto Rico to-day, and the delivery of every town to the United States officers before midnight, together with the evacuation of Havana on or before November 1, when the United States would be at the gates of the city ready to take possession. There was no alternative offered in the case of either of the demands and the session consequently was very brief.

## NO SOVEREIGNTY OVER CUBA.

London, Oct. 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: At the sitting of the peace commission yesterday afternoon the American commissioners officially—and it would seem definitely—rejected the idea of accepting sovereignty over Cuba for the United States. The Spanish commissioners thereupon remarked that, Spain having abandoned such sovereignty under pressure from the United States, and the United States having denied that sovereignty henceforth belongs to them, Cuba is de facto in a state of anarchy, as an intervention of sovereignty cannot be viewed in any other light. The American commissioners rejoined that, without accepting sovereignty, the United States considered themselves deputed and bound to maintain security for all the inhabitants; that they would not fail to introduce and uphold order, and, in short, they would do all that was necessary to put the island in a state of normal organization, to be transformed at the earliest moment into a legal regularity, satisfactory for the security of all.

## PROBLEM WILL SOON BE SOLVED.

London, Oct. 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I hear that the peace problem will soon be settled. America assuming the Cuban six per cent. loan of 1886, which was floated entirely for Cuban purposes, and rejecting the five per cent. loan of 1890."

## A Cuban Appeal for Food.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Gen. Jose Laceret Morlot, the commander of the Cuban army in the eastern division of the island, has issued an appeal to the people of the island who are now following industrial and peaceful pursuits asking them to come to the aid of the suffering members of the army, those who are without food, clothing and medicine.

## SPAIN IS IN DESPAIR.

Great Depression Everywhere Because Americans Will Not Modify Terms of the Peace Protocol.

Madrid, via Bayonne, Oct. 17.—While the Spanish masses take little or no interest in the deliberations of the peace conference, the politicians and journalists are much depressed by the growing belief that the American commissioners will allow no modification of the terms of the protocol. The Spanish government and the press had staked everything upon the issue of diplomacy. Overwhelmed by superior force, they hoped to recoup some of their losses by superior strategy. Beaten at Manila and Santiago, they looked forward confidently to a victory at Paris.

At the least they had counted upon American assumption, in part or as a whole, of the Cuban debt to neutralize the loss of Cuba and Porto Rico. Now that Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish commission, no longer professes any hope of being able to persuade the American commissioners to accept any proposition involving American assumption of Spain's financial obligations in Cuba, a gloomy feeling is spreading, not only in ministerial circles, but among all classes of Spain's public men.

That the American government may go further and even ask, as is reported here, for the costly floating dock at Havana and the heavy artillery of Spain in the Antilles, is an additional cause of dismay. In their rage there are not wanting prominent Spaniards who urge Senor Sagasta to break off the negotiations and to call upon Europe to arbitrate or intervene. These people are still unable to realize that neither the intervention nor the arbitration of Europe is a practicable thing. Senor Sagasta knows that the American government intends to settle the whole question independently, but there is probably no other responsible politician clear-sighted enough to understand this verity.

## A SECRET OF THE WAR.

Schley Came Very Nearly Being Recalled in Disgrace Because He Did Not Locate Cervera's Fleet.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The Tribune this morning says: The one great secret of the war is out at last. Commodore Schley was on the verge of being recalled in disgrace, and was only saved by the kindly consideration of President McKinley himself, who refused to disgrace a brave officer for an unfortunate error in judgment. It appears that Schley left Key West with the firm conviction that Cervera would go to Cienfuegos. Unfortunately, while Schley was guarding Cienfuegos, Cervera was at Santiago. The cabinet considered the case. The members were unanimously of the opinion that Schley should be relieved of his command at once and Commodore Watson put in his place. The president came to Schley's relief by deciding that, as the blunder had had no serious results, Schley should be retained in command of his squadron, but put under the immediate orders of Admiral Sampson.

## WILL PROTECT WITNESSES.

Secretary Alger Says No Man Shall Be the Sufferer for Expressing His Views Regarding the War.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Secretary Alger was asked if it was the purpose of the war department to take any official action concerning the statements made by Maj. Seaman, surgeon of the first volunteer engineers. He said: "Not at all. I want it to be understood distinctly that any officer or man in the army may speak freely and unreservedly concerning his observations of the war without the slightest fear of possible consequences. While I am secretary of war no man shall be the sufferer for speaking what he believes to be the truth. Above all, the witnesses who appear before the war investigation commission shall be protected to the fullest extent. The commission and the country want the facts, and no obstacle shall be placed in the way of getting them. We are all interested in having the clearest light thrown upon the conduct of the war, and the standing or promotion of no enlisted man or commissioned officer shall be affected in the slightest way by any testimony or other assistance he may give the commission. We mean to keep absolute faith with the commission and with the witnesses. I cannot be more explicit than that."

## WILL SOON BE OURS.

Gen. Brooke Cables That the United States Will Formally Take Possession of Porto Rico on the 18th.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Late last night the following dispatch was received by Secretary Alger from Gen. Brooke, in command of the American forces in Porto Rico:

A Spanish transport sails to-day with 300 men. This is a ship sent from Cuba loaded with men from there. Another sails to-morrow with Gen. Macias and 1,500 men. Another ship expected on the 17th. Complete possession will be accomplished on the 18th.—Brooke, Chairman.

Supplementing the above dispatch another was received by Secretary Alger:

Capt. Gen. Macias sailed for Spain this morning with most of his staff.—Brooke, Chairman. On Tuesday the United States will take possession formally of the island of Porto Rico. By that time most of the Spanish officials and troops will have departed for Spain. Those remaining at that time will leave as soon as transports can be secured.

## OCEAN DISASTER.

British Steamer Mohegan Founders and Many Lives Are Lost.

Latest Estimate Says That Over 100 Persons Wrecked Near Lizard and the Cause Is Unknown.

Falmouth, Eng., Oct. 16.—The British steamer Mohegan, Capt. Griffiths, belonging to the Atlantic Transport company, has been wrecked in the vicinity of the Lizard, between the Manacles and the lowlands. It is believed that about 145 persons of her passengers and crew were drowned. Only 31 survivors have reached the shore. The Mohegan was formerly the Cleopatra of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland line. She left London for New York on Thursday, having on board, so far as can be ascertained at present, 59 passengers and a crew of 115 officers and men.

When the steamer was seen to be in distress, lifeboats put off from the shore and every effort possible was made to save the passengers. The coast at this point is extremely dangerous and has been the scene of numerous wrecks. The general opinion at present is that the machinery of the Mohegan became disabled during the heavy easterly gale which was blowing and that she ran ashore and foundered.

It was learned that the Mohegan sank about 20 minutes after she ran on the rocks. The local seamen who have been questioned upon the subject appear to be unable to explain how the Mohegan got into such a position.

One of the passengers rescued by the Port Honstock lifeboat says that all the passengers were dining when the catastrophe occurred, though some of the children, and those who were seasick, were in their bunks. Suddenly the Mohegan struck with a grating noise. At first the engineers thought this was caused by coal falling down in the bunkers, but a second shock followed and the vessel began to settle. A coastguardman who was on duty at Covecraut says he noticed the Mohegan was pursuing a dangerous course.

## Latest Estimate of Losses.

London, Oct. 17.—The Atlantic Transport company issued the following statement yesterday evening regarding the fate of the steamer Mohegan, which was wrecked last Friday evening off the Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lowlands: "Of the passengers, 11 have been saved, 10 bodies have been recovered and 33 are missing. Of the crew and cattle men, 39 have been saved, 14 bodies have been recovered and 51 are missing." Since this statement was issued 18 other bodies have been picked up, including two that have been identified as passengers. The reports of the different correspondents differ widely as to the rescues, recoveries and losses, though none has been able to obtain the exact number of those saved or the bodies recovered.

The latest advices from Falmouth yesterday evening say that 38 bodies have been identified, mostly the bodies of sailors. Four as yet unidentified.

The cause of the disaster remains the profoundest mystery. Nobody attempts to explain how the Mohegan got so far north of her true course—from six to seven miles. There was no fog at the time, while the wind on her port quarter was not sufficient to prevent her answering her helm. It has been suggested that her compass was faulty, but daylight lasted long after Eddystone light was passed. The sailors say that the fact that the Lizard light was not visible should have served to give the alarm. As all the navigating officers were lost, it is doubtful whether light will ever be thrown on the cause of the disaster.

## A NEW GRAND ARMY.

Society of the Army of Cuba in Process of Formation—Gen. Shafter Chosen President.

New York, Oct. 17.—A society to be known as the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba is now in process of formation. It will, in a sense, resemble the G. A. R., and will number 18,000 members. The membership of the society will consist of all officers and soldiers of the United States army who constituted the expeditionary force to Santiago, and who participated in the campaign between the dates of June 14 and July 17. The purpose of the society is to record the history and conserve the memory of the events of the campaign. The principal officers of the society are as follows: President, Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter; first vice president, Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler; secretary and treasurer, Maj. Alfred C. Sharpe; register general, Maj. Philip Reade; historian, Maj. G. Creighton Webb.

## Liberia Wants Our Protection.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 17.—Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, of the Methodist Episcopal church, whose bishopric is in Africa, who is in the city, stated that he had been commissioned by the negro republic of Liberia to go to Washington and ask that the republic be taken under the sheltering wing of the United States. Threatened inroads upon its territory by the Germans, French and English has prompted the government to seek the shadow of the stars and stripes.

## STATE OF TRADE.

Cool Weather Improves Distributive Trade—Active Demand for Wheat—Particular Conditions in Leather Trade.

New York, Oct. 15.—Bradstreet's commercial report to-day says:

While the advent of cooler weather in most sections of the country has undoubtedly been instrumental in causing some of the improvement in the tone of the distributive trade, perceptible at most markets this week, beneficial effect upon general business and particularly upon agricultural products, of the reported improved demand abroad for our staple cereals should not be lost sight of. At most western centers an improvement in the retail and jobbing trade in seasonable dry goods, clothing and shoes is reported and more seasonable weather at the south is responsible for some relaxation of the quarantines which have done much to cripple trade in that section. Particularly prominent in this connection is the loosening of the quarantines in the lower Mississippi valley, where, as at last apparently to be appreciated, the quarantines are worse than the disease they aim to fight.

Good export demand in general for European account, smaller shipments from Russia and Danubian points, less favorable reports regarding Russian and Australian crops and an undoubtedly active home demand for wheat for milling, superinduced by the active foreign call for flour, have worked all to strengthen the price of wheat this week and sympathetic reaction is found in the improved call for other cereals and slightly better prices.

The leather situation has attracted more attention this week because of the reported intention to shut down a large number of tanneries in an effort to affect the price of hides, which are now said to be relatively higher than the finished product. Iron trade reports are a repetition of recent weeks, new business being of moderate proportions, but mills and foundries are kept busily employed on early orders.

Business failures for the week number 273, against 163 last week, 196 in this week a year ago, 279 in 1896, 280 in 1895 and 234 in 1894.

## SHAFTER AT OMAHA.

The General Makes a Speech on the Cuban Campaign—The Volunteers as Well as Regulars Extolled.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 15.—Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter was accorded a most generous welcome by Omaha yesterday. When his train arrived in the morning, a large number of people had gathered at the station to greet the hero of Santiago. Later, upon the exposition grounds, the manifestation of love and respect for the general were everywhere in evidence. His address was a plain, matter-of-fact discussion of the Cuban campaign, and his simple presentation of the main events of the campaign was far more effective than the most exalted oratorical effort from one who had not participated in the struggle. One or two statements made by the general are new. He said, with the fall of El Caney, the campaign was practically over.

It was simply necessary to convince the Spanish commander that his case was hopeless. He eventually surrendered, and, with our small army, we had captured 23,376 prisoners, 12,000 of whom were beyond our reach. Why the Spaniards surrendered, when they could have abandoned their position and kept up the war, I do not yet understand, but I believe it was because they had been informed that the Spanish government had decided to give up the fight and surrender their soldiers in the eastern part of the island.

The general extolled the virtues of the volunteer as well as the regular, asserting that all did their whole duty.

## AFTER THE KAISER.

Nine Italian Anarchists Arrested in Alexandria, Egypt, and a Plot Against the Emperor Frustrated.

Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 15.—The Alexandria police have arrested nine Italian anarchists and have thereby frustrated a plot against Emperor William, now on his way to the Holy Land, to be present at the consecration of the Church of the Saviour at Jerusalem. The first to be arrested is a cafe keeper, a well known anarchist, in whose house the police discovered two wire-wound bombs of great strength, full of bullets. This arrest was made in consequence of a notification from the Italian consul general at Cairo that two anarchists had left Cairo for Port Said.

The police investigation showed that the arrested cafe keeper had bribed the steward of a steamer sailing from Alexandria to Port Said and Syria, to take on board a box of bombs. Apparently the anarchists originally intended to use the bombs at Palaia Abidin, at Cairo, while Emperor William and the khedive were there. When the kaiser decided not to visit Egypt, the anarchists changed their plans and decided to attack him in Palestine.

## WAR BONDS STOLEN.

Burglars Write to the Owner and Offer to Return Them if a Suitable Reward Is Paid.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 15.—It has just leaked out that a week ago burglars broke into the office of the Consolidated Milling & Hardware company, and, after breaking open the safe, escaped with \$50,000 worth of United States bonds of the recent issue. President George Christian received a letter offering to return them if a reward was advertised in one of the local papers. This was done and \$25 was offered. Another letter followed saying that was too small and that, though the bonds were worthless to their present possessors, they were worth a good deal to Mr. Christian. He was warned against reporting the matter to the police and directed to make a larger offer. The matter, however, had been placed in the hands of the local authorities.

**THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.**

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

**THE FOUR-LEGGED MAN.**

The "piece" I would "speak" is a song of the "Freak."  
The chap whom we all of us know,  
Who is always on view for a nickle or two  
At any museum or show;  
Who isn't designed like the rest of man-kind,  
But belongs to a different clan,  
The big-footed boy, or the ossified joy,  
Or the wonderful Four-Legged Man.  
We mortals, whose eyes are the usual size  
And are set in the usual face,  
Must work every day for our pittance of pay.  
And thank the good Lord we've a place,  
But if you've a nose that obligingly grows  
Till it waves in the breeze like a fan,  
Your presence they seek, at a "hundred" a week,  
To show with the Four-Legged Man.  
And if you've an ear that is awfully queer  
And is on the same side as its twin,  
Or if you've a mouth that's a foot to the south,  
So it opens down under your chin,  
Enthroned in your state you may chuckle  
At fate,  
As thousands your "novelties" scan,  
And lecturers spout to the public about  
Yourself and the Four-Legged Man.  
And so I declare that it doesn't seem fair  
That I've no superfluous charms;  
My legs are but few, for I have only two,  
And the same may be said of my arms;  
My features aren't spread and I have but  
one head,  
I am built on the regular plan,  
I'm tolling, alas! with the laboring class,  
And I envy the Four-Legged Man,  
—Joe Lincoln, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

**CRANBERRY JAKE.**

GENEROSITY BRINGS ....  
.... ITS OWN REWARD.

"WELL, Jake, and what do you want? Speak up lively, for I must be off to the meadow," said Farmer Brown to a small specimen of humanity which had suddenly appeared before him.  
"Please, sir, I want a job," was the answer.  
"You want a job, Jake? Ha, ha! and what can you do? Can you rake the cranberries or run the machinery, or see to the flood gates?"  
"I don't know, sir, but I could try, for please, sir, father's sick again, and mother's having hard work to get along with all the children and not much work coming in this year, and she told me unless I could earn the money for it myself, I couldn't go to school this winter, and so you see I'd like a job if you can spare one."  
Kindly Farmer Brown's face softened as he looked at the thin-clad little urchin so early in life in quest of a "job," and he said with a smile:  
"Well, my little man, come on then. You shall have your job, but mind you must work stiddy. No play in work hours round here, remember. It's work we're after."  
Little Jake drew himself up with a sturdy look of independence as he said:  
"You just bet I can work, Mr. Brown."  
"Well, come on, then," said the farmer, and together they made their way down the long road leading to what was known as the cranberry meadow or bog.  
Mr. Brown had kept on adding a bed now and then, from year to year, until his cranberries formed his most important product, and the picking season was hailed by the grown-up boys and girls of the neighborhood as the one chance of the year to earn a little money for new clothes and extra schooling.  
Jake put both hands in his pockets in imitation of Farmer Brown, and followed him with a businesslike air which might have distinguished a millionaire, so full was it of importance.  
As they drew near the scene of his future labors he became more and more alive to the importance of his first job.  
Jake was not, at first sight, a prepossessing youngster. A face all freckles from exposure to sun and wind, not even redeemed by the saucy turn-up nose, that in story books always makes interesting the plain face.  
No, Jake certainly was not handsome, but there was a pathetic look about the mouth and eyes that seemed to appeal to one's heart for pity and sympathy, a look as of one who had already known some of the burdens of life.  
But, although Jake appeared so timid and shrinking, there was something true blue about the little fellow, and under his ragged jacket there beat an honest little heart that was destined to do something noble yet in the world.  
Down in the meadow were the cranberry pickers hard at work gathering the ruddy berries, sorting them, pouring into barrels, everyone eager and alert to do his or her part in the cranberry harvesting of the year.  
It was a pretty scene, viewed by one who had hitherto been a stranger to it. The hills in the distance all aflame with the autumn glow, and the farm-houses nestling in their shadow—the meadow lands and fields beginning already to look bare and sere, for the frosty nights had been many—the cranberry bogs were the spot where life seemed to be centered.  
Dozens of men were raking the cranberries from the flooded bogs, while inside the picking-over house dozens of girls were hard at work picking over the berries as they rattled down into the bins before them.  
One of them, a slender, fair-haired girl, turning toward her companions, said, in clear tones: "See here, girls, I, for one, am about tired of this kind of work. Shan't you be glad when it is over, and we can go home and get a rest?"

"Yes, I shall be glad," said Fannie Damon, "for I dream of cranberries by night and think of them by day, until I am almost turned into a cranberry myself; and then, too, as school has begun I feel impatient to be among my books again."  
"It's always books with you, isn't it, Fannie?" laughed black-eyed Kitty Wells, who was always the life of any group, so full was she of good-natured fun.  
Just then Mr. Brown entered, bringing little Jake with him, and as he entered he said in his brisk, hearty voice: "Look here, girls, I've brought you a new helper. Make him run errands for you, and can you make room for him to pick over at one of your bins?"  
No one spoke at first, for many in the neighborhood had no sympathy with Jake's drunken father, or for his shiftless family, as the neighbors called it, so there seemed to be no place for Jake until at last gentle Fannie Damon broke the silence by saying: "I can make room for him here, Mr. Brown," and Jake took his place beside her, and she kindly instructed him in his new duties in a way that forever won his honest little heart's allegiance.  
Day after day Jake held manfully to his duties, but oftentimes the work was hard and irksome, for beside the constant picking over it was: "Jake, come here," and "Jake, run there," from morning till night, and not always in the kindest tone either, for some of the girls would not forget that he was drunken Jake Taylor's boy, and must be treated accordingly.  
"Girls," said Fannie one day, "please be more kind to Jake, for he is such a good boy and tries so hard to be helpful."  
"Do you suppose we're going to treat old Jake Taylor's boy like a prince?" said Kitty, outspoken as usual.  
"But, Kitty, let's be kind to him for his own sake," said Fannie. "He is very quick to feel every slight, and he is so sensitive about his father already. That is what makes him so shy."  
The cranberry picking season sped on. The October days and nights were very chilly now, and Jack Frost had painted all the trees in brilliant colors, while the frost flowers lifted their white faces from the brown stretch of meadow lands like children of summer, pale with fear at finding themselves so far away from their kindly mother.  
Little Jake worked faithfully day after day, despite weariness and the fact that no one indoors or out seemed disposed to pay him any attention, excepting his gentle friend, Fannie, whose kind words and smiles had made him her willing slave. So when one day came, and she was not found in her place, life looked dull indeed to little Jake. He winked back a tear as he heard some one say that she was tired out, and would not be able to work any more, although she had depended on the money to pay for a term at the academy, which she had hoped would enable her to teach in one of the village schools, as her invalid mother had almost nothing for her support.  
As Jake listened to the talk about her, the thought came to him: "Well, here is my money, I might give it to her." He put the thought away as one that must not be entertained, but as he remembered her kindness, it occurred to him over and over again, and it seemed so like a voice that he found himself unconsciously answering:  
"Well, don't I want to go to school, too, and I haven't any other way to earn money. Why should I give it to her?"  
So he thought on all day, one minute deciding that his friend should have his money, the next thinking that he needed it quite as much himself. The hours went by very slowly. No one seemed to notice him except to send him hither and thither on errands, now to the story above with a message, now out to the edge of the bogs where he would fain have lingered, for the autumn air was bracing and clear, and the meadows were so pretty with the ruddy berries showing their heads above the water which flooded them.  
Farmer Brown, who had been kind to Jake whenever he had a chance to speak with him, met him as he came from an errand back into the cranberry house.  
"Well, my little man, how is business to-day?" he kindly asked.  
"First rate, sir," answered Jake, straightening himself and growing certainly an inch taller under the kindly look.  
As he reentered the room one of the men shouted to him from the upper floor: "Jake, bring up some water and be lively."  
He started cheerfully on the errand, but when half way up the ladder-like stairway he heard a creaking sound and felt something give way. Frantically he clutched at the side of the ladder, but failed to find support, and with a cry fell to the floor beneath, where he lay motionless. The terrified girls gathered around while Mr. Brown lifted him from the floor, pillowing his head on his knee, while he tried to restore him to consciousness.  
At last he opened his blue eyes, and, seeing Fannie Brown's kindly face above him, murmured, faintly: "Please give it all to her, for you see I'm a man, while she's only a girl."  
Then he closed his eyes again and moaned faintly. He was quickly carried to his home and a physician summoned, who found that the extent of his injuries was a broken leg, which would be likely to keep him in bed a good many weeks.  
Jake's sad-eyed mother, patiently accepting this new burden, set to work to make him as comfortable as possible, and smiled lovingly on him as she passed from his bedside to the next room, where lay the father whom so many condemned for his shiftless ways.  
One morning a week or two later Jake received an envelope from Mr.

Brown containing the wages he had earned at the cranberry harvesting.  
He had told his mother of the use to which he wished to put his money, and she, although she knew they would sorely need it for themselves, could not bear to quench the spark of generosity in Jake, and so assented.  
Little Jake, bolstered up in bed, laboriously printed on the outside of the envelope.  
"TO MISS FANNIE,  
FROM HER FRIEND JAKE.  
P. M.—TO GO TO THE  
CADEMY."  
When Fannie received the little package she smiled and cried over it in turns, while she said to the girl friend who had brought it.  
"As if I would take his money, when he needs it so much more than I, especially now, since Mr. Brown has been so kind as to offer to loan me the money for the academy. No, I shall send it back to the generous little fellow, of course."  
"Look here," said Kitty (for it was she who had brought the package), "I tell you what let's do: Let's go there some night after school and give him a surprise party, and then get as many as are willing to promise to go there in leisure hours and teach him until he is able to go to school again."  
"Agreed," cried Fannie, and Kitty hurried off to see the other girls and secure their aid, which was willingly promised, for they were all kind-hearted girls and had been much ashamed of the way in which they had treated little Jake.  
So one evening after a day when the broken leg had been unusually troublesome and time had gone slowly for little Jake, as he had no books or games to while away the hours, there came a knock at the door, and when Mrs. Taylor opened it a bevy of bright girl faces appeared, and as they clustered round Jake with kind greetings each one laid down a parcel on the bed.  
As he opened them one by one he found school books for which he had longed, two or three bright story books and a dissected map of the world, for which he could hardly express his thanks, so great was his delight, for Jake was an ardent little student in geography.  
As he looked from one to the other of the little group around him he smiled in the pathetic way he had said: "What made you do it? Oh, you are all so kind!"  
"We wanted you to know how sorry we are for your hurt and to do something to help you forget it," said his friend Fannie, who had been delegated spokesman of the party.  
"And we're coming every night after school to hear your lessons until you are well again," cried impulsive Kitty Wells.  
Little Jake was almost too happy to speak as he listened to them, and as they bade him good night he said, in his quaint way: "I guess the angels must have told you to do it."  
That night as his mother came to kiss him and give his pillow a plumping up she discovered a folded paper under the pillow, which, on being opened, was found to contain \$50 in bills and these words: "For an unselfish boy who was willing to give all he had to another," and under them a list of names, headed by Mr. Brown's, and followed by everyone who had been at work in the cranberry meadow.  
"Isn't this a happy night, mother?" said Jake, smiling up into her face. "I'm glad I broke my leg, else I should never have known how good folks are."  
The girls kept their word, and night after night they came for the self-imposed task of helping Jake with his lessons, and it was astonishing how fast he learned during the winter, for it was months before he could walk again, and yet to him it was the happiest time of his life.  
His poor mother, under the influence of the kind interest which people began to show toward them, brightened up and seemed to take heart again, while the father, feeling the same influence, began to give up his drink and look about for work, which was only too gladly given when his neighbors perceived that he was in earnest.  
"Yes, girls, Cranberry Jake will make his mark in the world yet," said Kitty one day to her friends.  
"I don't doubt it, but why do you call him by that title?" asked one.  
"Oh, just to remind myself how hateful I was to him last fall, and how patient and uncomplaining he was all the time."  
Next spring Jake went back to school, and to his great delight he was even a little in advance of his classes.  
Things have gone well with the Taylor family since then. The father is fast becoming a respected citizen, while Mrs. Taylor looks years younger, and "Cranberry Jake," as Kitty Wells sometimes calls him, last spring completed his course at the academy and last fall entered college, not, however, as "Cranberry Jake," but as James Taylor, the student who ranked highest among the many candidates for admission.—Good Housekeeping.

**WIT AND WISDOM.**  
You can never tell the quality of water by a pump handle.—Buffalo Times.  
Love causes most of the misery of the world by being elsewhere when wanted.—Truth.  
Men say the greatest fun in getting married is the wedding trip; women say it is getting presents.—Aitchison Globe.  
Miss Passee—"Yes, this is my twenty-third birthday." Miss Caustique—"How history repeats itself!"—Town Topics.  
Passenger—"Is this ticket good to stop off?" Conductor—"Yes'm; but it won't be good to get on again."—N. Y. Weekly.  
The man who persistently takes no thought for to-morrow will awake some morning and find it yesterday, and he won't be able to get over it.—West Union Gazette.  
We might stand a better chance of meeting our ideal man were he not a creature of an imagination fed by novel reading, by the drama, by an exchange of confidences with the emotional sister.—Boston Herald.  
Johnny—"Queer, isn't it, 'hat our new minister has lots of hair on his chin and none on the top of his head?" Willie—"Yes, it is. I'll bet he's transplanted it by scratching his head and rubbing his chin."—Adams Freeman.

**PECULIARITIES OF BEARS.**  
They Are Fond of Ants—How One of Them Ate His First Ear of Corn.  
I used to have a dear friend, Mr. Henry Clapp, of Brownville, Me., who in many respects was like Mr. Mather's friend, Port Tyler, says a writer. Once when I visited his place to get him to take a woods cruise with me he had two young bears, which he had taken in the spring, and whose actions he had been carefully studying. He told me that he had often led them to the woods and watched them obtain various kinds of food. He said that in picking raspberries they stood up and drew the bushes toward them with their paws, but picked the berries with their mouths. A hunter of my acquaintance told me of seeing one pick blackberries in the same way. I once, in coming around a turn in a narrow stream in a canoe, came suddenly upon a bear engaged in picking a black, shiny berry, commonly known as bear berries. The bear did not wait for me to take any observations, but it was plainly to be seen that the bushes, which reached over the water, he had drawn with his paws. I have often seen where they have been gathering beech-nuts before they fell; they would draw one fork of a limb toward them and split it off, and then reach out and draw in the other fork, often breaking limbs two inches or more through.  
Mr. Clapp told me that his bears showed a great deal of judgment in catching ants. They did not tear a stump or log to pieces at random, but on finding a log which looked likely they would strike it hard with a paw and lay an ear close to the side. If there were no ants there they left it, but if they could hear the ants running along their passageways, they would at once tear the log in pieces and quickly run their tongues along the grooves and catch many of the ants before they had time to scatter. He said that they were extremely quick in their movements while any ants were in sight.  
I had the pleasure of seeing these bears eat their first green corn. They had never seen corn before, and when a husked ear was given one he turned it over and over, and looked curiously at it, very much as a coon will look at a strange thing. Then he held it with one paw and scratched it lengthwise with the other. On seeing the milk start (for the corn had not hardened) he carefully lapped it, and as soon as he got the taste of it ate it very much as a pig would have done. I saw one eat freshly cut oats. He held a bunch with one paw and let the heads drop between the spread claws of the other paw, as a person would between his fingers, and then, shutting the claws, stripped the heads off and conveyed them to his mouth.  
Mr. Clapp told me of often seeing them do a thing which I have never known anyone to see done by a wild bear, but which they undoubtedly are in the habit of doing, or else these would not have done it. They would climb a tree which had a limb running out at right angles, and walk out on the limb, then would lower themselves down by their forepaws and bite hold of the limb and swing back and forth, holding by their teeth. Then they would catch with their paws and draw themselves up. They would repeat this performance a great many times.—Forest and Stream.

**Deceptive Sensations.**  
The evidence of our senses is correct in nearly all cases in which two of them are called into play, so that the testimony of one is checked by that of the other. But when we have to rely upon one sense alone, we are sometimes curiously deceived. The experiences of those who have lost a limb are familiar. For some time afterward, they feel pains in the member that is gone. This is because the nerve which used to convey feeling to the lost extremity is affected. Another experience in deceptive senses may be made by crossing the second finger over the first, and then placing a marble between the tips of the fingers, when it will be almost impossible to convince one's self that there are not two marbles. This is because two points in the fingers are touched simultaneously, which in the ordinary position could only be touched at the same time by two marbles. Acting upon its previous knowledge, the brain infers that there are two.—Detroit Free Press.

**HAPPY MOTHERS AND HEALTHY CHILDREN.**  
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Goes Straight to the Cause of All Female Troubles and Assures a Healthy Maternity.  
Mrs. M. SINGER, 104 Hudson Ave., Rochester, N. Y., writes to Mrs. Pinkham as follows:  
"When I applied to you for advice I had been suffering some years from debility, nervousness, etc. I had had several miscarriages and was pregnant when I wrote to you.  
"I am grateful to say that after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was considerably better, and after using three more it brought me where I am to-day. I am well, and the mother of a three-months' old baby.  
"Doctors had failed to help me. I have no one to thank but Mrs. Pinkham and her wonderful remedy."  
Mrs. ELLA DUNGAN, Reeder's Mills, Iowa, writes:  
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I thank you for what your medicine and advice have done for me.  
"I have a baby two months old. When he was born I was sick only fifteen minutes, whereas with my other children I was sick for two or three days, and also suffered with my left leg, and could get nothing to relieve the pain but morphine. My leg did not trouble me at all this time. I had no after pains and was not as weak as I had been before.  
"I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly. May God bless you in your noble work."  
Mrs. J. W. PRUETT, Medford, Oregon, says:  
"My health, also the baby's, we owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."  
Mrs. JOHN W. LONG, Wyoming, Iowa, writes:  
"I had shooting pains all over my body, was very weak and nervous. I could not straighten up. I wished to become a mother but was afraid I never could. Seventeen months ago I got some of your Vegetable Compound, and after taking half a bottle was much relieved. I took four bottles and was cured. Now I have a big baby boy which I feel I owe to your Compound. Many thanks for your kind advice."  
**A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine.**



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becomes triumphant, with all its train of horrors. Dr. P. Harold Hayes' treatment reverses all this—the general health is built up, the strength increases, the power of resistance is restored, reserve nerve force is accumulated, the Asthma goes—goes—and is gone, and the cause being removed the Asthma is cured to stay cured. Address DR. HAYES, at Buffalo, N. Y., for particulars.

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### THE SAME CRY.

O, what is the cry that is rending the sky,  
All over the south and the west  
From far and from near the same slogan  
we hear.  
With never a pause or a rest  
Through faint in the east, it is ever in-  
crease.  
As you follow the course of the sun,  
Till the Rockies are passed, with a wild  
trumpet blast,  
For silver at sixteen to one.  
It sounds to the tramp of the far mining  
camp.  
Then comes over mountain and plain;  
Till caught in the mouth of the planter  
down south,  
While the farmer takes up the refrain,  
Wherever 'tis found 'tis a magical sound,  
And a wonderful work it has done.  
Here, there, everywhere, it is filling the air  
Free silver at sixteen to one.  
From the far Golden Gate to Washington  
state,  
Thence east to Superior's beach  
Take your course, and then ship down the  
broad Mississippi,  
Till the shores of Kentucky you reach;  
Up the fair Ohio, past Virginia go,  
Thence eastward the boundary run;  
You will thus understand that three-  
fourths of the land,  
Is howling for sixteen to one.  
Though goldbugs berate, and their par-  
tisans prate,  
And their newspapers fill up their space;  
They tremble in fear when that slogan they  
hear,  
And find it growing apace.  
Though they fume and they sweat, we will  
wallow them yet,  
And won't we have oceans of fun,  
As we bury them deep in their ultimate  
sleep.  
'Neath ballots for sixteen to one?  
As fair futures open through a glory of hope,  
To the vision enchanted of youth;  
As the forces of right come on like the  
light,  
And triumph with justice and truth;  
So the prospects we see of a swift victory,  
When the battle at last is begun;  
Things are coming our way, 'tis the break  
of the day,  
For silver at sixteen to one.  
J. A. EDGERTON.

### DINGLEY'S THEORY.

Effect of the High Tariff Policy on  
One of Our Leading In-  
dustries.

Unfortunately, the overprotected  
woolen industry is not doing its share  
in exemplifying the benefits of the  
Dingley tariff law. The other day the  
wool exchange in New York was  
closed. Not enough wool is being  
handled for the mills centering in New  
York to make it pay to keep the doors  
of the exchange open. Textile Amer-  
ica, a trade publication, notes that the  
business is seriously depressed. It  
adds: "The consensus of competent  
testimony exhibits on the whole about  
as unfavorable a condition of things  
as has ever heretofore existed in any  
corner of the textile field. This condi-  
tion is pervasive, affecting at once all  
the fiber and fabric markets."  
Following this statement and confir-  
matory of it comes the news of the  
failure of the famous Sawyer woolen  
mills at Dover, N. H. The plant is one  
of the most celebrated in the coun-  
try. They have been running since  
1823. They have been manufacturing  
about 1,360,000 yards of woolen and  
worsted goods for men's wear yearly,  
consuming 2,400,000 pounds of wool.  
Will the tariff doctors give the wool-  
en industry the benefits of their atten-  
tion? Under the highest protection  
ever known the woolen industry faces  
as unfavorable conditions as have ever  
before existed.  
And to add to the complexity of the  
situation, William Lawrence is threat-  
ening the republican party with ven-  
geance unless it promises still higher  
tariff on raw wool.—Utica Observer.

### QUOD PRO QUAY.

Republican Bossism Has Not Been  
So Successful as For-  
merly.

This seems to be a bad year for the  
great bosses of the republican party.  
Mark Hanna has a charge of bribery  
to fight, brought against him by a com-  
mittee appointed by the legislature  
which he is accused of bribing.  
Alger is undergoing an alleged investi-  
gation for neglect of duty as secretary  
of the war department, and while that  
investigation in and of itself will do  
him little harm, the result will be to  
bring the Michigan millionaire before  
the bar of public opinion, where justice  
will be done him, and justice is what  
Alger has cause to fear.  
But the latest proof that this is a bad  
year for republican bosses comes in the  
shape of a dispatch from Philadelphia  
announcing the arrest of Senator Mat-  
thew Stanley Quay upon charges of con-  
spiracy to rob the commonwealth of  
Pennsylvania by using portions of its  
deposits in the now defunct People's  
bank for stock speculation.  
Naturally enough, Senator Matthew  
Stanley Quay refuses to discuss the  
case, but undoubtedly, with Mark Han-  
na, he is inclined to designate his ar-  
rest as a "piece of blank nonsense."  
This case, as those against Hanna and  
Alger, will be watched with interest by  
the people, and it may be developed that  
the reason this is a bad year for repub-  
lican bosses is because it is a year of  
bad republican bosses.—Chicago Demo-  
crat.

The party now running the govern-  
ment is a political trust and is run  
by the trusts and for the trusts. So  
long as the voters allow this condition  
to exist the noses of the people will  
continue to be ground. So long as  
they support with their ballots the re-  
publican party consumers will con-  
tinue to suffer from every species of  
commercial oppression and be at the  
mercy of greedy trade alliances.—St.  
Louis Republic.

Senator Hanna came to Colum-  
bus and for more than two weeks was  
the commander in chief of the villainies  
which finally resulted in his so-called  
election. It is positively known and  
was proved that he superintended the  
whole conspiracy to convert by con-  
spicuous methods several of the members  
of the legislature who voted for him  
in the end.—Columbus (O.) Press.

### GROWING DEMOCRACY.

Sentiment of the Chicago Platform  
Is Spreading Among the  
People.

No doubt the gold organs will en-  
deavor to wring a thimbleful of con-  
solation out of the fact that the demo-  
cratic state convention of New York  
made no reference to the silver ques-  
tion in its platform.  
They are welcome to this thimble-  
ful of consolation in view of the fact  
that the whole course and outcome of  
the convention shows that the drift  
and tendency of the party in New  
York is to place itself squarely in line  
with the national organization. As  
New York city is the headquarters of  
the money power in this country, we  
had expected that its influence would  
not only prevent any endorsement of  
free coinage, but cause to be placed on  
the ticket only the names of men com-  
mitted to the gold standard.  
That an effort was made to bring  
about this result is very well known;  
that it resulted in ignominious failure  
is shown by the result. The ticket  
from first to last is composed of men  
who were enthusiastic for the plat-  
form and candidates of 1896, and this  
victory for the national party is as  
complete as it was unexpected.  
Judge Augustus Van Wyck was an  
earnest supporter of Bryan, and is a  
stickler for the organization. Elliot  
Danforth was one of the seven mem-  
bers of the New York delegation who  
refused to bolt at Chicago in 1896. He  
accompanied Bryan on his tour  
through New York, and stumped the  
state for the national ticket. And  
even Frank Campbell, the new chair-  
man of the state committee, is an en-  
thusiastic silver democrat, being a  
member of the national committee.  
As significant as any event was the  
uproar of applause and cheering occa-  
sioned by the mention of Bryan's  
name. Delegates stood up in their  
seats and waved their hats and canes,  
and in various ways expressed their  
enthusiasm. The demonstration not  
only shows the strong hold which this  
remarkable man has on genuine demo-  
crats in all parts of the country, but  
shows also that in the east the princi-  
ples for which he stands are growing  
more popular as time passes.  
And why should this not be so?  
Every principle advocated or an-  
nounced in the platform is more im-  
portant and more pressing now than  
it was before. In the west the people are  
again confronted with the prospects  
of 50-cent wheat; in the south the pro-  
ducers have four-cent cotton; and in  
the north and east, the tolling mil-  
lions are compelled to accept wages  
that are lower than those paid to the  
pauper labor of Europe. This fact is  
admitted by the republican newspa-  
pers so far as the cotton mill opera-  
tives are concerned, and the fact that  
in all lines of productive industry our  
manufacturers are now able to com-  
pete with Europe in her own markets  
shows that wages here are lower than  
those paid to the European paupers.  
It is owing to this degrading condi-  
tion of affairs that democratic doc-  
trine is growing in popularity in New  
York and the east. Two years from  
now the demand for the free coinage  
of silver will be imperative in the north  
and east as it is in the west and south;  
and it will come, not from the farmers,  
but from the overworked and under-  
paid toilers, and from the small busi-  
ness men whose prosperity has been or  
will be wrecked by the trusts and com-  
bines made possible by the gold stand-  
ard.  
Democratic sentiment as represent-  
ed by the Chicago platform will grow  
and spread with the growth and de-  
velopment of the awful conditions im-  
posed on the country by the gold  
standard, and by the time the demo-  
crats enter the campaign in 1900, all  
the workingmen, all the producers and  
all the victims of low wages and dear  
money will be found united for the  
democratic candidates.—Atlanta Con-  
stitution.

### Failed Badly.

The republicans can make no party  
capital of the war, for it was not a  
party war. Logically, the democrats  
were as much responsible for its incep-  
tion as were the republicans. Demo-  
crats responded promptly to their  
country's call, and it so happened that  
democrats won the greatest glory and  
renewal. Dewey at the battle of  
Manila, Schley annihilated the Span-  
ish fleet in the Cuban waters, and  
Wheeler, the real hero of our land  
forces at Santiago, represent in part  
the achievements of democrats in the  
service of their country. On the other  
hand, the departmental administra-  
tion, which was entirely controlled by  
republicans, has been a bad failure.  
There has been suffering among our  
soldiers in their camps which has ob-  
scured in the public eye the recollec-  
tion of the glories in the field, and for  
these sufferings, caused by "Alger-  
ism," the party in power must be held  
responsible.—Albany Argus.

Alger is rich; he spends money  
liberally in his political schemes; nat-  
urally he has some power among the  
corrupt elements which make up to  
such a large extent "practical polit-  
itics." McKinley is and always has  
been first of all a politician. His selec-  
tion of a secretary of war having been  
made on the ground of "politics," his  
retention of that official was dictated  
by the same order of politics—until  
it was too late for him to right about  
and let Alger go. And now—par noble  
fratrum.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Now that the war is over, what  
use is there for a war tax? The an-  
swer to the above question is that a  
war tax is necessary to pull the Dingley  
bill out of the hole. But for the war  
Dingley and his great protection  
measure would not only have been  
cried: "Lord, save me, or I sink!"  
but would have been at the bottom of  
the sea.

### SQUATTER SKETCHES

Ab: Hope Tells How He Went  
Into Catfish.  
Copyright, 1898. By M. QUAD.

"Befo' the Lawd, but I never dun  
think of it without feelin' to hurt some-  
one!" growled the squatter, as we sat  
on his doorstep, looking out on the yel-  
low-colored Mississippi 40 rods away.  
He wriggled around to get a better  
rest for his back, kicked the dogs to a  
respectable distance, and then contin-  
ued:  
"It was all owin' to Majah Tripper,  
sah. My land used to run back thar'  
almost a mile, and thar' was a bayou  
with heaps of catfish in it. It wasn't  
ten minits' work to catch a fish, and  
we jest had fresh meat the ya'r round,  
with plenty mo' growin' all the time.  
Thar' are folks who argue that catfish  
don't begin with quail or oysters fur a  
steady diet, but I'm fur holdin' that no  
true American wants anything better.  
You kin cook catfish in fo'teen differ-  
ent ways, an' it's meat to put fat on  
your ribs and keep it thar'. I was sit-  
tin' right yere one day two y'ars ago  
when Majah Tripper comes up from  
the river with his gun on his shoulder.  
Arter we had talked about snipe fur  
awhile, he says to me:  
"'Abe Hope, you've got a bayou, and  
you've got catfish, and you are in a  
position to make yourself beloved by  
the people of Arkansas. If I was in



"I'D BE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE."

your shoes, I'd be governor of the state  
withing three y'ars."  
"As to how?" says I.  
"'How many catfish do you reckon  
you've got in that bayou?"  
"'Bout a thousand, I reckon."  
"'With room for a million. A catfish  
is a critter what likes company. You  
can't crowd 'em too close. When he  
ain't feedin' he likes to be touchin'  
noses with other fish. Nothin' pleases  
him better than to be one of a crowd  
rollin' in the mud or standin' on his  
head. What you doin' with them thou-  
sand catfish?"  
"'Jest eatin' of 'em as we want 'em.'  
"'And yit you've had a fortune right  
in your grip these five y'ars back, and  
didn't know 'nuff to shet your fingers  
on it! And you could have bin famous  
all over Arkansas and beloved by all  
the people, but you have bin stone  
blind!"  
"'What was his scheme?" I asked, as  
the old man paused to refill his pipe.  
"'It was this, sah, though it took a  
heap o' talk fur him to git at it. He'd  
bin up no'th and discovered that all  
high-toned folks was cryin' arter cat-  
fish. They wanted it boiled, baked and  
fried. They wanted catfish roe, and they  
wanted catfish smoked. They dun  
got tired of oysters, quail and duck,  
and had turned to catfish as the best  
thing to be had. It didn't pear to me  
that way, sah—I couldn't make it  
'pear so; but Majah Tripper is a mighty  
smooth talker and I couldn't dispute  
him. Thar' was money to be made in  
shippin' catfish up no'th—heaps of  
money. He dun figured that I ought  
to make a hundred dollars a day."  
"'But how were you to make your-  
self beloved by the people?"  
"'I was to ship only the choicest of  
the meat up no'th, and the heads and  
tails and the rest was to be divided  
around free. Didn't pear to me that  
there would be no great shakes, but  
Majah Tripper had it all his way.  
Dawg-gone a man who kin talk like a  
streak o' grease slidin' down hill!"  
"'And how were you to get your cat-  
fish?" I persisted.  
"'That's what's allin' me to be so  
whoopin' mad!" shouted the old man,  
as he flung his hat at one of the dogs.  
"'Drat my hide, but I didn't have no  
sense in my head. Them thousand cat-  
fish in the bayou was all right, but not  
'nuff to begin on. The idea was to git  
me o' 'em in from the river, and to  
do that I'd have to dig a ditch 80 rods  
long. The Majah had figured that ten  
million catfish was passin' up  
and down yere every day in the y'ar.  
Out of them ten million about 50,000 a  
day orter go down through the ditch  
into my bayou. In 20 days I'd have my  
million and could close up the ditch  
and begin work. Me'n the old woman  
was fules, sah; plumb fules."  
"'You dug the ditch, then?"

runnin' into my ditch. I figured that  
they was fightin' to see who could git in  
fust, and I was bleessin' Majah Tripper  
when I fell asleep agin. It was mawn-  
in' when I woke up agin, and the old  
woman was sayin':  
"'Ape Hope, have we bin movin'  
away to some other part of the ken-  
try?"  
"'Of co'se not," says I.  
"'But this don't look to me from  
the back doah like the same ole Arkan-  
saw."  
"'Must be. Folks can't move in  
their sleep."  
"'Wall, sah, the old woman couldn't  
make it out, but it didn't take me long  
arter I got a look around. The risin'  
river had gone boom'n' down my ditch  
and cut into its banks, and the bayou  
had overflowed and cut a way out fur  
itself. Then the land begun to melt  
away, and durin' that night I lost jest  
twenty-five acres. Jest eaten right up  
by the river, sah—ditch, bayou, land,  
and all—and things was left as you  
see 'em now. I might hev knowned the  
ditch would do it, but I let Majah Tri-  
pper talk me into it."  
"'And your thousand catfish were  
swept away?" I said.  
"'Swept right away, sah. Didn't have  
one left, and no place fur one to swim.  
Lost \$500 worth of land, lent the Majah  
\$50 which I'll never git back, and was  
out \$50 mo' on the ditch. Drat my hide  
and drat my buttons, but I ain't fitten  
and never will be fitten fur speculation.  
It's my bizness to sot down and chaw  
terbacker and be lazy and pore, and  
the next man who comes along with a  
scheme will want wings to fly off my  
land."  
"'Nothing New Under the Sun."  
There's nothing new under the sun.  
Artificial ice was made as long ago as  
1783. Double saucepans, with a space  
between for water, hailed as a mod-  
ern invention, have been dug up at  
Pompeii. A set of false teeth that  
must be 2,400 years old. An ancient  
Etruscan engraving of about the same  
date represents an Argonaut practic-  
ing at a punching bag. The Egyptians  
thoroughly understood hydraulic en-  
gineering 4,000 years ago.

Tallest Race in the World.  
The Tehuelches—as they call them-  
selves—of southern and eastern Patago-  
nia, are the tallest human beings in  
the world, the men averaging but  
slightly less than six feet, while indi-  
viduals of four feet six inches above  
that mark are not uncommon.

Didn't Worry Him.  
Hudson—Does Jones make light of  
his troubles?  
Judson—Well, I saw him burning up  
some dunnin' letters.—N. Y. Evening  
Journal.

### CONDITION CHANGED.

Trusts Built Up by Republican Leg-  
islation Are Trampling Down  
the People.

In an interview with a Cleveland re-  
porter Senator Hanna makes the high-  
ly unorthodox admission that the  
chances for success in the struggle  
for life in this country are vastly less  
to-day than they were some 25 years  
ago. This is most dangerous doctrine,  
and the senator is likely to find himself  
classed with the anarchists and fo-  
mentors of social discontent. The  
proper thing to say is to insist that  
every young man to-day has just as  
good a chance to become a Gould, a  
Vanderbilt, a Huntington or a Hanna  
as those worthies enjoyed when they  
began the pleasant task of exploit-  
ing the people. The social philosophy  
which was supposed to be safe and con-  
servative insists that opportunity is as  
great now as it was before corporate  
capital had learned the art of debauch-  
ing legislators and securing control of  
all the natural monopolies.

Senator Hanna, for a wonder, de-  
clines to subscribe to this fiction. He  
limits his bright promise of the future  
to the chance that young men of abili-  
ty and industry may, if they are in  
the employ of a good concern, get  
to the top in time and enjoy large sal-  
aries. This is an abandonment of all  
the ideals that have made Americans  
pushing and progressive. It is a con-  
fession that the old American deter-  
mination to achieve independence, to  
become your own master, is doomed in  
the new conditions of the twentieth  
century to failure in the majority of  
cases.

And the worst of it is that what Sen-  
ator Hanna says is true.  
From a nation of men striving up-  
ward toward independence and self-  
employment we have become a nation  
of servants, only seeking to improve  
in some degree the conditions of our  
servitude. The public lands which in  
bygone years offered a field of con-  
quest to those who revolted against in-  
dustrial servitude are gone. The great  
corporations and trusts, built up by  
40 years of republican legislation, have  
so circumscribed the field of individ-  
ual effort that for the clerk to be-  
come a merchant, the artisan to be-  
come a manufacturer on his own ac-  
count, is a task almost as impossible  
as the labors of Hercules.

Moreover, the people who have built  
up and who now enjoy the fruits of  
this enormous structure of monopoly  
which is crowding the people down in-  
to serfdom are not the men whose  
genius and capacity for systematizing  
industry have improved and are im-  
proving systems of manufacture or of  
trade. They hire men to do that. The  
trust magnates are men skilled in jail-  
ing with stocks and bonds; the rail-  
road barons are men who know how to  
"reorganize" corporations; the un-  
scrupulous and the unfit are at the top.  
Mr. Rockefeller hires men who know  
how to make oil, while he devotes him-  
self to the more mysterious operations  
of stifling competition. Mr. Carnegie  
finds relaxation in foreign lands while  
his hired men devise for him methods  
of cheapening and improving steel and  
iron.

It is well that the people should un-  
derstand the condition that exists, and  
it is therefore fortunate that so promi-  
nent a figure as Senator Hanna should  
have the brutal frankness to admit it.  
But to accept it as inevitable, as in-  
capable of remedy, would be criminal  
folly. The remedies are at hand, and  
the people have power to apply them  
whenever they will bestir themselves.  
The attack on monopoly—the mono-  
poly of land, of money and of opportu-  
nity—strenuously urged, will in time  
win. We will then see fewer great  
captains of industry, but more independ-  
ent Americans.—N. Y. Journal.

### A Dastardly Act.

Writes a correspondent from Wash-  
ington: "One of the most dastardly  
crimes for political purposes was com-  
mitted by the war department on the  
4th of October, 1898. Col. W. J. Bryan  
had been lying for over a week on a sick  
bed at Washington, D. C., having come  
there to secure the furlough of the dy-  
ing men in his regiment. The adminis-  
tration took advantage of his helpless  
condition and ordered him back to  
Jacksonville to have it appear that he  
was derelict in his duty as a soldier.  
Mr. Bryan's wife was at his side, hav-  
ing come all the way from Nebraska to  
nurse her husband. Such are the  
depths of infamy to which the repub-  
lican leaders descend in order to ob-  
tain a political advantage. As there  
was no fighting to do, what excuse can  
our government offer for such con-  
temptible action?"—Illinois State Reg-  
ister.

Another woolen mill has failed  
under the blessings of the protection  
afforded by the Dingley law. The Ply-  
mouth Woolen company, of Plymouth,  
Mass., has made an assignment. It is  
a 16-set mill, and has been running  
since 1879 in Plymouth. It was in op-  
eration for many years before in  
Franklin, Mass. Woolen mills are clos-  
ing, and shoddy mills are clothing  
the American people with "American  
woolens." Besides, the price of wool  
is going down so that the farmers are  
kicking because they are not getting  
the promised benefits of a higher duty  
on wool. In this business it seems that  
the wool grower and the wool manu-  
facturer have cut each other's throats.  
—Utica Observer.

Mark Hanna says "that no  
member of the administration is re-  
sponsible for the starvation of our sol-  
diers." He claims that he ought to  
know, "because he was at the war de-  
partment almost all the time." Then  
there was starvation among the sol-  
diers, after all? Mark Hanna admits  
it, and his admission should prove con-  
clusive evidence in anything relating  
to the administration he created.

### ISSUE OF THE WAR.

How Republicans Have Tried to Bad-  
the Way to the Freeing  
of Cuba.

As democrats we do not believe in  
claiming the credit of the war with  
Spain; we believe the whole great  
American nation is entitled to that  
honor; but as Grosvenor, Hanna and  
the republican congressional commit-  
tee have made such a challenge, and  
for partisan purposes are claiming  
that the republican party and Mr. Mc-  
Kinley are entitled to all the credit, it  
becomes us to state some of the facts  
of history and show that every effort  
was made by the administration and  
the republicans in congress, with a  
very few exceptions, to stifle the pub-  
lic feeling in favor of freeing Cuba,  
and that even after the destruction  
of the Maine the peace party had con-  
trol of the administration. The demo-  
crats in congress were united in their  
efforts to pass a resolution declaring  
the belligerent rights of the Cubans,  
and the republicans placed every ob-  
struction in the way. Mr. Reed, the  
speaker of the house, refused to ap-  
point any committee on foreign affairs  
at the extra session which began soon  
after the inauguration of Mr. McKin-  
ley, so that all bills and resolutions  
of any kind, except the tariff bill, when  
introduced, were merely filed to await  
action at the regular session. Mr.  
Lewis, of Washington, on May 27, 1897,  
attempted to overcome this by a resolu-  
tion he introduced declaring for the  
belligerent rights of the Cubans as a  
privileged question. He made a very  
strong argument, showing that our  
foreign relations were privileged, and  
quoting opinions of former speakers  
and even the rulings of Mr. Reed to  
prove his case, but the speaker decided  
against him. He appealed from the de-  
cision of the chair, and the chair was  
sustained by 89 yeas to 53 nays, all re-  
publicans voting to sustain the speak-  
er and all the democrats for free  
Cuba. Similar efforts were made by  
all democrats from time to time, but  
the efforts of the administration and  
the speaker prevented action and kept  
the republicans in line against free  
Cuba. When the regular session con-  
vened in December, 1897, the commit-  
tees having been appointed by the  
speaker, all bills and resolutions relat-  
ing to Cuba were referred to the  
committee on foreign affairs. No re-  
port was made on any of the Cuban  
matters. On January 19, 1898, Mr.  
Brucker, of Michigan, introduced a  
resolution directing the committee on  
foreign affairs to report without fur-  
ther delay senate resolution No. 26,  
declaring that a state of war existed  
in Cuba, and that strict neutrality  
should be maintained. Mr. Hitt, the  
chairman of the foreign affairs com-  
mittee, made a point of order against  
the consideration of the joint resolu-  
tion, and the point of order was sus-  
tained by Speaker Reed. Mr. Brucker  
appealed against the decision, and on a  
division the chair was sustained, yeas  
169, nays 125. (See Congressional Re-  
cord, page 816.) The votes that sus-  
tained the speaker against taking any  
action in favor of the Cubans were all  
cast by republicans, and the demo-  
crats voted unanimously in favor of  
the same. It will thus be seen that the  
republicans were determined to do  
nothing to aid the Cubans.

### Currency Legislation.

It will be observed that none of the  
republican papers is saying anything  
about the "enlightened currency" leg-  
islation which the grand old party has  
pronounced for. Why don't they print  
the bill reported by the house commit-  
tee on banking and currency, to which  
the republican party stands commit-  
ted, and explain and defend its pro-  
visions? This bill, which is substan-  
tially the measure prepared by Mr.  
Hugh Hanna's monetary reform com-  
mission, and introduced in the house  
by Jesse Overstreet, provided for the  
destruction of the greenbacks, for the  
total abandonment of silver as stand-  
ard money, for the irrevocable estab-  
lishment of the single gold standard,  
for the granting of a monopoly of the  
issue of paper currency to the national  
banks, and the most vicious and dan-  
gerous expedient of reckless and dis-  
honest finance known, as banking on  
assets. The issue presented by this  
measure is the most important before  
the country, save the question of hu-  
manity and justice raised by the war  
department scandals. Why don't the  
republican press discuss this issue?  
—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Now is the time when the spell  
binder, in a burst of eloquence, de-  
clares that where the American flag  
has once been raised, there civilization  
and humanity must abide forevermore.  
And, at the same time, from the far  
west come long and glowing reports of  
incidents that tell of our civilizing and  
humanizing influence on the American  
Indians. In the one hundred and twen-  
ty-third year of our existence as a na-  
tion, our Indian problem is as much  
of a problem as ever. And yet some of  
us in their enthusiasm think that we  
can civilize and humanize millions of  
antipodean savages at the drop of the  
hat. We are a great people, and we  
know it, for our spell binders tell us so  
when they want our votes.—Binghamton  
(N. Y.) Leader.

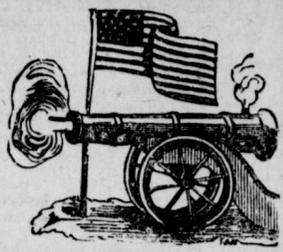
It is the business of the democ-  
racy to expose the corruption, favoritism  
and incompetency of McKinley's  
administration, and it is going to push  
its business without any reference  
whatever to what the disgrace of the  
exposure may be in the eyes of Spain  
or any other country. The democratic  
party will not help cover up the abomi-  
nations of the McKinley administra-  
tion on patriotic or any other grounds,  
besides, the highest quality of patriot-  
ism finds expression in exposing cor-  
ruption, favoritism and incompetency  
in high official circles.—Kansas City  
Times.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of City & County.



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

- For Governor, 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. State Treasurer, 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. LALOGUE. Township Tickets. FALLS. Trustee, C. C. McDOWELL. 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. Justices of the Peace, D. B. SMITH, NEWBLE, CEDAR. Treasurer, F. SCHARENBERG. Trustee, S. T. SLABAUGH. Clerk, ISAAC SILVER. Justices of the Peace, C. V. GRIFFITH and LEVI GRIFFITH. Constable, GEO. FINK and GEO. GRIPFITH. BAZAAR. Trustee, M. BURNSIDE. Treasurer, JAMES H. MARTIN. Clerk, W. N. OLES. Justices of the Peace, C. M. CLELLAND. MATFIELD. Trustee, C. P. NORTH. Treasurer, P. J. HEGG. Clerk, EDWARD WAGNER. Justices of the Peace, C. B. JOHNSON and D. W. EASTMAN. Constables, FONEY CARPENTER and C. A. HUBBARD. DIAMOND CREEK. Trustee, G. G. WAY. Treasurer, M. UMBARGER. Clerk, I. W. TALKINGTON. Justices of the Peace, Wm. JEFFREY, C. H. BURETT and LEWIS BYMES. Constables, AGUST PIPPER, B. C. SCOTT and A. R. GIBBS.

- Trustee, C. C. McDOWELL. 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. Justices of the Peace, D. B. SMITH, NEWBLE, CEDAR. Treasurer, F. SCHARENBERG. Trustee, S. T. SLABAUGH. Clerk, ISAAC SILVER. Justices of the Peace, C. V. GRIFFITH and LEVI GRIFFITH. Constable, GEO. FINK and GEO. GRIPFITH. BAZAAR. Trustee, M. BURNSIDE. Treasurer, JAMES H. MARTIN. Clerk, W. N. OLES. Justices of the Peace, C. M. CLELLAND. MATFIELD. Trustee, C. P. NORTH. Treasurer, P. J. HEGG. Clerk, EDWARD WAGNER. Justices of the Peace, C. B. JOHNSON and D. W. EASTMAN. Constables, FONEY CARPENTER and C. A. HUBBARD. DIAMOND CREEK. Trustee, G. G. WAY. Treasurer, M. UMBARGER. Clerk, I. W. TALKINGTON. Justices of the Peace, Wm. JEFFREY, C. H. BURETT and LEWIS BYMES. Constables, AGUST 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 Democratic 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 campaign waged in behalf of the people's rights in the recent campaign, 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 instead of on property, and a breeder of trusts and monopolies, and it is disastrous in practice, as the present \$40,000,000 bonded debt 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 that the rich and poor 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. Third.—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 that it becomes a more advanced place among the nations of the world and a broader commercial horizon. The American navy should be greatly enlarged, and by its wake our merchant 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 facilitate and protect such extended commercial interests; but with no view to territorial aggrandizement nor the establishment of a colonial policy 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 assure our Kansas soldiers that in this righteous battle for human rights they will be followed by the march of the brave and battlefield by the hopes and prayers of their fellow citizens at home. Fourth.—We are in favor of the reestablishment of the prohibition amendment to the state constitution to a vote of the electors of the state. When it was adopted it failed to receive the support of a majority of our voters, and since it has been in operation there has been no time when it commanded the respect or support of a majority of our people and today it is not enforced throughout the state, and we are in favor of its repeal and the substitution in its place of a license system under local option and strict regulations, one-half the money derived therefrom to be expended on the public school roads; or in lieu of such result-

mission of said amendment, we favor a constitutional convention.

Fifth.—We denounce the metropolitan police law as undemocratic and un-American, and contrary to the principles upon which our government is founded; and demand its repeal believing 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 railroad; 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, palliate the business prostration due to the gold standard, and to perpetuate the national banking system; and we protest against bonding this nation for such purposes. Seventh.—We heartily endorse the present state administration, elected by democratic votes, in its successful efforts looking to substantial reformation and reform in the many meritorious laws the last legislature passed, and which have been faithfully and conscientiously 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 and endorse the stock yards legislation and its vigorous enforcement, which effects a direct saving to the people of Kansas of \$25,000 annually; also the school 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 wildcat 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 upon the tacit endorsement it received from the republican party in its state convention at Hutchinson on June 18, 1898, where, in its failure to see or find a single act of the administration to condemn or criticize.

DEATH OF WM. F. TIMMONS.

THE COURANT is in mourning, this week, because the first-born of its editor has passed from time into eternity. No more will he cross the threshold of the home of his parents; no more in time forever will they hear his gentle voice say: "Father" or "mother," and forever will his place be vacant at the family table and by the family fireside; no more can they look upon his pleasant countenance, or listen to his aspirations for the future; no more will his eyes meet theirs with a look of confidence and love that, while of earth, seemed almost angelic; no more will his ready hand draw apt illustrations at school for his class and school mates; no more will his ears drink in the sweet communion of his parents, brothers, sisters, teachers, youthful companions and older friends; no more will his lips give the kiss of filial affection; no more will his feet tread the paths over which they had gone in time; yes; no more in time forever will his mortal form be seen by earthly eyes. He has gone from us, but not forever. He was a dutiful child, always loving home and its surroundings better than the outside world, and it seems as if God, in His infinite kindness, had taken him to his reward before he had experienced the trials and tribulations of earth; and he will be at the gates of heaven to bid us welcome into the joys of the beatific vision.

The spirit of William Francois Timmons, son of William Edward and Mildred Catherine Ratcliffe Timmons, took its flight from its earthly tabernacle, at the home of his parents, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at 10:10 o'clock, Friday night, October 14th, 1898, and went to dwell in mansions of eternal bliss. He was born on Buck creek, Chase county, two miles south of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at 8:20 o'clock, Friday night, May 7th, 1880, hence, at the time of his death, was 18 years, 5 months and 7 days old.

He was compelled to leave school in March last because of ill health, but was not taken down to his bed until a little over three weeks before his death, the cause of which was tuberculous consumption. In infancy he was baptized into the Catholic Church; and, on his death-bed, the Rev. Father Manz, pastor of St. Anthony's Catholic church, in Strong City, administered the last rites of the Church to him and gave him the consolation of a Christian death. The light of his life went out and he ceased to breathe, without a struggle, while his father was holding him up and his mother was giving him his medicine; hence, while we were expecting the dissolution, we were not looking for it when it came.

His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery northwest of Strong City, Sunday afternoon last, the funeral services taking place in St. Anthony's Catholic church, Strong City, the Rev. Father Manz officiating; and at 9 o'clock, Monday morning, the Rev. Father Manz offered up a Requiem High Mass for the repose of his soul. Although the day in which he was buried was the most stormy and disagreeable of the season, many floral offerings were placed upon his casket. Besides his parents, he leaves three brothers and three sisters to mourn his death.

During his illness, even when he was yet up and about, the teachers, his schoolmates and our friends and neighbors showed him many attentions, with flowers, fruits and delicacies, besides visiting him; and giving valuable assistance to his parents, before his death and in his burial, for all of which they have the most heartfelt thanks of our entire family whose prayers they have that their end may be as peaceful as his, and that they may meet him in the heavenly abode.

He was an apt student, and was very fond of both prose and poetry, and would often read to his mother his favorite pieces; but the one he liked best of all was Bryant's "Thanatopsis," a word taken from the Greek, and which signifies a view or contemplation of death: When he would read it to his mother he would ask: "Mother, don't you think that is the prettiest thing you ever heard?" It reads as follows:

To him who in the love of Nature holds Communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various language; for his gayer hours she has a voice of gladness, and a smile And eloquence of beauty, and she glides Into his darker musing, with a mild And healing eye, and a soothing air that wrings His sharpness, ere he is aware. When thoughts Of the last bitter hour come like a blight Over thy spirit, and sad shroud, and pall, And breathless darkness, and the narrow house, Make thee to shudder, and grow sick at heart,— Go forth, under the open sky, and list To Nature's teachings, while from all around— Earth and her waters, and the depths of air— Comes a still voice—yet a few days, and thee The all-beholding sun shall see no more In all his course; nor yet in the cold ground: Where thy pale form was laid, with many tears, Nor in the embrace of ocean, shall exist Thy image. Earth, that nourished thee, shall claim Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again, And, lost each human trace, surrendering up Thine individual being, shalt thou go To mix with forever, with the elements, To a brother in the instant rock And to the sluggish clod, which the rude swain Turns with his share, and treads upon. The oak Shall send his roots abroad, and pierce thy mould.

Yet not to thine eternal resting-place Shalt thou retire alone, nor couldst thou Couch more magnificent, Thou shalt lie down With patriarchs of the infant world—with kings, The powerful of the earth—the wise, the good, Fair forms, and hoary beards of ages past, All in one mighty sepulchre. The hills Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun,—the vales Stretching in positive quietness between: The venerable woods—rivers that move In majesty, and the complaining brooks That make the meadows green; and, poured round all, Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste,— Are but the solemn decorations all Of the great tomb of man. The golden sun, The planets, all the infinite host of heaven, Are shining on the sad abodes of death, Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread The globe are but a handful to the tribes That slumber in its bosom.—Take the wings Of morning, pierce the Barcan wilderness, Or lose thyself in the continuous woods Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound, Save his own dashings—yet the dead are there; And millions in those solitudes, since first The light of years began, have laid them down In their last sleep—the dead reign there alone.

So shalt thou rest, and what if thou with-draw In silence from the living, and no friend Take note of thy departure? All that breathe Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care Plod on, and each one as before will chase His favorite phantom; yet all these shall leave Their birth and their employments, and And make their bed with thee. As the long train Of ages leads away, the sons of men, The youth in life's fresh spring, and he who goes In the full strength of years, matron, and maid, The speechless babe, and the gray-headed man,— Shall one by one be gathered to thy side, By those who, in their turn, shall follow them.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join The innumerable caravan which moves To that mysterious realm where each shall take His chamber in the silent halls of death, Thou goest not, like the quarry slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave, Like one who wraps the drapery of his soul About himself, and lies down to pleasant dreams. At a meeting of the teachers and pupils held in the High School in this city, Tuesday, October 18, 1898, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit, in His wisdom, to remove from our midst, our esteemed pupil and schoolmate, William F. Timmons; Resolved, That we hereby express the high regard in which our friend was held by the school and teachers, and tender to his bereaved parents our heartfelt sympathy and condolence. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and that they be published in each of the county papers. Signed: JENNIE ROGLER, ED. HINOTE, NELL WILEY, Com. Requested in pace.

THAT ASYLUM FAKE.

It has been demonstrated during the past week or two that a big mistake was made in the appointment of the superintendent of the Topeka asylum. Dr. Wetmore was selected by the board, in the belief that he was well fitted for the place. He was highly recommended as a physician, and was believed to be a good man for the place. It was not long after he assumed the charge of the institution till it was known that he was too old for the position. He was cross and peevish. Instead of being pleasant with his employes and aiding in maintaining harmonious relations among them, he took the most unwise and unjudicious steps, tending to promote discord and dissention.

The board of charities made up of men in the prime of life, tolerated this embarrassing condition more out of respect for his age than from any other causes. The members exerted themselves to the greatest possible extent in an effort to get along with him, and keep the institution in good condition. It became apparent that there was no possibility of proper-

ALL ABOARD! Or, You Will Get Left. THE MAYOR OF FALSAIE. It was dark in the streets of Falsai. 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 lighter. 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 one dollar in advertising that business. A. T. STEWART. A POINTER. Manager Hartz, of the Euclid Avenue opera house, Cleveland O., believes he has demonstrated the superiority of newspaper advertising over all other forms. Last 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.

ly handing the institution under his management, and the board was about to discharge him at the next regular meeting. In some way information of the contemplated action reached Dr. Wetmore's ears and he immediately tendered his resignation, accompanied by a long statement, in which he vigorously assailed the character and integrity of the board and certain employes of the institution. This resignation was given exclusively to the republican papers, and his action was not known to any one else until the papers were on sale on the street. The motives which prompted this action are not known, but Dr. Scott, one of the asylum employes, together with several other of the employes, swear that Dr. Wetmore told them some months ago that, in the event of the nomination of Major Hood of Emporia, for governor on the republican ticket he would hold his job if he was elected, and he would make just this sort of an "expose" just before election. He also stated that he would get \$2,000 out of the deal. It is possible that the nomination of Stanley did not change conditions, nor Wetmore's intentions. That the action of Dr. Wetmore was taken at the instance of republicans, is not doubted by people at the Capitol who are informed with regard to state affairs. That he is so old that he has passed the point when he is able to properly care for a big institution like the Topeka asylum, is also apparent to everyone who is at all acquainted with the operation of the institution under his management. The men who are criticised by Dr. Wetmore are men whom he has frequently complimented for their good work. In his report, which was recently delivered to the board, he not only complimented its members, but also the employes of the institution. These employes are all regarded by the board of charities as competent to fill their positions, and all have borne a high reputation in their home counties prior to their appointment. Most people regard a statement of this sort, given on the eve of election with a great deal of suspicion.

It is very natural that they should ask why this statement, which accompanied the resignation, should have been reserved until this late date, when the things charged, if true, must have been known months before. Coming as it does, on the eve of his

discharge and of the election, it cannot be given reasonable weight, nor the consideration that would be given the allegations of a fair-minded man, who was uninfluenced by such circumstances. In this connection it may be properly stated that the whole hope of victory on the part of republican managers, rests on the use of such sensational surprises, with the expectation that populist voters may be stampeded.

DO YOU KNOW. Do you know the reason why Kansas people and Kansas banks have more money than they used to have in the good old days of Morrill and the "business administration?" Well, here's over half a dozen reasons that account for some of it; Saved by the Pop School Book Law, \$375,000. Saved by the Pop Fee and Salary Law, 467,205. Saved by the Pop Stock Yard Law, 668,500. Saved by the Pop Grain Inspection Law, 100,000. Saved by the Pop Railroad Commissioners in coal rate cases, 545,000. Saved by the Pop Attorney General on stock freight rates, 262,000. Saved by Pop economic administration of State Institutions, and saving in Legislative expenses, 800,000. Saved by Pop Insurance Commissioner in cheaper rates and losses paid, 450,000.

A total saving of the little item of \$3,667,000 Which is now in the pockets of Kansas taxpayers or to the credit of Kansas bank depositors, instead of going to swell the dividends of insurance companies, railroads, stock yards, county officials, etc., etc.—Troy Times. Before casting your vote remember the insurance trust is opposed to the present State administration. Surely you conscientiously cannot vote against your own interests. The stock yard company at Kansas City, who for years robbed the people of Kansas, until checked by the present administration, are against the ticket, from top to bottom. Are you with 'em? Can you afford to vote the Republican ticket and give these two corporations another chance to rob you and your neighbor.—Emporia Democrat.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. THOS. H. GIBBS. J. T. BUTLER. GRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas. Postoffice box 405; will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. c132-11

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

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy of well-landed or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ap97-

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

MAKE MONEY By securing a county agency for our Reversible Wall Map of the United States and the World. The largest one-sheet map published; six feet long by eleven feet wide. It is so attractive that it almost sells itself. .... IT IS.... A Photograph of the World. One side shows a colored map of our great country, with railroads, counties, rivers, towns, etc. The other side shows an equally elegant Map of the World, locating all countries at a glance by help of a marginal index. It also shows ocean currents, routes of discoverers, and accurately locates the scenes of all current events, such as boundary disputes, Cuba battles, Armonian massacres, polar expeditions, etc. On receipt of \$1.25 we will send a sample copy by prepaid express, and will inform you how to obtain a trial agency. Our men clean from \$15.00 to \$35.00 weekly after a month's work. RAND McNALLY & CO.; 160-174 Adam St., Chicago, Ill. We also need agents for our fine line of subscription Books, Atlases, Encyclopedias, etc.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, ST. LOUIS. EUROPEAN PLAN. Rates: 75c. and \$1.00 per Day. RESTAURANT POPULAR PRICES. SPECIAL 25c. DINNER. Special Breakfast and Supper. No. 1 Beef Steak, or Mutton Chops, Potatoes, Cakes or Waffles, or Tea. No. 2 Ham, Two Eggs, Potatoes, Cakes or Waffles and Coffee. No. 3 Pork Chops with Potatoes and Cakes or Waffles and Coffee or Tea. No. 4 Lake Trout, Butter Sauce, Cakes or Waffles and Coffee, or Tea, Milk or Butter Milk. No. 5 Oat Meal and Cream, or Bouillon, Hot Rolls, Butter and Coffee or Tea. No. 6 Two Eggs, Butter, Toast and Coffee. Take Market St. Cars direct to Hotel. Try European Plan. Cheapest and best, only pay for what you get. THOS. P. MILLER, PRES.

YOU WILL FIND THE BEST STOCK MARKET CAMPBELL HUNT AND ADAMS LIVE STOCK SALESMEN RELIABLE. MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION MONEY FURNISHED TO RESPONSIBLE FEEDERS WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR TRADE. Dr. HENDERSON 101 and 103 W. 9th St., KANSAS CITY, MO. The Oldest in Age and Longest Located. A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 28 Years' Special Practice. Authorized by the State to treat CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from pain or breakage. No medicines sent C. O. D., only by agreement. Charges low. Over 40,000 cases cured. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter. Seminal Weakness The results of causing losses by dreams or with the urine, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pain 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 cases, restore sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts, and make you fit for marriage. Stricture Radically cured with a new and infallible Home Treatment. No detention from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed. GONORRHOEA, HYDROCELE, PHIMOSIS and all kinds of Private Diseases or money refunded. BOOK for both sexes—96 pages, 24 pictures true to life, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 5 cents in stamps. You should read this book for the information it contains. N. B.—State case and ask for list of questions, Free Museum of Anatomy, for men only.

The Chase County Courant.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1898.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, as in favor of; New to the line, as chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE!

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

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

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SHERIFF'S Election Proclamation.

State of Kansas, ss. County of Chase,

The State of Kansas, to all to Whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, that I, the undersigned, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do, by this Proclamation, give public notice that on the Tuesday 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 Lieutenant Governor. One Secretary of State. One Treasurer 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 Kansas. One member of Congress, for the Fourth Congressional District. One Representative, 5th Dist. One County Attorney. One Clerk of the District Court. One Probate Judge. One County Superintendent of Public Instruction. One Commissioner for the 3d Commissioner District. A full set of Township officers in Chase county. Polls to be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and closed at 6 o'clock in the evening of said day; and votes of electors for said officers will be received at the polls of each election district in the county.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, at my office at Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1898. JOHN McCALLUM, Sheriff.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Read our new ads., this week. If we ever needed money, it is now. District Court will convene November 1st. Kings' shoes for ladies; men and children. Dan Kirwin, of Strong City, was quite ill, last week. A heating stove for sale. Apply at the COURANT office. Carl Palmer, of Bazaar, was down to Emporia, Monday. Charley Hildebrand visited at Strong City, last week. Mrs. Henry Bonwell came up from Emporia, last Thursday. As usual, you will find the prettiest line of embroidery at King's; they always pay the highest prices. W. C. Hagans, of Strong City, is again home, from Kansas City. Ed. Daub, of Strong City, was at Newton, last week, on business. Kings shoe more people in Chase county than any other two firms.

A. J. Crocker, of Emporia, has been granted a pension of \$8 a month. Clyde Boyd, of Strong City, visited the Omaha Exposition, last week. Secretary of State Bush will speak at Elmdale, Monday, October 24. Ed. E. King was down to Emporia, Monday, on a visit to his parents. Dennis Madden, of Emporia, was in town, Tuesday, on legal business. Smith Bros. will pay the highest market price for poultry and eggs. A son of Geo. Dawson of Clements is seriously ill, not expected to live. Lonie Lewis, of Emporia, was at Strong City, Wednesday of last week. A good second-hand set of harness for sale at J. P. Kuhl's harness shop. The livery barn of Nichols & Book is being built longer at the back end. S. E. Witney and Geo. Hughes, of Hymar, have gone to Texas, on business. P. J. Norton returned home, last week, from a business trip to Kansas City. W. H. Johnson is building a barn on his place in the southwest part of town. Evan Holmberg, of Council Grove, visited his home in Strong City, last week. Henry Giese went to Enterprise, last week, to visit his sister, Mrs. Reed. Mrs. J. O. Silverwood and children will leave for Blackwell, Okla., to-night. Cal. Pendegraph, of Bazaar, was down to Kansas City, last week, with cattle. Al. Brandly, of Bazaar, intends going to Oklahoma, to live, and he will soon be followed there by the family. Miss Rena Hunt is clerking at King & King's, vice Miss Mary Ryan, resigned. Ice formed, Tuesday night, and there was a heavy frost, yesterday morning. E. F. Holmes and Stanley Jones went to their farm, near Clements, yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Ryan, of Strong City, were at the Omaha Exposition, last week. There was a missions fest at the German Lutheran church, Strong City, last Sunday. Alex. Cunningham and C. E. Lewis, of Council Grove, were at Strong City, last Thursday. Miss Lulu Hughes, of Emporia, visited Mrs. Della Romigh, of this city, last week. Born, on Friday, October 7, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown, of Elmdale, a son. Wit Adair, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Wednesday of last week, on business. Clover Cliff Ranch shipped seven car loads of cattle and one of hogs, to Kansas City, last week. Mrs. G. K. Hagans, went to Paola last week, on a visit to her parents. Her father is quite sick. A horse stepped on the left foot of Glen Whitlock, yesterday morning, and hurt it quite badly. If you want corn chop, flour, bran or shorts, go and shake hands with H. L. Hunt before you buy. Farmers, bring your eggs and poultry to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords. See those pretty shirt waists, at 50c to \$2.00. The better ones have two collars, at King & King's. Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Brees, M. M. Kuhl, F. B. Hunt are again home, from the Omaha Exposition. Amos Varner, of Clements, got a couple of ribs broken, a few days ago, but how we have not learned. A fire and burglar proof safe and set of postoffice fixtures for sale. Apply at the COURANT office. Axel R. Palmer will have a public sale at his ranch, 3 mile north of Bazaar, on Wednesday, October 26. Mrs. E. A. Kinne and grand daughter, Frankie Holsinger, are again home, from their visit in the East. Remember, we carry the largest stock of dress shirts, as well as work shirts, in the county. KINGS. Born, at 2 o'clock, Thursday morning, October 20, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wheeler, of Prairie Hill, a son. Ed. W. Estes came up from Hartley, Texas, last week, and he and Mrs. Estes will soon go to housekeeping. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Crocker, of Matfield Green, have returned home, from their Kansas City and Olathe visit. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. There will be a coursing meet at Marion, Oct. 26 and 27, in which some of the dogs of this city will participate. Miss Kathrine Lawlor, of Kansas City, is visiting Mrs. J. C. Farrington and Mrs. W. H. Cushing, of Strong City. Mr. and Mrs. Pete Smith, of Strong City, have returned home, from their visit to Mr. Smith's brother at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mrs. John Rettiger and daughter, Miss Ella, of Strong City, are again home from their visit at Kansas City and Argentine. All the parties who were in attendance at the I. O. O. F. and Rebekah Grand Lodge, at Topeka, last week, have returned home. Miss Fanny Powers, of Strong City, having recovered from her illness, went to Emporia, last week, to visit a few days with her mother. Ed. Williams, while sharpening a mowing machine sickle, one day last week, cut one of his thumbs so badly he had to lay off a few days. The Hon. W. E. Bush, Secretary of State will address the people, at Elmdale, on Monday, October 24th, at 8 p. m., on the issue of the day. Everybody is invited to attend. By order of THE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Albert Coleman and son, Johnny, have gone on a visit to Mrs. Coleman's old home, at Alhambra, Ill., where she has not been for nine years. There was a strong wind from the south, last Saturday, and since then a strong north wind, with rain and snow, and even ice Tuesday and last nights. Rev. J. D. Matthews will preach at the Baptist church, at Strong City, Saturday night, and Sunday, October 23, morning and evening. Convenient meeting, Saturday, at 3 p. m. You will find the renowned Broadhead dress goods better than any other weave manufactured, and popular in prices, at KING'S. Don't buy a hat until you have looked our stock over. They are new and nobby, and popular prices prevail. KINGS. We ship 40 cases of eggs, weekly, and want to increase our shipment to 60, if we can get them. We always pay the highest price. KINGS. Virgil Brown, of Strong City, foreman for B. Lantry's Sons, at Tuscahoma, I. T., returned, last week, to his post of duty, from a visit to his family. The sister of E. P. Allen, of Elmdale, who were visiting him, from Pennsylvania, have gone to Meade county to visit C. P. Allen and family for a few days. Ralph Zane, of Osage City, of Co. G, 21st Kansas Volunteers, formerly of Cottonwood Falls, arrived here, Tuesday morning, on a visit at his aunt's, Mrs. M. K. Hinote. The boys of the 22d Kansas, who were home on a furlough, returned to Ft. Leavenworth, last week, where orders had been received to muster the regiment out of service. For sale cheap, a Rand, McNally & Co's business atlas of the world, just the thing you want in these war times; good for a school or family library. Apply at the COURANT office. Mrs. W. H. Wakefield, of Kansas City, visited her son, the Rev. Ralph Wakefield, of Strong City, last week, going from there to Baldwin, where she will visit a few days with her daughter. County Commissioner W. A. Wood, of Elmdale, has returned home from Topeka, but his hand is yet quite sore. His father, S. M. Wood, and cousin, L. B. Wood, of Elmdale, were at Topeka, last week, seeing him. Several years ago the COURANT came very near to not being allowed to go through the mail, because of the fact that it announced that a certain party had been the winner of a certain doll, at a Catholic fair at Strong City, and since that time the COURANT has said nothing about any raffles. The Emporia Colored Ladies' Band will render an excellent programme at Doyle's Hall, in Strong City, October 22. Miss Fannie Leslie, one of the finest jubilee singers in the State, will render some of her favorite solos. Tickets on sale at Steve Adair's store, J. B. O'DAIR, mgr. Last Monday was the day set for the Board of County Commissioners to meet in adjourned session, but because of the inclement weather, Commissioner Dougherty was the only one to put in an appearance, until after 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when Commissioner Kelley came in from Bazaar; but before he got here, Mr. Dougherty had gone home and the October session of the Board had ceased to exist; and the Board will not be in regular session again until the first Monday in January, 1899.

VICKS MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER.

Is a very instructive number and is also beautifully illustrated. Some Lilies of Summer and Autumn is embellished with six handsome illustrations. "The 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 "Creecias, and how to Grow Them," "The Rock Garden," "The Candidum Lily," and "Artichokes as Stock Food." Notes from a Southern Garden, are particularly interesting. The Letter Box department covers a wide range of subjects, and Buds and Fruit consists of timely and suggestive notes. The editor's page is devoted to subjects of special interest at the present time, or those of late occurrence. Other topics fill the pages, and the number, as a whole, will be found unusually entertaining and instructive. Vick Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!! Famous Gold Fields of Alaska. We have secured valuable claims in the Hon. Chas. D. Rogers, of Juneau, Clerk of the U. S. District Court of Alaska, has staked out claims for this Company in the Sheep Creek Basin and Whale Bay Districts of Alaska. North-American Mining & Developing Co. Capital, \$5000,000. Shares, \$1 each. PAID AND NON-ASSASSABLE. This Company Gives the Poor Man a Chance as well as the Rich. NOW IS THE TIME! To invest your money. \$1.00 will buy one share of stock invest now before our stock advances in price. Not less than five shares will be sold. We have the best known men in America as Directors in this Company. Therefore your money is as safe with us as with your bank. Send money by Post-Office order, or registered mail, and you will receive stock by return mail. North-American Mining and developing Company, Juneau, Alaska, Write for prospectus to the County Convention. Teachers Meet. Fatal Accident. Poultry Association Meeting. Judge Sanders Hurt.

We notice, from the records, that, of the Populist and Free Silver members of the last Legislature, only 26 have been renominated, of which 14 voted for the Senate, and 12 for the House Maximum freight rate bill. Forty eight either failed to, or did not care to be renominated, out of which 33 voted for the Maximum bill and 12 for the Senate bill Johnson, of Labette, P. P., not voting at all, and Johnson, of Nemaha, Rep., voting for the Maximum bill; and both failing of renomination; thus showing that nearly 54 per cent. of the so styled renominators were endorsed, as against 25 per cent. of those who voted for these bills. NOTICE. Having lost all my office fixtures, books, library, instruments, etc., complete, I would esteem it a great favor if all of those knowing themselves to be indebted to me, in the least, would call and settle, or pay a part of the whole, as I shall need it in order to set up again. Though badly disfigured I am still in the ring. Respectfully, F. T. JOHNSON M. D. CATTLE FOR SALE. Two hundred head of well bred Colorado, 2-year-olds. Can give time, if desired. J. R. HOLMES. 1 1/2 mile from ELMDALE, KAN. 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 right on his goods. As well as the amount he sells. Now I am enjoying a splendid trade, really doing more than I expected. To come and see my nice clean stock is almost sure of a sale. My stock is always complete. Come where here's goods and honest prices can be had at any and all times. Yours, for business, F. H. MC CUNE. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. THE NEW STORE. Has set the pace and is acknowledged the leader, by all, in good goods and low prices. We do not throw out any bits, but give you, one and all, the best bargains in anything in this line. We have the largest and most complete stock of dry goods in the county, and can sell you cheaper, and give you a larger assortment to select from than all the other little stores put together. This week we give you 10 pieces Novelty Dress Goods at 90c per yd.; others charge you 125c; 10 pieces Novelty Dress Goods at 125c per yd.; others charge you 150c; 10 pieces Novelty Dress Goods at 140c per yd.; others ask you 200c. We have a big line of underwear, of all kinds. In men's, we can give you a good, warm garment, at 50c a suit. 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 45c per pair, others charge you 65c for the same thing. Remember, we Lead in Low Prices on everything. Others are trying to follow. Yours, for business, G. W. DICKERSON, AGENT. R-I-P-A-N-S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. ONE GIVES RELIEF.



HE HAD A FINE TIME.

Got His Muscles Up Fighting Bugs and Insects Down in the Country.

"Feel better after your outing, neighbor?" asked one Joy street man of another. "Stronger than a locomotive. Haven't a touch of rheumatism and can handle myself like an athlete."

Never before in history was there a case where a defeated and captive enemy received such generous treatment as we gave the Spaniards.

HE WANTED TOO MUCH.

Patience—Well, doctor, do you think it's appendicitis? Eminent Surgeon—I never think, my friend; I always know.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.

"If a man's wife," said Uncle Eben, "he's bound to run up agin lots of questions dat he can't answer. But if he's smart he won't own up to it."

Justification—"How dared you strike a woman!" he yelled, indignantly. "Well, there was no man around from whom I could borrow anything," pleaded the culprit.

Some men are so dignified that they never unbend until they are dead broke.—Chicago Daily News.

Never mind a cane or crutch. St. Jacobs Oil will cure lame back.

The most tiresome thing on earth is a practical joke.—Acheson Globe.

Where's it gone? Ask St. Jacobs Oil. It cured that bruce—gone.

The Fall

With its sudden changes, its hot days and chilly nights, dampness and decaying vegetation, is peculiarly trying to the health. A good Fall Medicine is as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence.



Walter Baker & Co's Breakfast Cocoa

ABSOLUTELY PURE. Delicious—Nutritious. COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP.

Be sure you get the genuine article made at Dorchester, Mass., by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1780.

THEY WILL NOT HELP.

Democrats Will Not Cover Up the Abominations of the McKinley Administration.

Because the democratic party is parading the corruption, favoritism and incompetency of the administration during the war, republican leaders are charging it with disloyalty to the country.

The men who compose the president's official family are not weaklings. They are among the strongest leaders of the party, and it cannot be said that they stumbled into ways of political favoritism and official corruption without knowing it.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The republicans will have a hot time until November 8; then it will be a very cold day for them.—St. Louis Republic.

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

Isn't it queer that the bonds that are payable in those 40-cent dollars are so good that all the banks are after them.—Illinois State Register.

The Rothschild syndicate got its bonds out of the war, and the contractors got their "boodle." What did you get besides the privilege of paying taxes?—Mississippi Valley Democrat.

Mark Hanna tells the country that business is excellent and still improving everywhere. Evidently Mark has not heard the latest returns from the New England woolen industry.—Manchester Union.

It is a singular fact that the two years since the election of President McKinley have witnessed the formation of more trusts and combinations of capital than during any other two years in the history of the United States.—Duluth Herald.

The McKinley whitewash investigation will not be complete until proof has been received of the supreme skill and excellence, as medical attendants to the army, of cat and dog veterinarians with an able-bodied political pull.—Albany Argus.

Alger is reported to have said that the mismanagement of the war department was due to "general inexperience." To some extent, yes. But general inexperience was due mainly to general incompetence and worse at the head of the war department.—Chicago Chronicle.

Robert P. Porter, who has returned from his mission to Cuba as a government tax expert, has not allowed his party to steal a march on him during his temporary absence. In so far as trade with Cuba is concerned he announces himself to be a practical free trader.—Philadelphia Record.

The war is ended, and not a dollar raised by the big bond issue has been expended. The many million dollars' interest will have to be paid by the people just the same. Those opposed to the thieving goldbug policy asked that no bonds be sold until the proceeds were needed, but of course were coughed down as fanatics.

There are but two parties in the United States of anything like national importance and the man who does not want to throw away his vote must ally himself to one or the other. If he believes in centralization, plutocracy and favored interests and classes he can find congenial associations in the republican ranks. If he is an advocate of the rights of the states and of the masses as against protected classes, a democracy rather than an aristocracy, he has nowhere to go now except into the democratic party.—Houston (Tex.) Post.

A GREAT GAME.

Republicans Have Opened the Way to Wealth for Bankers and Truists.

Time flies quickly. In the 70's Sherman blinded the eyes of many when he changed the 6s. to 4s. It was a game of anticipation; they sold for nearly the same amount. People wondered at this wonderful feat on the part of Honest John, but the trick was shortening the interest and lengthening the time the bond had to run.

Republican organs keep out the facts about the ill treatment of the soldiers.

Republican managers are much worried over the fact that republican newspapers—that is, some republican newspapers—have yielded to the pressure for news and have printed the facts about Santiago and Montauk Point.

It would have been much more satisfactory to McKinley, Alger, Hanna & Co. (limited) if all the republican newspapers had suppressed the news or had "edited" it as the administration is said to have "edited" Roosevelt's report of the Santiago campaign.

It was not the superb record of our government, but its splendid success in naval and land engagements, not the speedy end which unexampled victories had brought, not the acquisition of Spanish domain, not the expulsion of Spain from the western world, not this wonderful story, but a mass of calumny, with here and there a grain of truth mixed in its mud, that those republican organs began to dish up to their readers.

This is a clever way to put it. The Washington Post is not lacking in cleverness, but the real meaning of it all is that the republican editors must quit telling the truth and begin to "lie like gentlemen" for the administration.

Should the truth continue to be told the republicans will lose control of congress, and that means an honest investigation of the army scandals and the downfall of Alger, the punishment of the incompetent sons of millionaires who starved the soldiers and a severe blow to the republican administration.—Chicago Democrat.

Do the farmers want the present condition of things to continue indefinitely? Irrespective of political considerations, can they as a class afford to have present conditions exist? The value of farm lands has depreciated on an average about one-half. New officers are created at each session of the legislature, to be filled at the expense of the taxpayer, making taxes higher instead of lower, as should be if the equity of the case should be taken into consideration.

It has been left for the republican party to make all the annexations of noncontiguous territory and champion a policy of expansion dangerous to our republican institutions and obnoxious to the teachings of the fathers. Between that policy and the democratic traditional policy there is nothing in common.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who will cut out and send this slip, with name and address and \$1.00, will receive THE COMPANION every week from the first November issue until January, 1900, including:—All the November and December issues of 1899, inclusive of the beautiful Double Holiday Numbers.

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THE MAJOR'S EXPERIENCE.

From the Detroit Free Press.

One of the staunchest supporters of the deep-water way from the Great Lakes to the ocean is Major A. C. Bishop, of 713 Third Ave., Detroit, a civil engineer of wide experience and considerable prominence in his profession. He was assistant engineer on the Hudson River Railroad in 1850 and has since conducted large engineering operations. He has been located in Detroit, since 1815, and has a large acquaintance among the business men and citizens of this city.

Two years ago, for the first time, Major Bishop was in the hospital. For two months he had the best of medical attendance, but when he was discharged he was not like the Major Bishop of old. When asked regarding his health, he said: "When I had my last spell of sickness and came out of the hospital I was a sorry sight. I could not gain my strength, and could not walk over a block for several weeks."

"I noticed some articles in the newspapers regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which convinced me that they were worth trying and I bought a box. I did not take them for my complexion but for strength. After using them I felt better, and I know they did me worlds of good. I am pleased to recommend them to invalids who need a tonic to build up their constitutions."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighth day of January, 1898. ROBERT E. HULL, Jr., Notary Public.

The pure, powerful vegetable ingredients in the blood and add those elements needed to build up body and brain. Many diseases long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. They can be taken by young or old, being harmless in their nature, but powerful in eliminating disease.

Miss Sheafe—Oh! just look at that wheat rising and falling in the breeze. How beautiful it is. Mr. Cityman—Ah, but you ought to see it rising and falling in the corn exchange.—Tit-Bits.

How My Throat Hurts!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

She—"You never see my husband laugh at his own jokes." He—"No; but you can't blame him for that."—Yonkers Statesman.

It is easy, sure. It will vanish. Use St. Jacobs Oil for Neuralgia. It's done.

The easiest way to take the conceit out of an amateur is to induce him to become a professional.—Brooklyn Life.

"It's gone," he said. "40 years of rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil did it."

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc., in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 15.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc., in St. Louis.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc., in New York.

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A New York Central Innovation.

George H. Daniels, of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, has made an announcement which is of a rather startling nature, but it is one which ought to please the patrons of that great system, and particularly those who travel on mileage books.

Mileage books, good for 500 miles and 1,000 miles travel, are now on sale at all stations on the New York Central (divisions and branches) at the rate of \$10 and \$20 respectively.

Mileage books will be issued in the name of the head of a family or firm, and will be available for the use of any member of such family or for any traveler for a firm, provided the name of such member or traveler is written in the book by the agent selling in the place designated. They will be honored for transportation by the conductors of all trains, including limited trains, but only to the end of the run of each conductor.

Johnny—What does the paper mean, pa, by saying that Mr. Tomlinson bore the loss of his handsome property by fire very philosophically? Johnny's Pa—Umph! It means that he was insured.—Stray Stories.

Dear Editor:—If you know of a solicitor or canvasser in your city or elsewhere, especially a man who has solicited for subscriptions, insurance, nursery stock, books or anything, or a man who can sell goods, you will confer a favor by telling him to correspond with us; or if you will insert this notice in your paper and such parties will cut this notice out and mail to us, we may be able to furnish them a good position in their own and adjoining counties. Address AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO., Chicago.

Spanish Deterioration. That the Spanish character has deteriorated greatly since Isabella's reign is again shown by the fact that, while poor Columbus can't see it still, his descendants can.—Kansas City World.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

During courtship lovers overlook each other's faults, but after marriage they spend most of their time in looking for them.—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

Often what a man calls principle is a mere bit of seeking to force his views upon others.—Washington (Ga.) Democrat.

No one has ever been able to explain why bald-headed men have their hair cut oftener than other men.—Chicago Daily News.

See! Mad sprain is cured. St. Jacobs Oil's magic worked it.

Two of a Kind—"They say dreams go by contraries, do they not?" "Yes—dreams and weather predictions."—Puck.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Soreness. St. Jacobs Oil cures Stiffness.

A good many women carry amiability too far.—Acheson Globe.

For Infants and Children. Bears The Signature Of. In Use For Over Thirty Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

"EAST, WEST, HOME IS BEST," IF KEPT CLEAN WITH SAPOLIO

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION...

THOSE who subscribe at once for the 1899 volume will receive Free all the November and December issues from the time of subscription to January 1, 1899, including the beautiful Double Holiday Numbers.

Rudyard Kipling Nov. 10th issue. "The Burning of the Sarah Sands." The story of a hero.

W. D. Howells Dec. 1st issue. "The Watermelon Patch." A story of fruit-loving boys.

Lillian Nordica Dec. 22nd issue. "Incidents in a Singer's Life." An American prima donna's trials and triumphs.

THE volume for 1899 will be the best THE COMPANION has ever published. Each of the 52 weekly issues will contain half a dozen delightful stories, besides articles of rare interest.

It Hangs On

If it was only health, we might let it cling. But it is a cough. One cold no sooner passes off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time.

And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption with the long sickness, and life trembling in the balance.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; all parts are put perfectly at rest and the cough drops away. It has no diseased tissues on which to hang.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster draws out inflammation of the lungs.

Advice Free. Remember we have a Medical Department. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor free. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

OLD SORES CURED. Allen's Ulcerative Salve is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Boils, Eczema, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small size, large size. Book free. J. C. AYER, LOWELL, MASS.

Stock Speculators. I have valuable information of a profitable deal now under way. Write for particulars. E. P. J., P. O. Box 2487, New York.

When writing to advertisers please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Bears The Signature Of. In Use For Over Thirty Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought. "EAST, WEST, HOME IS BEST," IF KEPT CLEAN WITH SAPOLIO

The Youth's Companion... THOSE who subscribe at once for the 1899 volume will receive Free all the November and December issues from the time of subscription to January 1, 1899, including the beautiful Double Holiday Numbers. Rudyard Kipling, W. D. Howells, Lillian Nordica. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

## FIRED ON NEGROES.

### A Serious Affray at Virden, Ill., Caused by Imported Labor.

The Sheriff Tries to Protect the Negroes But 1,500 Striking Miners Overpowered Him—Several Lives Lost on Both Sides.

Virden, Ill., Oct. 13.—The little town of Virden was comparatively quiet last night, after a day of riot and bloodshed, the long expected clash between the union miners and imported negroes having taken place. In the afternoon a Chicago & Alton special bearing 200 negro miners from the south arrived at the stockade around the Chicago-Virden Coal company's mines and immediately terrific firing began. The list at 10 o'clock last night stood seven dead and 18 wounded. The stockade surrounds about 20 acres of ground in a square and is made of pine boards an inch thick set edge to edge, about 12 feet high. On each of the four sides about midway is a small watchtower containing a guard armed with a Winchester. There are three entrances, which are closely guarded by half a dozen armed sentries day and night. The fight occurred at the east entrance.

For the past two weeks rumors have reached Virden daily that a train having negroes from Alabama would reach the city, and the Chicago & Alton depot has been surrounded day and night by vigilant miners determinedly awaiting their arrival. Yesterday the Chicago & Alton limited, due to pass here at ten o'clock, shot through en route for Chicago an hour late, displaying flags on the rear, indicating that a special was following. Immediately the word was spread and a dense crowd of miners lined the station platform, while another crowd collected at the entrance of the stockade, half a mile north of the station. D. B. Kiley, a Chicago & Alton detective, stood guard at the switch at the south end of the station platform to see that it was not tampered with.

At 12:40 the special train passed the station and signal shots were fired from the south end of the train, announcing the special's arrival. Immediately shots were fired from the moving train and outside and the battle was on. A few moments after the train had passed the switch where Kiley was stationed, and while he was talking with two citizens, he threw up his arms and dropped dead with a bullet through his brain. He was the first man killed.

The train continued to the stockade, the miners firing into it all along the route and the negro passengers returning the fire. The moment the train reached the stockade the miners opened a desperate fire with Winchesters, revolvers and firearms of all descriptions. The negroes on the train were enveloped in a cloud of smoke and the shooting sounded like a continuous volley. Engineer Burt Tiger received a bullet in the arm and dropped from his seat. His fireman seized the throttle, pulled it open, and with a jerk the train was under speed, carrying a load of wounded negro passengers to Springfield. How many were wounded is not known.

#### HOLDS OPERATORS GUILTY.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 13.—In an interview with Gov. Tanner yesterday evening regarding the Virden riot he said:

Mr. E. C. Lovick, president, and Mr. Tutkin, superintendent of the Virden Coal company, at 12:30 yesterday made good their threats to land a train load of imported laborers from the south and attempted to put them to work in their mines at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the Winchester, such laborers being drawn largely, if not entirely, from the criminal class, ex-convicts, who learned their trade while doing time in the penitentiaries of Alabama, after having been fully advised and having full knowledge that the landing of such imported laborers would precipitate a riot. I had wired them that if they brought these imported laborers they did so at their own peril and, under the circumstances, would be morally responsible and criminally liable for anything that might happen.

From the information I can gather at this time, the very minute the train stopped in front of the shaft where its doors of the stockade were thrown open for the imported laborers to enter, the firing began. As to who fired the first shot I am at this time unable to learn. But all reports agree that a general battle was precipitated within just a few moments, and the firing became general from the guards on the train, called deputies, estimated at 50 or 60, and was responded to by the idle miners lying back on the other side of the track. The battle lasted several minutes, after which the train pulled out. The reports vary as to the number killed and wounded. The sheriff telegraphed that 100 were killed, and that the battle was still on. However, from conservative estimates and from all the information I can gather, I would estimate the number of killed somewhere from nine to 15, and possibly quite as many wounded.

Those avaricious mine owners have so forgotten their duty to society as to bring about this riot upon the fair name of our state. They have gone far enough, yes, too far, as they had fair warning from me by wire and telephone, that importation of labor which brings to our state an undesirable class of citizens had to stop. And I say now to such, and all others, that this is the thing of the past, that it shall not be tolerated in Illinois while I am governor. These men, the president and officers of this company, participated in this riot by bringing in of this imported labor, are guilty of murder, and should be, and I believe will be, indicted by the grand jury of Macoupin county and tried and convicted for this heinous offense.

#### TROOPS ORDERED TO VIRDEN.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Capt. Young, of the first Illinois volunteer cavalry, received orders last night to report at Springfield immediately with troops A, B, C and D of his command and they will be hurried to Virden.

#### Are They the Train Robbers?

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 13.—Jesse James, Jr., Andy Ryan, W. W. Lowe, Charles W. Polk, Caleb Stone and two unknown men are charged by the police with the hold-up of the Missouri Pacific train near Leeds, September 23. James and Ryan were arrested Tuesday night. Polk and Stone are where they can be arrested at any moment, while the two unknowns are under surveillance. The arrests were the result of a written confession which the police claim to have extorted from W. W. Lowe in which he admits that he helped hold up the train and gives the names of others implicated with him.

## DR. SEAMAN TESTIFIES.

The War Investigating Committee Told About Service in Porto Rico—Sick Lack Suitable Supplies.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Dr. Louis L. Seaman, major and surgeon of the volunteer engineers, was before the war investigation commission yesterday. He saw service in Porto Rico and he was stationed with his regiment at Camp Townsend. There his requisitions were promptly filled and no regiment went to the front better prepared to cope with disease or casualty.

A regimental hospital was established and there was never at any time a deficiency in medical supplies. The same was also true of the tentage and the ambulance supplies furnished by the quartermaster's department. The commissary department had also furnished army rations, but he complained of them as being unsuitable for an army in the tropics and also that the men at first had been refused the privilege of commencing their rations. He said the sick were fed only with the army ration. He failed to secure any change of diet for his patients, notwithstanding he made frequent demands upon the quartermaster of the regiment and upon the surgeon of the corps. He was told that it would be of no use to make a formal requisition in writing. However, the men in the hospitals did not suffer because the Red Cross society furnished the desired assistance.

Dr. Seaman said that he had been in charge of 200 convalescents on the Obdam returning from Ponce. The ship was supplied with army travel rations, which, while plentiful and good of the kind, were not suitable to invalids and on appeal to the Red Cross National Aid societies he was supplied by them with what he desired.

Gen. Beaver then asked as to the conduct of the quartermasters serving with him or in his vicinity. Dr. Seaman declined to answer, saying that he understood he was expected to appear before the war department after getting through with this board, "and," he said, "I do not want to criticize my superior officers while I wear the shoulder straps of an army officer."

## INDIANS HOLDING OFF.

An Attempt to Consolidate All Their Grievances into One Issue for Settlement Not Allowed.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 15.—The Indians, including the two delegates from the hostile camp, have had their council with Commissioner Jones, but it is hard to see where any positive progress has been made. In one respect the authorities probably gained advantage yesterday. The Indians have tried to consolidate all the collateral questions in one issue. The commissioner declined to allow it. He told the Indians very plainly that if they would get together and agree as to what they really wanted, he would endeavor to settle their grievances as satisfactorily as possible for the majority under the law; but the men wanted by the marshal must surrender without any regard to the other questions. As a result of the conference the Indians will get together and agree upon a definite statement of what they want. They will present their claims to the commissioner before he leaves Walker, but it is probable that no conclusion will be reached at once. Flat Mouth and a delegation will go down to Washington to see him later.

## INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

Capt. Gaston Praises the Apaches, but Thinks There Will Be Trouble with the Comanches and Kiowas.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Capt. J. A. Gaston, eighth cavalry, who has been stationed at Fort Sill, Ok., passed through Washington yesterday on his way to Huntsville, where his regiment has been ordered. He speaks in high terms of the Apaches and says they are nearer civilization now than many of the tribes which have been cared for by the government but not by the army.

Capt. Gaston thinks that troops will be needed in Oklahoma to prevent trouble by the Comanches and Kiowas. The Indians have been drawing regular annuities from the government up to the present time, but these have now ceased and they have not the means of maintaining themselves. There are likely to be raids upon the stock of the white men in the vicinity when the Indians become hungry.

## CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Reported at Havana That Gen. Gomez Has Been Elected, but the Announcement Will Not Be Made for Some Days.

Havana, Oct. 15.—It is reported that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, will arrive here this week for the purpose of conferring with the military commissioners. He will then have an interview with Gen. Perico Diaz, the Cuban military commander in the province of Pinar del Rio. It is understood that Gen. Gomez has already been elected president of the Cuban government, but his nomination, it is added, will not be made public until after his arrival at Santa Cruz del Sur, on October 20. Gomez had previously declined the nomination, but it is expected he will now accept it.

#### Cyclist Killed by a Collision.

Brazil, Ind., Oct. 15.—Fred, the young son of H. E. Sheyer, president of the Indestructible Post company, while riding his wheel yesterday collided with a team and was badly injured. When he recovered consciousness it was discovered that he was totally blind.

#### A Former Chief of Police Hanged.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—George H. Jacks, formerly chief of police at Muskegon, Mich., and John Druggan, both convicted murderers, were hanged on the same scaffold in the county jail yesterday.

## OMAHA'S BIG DAY.

Thousands of Enthusiastic Citizens Greet the Nation's Executive.

President McKinley Makes a Speech on Non-Partisan Lines, Referring to the War and Praising the Men of the Army and Navy.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 13.—Not one feature was lacking yesterday to make the peace jubilee at the Transmississippi exposition an unprecedented success. From early morning till late at night the president of the United States was kept busy in acknowledging the most enthusiastic greetings from his western constituents. After President McKinley had been introduced to the immense crowd at the exposition he made the following address:

Gentlemen of the Transmississippi Exposition and Fellow-Citizens: It is with genuine pleasure that I meet once more the people of Omaha, whose wealth of welcome is not altogether unfamiliar to me and whose warm hearts have before touched and moved me. For this reception I have added yet another magnificent reception of to-day my heart responds with profound gratitude and a deep appreciation which I cannot conceal and which the language of compliment is inadequate to convey. My greeting is not alone to your city and the state of Nebraska, but to the people of all the states of the Transmississippi group participating here and I cannot withhold congratulations on the evidences of their prosperity furnished by this great exposition. The testimony was needed to establish the fact that their pluck has not deserted them, and that prosperity is again with them, it is found here. This picture dispels all doubt. In this age of expediency they have added yet another magnificent example. The historical celebrations at Philadelphia and Chicago, and the splendid exhibits at New Orleans, Atlanta and Nashville are now a part of the past, and yet the results are closely interwoven with our national development. Similar rewards will honor the authors and patrons of the Transmississippi exposition. Their contribution will mark an epoch in the nation's material advancement.

In this age of frequent interchange and mutual dependency, we cannot shirk our international responsibilities of world; they must be met with courage and wisdom and we must follow duty even if desire opposes. No deliberation can be too mature, or self-control too constant, in this solemn hour of history. We must avoid the temptation of undue expansion and aim to secure only such results as will promote our own and the general good.

It has been said by some one that the normal condition of nations is war. That is not true of the United States. We never enter upon war until every effort for peace without it has been exhausted. Ours has never been a military government. Peace, with whose blessings we have been so singularly favored, is our national desire, and the goal of every American aspiration.

On the 25th of April, for the first time for more than a generation, the United States found itself at the head of the world. It was unfurled the best and bravest from every section responded; a mighty army was enrolled; the north and the south vied with each other in patriotic devotion; science was invoked to furnish the means of war; the factories were rushed to supply equipment; the youth and the veterans joined in freely offering their services to their country; volunteers and regulars and all the people rallied to the support of the republic; the march, no fear in the heart, no resistance to the patriotic impulse at home; no successful resistance to the patriotic spirit of the troops fighting in distant waters on the sea.

What a wonderful experience it has been from the standpoint of patriotism and achievement! The storm broke so suddenly that it was here almost before we realized it. Our navy was to smother the enemy's fleet with its modern equipments and most fortunate in its trained officers and sailors. Our army had years ago been reduced to a peace footing. We had only 19,000 available troops when the war was declared, but the accession of officers and men gave of themselves on the battlefields has never been surpassed. The manhood was there and everywhere. American patriotism was there and its resources were limitless. Passion and bitterness formed no part of our people proved glorious, and those who a little more than a third of a century ago were divided and at war with each other, were again united under the holy standard of liberty. Patriotism had the victory followed victory. Attained earlier than it was believed possible; so comprehensive in its sweep that every thoughtful man feels the weight of responsibility which it has placed upon us. It is a great and beyond all the value of the American navy and the bravery of the American navy and the majesty of the American name stand forth in unsullied glory, while the humanity of our purposes formed no part of our conduct have given war always horrible, touches of noble generosity, Christian sympathy and charity and examples of human grandeur which can never be lost to mankind. Passion and bitterness formed no part of our impelling motive, and it is gratifying to feel that humanity triumphed at every step of the war's progress.

The heroes of Manila, and Santiago, and Porto Rico have made immortal history. They are worthy successors and descendants of Washington and Greene; of Paul Jones, Decatur, and Hull, and of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Logan; of Farragut, Porter and Cushing; of Lee, Jackson and Longstreet. The intelligent, loyal, indomitable soldier, and sailor, and marine, regular and volunteer, are entitled to equal praise as having done their whole duty, whether at home or under the baptism of foreign fire.

The faith of a Christian nation recognizes the hand of Almighty God in the ordeal through which we have passed. Divine favor seemed manifest everywhere. In fighting for humanity's sake we have been singularly blessed. We did not seek war. To avoid it, if this could be done in justice and honor to the rights of our neighbors and ourselves, was our constant prayer. The war was no more invited by us than were the questions which are laid at our door by its results. Now as then we will do our duty. We may not at all times be able to divine the future, the way may not always seem clear; but if our aims are high and unselfish, somehow and in some way the right end will be reached. The genius of the nation, its freedom, its humanity, its courage, its justice, favored by Divine Providence, will make it equal to every task and the master of every emergency.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith followed the president with a brief address.

#### They Must Be Majors.

Santiago, Oct. 13.—Maj. Gen. Lawton, governor of the military department of Santiago, left yesterday for the United States. The battery at El Morro fired a salute of 13 guns, and more than 700 Cubans raised a lusty cheer as the Michigan sailed away. Thirty cannons captured at the forts and in the trenches are now ready for shipment to the United States. Gen. Wood proposes at an early date to visit the cities of Santiago province that are nominally Cuban and to make the alcaldes swear allegiance to the United States. Where they refuse they will be deposed.

## THE PRESIDENT AT ST. LOUIS.

From the Time of His Arrival to His Departure Mr. McKinley Is Accorded a Continuous Ovation.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—President McKinley was yesterday the guest of St. Louis, the city in which, two years ago, he received the nomination to his present high office. He came from Omaha by way of Galesburg, Ill., over the Burlington route, and was brought into the city at 9:15 a. m., being preceded from Spanish lake by a special train, on board of which were General Passenger Agent Wakeley and the local reception committee.

From the time of his arrival until 11 p. m., when the president left the city, he was accorded an almost continuous ovation. At the Southern hotel, where the president was entertained, he stopped and reviewed the parade given in his honor and later held a reception in the parlors. There he met many prominent St. Louisans. At noon the chief executive addressed a large crowd on the floor of the merchants' exchange and afterward sat down to an elaborate luncheon at which 75 persons were present. A drive through the fashionable west end streets and parks of the city completed the day-light programme of entertainment.

At night at the Coliseum in the Exposition building the greatest throng of people addressed by President McKinley under cover thus far during his present trip gave him a magnificent greeting. As he entered the Coliseum the immense crowd arose to its feet and cheered for several minutes. It was some time before quiet could be restored and the president could begin his speech, which was interrupted repeatedly with applause.

Tired out with his day's experiences, the president and party left at 11 o'clock for Terre Haute, Ind., the next stopping place. During his stay here all the president's movements were carefully guarded by St. Louis police and detectives to prevent his being subjected to the slightest inconvenience or discomfort and it was through their efforts that everything passed off smoothly.

## THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Executive Business Occupied the Grand Encampment on Its Closing Day—The New Officers Installed.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 15.—Executive business occupied the fourth and closing day's session of the grand encampment Knights Templar at Carnegie hall yesterday. The special order of business was the consideration of proposed revision of the constitution. The most important amendment proposed was the one to locate the grand encampment headquarters in Washington, thus providing for the storage of all archives of the encampment in that city. This was voted down and a compromise amendment adopted providing that, in the event of a city not desiring to entertain the grand encampment on the occasion of any future triennial convocation, the grand encampment will meet in Washington. An amendment to the constitution was also adopted providing for a reduction in the per capita tax from five to three cents. The new grand officers were then installed with impressive ceremonies.

## STAFF OFFICERS NEEDED.

The War Department Thinks It Will Be Impossible to Discharge Any More at Present.

Washington, Oct. 15.—It is not probable that there will be a muster out of any number of staff officers to correspond to the number of general officers which were included in the discharge order a few days ago. The department finds, in view of the fact that a number of officers have resigned or been honorably discharged, that the demand for staff officers in different places makes it almost impossible to dispense with services of many more at present. Gen. Otis has asked for additional quartermasters, as has Gen. Wood at Santiago. More subsistence and other staff officers are needed at nearly every place occupied by United States troops. Subsistence officers and quartermasters have been ordered to ports in Cuba in anticipation of the occupation of the island by the United States forces. A number of staff officers are on the sick list and their places have to be supplied with others. It is, therefore, thought that few more discharges will be made.

## VOLUNTEERS MUTINOUS.

A New York Regiment Complains That It Is Not Properly Fed—Its Pay Kept Back.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Oct. 15.—The men of the Two hundred and first New York regiment are in a state of semi-mutiny and threaten trouble if they are not given better treatment. They complain that they are not properly fed and that they were given nothing for dinner on Thursday but meat and coffee. The men have had no bread for 24 hours, because there is no bread in the regiment who knows how to use the field ovens, and the chief commissary officers insist that each regiment must bake the bread for its own men. The New Yorkers have not been paid since they reached here, and the "French leave" and go home to visit their friends.

#### Captured Cannon in Demand.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Numerous requests have been received at the war department from municipal authorities and enterprising citizens for a share in the captured cannon, which, according to Santiago dispatches, are to be forwarded north for distribution among the principal cities of the United States. The department officials are without direct information and know nothing more concerning the cannon than what they have seen in the newspapers. As they are the property of the United States these cannon cannot be disposed of except by act of congress.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Prof. Edwards, an aeronaut, fell 3,000 feet from a balloon at Grenola and was killed.

Maggie Fletcher, a young Wichita girl, was permanently blinded by a horse splashing water in her face.

Capt. Fred Buchan, of the Twentieth Kansas, has been placed in command of the Oregon troops at San Francisco.

While attempting to cross a bridge in the Missouri Pacific yards at Fort Scott, J. K. Dye, a wealthy stockman of Metz, Mo., fell and was instantly killed.

At the annual meeting of Kansas Friends at Lawrence steps were taken to centralize the work of their university at Wichita and to push an endowment.

Over 200 delegates attended the annual meeting at Atchison of the Central Protective association, an organization to run horse thieves to earth. All the old officers were re-elected.

The Fort Scott & Memphis railroad had two freight wrecks in one day last week—one near LaCygne and one near Garland. About 15 cars were derailed and several cars of merchandise were destroyed.

After a search of two weeks detectives located Miss Mamie Norton, for whom \$15,000 in property was waiting at Centuria, Kan. Miss Norton was employed as stenographer in a Denver commission house.

Dr. L. D. McKinley, of Topeka, was chosen superintendent of the Topeka insane asylum to succeed Dr. C. H. Wetmore, resigned. Dr. McKinley is a democrat and has been physician at the asylum for several months.

The annual meeting of the Southern Kansas G. A. R. Reunion association was held in Griswold park, Wichita. There were nearly 100 tents pitched in the park, and liberal representations of veterans from every county in southern Kansas.

A San Francisco telegram said the Twentieth Kansas might be the first of the troops to embark for Manila. By sickness, death and discharges the Kansas regiment has been reduced from its full strength of 1,267 men and 47 officers to 1,121 men and 43 officers.

The state convention of the Christian church denomination at Washington last week, elected W. Chennault, of Fort Scott, president, and Mrs. Ora McPherson, of Topeka, secretary. Rev. O. L. Smith, of Wellington, was elected superintendent of Christian Endeavor work.

Ethel Brewster, a 16-year-old Topeka girl, took morphine with suicidal intent, but the prompt arrival of a physician and a stomach pump saved her. The girl was mixed up in a runaway escapade about a week ago, and it is thought that remorse over this affair caused her to attempt her own life.

The congregation in the Christian church at Wichita cheered last Sunday night when their pastor announced that a mortgage for \$900 which had been hanging over the church for 18 years had been fully paid off. The mortgage was burned on a silver platter on the altar before the congregation.

Councilman A. Benson, of the Second ward in Topeka, complained to the health officers that there was tar in all the wells in Parkdale, a suburb of Topeka. How it came there he does not explain, but more than 100 wells were reported to be so polluted that water from them was unfit to drink.

Marie A. Enns, a stenographer, brought suit in the court of common pleas at Kansas City recently, through her attorneys, Hale, Craig & Fife, to recover \$15,000 damages from Oliver M. Schoer for breach of promise. The defendant is one of the wealthiest and best known farmers of Wyandotte county.

The Woman's Relief Corps and Ladies' Aid society at Solomon held a reception in honor of the Twenty-second Kansas volunteers before they returned to Leavenworth. The guests numbered over 300. An interesting programme, consisting of music and recitations, was given, after which there was a banquet.

After running his horse in the races at Marysville, Charles Birney had it taken to a stall and rubbed down, when Ed Delair threw a bucket of cold water over the animal. This so enraged Birney that he assaulted Delair, who took out his pocketknife and cut Birney across the bowels and breast, inflicting fatal wounds.

Dr. A. H. Robinson, one of Hutchinson's prominent dentists, fell down a flight of stairs the other night and died from the effects of the fall. When found his body was lying at the foot of the stairway of his office. He was taken to his home and doctors summoned, but he never rallied except to state that he fell. It is supposed, from the symptoms of his suffering, that in the fall a blood vessel in the head was ruptured. He was one of the early settlers of Hutchinson.

Loren Baker, a single man aged 80, was found hanging to a tree on the Davies farm near Auburn, Shawnee county, where he had a week before committed suicide. Spiritualism was the cause of Baker's suicide. He was a spiritualistic fanatic, and it had been noticed that for some time his mind appeared to be unbalanced. He had expressed a desire to visit his spirit friends at their place of abode, and it is thought that he decided to hang himself to accomplish his result.

The grand lodge I. O. O. F. met in Topeka the past week. The order now has a total membership of 20,999 in Kansas, an increase of 685 over last year.

Bart Hunley, a farmer near Larned, was charged with an unnamable crime against his own daughter and his two stepdaughters. Officers went to arrest him but he had fled.

The charge against J. J. Kunkel, the Lawrence tailor, charged with poisoning his wife, continues the sole topic of conversation at Lawrence. The defense will allege that Mrs. Kunkel was insane and that she killed her daughter and then took her own life.

## SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

A War on Tramps in Kansas. Tramps and hoboes will be the subjects of vigorous legislation in Kansas this winter, provided the railroad managers of this state are able to convince the legislators that the roads are entitled to protection. During the last year the Kansas lines have, at times, been confiscated by throngs of tramps. A bill will be pushed by the railroads making it a criminal offense for tramps or other persons to attempt to ride upon trains without permission from the proper sources.

Wants to Make His Shortage Good. About 18 months ago C. N. W. Carleson, manager of the Pond Lumber company of Winfield, suddenly disappeared, leaving a shortage in his accounts of about \$3,500. The generally accepted theory was that he had committed suicide. Lately, however, his father-in-law, Mr. Swartz, of Dwight, sent the company \$100, which he said came from Mr. Carleson, whose intention it was to make the entire shortage good, but he refused to tell where Carleson is.

Harvey County Free from Debt. County Treasurer Robert Dougherty, of Harvey county, sent a check for \$1,713.37 to State Treasurer Hefebower in payment of the state tax and interest and principal on the school fund. Harvey county does not owe a cent to any person or corporation. There is not a cent's worth of outstanding bonds or county warrants. No one holds any evidence of debt against the county and there is a clear balance in the treasury of \$45,865.48.

Kansas Presbyterian Synod. The Presbyterian synod of Kansas convened at Hutchinson on the 14th with over 100 ministers present. The meeting was opened with a sermon by the retiring moderator, Rev. A. F. Irwin, of Hutchinson. Rev. E. J. Brown, of Conway Springs, was elected moderator, and B. S. Allison, of Holton, vice moderator. An address on foreign missions was made in the evening by Rev. Arthur J. Brown, of New York.

No Passes for the Voters. Taylor Riddle, populist state chair man, wrote to all the railroads in Kansas asking if they would grant request for transportation for students of colleges, employes of state institutions and others away from their voting places. The roads answered that they will not. The letters say all parties will be treated alike this year and all voters who are away from home will have a chance to pay fare or lose their votes.

The Son of a Lord. In the capture of the man known as Frank Harris, alias Ed Hellman, and other names, caught burglarizing Rev. Mr. Turner's house, in Kansas City, Kan., the police have on their hands a more noted personage than they at first supposed. A woman, passing as Harris' aunt, confessed to the police that his real name is Samuel Dawson, and that his grandfather is Lord Samuel Dawson Hackett, of England.

Kansas Generously Treated. The 111 motormen that went from Wichita to fill the places of the striking men of the street car company at Waco, Tex., returned home and said that the people in the Texas city backed up the strikers and told the Kansas men the whole story of the trouble, gave them money to pay their fare back home and advanced them the money that the company had given them to take them to Texas.

Botkin Was Not a Soldier. Lieut. A. F. Williams, of the Twenty-second Kansas, published a statement in which he says Ralph Botkin, son of Congressman Botkin, on account of whose severe illness the war department has been criticised, was never enlisted and did not see service in the army. Lieut. Williams says the government was no more responsible for young Botkin than it was for any of the other camp followers.

Mutilated by a Train. George Clark, one of the oldest employes of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad, was instantly killed the other night in the yards of that road in Pittsburg. He stepped off the main line to avoid a train, when an engine on a sidetrack struck him, cutting off both his legs and mutilating him terribly. He was about 48 years of age.

Will Run into Kansas City. Arrangements have been perfected whereby the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western railway will run its trains into Kansas City from Leavenworth over the Missouri Pacific. This road was once known as the Kansas Central, and extends from Leavenworth to Miltonvale, Kan., a distance of about 180 miles.

Boy Crushed by a Coal Wagon. Ray Priest, the seven-year-old son of J. K. Priest, was killed at Erie. He was trying to climb upon the side of a wagon heavily loaded with coal. His foot slipping off the brake block, he was thrown under the wagon, the hind wheel passing directly over his head, crushing it into an almost shapeless mass.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster in Kansas. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, national president of the Woman's Republican league, will spend a week in Kansas, making speeches for the republican state ticket. Her first appointment was at Eldorado, October 19.

Pardoned by the President. Quartermaster James C. Young, of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers, who was placed in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth on August 30, being sentenced to one year for embezzlement of company funds at San Francisco, recently received a full pardon from President McKinley.

Will Utilize a Gas Find. J. F. Cooper, a farmer in the northern part of Wilson county, has completed arrangements for heating and lighting his home with natural gas. The flow was struck while drilling for water at a depth of less than 100 feet.