

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 13, 1898.

NO. 4.

THE INDIAN SCARE.

Federal and State Authorities Working Together to Quell the Revolt.

AN INDIAN COUNCIL IS HELD.

A Message Sent Out to the Hostiles by Runners—Washington Officials Believe the Trouble Exaggerated—Indians in War Paint—Indian Petition.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11.—The federal authorities are now working in harmony toward the quelling of the Indian revolt. Gen. Bacon offered to come down from Walker yesterday evening to confer with Gov. Clough, but the latter advised a conference by wire, which was held. The construction crews on the northwest extension of the Brainerd & Northern to Bemidji and northward to Cass lake have joined the refugees at Walker, and it may be necessary to send them back to work under guard, as these two extensions in the event of a prolongation of the trouble would be of great strategic value. Troops may yet be placed at three more points, in addition to the present forces at Fosston line points. These are where the line crosses the Mississippi, the Indian portage trail, three miles west of Bena, and Ball Club lake. With these avenues of escape cut off, it would be practically impossible for them to escape northward.

From Park river the governor has received the following personal statement, signed by Chief Ned Gay Bug Enaonaway Rusho:

Pine Point, Oct. 9.—We, the Chippewa Indians at Pine Point, beg to state to the public that we are perfectly friendly to the whites and have no ill feeling, or are in any way hostile. We have decided at the council not to take any part whatever in the Leech lake trouble.

Adj. Gen. Muehlberg, of the state militia, wires to Gov. Clough from Deer river on the Fosston line: "Have scouts out to get reliable information. The people are more frightened all along the line. More troops should be stationed west of here. Bemidji is very much excited." At ten o'clock yesterday morning 130 of the Fourteenth Minnesota left for towns on the Fosston extension of the Great Northern road on the northern border of the Leech lake reservation.

AN INDIAN COUNCIL HELD.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 11.—The Indian council was held at the agency yesterday afternoon and was attended by Flatmouth and representative delegations. Gen. Bacon and Inspector Tinker told the Bear islanders that if they would give up the men for whom warrants have been issued and come in themselves they could go home. If they resisted, the government would not rest till the recalcitrants had been captured, and that the Bear islanders would not then be permitted to occupy the islands again. This message reached the hostiles by runners last night. Gen. Bacon's terms were recited by the chiefs with signs of evident pleasure and they all signified their approval of them. It is believed the Pillagers will accept them. Indian Commissioner Bones has gone in person to Minnesota to investigate the subject of the uprising and the Indian bureau is looking for information from him to-day.

INDIANS IN WAR PAINT.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 11.—Two companies of militia started from Duluth yesterday afternoon for Bemidji, that town having called for protection. The following telegram has just been received from Superintendent D. C. Blanchard, of the Northern Pacific at Parker, Minn.:

WOMAN JUST IN AT Mcgregor FROM PORTAGE LAKE.

Four miles west of here, reports two dozen Indians in war paint and father are killed. This is the first and only trouble reported along our line. Will you notify proper state authorities? I will take a deputy and a dozen men with guns from Carlton.

AN INDIAN PETITION.

White Earth, Minn., Oct. 11.—A grand council, composed of 30 chiefs and head men, including mixed bloods of the White Earth reservation, representing some 3,000 people, was held yesterday. Resolutions were adopted deploring the sad state of affairs existing at Leech lake and denouncing the authors of the mischief. A petition of loyalty to the government was signed by all present.

THE GRIPMAN LOST HIS MIND.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—John B. Jessen, a gripman on the South State street cable line, became suddenly insane, and while in that condition ran his train, loaded with passengers, from Twenty-second to Madison streets, a distance of over two miles, without accident.

SHAFTER ANSWERS A CRITIC.

Commander of the Santiago Campaign Says He Offended a Correspondent by Refusing to Be Dictated to.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 10.—Gen. Shafter still remains here and has been chatting with old friends and press representatives. His attention was called to an article in a New York magazine by Richard Harding Davis, in which that writer charges Shafter with incompetency in conducting the Cuban campaign. The general said that Davis was one of the correspondents with whom he had trouble. Continuing, he said:

He tried to tell me where I ought to land the troops. He thought his superior talents ought to enable him to be landed first. I told him I knew nothing of his talents and that a correspondent from Podunk would have as many privileges as Davis. This made him mad and he has been writing stuff against me ever since, but I don't mind his flings.

In speaking of the war investigation Gen. Shafter talked freely. He says he knew his men must get sick and it was useless to get them to the high land. If defeat was to be their fate they would have had to leave everything, as the artillery and the supplies could not have been put on transports. Of course there was a great deal of suffering and sickness. He says he was never interfered with during the whole campaign. He was to capture Santiago and drive Cervera's fleet out and he thinks he succeeded.

TROOPS PREPARING TO EMBARK.

Camp Meade, Pa., Oct. 10.—Chief Surgeon Girard is getting ready for the movement south of the Second corps. He will begin vaccinating the troops to guard against an outbreak of smallpox. Gen. Graham is opposed to taking his men south and has requested the war department to forward the corps as a unit to Cuba for duty as an army of occupation. He is afraid of an outbreak of sickness among his men if they are taken from the healthy climate in the north and dropped down to the south for a month and then shipped to the West Indies. The troops are in excellent condition and Gen. Graham thinks if they are shipped direct across the water there will not be much sickness.

THE PRESIDENT AT CANTON.

Canton, O., Oct. 10.—The home-coming of President and Mrs. McKinley yesterday for the funeral of George D. Saxton, Mrs. McKinley's only brother, was attended with a most touching and pathetic scene at the Pennsylvania station. Many people were at the depot when the train arrived and extended the party a silent but sympathetic and reverent welcome. The funeral services were held from the Barber home at two o'clock this afternoon and were private. Rev. C. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, officiated.

AGONELLI'S MISSION A FAILURE.

New York, Oct. 10.—Senator Agonelli and Senator Lopez, of Manila, envoys of the Philippine insurgents, who have been in Washington, sailed for France to-day on the steamship La Touraine. When seen by a reporter Senator Agonelli said that his mission in Washington, which had been to obtain official representation at the peace conference, had failed. He said he and Senator Lopez would now be obliged to trust to the good will of the peace commissioners in appearing before them.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR MANILA SOLDIERS.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Since the publication of the announcement that the war department would start a ship across the Pacific to Manila for the purpose of carrying free packages containing Christmas presents for the men on duty in the Philippines, numerous inquiries have been received as to the size of the packages that would be permitted to be sent. Gen. Corbin said there would be no limit placed on the size or weight of packages accepted.

MERITS OF SAMSON AND SHELLEY.

Washington, Oct. 10.—That there may be no question when congress meets of the right of Rear Admiral Sampson to the promotion which has been given him and to settle the dispute as to the positions occupied by the cruisers New York and Brooklyn during the battle with Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago, Secretary Long has ordered a board of inquiry to assemble and make a thorough investigation of the matter.

RAILROAD EARNINGS INCREASING.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 10.—According to the United States Investor, the gross earnings of 40 roads for the fourth week in September were \$8,762,912, against \$8,219,614 for the fourth week in September, 1897, an increase of \$543,298. During the month of September 42 roads earned \$26,959,908, against \$25,592,305 earned during the month of September, 1897.

SEVENTH CORPS ORDERED TO SAVANNAH.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 10.—General orders were issued from corps headquarters for the movement of the Seventh army corps from Jacksonville to Savannah, Ga. The movement is to begin as soon as the quartermaster's department can provide transportation. Included in this corps are the Third Nebraska and Sixth Missouri regiments.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The triennial report of the board of missions has been submitted to the Episcopal council. It reviews the whole field of mission work, domestic and foreign. The financial statement on missions shows gross receipts, \$770,966, of which the contributions are \$402,540 and legacies \$368,426.

MUTINOUS TROOPS.

The Killing of a Private at Camp Hamilton Causing Trouble.

A MOB FORMED TO LYNCH THE GUARD.

A Corporal Fires on the Captain and Lieutenant of His Regiment—The Rioting the Sequel of Drunken Carousals Held Since Pay Day.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11.—As a result of the killing of a private in the Twelfth New York regiment by Provost Guard Kitchen Sunday night, 300 or 400 members of that regiment formed a mob last night and seized a train at Camp Hamilton with the intention of coming to town on it and raiding the county jail for the purpose of taking Kitchen out and lynching him. The rioting was the sequel not only of the fatal fights Sunday night, but also of the drunken carousals that have been going on since pay day. Private Hefferman, of the Twelfth New York, was Sunday night killed by Provost Guard Alvin Kitchen, of the Third Kentucky, while the former was running away from a fight he had been in at a dive, he refusing to halt when Kitchen called on him to do so.

When the rioting began last night Capt. Holbrook, adjutant general on Gen. Waite's staff, ordered all peaceful soldiers to return to the camp. A corporal spoke up and said: "All who do are cowards." Capt. Holbrook asked him to what regiment he belonged and he answered: "The big four." Capt. Holbrook told him that was no way to speak to an officer. The soldier made some reply and Holbrook grasped him by the arm. The soldier tore away, leaving his coat sleeve in the captain's hand, and, drawing a gun, shot at Holbrook. The bullet missed the captain. The corporal then climbed under a car. Lieut. Langden followed him and was shot at twice. The soldier escaped. Many of the Twelfth New York regiment had to be clubbed into submission.

The Sixth Massachusetts regiment was placed as a special guard around Camp Hamilton. Later a report reached camp that the mob was forming in town. The entire One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana regiment was sent to town about 11 o'clock. A guard of 50 men was placed around the jail and jailer, sheriff and deputies armed with Winchester's protected the prisoners. Kitchen is badly scared and fears he will yet be lynched. Officers say Kitchen will unquestionably get the death sentence. When he shot Hefferman he was under orders not even to have his gun loaded. It is said Col. Leonard, of the Twelfth New York, was the principal promoter of the mob. The matter will be thoroughly investigated to-day.

AGAINST IMPORTED MINERS.

Gov. Tanner May Help Strikers If Mine Owners at Virden, Ill., Attempt to Work Men from the South.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 11.—Gov. Tanner has had a sharp controversy over the telephone with Manager Lukens, of the Chicago-Virden Coal company, in regard to sending troops to Virden, where the operators have been planning to use imported negroes to fill the places of strikers. Manager Lukens said he proposed to import labor and would operate his mine, if necessary, at the muzzles of Winchester's. Gov. Tanner said he would not send troops to assist the operators in running their mines with imported labor, and if the operators attempted to enforce their ideas in regard to Winchester's he would send the militia to Virden to disarm all. In regard to the situation at Pana Gov. Tanner said if the operators persisted in employing imported labor he would withdraw the troops from that place.

EVACUATION WILL SOON BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—It is said here that the evacuation of Porto Rico will be completed next week and that the evacuation of Cuba will be accomplished by the end of November. The government is employing 31 vessels in the repatriation of the troops. The soldiers have received their pay for June. On landing in Spain they will receive two months' pay, be given civilian clothing and be mustered out of the service.

NOT TO JOIN DEWEY'S FLEET.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—"Contrary to public belief the battleships Oregon and Iowa, recently ordered to sail from New York to Honolulu, are not destined to reinforce Dewey's fleet," says Commodore Albert Kautz, the newly appointed commander of the Pacific squadron, who is in Chicago on his way to the Pacific coast. He declared they would remain part of the Pacific squadron.

BLANCO WILL NOT SURRENDER.

Havana, Oct. 11.—Blanco has given orders that all officers who have been here more than five years may be ready to embark on October 20. It is the general's intention to sail on that day, as he does not wish to be the one to surrender the Spanish flag. The mortality in the city of Havana last week was the greatest ever known, there being 632 deaths.

MOST REMARKABLE RECORD.

Our Naval Losses During the Entire Spanish War Included Seventeen Killed and Sixty-Seven Wounded.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Seventeen sailors killed and 84 casualties all told was the total loss suffered by the United States navy during the war. The figures have just been compiled at the navy department. In Dewey's great fight at Manila bay not a man was killed and every one of the nine men wounded returned to duty. In the battle of July 3 off Santiago one man was killed and there were 11 wounded, all returning to duty. In the attack upon the forts at the entrance to Santiago June 23 one sailor was killed and 11 wounded, of whom only seven were able to return to duty. The heaviest loss was at Guantanamo. There were 22 casualties in that 100-hour fight, and of the list six marines were killed. Of the wounded nine returned to duty. In the battle with the forts and gunboats off Cienfuegos the list aggregated 11 wounded and two killed. The fierce battle between the torpedo boat Winslow and revenue cutter Hudson with the Spanish land batteries and artillery forces at Cardenas resulted in five deaths. In the bombardment of San Juan the casualties numbered eight, with one man killed. There were four other casualties, occurring in as many separate engagements, and that completes the list of naval losses. Of the 67 men wounded in the war 54 were returned to duty, one died of wounds, six were invalided from the service and six continue under treatment. Considering results obtained, this list is said to be the most remarkable in the naval history of the world.

MOST UNUSUAL CASE.

Dr. J. W. McGuire, a Missouri Dentist, Must Hang for a Murder He Committed 29 Years Ago in Mississippi.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 10.—Dr. J. W. McGuire, who was for 15 years a dentist in Missouri, and was located at Brunswick, then at Cameron and later at Kansas City, is in jail at Holly Springs, Miss., and has been sentenced to hang October 13, for a murder committed in 1869. The indictment of Dr. McGuire was secured in February last, 29 years after the murder. Dr. McGuire left Mississippi shortly after the killing, and was away until a few months before the arrest. No hint of the fact that he had ever taken a human life was heard against him while he lived in Missouri. He located at Brunswick about 1878, and began operations as a dentist. Later he went to Cameron, where there was a larger field. He had married at Brunswick a most excellent woman and their home at Cameron was one of the prettiest in the city. He prospered in business, his only impediment being an occasional debauch. His drinking caused a separation, and his wife and daughter left him, and from that time he went to the bad rapidly. He was employed by various dentists in Kansas City, Mo., when sober, but gradually he turned completely to drink. A few years ago he left Kansas City and wandered back to Marshall county, Miss., where the old murder charge was lodged against him.

ENTIRE STATE AFFECTED.

The Dreaded Yellow Fever Spreading with Alarming Rapidity Over Mississippi—Frost the Only Salvation.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 10.—Yellow fever is spreading rapidly all over the state, all business has been dropped and the entire population is panic-stricken. Stringent quarantine rules are enforced in every place, and the refugees are having a very hard time of it. There is nothing that can be done except to pray for an early frost. The gathering of the cotton crop is seriously interfered with, as the fever makes no choice of its victims, attacking negro as well as white. The crop will certainly be harvested very late.

SIX NEW CASES OF YELLOW FEVER.

Two deaths were reported in Jackson yesterday. The spread of the disease over the state continues and new foci multiply rapidly. Hattiesburg, in Perry county, is now an infected point, with ten positive cases of yellow fever. Lumberton, in Marion county, is also reported infected and tied up from the world. New cases are reported in the state as follows: At Harrison, 9; Fayette, 2; Poplarville, 2; Madison, 7; Oxford, 1, and a death. There are now 17 counties and 29 towns in the state where yellow fever prevails.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Maj. R. Emmett Giffin Tells of His Visit to the Second Division Hospital at Camp Thomas.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The war investigating commission began its proceedings Saturday with Maj. R. Emmett Giffin on the stand. He was a brigade surgeon at Camp Thomas and told of his visit to the Second division hospital in July last, when he said it was overcrowded. In each tent and under its flies there were eight or nine men where there should have been but from four to six. There was a sufficiency of physicians and Maj. Giffin was sure they were competent men. He thought the crowding of the hospital was from lack of sufficient tentage, a fault due to the surgeon in charge.

SIX SOLDIERS KILLED.

Maj. Wilkinson and Five Other Brave Men Shot by Indians.

Two Hundred Red Men at Leech Lake, Minn., Attack 50 Men Under Gen. Bacon, Who Fought Gallantly—Will Suppress Indians.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 7.—In Wednesday's battle with Indians at the southwest corner of Leech lake company I of the Third infantry put up a gallant fight. While the 80 soldiers Gen. Bacon had were unable to dislodge the 200 and odd Indians from their strong position, they made it very hot for them and are holding them pending the arrival of reinforcements. Maj. Wilkinson, five soldiers and two Indian police have been killed. The loss of the Indians is not known, but a number have been killed and many wounded.

The Indians are concealed in shrubbery on hills a short distance inland from the lake. Reinforcements should have reached Gen. Bacon before this, and the next news should be that the hostiles have been convinced of the errors of their ways and are ready to be "good Indians" again.

Maj. Wilkinson met death like a hero. He was shot at the very outset of the fighting through the leg. He had this wound rudely dressed, directing and assisting in the operation himself. Then he took the field again. A few minutes later he was down again, this time with an ugly, gaping bullet wound in his body. It went hard with the red men after that. They were quickly driven into cover and kept there. The troops were not strong enough to beat the bush. It was enough for them to hold the savage foe in check.

The reports of a massacre that were current were groundless. They arose from the fact that a steamboat that went to the landing near which the fight occurred could find no soldiers there. They were inland watching the enemy. It must be remembered that the scene of the fighting is 30 miles from here, in a rough, wild country. The only feasible means of communication is the lake, which is very rough just now.

Three expeditions to relieve Gen. Bacon have set out from here. The last expedition carried food and ammunition. The troops under Gen. Bacon have had nothing to eat since Wednesday at noon. They have not even had a drink of whisky to sustain vitality. The night was fearfully cold. Men without blankets must have suffered fearfully.

It is said that the Indians from the Mine Laes reservation have started, 800 strong, to join the Leech lake Indians, and if this is the case it will require 500 additional troops to quell the disturbance. They are reported to be well armed and going north at a rapid rate. They will probably reach Leech lake and Bear island to-day at daylight.

The inhabitants at Walker, Lothrop and Hackensack, Minn., are terrified beyond measure, and are armed as far as arms and ammunition are procurable. Little sleep is taken by the majority of the citizens. Since the uprising of the Bear island Indians the Indians at Leech lake agency have been quiet up till yesterday, but word arrived last night from the agency that the Indians have broken out and the authorities have no control over them and fear there will be more bloodshed.

PRESIDENT ORDERS REINFORCEMENTS.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The telegram from the Twin City editors at the white house last evening between the president, Secretary Alger and Adj. Gen. Corbin. It resulted in the president giving instructions that ample reinforcements be sent Gen. Bacon at once. It is understood that orders in accordance with these instructions were sent to St. Paul last night.

AFTER A PERILOUS TRIP.

"Buffalo Jones," of Oklahoma, Back from an Arctic Journey in Search of Musk Oxen.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 7.—"Buffalo Jones," the well-known hunter, who has been in the Arctic circle for some time, arrived here from St. Michael's, having accomplished an unprecedented journey full of peril and privations. Jones left Oklahoma territory 17 months ago for Great Slave lake and the mouth of the Mackenzie river, with the object of bringing out to civilization a herd of live musk oxen. Accounting for his failure to bring out any musk oxen, Jones said he caught several, but the Esquimaux are superstitious about allowing them to leave the country, and one night they cut the throats of his animals.

FLOODS IN HOOSICK VALLEY.

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 7.—One of the worst floods that has ever visited this region struck the Hoosick valley Wednesday night, when damage to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars was done. Tuesday afternoon rain began. It fell steadily 18 hours in Washington and northern Rensselaer counties and western Vermont. At Hoosick Falls an immense flood poured through the center of the village, washing away buildings, undermining foundations, caving in streets and sidewalks and doing from \$50,000 to \$100,000 damage. The damage to the streets of Hoosick Falls alone is estimated at \$10,000.

TO GARRISON CUBA.

Plans for the Departure of Troops Complete—Sixth Missouri and Third Nebraska Among the First to Go.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The war department has completed plans for the departure of the second expedition of troops to garrison Cuba. The first division is already under orders and should be started within a very few days from the southern ports near their camping grounds. The first division starts under command of Brig. Gen. Carpenter, who commands the Seventh and Eighth United States cavalry. He will hold his command of the entire division simply by reason of seniority over Brig. Gen. Sailer and Brig. Gen. Williston, and in the end a permanent designation must be made of a division commander. It is the intention of the war department that Maj. Gen. Wade, now president of the military evacuation commission, shall command the entire force of United States troops assigned to duty in Cuba, but he will scarcely take active command until he has completed his duties with the commission.

The second division will comprise all the troops now under the command of Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. These troops are stationed at Jacksonville, and the force comprises the following regiments, all volunteer troops: Second, Fourth and Ninth Illinois infantry, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana infantry, Second Louisiana infantry, Sixth Missouri infantry, Third Nebraska infantry (Bryan's regiment), First North Carolina infantry, Second South Carolina infantry, First Texas infantry, Fourth Virginia infantry and the Second volunteer cavalry.

About the time of the movement of the Lee command begins, another movement will take place of troops now in the middle states towards the southern camps, which have been selected by the Seban board, lying in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. This will result in the abandonment of the camps at Middletown, Pa., Lexington, Ky., and Knoxville. The southern camps are to be laid out in the best form, with all the improvements that the experience of the last summer has dictated. Wherever permanent buildings will conduce to the comfort and health of the troops they must be erected, although the commanding officers are to keep in mind at all times the propriety of avoiding encroachment of the men by keeping them too closely indoors and away from camp life.

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee received an order from the war department yesterday directing him to move his command from Jacksonville, Fla., to Savannah, Ga., and get it in readiness to embark for Havana the last of this month. Gen. Lee left last night for Savannah to make preliminary arrangements to carry his orders into effect.

GEORGE SAXTON KILLED.

Brother of Mrs. William McKinley Shot Down by an Angry Woman Whom He Had Offended.

Canton, O., Oct. 8.—George D. Saxton, a brother of Mrs. William McKinley, was shot dead yesterday in front of the residence of Mrs. Eva B. Alt-house, widow of the late George Alt-house, 219 Lincoln avenue, where he is presumed to have gone to make a call. Five shots were fired, three of which entered his body, and Mrs. Anna C. George has been placed under arrest on suspicion of the murder. Mrs. George was some time ago a tenant of the Saxtons and was ejected from the place. It was common talk that Mrs. George would make frequent threats of taking Saxton's life. Many of these threats are said to have been sent through the mails and the federal grand jury sitting in Cleveland last fall indicted her for alleged improper use of the mails. Mrs. George gave bond and the indictment, so far as it is known, is still alive.

WERE DROWNED LIKE RATS.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 8.—The steamer Yamaguchi Maru arrived yesterday. She left Yokohama September 21. Nearly 250 Chinese were drowned like rats in a trap on September 1 by the overturning of a crowded Canton passage boat in East river. The Chinese were pilgrims returning from the shrine of Hong Kung Shul, and all were crowded in the hold of the vessel, which was blown over by a squall without warning.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS AT SANTIAGO.

Santiago, Oct. 8.—The general health of the American troops is now better than ever before. The recent heavy rains have done much for the health of the camps. The cooler weather is having an excellent effect on the sick. American business men are rapidly multiplying in Santiago; various industries are being started and the prospects for general mercantile pursuits are good.

WANTS PAY FOR HER THRONE.

Honolulu, Sept. 28.—Via San Francisco, Oct. 8.—It is learned on good authority that ex-Queen Liliuokalani will leave for Washington about the middle of November to press her claims against congress for remuneration for the loss of her throne and the revenue from the crown lands, for which she feels that the people of the United States owe her some pecuniary compensation.

THE WEDDINGS THAT WERE POSTPONED.

BY LAFAYETTE McLAWS

IF THERE is a hotter place or one more still, than the pine barrens of Georgia, at three o'clock of a July afternoon, that place is the kaolin region of South Carolina.

Dr. Byne had driven me over from Aiken to take a look at the kaolin deposits on his land. As we crept along the single track of the road, winding around and between the stunted black-jack oaks and sparkleberry trees, there were three sounds which broke upon the silence: the murmured remonstrance of the sand as the wheels pressed onward, the scorch, scrape, scurrah of the caterpillars feeding on the already scant foliage, and the pit-a-pur of the sun rays pelting the green umbrella stretched above our heads.

"If you have no objection," he remarked, "I will turn out of the road and speak to a friend. I always do when I come this way. He is only a few steps along the branch beyond those briars and gall-bushes."

So we turned up the stream, and beyond the thicket came to a small pond of water just above the group of bushes which screened it from the road. In the middle of the pond sat an old man leaping in a bathing suit, smoking and reading, while up to his neck in water. Without a word the doctor left the buggy and marched down the slope to the edge of the pond. Having nothing else to do I sat there and waited. I noticed that the entire bottom of the pond was floored, and that here and there new boards had been put in as if the place were constantly watched and kept in repair. The old man sat on a rough bench with a back. In front of him was a rude desk formed by planks nailed on two posts planted in the bottom of the pond. When the doctor reached the water's edge he called loudly as if to a deaf person: "Hello, Quintilian; how are you to-day?"

"Hey?" said the old man, dropping his pipe into the water as he looked up from his book in search of the speaker. "Hey?" he repeated, with a gaze directed toward the doctor. Then a smile of recognition distorted his wrinkled face. "Tip-top, Henry; tip-top. The pond is just the place on a day like this. It's all right, Henry. It's all right. Clara gave her permission for to-day," he remarked, sonorously, chuckling with childish pleasure. "She said I must try to break myself of the habit, for when her year is up she couldn't permit me to spend my time here." Then he leaned forward as if by the better to see the doctor's face, and inquired anxiously: "Her year is almost up, isn't it, Henry? Tell me, is her year almost up?"

"Yes," said the doctor, "it is almost up, Quintilian. So you must be doubly careful of your health. What news in the literary world? What are you reading to-day?"

"Hogg," the old man replied, with enthusiasm. "Hogg; the Ettrick Shepherd. It is his very latest, the Confessions of a Justified Sinner. It is a wonderful book, Henry. You must read it. I will send it over as soon as Blossom is done with it. You know that she likes to read everything that I do, because she says we have to live together and should have something to talk about. But it won't be for long. You said it wouldn't be long, didn't you, Henry?"

"No, no, Quintilian; not long. But you must take good care of yourself. And Quintilian," he called, for the old man, as if forgetful of the doctor's presence, had gone back to reading, "don't forget to send me that book after Blossom reads it."

"Hey?" he looked around, as if aroused for the first time. "Is that you, Henry? Did you say her year was up?"

"No, Quintilian, not yet; but it soon will be. You must send me that book when you finish. And don't forget to tell Blossom."

"I never forget, Henry. I never forget. I will tell Blossom that you say the year is almost up."

He went back to reading, smiling contentedly, while the doctor walked up the slope, climbed into the buggy, and, turning the mule's head down the creek, drove back to the road. For five minutes or more we traveled in silence, then the doctor spoke.

"There was a time when Quintilian Skreene was considered the most promising young man in the state. He was graduated from college and sent to the legislature a few weeks after he'd reached his majority. Then he was elected to the state senate and made speaker of the house. It was during the recess of his second term, when he was 26, that his mother received a letter from Mrs. Chisholm, her old friend and playmate, telling of her husband's death and that even her home would be taken for debt.

"It wasn't in Mrs. Skreene's nature to allow her friends to suffer while she had a plenty, so the upshot of it all was Quintilian's going down to see what could be done for the family. I remember coming over to see him the evening before he left—it was then I learned of Blossom's engagement to Hal Steiner.

"Quintilian was away about three weeks, and on his return was accompanied by Mrs. Chisholm and her five

children. They staid at the Skreenes for a month or more, and Mrs. Skreene was always careful to tell the neighbors: 'My friend has consented to pay me a visit while she is selectin' an' furnishin' her home.' 'To have seen her with the Chisholms or have heard her talk you'd have thought she considered her family an' house honored by havin' such distinguished guests. You would never have dreamt that they were livin' on her charity, and, when they finally moved to the adjoining place, that she bought an' furnished it.

"Well, it was; an' it cost a pretty good sum, too. I can tell you. It was a valuable place, an' old Dr. Bailey didn't want to sell; but seein' what a fancy Blossom an' Clara, the eldest Chisholm girl, had taken to each other from the first, Mrs. Skreene said she wouldn't have them separated. Soon after they moved, it began to be whispered around the neighborhood that Quintilian was mighty partial to Clara. It seems it had been a case of love at first sight with Quintilian, but as long as Clara was in his mother's house of course he couldn't court her. For," added the doctor, straightening up with dignity, "in those days such conduct would have been considered unbecomin' a gentleman, an' Quintilian Skreene was a gentleman.

"When Clara an' Quintilian became engaged, Blossom decided to change the date of her marriage from February, to April, so they could have a double weddin'. Such a thing never had been seen in the neighborhood, an' everybody was interested. Though some folks said it was bad luck for Blossom an' Hal to change, they were mightily concerned, an' helped all they could with the two houses that Mrs. Skreene was buildin' only a short distance from her home. Of course, Blossom's house had been started an' nearly finished befo' Quintilian's was thought of, but when that was begun an' looked just like Blossom's, everybody said what a beautiful thought it was, since Mrs. Skreene had but two children, to have them married at the same time an' live side by side in houses exactly alike.

"One evenin' just befo' sundown, an' two weeks befo' the weddin', comin' from seein' a patient, I overtook Mammy Sukey, Blossom's an' Quintilian's nurse, who had been up to look at the two new houses.

"'Things are lookin' very fine up the road, mammy,' I had forgotten that she didn't exactly approve of the way things were goin', though nobody had ever been able to make the old soul tell why. 'I suppose you an' Mrs. Skreene will be very well pleased to have Blossom an' Quintilian married an' livin' so near by. You must all be very happy these days.'

"'Things ain't always what they looks, Marse Henry,' she replied, shakin' her head. 'Ain't never said lit, but now hit jes seems like I'm 'blege to tell somebody, an' I can't tell Miss nor Marse 'Tilian.' She stopped on the side of the road, and as I drew rein she said, seriously: 'Honey, I must tell somebody, 'case I feel like my heart will bust if I don't, an' I know you won't tell nobody of nothin' don't come of it.' 'Promised her I wouldn't.

"'Marse Henry, chile, she said, comin' over an' layin' her han' on my knee, 'I ain' never been able to trus' Miss Clara. The first time I seen her with her arms aroun' Blossom it gin me de shivers, an' it was of a warm day, too. She's jes' as sweet as honey an' can palava to beat the ban', but her eyes give her away. Honey, she's got regular runaway-horse eyes. But that ain't all; I heard her talkin' in her sleep twice. Once jes' the night 'fo' she coaxed Blossom to put off her weddin', an' night 'fo' las'. Both times I heard her mention names.

"'Are you quite sure you heard her mention names, mammy?"

"'Yes, chile; an' the first time I went an' begged Blossom not to put off her weddin', then I begged miss, then I begged Marse 'Tilian. I tole 'em some bad luck jes' 'blege to happen, but they all jes' laughed an' wouldn't pay no heed to me. Marse Henry, I ain't never had no overseer's lash on my back since I been born, but ef I was to go an' tell the name I heard Miss Clara mention in her sleep an' what I watched her an' saw las' night down by the big bay tree, I believe miss would stan' an' see the licks laid on herself. Night 'fo' las' I heard Clara talkin' about it in her sleep, so las' night I went to my room and pretended to go to bed. Then I slipped out an' went down to the big bay tree, the place Clara talked about in her sleep. I never had long to wait befo' I seen—"

The doctor stopped talking, and, taking the switch, leaned forward and flicked a horsefly from the mule's shoulder. We rode for several moments in silence.

"To tell the truth," he went on, "I thought the old woman was jealous—negro nurses often are, you know—the tale she told was so preposterous. But I promised her I would keep watch every night at the big bay tree, an' if I should see anythin' I would tell Quintilian. I kept my promise, but of course saw nothin'. It was tootlate; the mischief had been done."

"I shall never forget the night of the weddin', it seems like yesterday. The church was an old-fashioned buildin' with two d's and two aisles. The bridal processions were to enter by separate do's, then come up different aisles and meet at the altar. After the ceremony they were to cross over, each party goin' down the aisle an' out the do' by which the other had entered. Our procession—that is, Quintilian's an' Clara's, for I was Quintilian's best man—was to come up the right han' side, an' he an' I were just within the little room to the right of the pulpit. I remember peepin' through the do' and seein' Dr. Dwight dressed in his robes and with a prayer book in his han', standin' among the flowers. The organ was playin' softly. Then it changed, an' the deep, full notes of the

weddin' march pealed out triumphantly. The do' opened an' the first two couples appeared.

"Dr. Dwight moved toward the steps of the altar and Quintilian an' I went in an' joined him. It was the spring of the year an' the church was decorated with bamboo vines, dogwood flowers an' the blossoms of our wild crab. Many a time since then has a waif of crab blossoms come to me, when out at night, through the pines, or in the early mornin' have I come suddenly upon a dogwood tree in bloom; an' then the inside of the church, as it appeared that night, comes back to me, an' old man that I am, I have the same sickenin' feelin' around my heart that I felt as I watched Blossom walk up the aisle.

"In my heart I had always called her my 'Apple Blossom,' so pink an' sweet an' beautiful had she appeared to me. That night was the first time I had ever seen her pale. She looked like a slender lily as she moved up the aisle all alone. How straight she stood, an' how gentle she walked, with eyes all the while fastened on the white prayer-book. She passed her maid of honor and stood at the foot of the altar, but there was no one to receive her. I turned and looked toward the door of the little room, at the left of the pulpit, for a glimpse of Hal, but he was nowhere to be seen. Lookin' back at Blossom, who still stood waitin' with downcast eyes, I became aware of something unusual happening.

"Clara, too, was missin', an' the bridal party an' the people in the church were all gazin' at the do' through which she should come. But in the place of the bride came Tony, Miss Chisholm's house boy, with a note in his han'. He hurried up the aisle an' handed it to Quintilian. Without a word he tore the note open an' read it, then handin' it to Dr. Dwight he stepped toward Blossom. But he was too late, for befo' he reached her she fell forward in a dead faint. It was the middle of the next day befo' she regained consciousness. Then followed a long spell of brain fever, an' it was late in the fall befo' she was well enough to be moved. Mrs. Skreene now took her to New Orleans, an' they remained there until the breakin' out of the war, two years later.

"At the secon' battle of Manassas Quintilian was hot in the head. He has been like this ever since. At first a piece of the skull pressed on the brain, so after the war we took him north and had it trephined, but this had no effect beyond benefitin' his general health. In the winter he sits over the fire readin' an' smokin' an' in the summer he sits in the pon'.

"About ten years ago Clara made her appearance here again with two small children. Her first children had all died, an' she said that Hal, the year befo', had gone on a raid with a lot of cattlemen, over the Mexican border, an' been killed. I told you, didn't I, that the night of the weddin' they ran away and went to Texas? Well, that's what happened, an' nobody ever heard from them until Clara came here huntin' for her people. But they are all dead or married an' moved away years ago, an' I reckon she would have gone away without anybody knowin' she had been here if she hadn't met Quintilian comin' up from the pon'. Old an' baggard though she was, he knew her at once. He made her go home with him, an' Blossom took her in an' treated her as if they had always been the best of friends.

"Clara hadn't as much as a dollar, an' said, at first, she would take her children to Augusta an' get work in the factories; but Blossom an' Quintilian wouldn't hear of it. They fixed up the old Bailey house for her, an' support her an' her children just as Mrs. Skreene did Mrs. Chisholm. That all happened, as I told you, some ten years ago, but to Quintilian it seems but a few weeks or months. He has had the house he built for her repaired, an' is under the hallucination that at the end of her year of mournin' she will marry him. Very occasionally he goes with Blossom to see Clara—though he fancies he sees her several times a day an' she is as anxious as he for the end of the year."

When the doctor had finished his story we turned into the public road. As soon as the mule touched its hard surface he pricked up his ears and struck a surprisingly swift trot.

Three years later I went south again, and took the same trip with the doctor, but this time the work at his kaolin beds was in full blast, and we drove a pair of high-stepping bays instead of one mule. When we reached the branch the bays were uncheckered and drank, but the doctor did not turn up stream to the pond beyond the gall and briar bushes. I asked for the reason and he shook his head as he replied:

"He is no longer there. It happened last summer. One afternoon, when he was goin' home from the pon', he met a man who had tramped up the road from Augusta. He was old and in tatters, but Quintilian knew him, and, standin' there face to face with him, the past all came back. That night Blossom sent for me, but I saw at once that I could do no good. It was but the beginnin' of the end, which came, thank God, swiftly. He was perfectly rational, with all of his old-time brilliancy an' mental strength, but befo' the end of the week we laid him by the side of his mother.

"I hear," he continued, after a few moments' pause, flicking the leaves of the blackjacks with his whip, "that tonight Clara an' Hal give a big watermelon cutting as a comin'-out party to their eldest daughter who returned last week from boardin' school."

"And Blossom?" I questioned, after a short silence.

"Blossom," the smile returning to the doctor's eyes as, with tender reverence, he uttered the name, "is my wife. We were married a month after Quintilian's death."—Saturday Evening Post.

MONEY AND TRADE.

What is Done with the Balance in Our Favor in Foreign Countries.

Trade conditions, while nominally in our favor, are really very disadvantageous. Speaking roughly, it may be said that last year we exported something over \$1,200,000,000 worth of commodities, and imported something over \$600,000,000 worth. Practically we sold twice as much as we bought, leaving a balance of over \$600,000,000 in our favor. Right upon its face that is a good showing. The figures are in fact somewhat dazzling. They are almost calculated to make a man think that he is loaded down with prosperity, when in plain truth he does not know where his breakfast is to come from.

But the mere statement that there is an enormous trade balance in our favor standing by itself, so far from giving us a correct idea of the situation, is worse than no statement at all, for while conveying the belief that we are riding the boundless waves of prosperity, an examination of all the facts may prove that we are traveling the road to ruin. Whether we are doing so or not it can easily be demonstrated that trade conditions, taken in their entirety, are not favorable, that we are being subjected to enormous and unjust injury, and that if ruin does not speedily come it is merely because our resources are so great that it will take a long time to bleed us to death.

As before stated, in round numbers, we have sold \$1,200,000,000 worth of commodities, and bought \$600,000,000, leaving a balance of \$600,000,000, which, according to usual business methods and customs, should have been paid in cash. Has it been? By no means. The total net imports of gold were only about \$14,000,000, leaving \$500,000,000 worth of merchandise wholly unpaid for, so far as the official records disclose.

In other words, we have apparently given away merchandise to the value of \$500,000,000. If we include silver, the showing is still worse, for the exports exceed the imports \$24,000,000, adding that amount to our dead loss, as it appears to be. Now comes the question: How is it that we sold \$600,000,000 more stuff than we have bought and have only received \$100,000,000 or less on the balance?

There are two explanations offered. The first is that the money has been left to our credit in Europe, either for investment or for us to draw against as we need it. Common sense forees the rejection of this explanation at once. It is absolutely unreasonable to believe that American money is seeking investment in Europe. If left there for that purpose, it is evidently still "seeking." If it had been actually invested Europe would to-day present a scene of almost unparalleled commercial and industrial activity. But so far from this being true every nation in Europe is complaining of "hard times," or, at the best, of dull business.

There is no country in the world that presents as many opportunities for development as the United States, and if we could have commanded that money we may be sure that it would have been brought home.

The idea that it is left there lying idle to be "drawn against" is too absurd for serious consideration. The natural thing would be to bring it home where it can be drawn against even more conveniently, and invested if possible.

The second explanation is that the money has been set off against interest and other payments, which we have to make in Europe. This is undoubtedly true, and when intelligently considered it shows in the most startling manner the significance of the money question in its bearing upon the business interests of the country.

It has been frequently stated in the Bimetallist that the United States has interest payments to make in Europe amounting to not less than \$250,000,000 a year, while freights paid to foreign shipowners and the expenditures of American travelers abroad will probably swell the aggregate to fully \$400,000,000. Consequently that we must sell \$400,000,000 more commodities than we buy in order to keep even, and not be compelled to pay a balance in money.

The figures with which we are now dealing show conclusively that this was an underestimate rather than an exaggeration. As the balance of trade in our favor on merchandise account was over \$600,000,000, and we have only received \$100,000,000 in money, it follows mathematically that the foreign demand against us must be in the neighborhood of \$500,000,000 a year.

As every well-informed person knows, during the last year the conditions of trade as regards balances have been altogether abnormal, and very much to our advantage. The exports were at least \$150,000,000 above what may be called the normal, while the imports were fully \$150,000,000 below. So that, under natural conditions, we cannot fairly count on a trade balance of more than \$300,000,000, if so much.

In fact, that is a long way above the average of past years.

Now suppose that during the 12 months ending with June our trade balance had been \$300,000,000 instead of \$600,000,000, how much gold would we have received from Europe? None at all, unless we borrowed it and added to our debt abroad. On the contrary, to have kept the account even we must have exported \$200,000,000 in specie.

It is possible that the \$500,000,000 unaccounted for may in part have been applied upon the principal of our foreign debt, but if so it was probably a small part, as there is no record of any considerable amount of our foreign-held securities having been taken up and returned to this country. What

has been is, of course, just so much reduction of our foreign debt.

It being manifest then that we have annual payments to make in Europe of from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000, it follows that the prices at which we sell our products are of vast and vital importance to the American people.

Making due allowance for the rise of breadstuffs last year, it may still be truthfully affirmed that the average prices realized for our exports were fully 40 per cent. below the prices of 1870-71-72-73. Hence products sold for \$1,200,000,000 would have brought at the former price-level \$2,000,000,000. The \$600,000,000 of imports at the same higher range of prices would have been worth \$1,000,000,000, and our balance, instead of being \$600,000,000, would have been \$1,000,000,000. Deducing the annual charges of, say \$500,000,000, we would have had \$500,000,000 left to pay on the principal of the foreign demand. Or, if the annual charges only amount to \$400,000,000 there would have been \$600,000,000 to be so applied. It is easy to see that under such conditions we could soon pay off the entire debt and become ourselves a creditor nation.

Having this great debt, with its annual charges to pay, it is certainly a good thing that we have so many products to sell. With \$500,000,000 in demands to meet, it is better for us to have a balance of \$600,000,000 than one of only \$300,000,000, because in the latter case we would be sinking deeper and deeper into debt, while in the former we may pay a little.

But it would be better still if prices were 50 or 75 per cent. higher, because it would greatly increase the balance in our favor and thus lighten the burden of our debt.

That the fall of prices referred to since 1873 has been almost entirely owing to the demonetization of silver and the adoption of the gold standard, is scarcely denied by a reputable authority in the world.

Hence the act was wrong, and if so it cannot be wrong to undo that wrong by restoring silver to its former monetary position.

Nay, more! It is absolutely essential for us to do so. The United States is a very rich and productive country, but it is not rich enough to permanently stand such a drain. It means in the end national bankruptcy and the pauperizing of the industrial classes.

Interest-bearing debt is, at the best, a necessary evil. It is a direct tax on productive industry, and has ruined millions of industrious, intelligent men. But when the debt and interest represent money that is rising in value, it is infinitely worse, becoming an insupportable burden under which the debtor class is doomed to financial and industrial slavery.—National Bimetallist.

BOLD AND DARING.

The Administration Party is Assuming a Great Deal Too Much.

The organs of the administration are growing bold and daring. They feel their party is now so firmly entrenched at Washington that they may proclaim its purpose without fear. They say the conquest of the West Indies and the Philippines, and the annexation of Hawaii adds about 10,000,000 to the population of the United States, which means "the passing of the democracy." There is a good deal in all this for the people to think about. If the main object of President McKinley in going into the business of acquiring foreign territory is to give his party enough additional votes to secure to it permanent control of the government beyond peradventure, as the organs broadly hint that it is, the beginning of the end of either the constitution and political institutions of the nation or the republican party is at hand. There is not room enough in the United States for both. Permanent control of the nation by the republican party would be imperialism of the most hateful kind. It would not be a government administered by royalty or nobility, but by trusts, corporations and other forms of capital consolidation constantly breeding a vulgar aristocracy.

The boast of McKinley's following may be idle and windy, but there is no doubt about their purpose. The programme of the leaders of the republican party is to confer citizenship upon the 10,000,000 people in the several islands, thus adding 2,000,000 votes, which would be controlled by officeholders commissioned to see that they voted right. If the scheme can be worked once, it can be kept on working very easily, not only in the islands, but all over the country, by the enactment of a national force bill. The impudence of the plan is amazing. But so determined are the head leaders of the republican party to never release their hold upon the government that they are ready to resort to any means to accomplish their purpose. The people can nip the scheme in the bud, however, by making the next congress democratic so the law making power of the government may be deadly hostile to all such conspiracies. Unless the next congress is subservient to McKinley, his schemes will fail, but if it shall be obedient to him the votes of the islands of the sea will be counted to perpetuate the power of the trusts and monopolies. These are self-evident facts, the more so because the leaders and the newspaper organs of the republican party do not hesitate to say what they are driving at.—Kansas City Times.

Senator Foraker is credited with the observation that the republican party never has had harmony, never ought to have harmony, and that it is the lack of it that keeps the party alive. This opinion coincides with that of the late Gen. Butler, whose remark as to the usefulness of cat fights for the reproduction of cats is somewhat memorable.—Boston Herald.

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"MULBERRY SELLERS."

Why It Was That Mark Twain Had to Rename the Hero of "The Gilded Age."

One day while Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner were walking together they happened to begin a discussion of the modern novel and one or the other suggested that it might be a good plan to burlesque it. Later, while journeying together to Boston, this suggestion took definite shape and on their return work was begun, one author writing a chapter, the other taking up the threads of the story the next day, and both critically examining the result each evening and asking the opinion of their wives as to the success of each stage of the undertaking. Finally they collected all the manuscript, of which there was too great a quantity, and jointly condensed it. It was owing to a suggestion by Mr. Warner that the chief character in the tale was called Col. Eschol Sellers, and it is a fact that the man whose name was taken—a man supposed to be long dead—made a fiery demand for satisfaction, visiting Hartford for that purpose. In later editions of the story the name "Eschol" was changed to "Mulberry."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Would Have Come Next.

A hedge doctor, a kind of quack in Ireland, one day was examined at an inquest upon his treatment of a patient who had been in his care.

"I gave him ipecacuanha," he said.

"You might just as well have given him the aurora borealis," replied the coroner.

"Indade, yer honor, an' that's jist what I should have given him next, if he hadn't unfortunately died."—Golden Days.



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OUR POSTAL SYSTEM.

It Is Now Being Established All Over Puerto Rico.

The Onerous Task Entrusted to Maj. James E. Stewart by the Post-Office Authorities at Washington.

[Special Washington Letter.]

A great calamity it would be if the postal service should cease in the national capital, or if the people of any other large city should be deprived of the mail facilities to which they have been accustomed.

Suppose that 800,000 people in Illinois, Iowa or any other state should be unceremoniously deprived of their post offices, their railway postal trains, their letter carriers, their money order system, their star routes, their opportunity to buy and use postage stamps. Or, for example, suppose that the cities of Milwaukee, Springfield, Des Moines, Omaha or Kansas City, or any other cities of similar size, should be cut off from postal intercourse with the surrounding country alone, there would be so much trouble and discontent that the writer need not describe it.

Well, there is an American territory containing 800,000 American citizens where the sudden stoppage of postal facilities has been imminent. Only



POSTMASTER-GENERAL SMITH.

By foreseeing the likelihood, and taking steps to avert such a catastrophe, has the post office department been able to prevent the unfortunate condition. The island of Puerto Rico is an American territory, and the people there are American citizens; and yet they came near being deprived of a postal system.

Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith has been forehanded enough to anticipate the requirements which will be made on the post office department by the acquisition of the island of Puerto Rico as a result of the war with Spain. That island has a right to expect and must receive mail service which will be in every sense equal to the service rendered by the post office department in any other portion of the United States.

Maj. James E. Stewart, of the Second Illinois infantry, has been detailed from military duty by the secretary of war upon the personal request of Postmaster-General Smith, and he has been appointed chairman of the Puerto Rican postal commission. Maj. Stewart has superintended the establishment of not less than 10,000 post offices. Postmaster-General Wannamaker appointed him chief post office inspector, but he declined the position because he preferred his work in the northwest. He is probably the best-equipped post office man in the country for the important duties assigned to him. Before leaving for Puerto Rico, Maj. Stewart said:

"This is the third time I have been summoned from my regiment to look after postal affairs. I have protested against leaving my boys on each occasion, but since the war is over, and I can render service in this line which will be valuable to the country, I am content. I went into the postal service in 1866, and have been in that service ever since. I was in the clerical force, in post offices, chief clerk of the railway mail service, established the railway mail service to and for the Pacific coast, was sent into the inspection department, and in 1877 was made chief inspector for the western division, a position which I have held continuously ever since, excepting a couple of years during the first Cleveland administration, when the post office department managed to get along without my services.

"Having been made chairman of this commission to Puerto Rico, I undertake the work with full appreciation of the responsibility, and I am looking forward with some degree of anxiety concerning the result. If the work proves to be satisfactory to the department, and every way successful, it will add to my reputation as a post office man. If I make any serious mistake, it will detract from my lifetime reputation in the departmental service. There will be no middle ground on which I can stand. Therefore, you may be assured that the work will be undertaken with due deliberation and none of it will be too hastily done. This postal commission must establish an entirely new postal system for the island of Puerto Rico, and make that system conform with the system already established throughout the United States as far as possible.

"The existing postal system in Puerto Rico will summarily cease on the date of the evacuation of the island by Spanish troops and civilian officials. When that occurs, a few weeks hence, the postal service of the United States must immediately begin. Therefore it will be the duty of the commission of which I am chairman to not only study the maps, but travel all over Puerto Rico. We must establish post offices for every town, establish railway mail service on their short line of railroad, establish star routes all over the island, and make the service economically equal to the public demands. Some of the star routes must

carry mail seven days in each week, while others must carry mail fewer days of the week, according to the population. Probably some of the star routes will carry mail only once or twice a month.

"All of the post offices must be established there as first as fourth-class post offices are established in new communities in the United States, and must be subject to our laws and customs. Therefore, after approximating the facts in the different sections of the island, we will establish star routes, make contracts with men to carry the mails, and select postmasters who are intellectually and educationally competent, and establish fourth class post offices, leaving the salaries to adjust themselves.

"At the end of the last term of this calendar year, December 31, all of the postmasters in Puerto Rico will report the amount of their business to the third assistant postmaster general, and these reports, having been recorded, will be transferred to the office of the first assistant postmaster general. In the salary and allowance division of the first assistant postmaster general's office the financial reports of the postmasters of Puerto Rico, as well as the states and territories of the United States, will be carefully gone over, and the salaries of postmasters accordingly adjusted.

"For example, I assume that a majority of the fourth-class post offices established by our commission will remain fourth-class post offices. But when the accounts of the postmasters at such towns as Ponce and San Juan are considered by the salary and allowance division those offices will be made third class or second class with large salaries, and then they will be what we call presidential post offices. As soon as the adjustment of the finances shows that the salaries of the postmasters of the larger offices should be more than \$1,000 per annum, the offices will become presidential in class, and new postmasters will be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate. I suppose that when these accounts are all adjusted, next January, it will be incumbent upon the president to appoint at least five or six presidential postmasters for Puerto Rico. As the population increases and the island becomes Americanized the postal business will expand just as I have seen it grow with the growth of the country between the great lakes and the Pacific coast."

After receiving this interesting information concerning Puerto Rico, the writer called upon First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath, and inquired concerning the proposed postal service in Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines. Gen. Heath said: "You must remember that Puerto Rico alone is our territory; and that Cuba and the Philippines do not belong to us as a result of the war. In Hawaii, where everything is already American in spirit, we will permit the postal service to remain just as it is. When annexation is complete we will probably give American commissions to those postal agents who are now on duty there by appointment of the Hawaiian republic. That will be the natural and proper thing to do, at least at the beginning of our assumption of authority.

"As to Cuba, you must remember that we have not acquired that island; but have only assumed the responsibility of giving to the Cubans a stable government. We cannot assume sovereignty there at once, and hence we



A PUERTO RICAN MAIL CARRIER.

cannot establish a postal system. As to the Philippines, we cannot tell how much or how little of that archipelago we shall take until the peace commission shall have concluded its deliberations, and until the Spanish cortes and the American senate have ratified their work. Therefore we cannot establish a postal system for the Philippines, nor make any aggressive effort in that direction.

"The peace protocol provides that we shall possess Manila and Manila bay; and we have established a postal station there, and are selling United States postage stamps, and sending out letters with those stamps. But beyond that the post office department cannot go for the present. The only work which we have authority to do is to establish a postal service for Puerto Rico, which belongs to us by right of conquest, and that work we have undertaken. The commission of which Maj. Stewart is chairman is composed of experienced men, and, under Maj. Stewart's direction, that commission will undoubtedly perform its work not only to the satisfaction of this department, but to the complete satisfaction of the people of that new territorial portion of our common country." SMITH D. FRY.

Sign Language.

"How did Eleanor announce her engagement to the family?" "She just wiggled the finger that had on the diamond ring."—Chicago Daily Record.

REPUBLICAN LOG ROLLING.

The Foolish Trade Policy of the Party That Stands for a High Tariff.

Under the Wilson tariff law, which, though by no means perfect, was measurably enlightened, lumber was on the free list, to the great advantage of every consumer of lumber, an advantage enjoyed largely by the people in the northwest, where the use of lumber in the construction of dwellings and farms is well-nigh universal. But lumber manufacturers who had denuded the great natural forests of the northwest made an outcry. Their privileges—that is, their opportunity to put their hands in another man's pocket by the aid of the general government—were infringed.

When this country returned to McKinleyism a tariff tax was placed upon lumber, the purpose being to shut out from this market the manufactured product of Canadian forests. But the schedule was cunningly contrived. Logs were not placed upon the free list by name, but the schedule of lumber was so drawn that, as a matter of fact, they were exempt. The reason was that the great lumber barons of the northwest, who had grown mighty in their riches taken with the aid of the government from every household, found themselves without sufficient supply of logs to be dressed. They wanted free trade in logs, and so the schedule was arranged that logs rafted from the Canadian possessions on the great lakes should come to them free, while the product of the Canadian mills should come to this country taxed.

Mr. Dingley, who prepared the latest McKinley atrocity, was particularly careful to look after his own constituents, and, lest the general clause might fail he had a clause incorporated looking to the especial protection of American owners of forests of the state of Maine upon the St. John river and its tributaries and the St. Croix river if logs were sawed or hewed in the province of New Brunswick, all such product to come in free.

When Canadians found that the United States had so arranged their tariff as to gain for the lumber barons of the American lake region free logs and a tariff on sawed lumber they rose in their wrath, and, intimating that they could do something of the Dingley act themselves, put an export duty on Canadian logs equivalent to American duty on sawed lumber. Thus the lumber barons of the United States in the lake region were beaten at their own game. They could not have the whole hog themselves.

Since divers and sundry differences have arisen largely by reason of artificial restraints on freedom of commerce between Canada and the United States a commission has been created to adjust them. It is now sitting in Quebec, making little progress because of the hide-bound, moss-backed character of the American commissioners, who do not understand the benefits of freedom of commerce, but imagine that the American people may get rich by taking themselves for the benefit of some particular manufacturing millionaires. They want Canada to throw off the export duty on logs, but the Canadian commissioners answer in substance that where equity is sought equity must be done, and assert that no concession will be made on the part of the Canadian government in the way of permitting Canadian logs to go free into the United States unless the United States make some concession in the way of reducing or removing the present duty of two dollars a thousand on Canadian sawed logs.

Reprisals beget reprisals. At the end of the nineteenth century, in the most enterprising and enlightened quarter of the globe, a foolish trade policy is pursued worthy of the darkest of the dark ages.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Sure Sign.

Maine went for the republicans. In fact, it went for them with a battle-ax, their majority being cut down one-third. From this and the result of other recent elections it looks very much as if the influence of the republican party will become very much decayed during the next decade. The next republican candidate for the presidency ought to be a happy man. He can go to bed on election night without bothering himself about election returns. There will be no doubtful states as far as he is concerned.—Tammany Times.

—That eminent patriot and statesman, Mark Hanna, of Ohio, has declared in a published report of an interview that "this war business is not going to cut much of a figure in the coming elections." Mr. Hanna has no great reputation or honor as a political prophet either in his own country or elsewhere. In fact, he is a novice in politics and inexperienced, and was unknown as a politician until a couple of years ago. It is the common belief of the best informed and most astute political observers that "this war business," which spells Algerism, and the administration's endorsement of it, is going to cut a very considerable figure in the coming elections.—Philadelphia Ledger.

—Even more significant than usual are the elections of this year, showing as they do distinct republican losses in the face of the expectation of the republican leaders to turn the war to their own account. These results show that the people do not propose to let the republican politicians take credit for that which they have no claim whatever—the splendid victories on land and sea—but do propose to hold the republican administration responsible for the scandalous treatment of the brave soldiers by the department presided over by the republican secretary of war.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE ONLY GOOD DOLLAR.

Gold Alone Does Not Constitute Sufficient Money for the People of This Country.

Rejecting the shallow, insufficient and irrelevant definitions of our gold standard friends, let us propose you a definition of an honest dollar. My definition of an honest dollar is this: It is a dollar of unchanging value, a dollar which is worth the same to-day as it was 20 years ago, which will be worth the same 20 years from now as it is to-day. That is the only honest dollar the wisdom of a congress can devise, the only dollar that can look an honest man in his face and say, I never robbed a human soul in all my pilgrimage throughout the commerce of the world. If it is a dollar that has gone down, then it has robbed the creditor for the benefit of the debtor. If it is a dollar that has gone up, then it has robbed the debtor for the benefit of the creditor. A dollar that goes either way robs somebody for the benefit of somebody else, and the only dollar that never robs anybody is the dollar that never changes value. Now, is the gold dollar one of that kind? If it is, it is an honest dollar, and the gold standard ought not to be abolished. My gold standard friends ought to find themselves able to agree with me in that. Their objection to using both gold and silver is that it would make money go down. My objection to using gold alone is that it would make money go up. In other words, we say that the gold standard makes money so high and everything else so cheap. They say the double standard will make money so cheap and everything else so high. Now, of course, a low price of money means a higher price of property. High prices of money means a low price of property. And when our gold standard friends tell us we are going to make money too cheap by using both gold and silver, what do they mean? They mean that we are going to make property and all the products of labor too high. Not only so, but they mean that we are going to make money too plentiful. They must mean that because nothing ever became too cheap in all the history of this world until it first became too plentiful. If they will find in all the history of the world a single country and a single generation where any country ever had too much money, I will give up this controversy. In all the thousands of years through which the world has passed, not one single nation in any age of the world ever had too much gold and silver money. I have no fear that that which has not happened in all the years which have gone is going to happen in all the years to come. But I have a deep-seated fear that even with gold and silver both, instead of having more than you want, the most of you will have less than you need. Knowing that gold alone does not constitute sufficient money for the people of this country, I demand that we use both gold and silver, and when we have used them both it would still be necessary to supplement them by the use of paper. Our gold standard friends, recognizing that there is not gold enough on which to transact all the business of the country, say you do not need the money; all you need is a standard, and then you can have credit for the balance of it, and they propose to supply it how? My friend, Mr. Burke, has aptly said they stole an idea from the populists, and that is the only idea the middle-of-the-road populists ever had.

HON. J. W. BAILEY.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—In the matter of knowing how not to conduct a war, the McKinley administration will go down in history as a howling success.—Kansas City Times.

—The democrats of the west, and especially of Missouri, will see to it that the Fifty-sixth congress is not a republican close corporation.—St. Louis Republic.

—A man trying to run for office on a platform favoring both protection and expansion is like a man trying to ride a race on two horses going in different directions.—Milwaukee Journal.

—Is it not just a little bit awkward to have the wool exchange closing on account of "depression in the wool business" during a McKinley administration and under a Dingley tariff?—N. Y. World.

—President McKinley says he has spent 17 hours a day in his office looking after the army. If he had spent a few of those hours looking after Alger et al. more would have been accomplished.—Boston Traveler.

—When a republican gets up to orate about the "glorious triumphs of our arms" ask him why he was unwilling to allow his campaign-contributing millionaires to pay a small income tax as their contribution to the expense of all this glory.—Mississippi Valley Democrat.

—Republican organs are trying to keep their courage up by talking incessantly about democratic "apathy." This seems to be the slogan of the prowlers and has about the same effect as asking a man if he's asleep. If he is asleep, you wake him up, and it's a fool question if he's awake.—St. Louis Republic.

—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.

THE ALGER INVESTIGATION.

A Change of Front in the Hannanized Organs Is Now Imminent.

At last there is to be an investigation of the inexcusable blunders flowing out of the war department during the past several months. How searching it is to be and what form it will take yet remain to be seen.

That there is to be an examination whatever into the criminal mismanagement in every branch of the war department, disclosed by the facts that have come to light since the cessation of hostilities, is a concession to public sentiment that has been wrung from the president by a pressure which he dared not resist.

Alger, it is pretended, asked the president for an investigation, and the Hannanized organs would create the impression that the administration will order a court of inquiry, not because the seriousness of the complaints justified it, but merely to gratify the desire of his war secretary for vindication. The cold facts show that he has been actuated by no such incentive.

Mr. McKinley has been forced to act by the representations of congressional candidates of his own political party all over the country. They have told him that their seats are in danger, that republicans as well as democrats in all parts of the country have been horrified and made indignant at the disclosures of wholesale incompetency, blundering and neglect shown in the management of the military forces of the country, and that unless steps are at once taken to ascertain who is responsible and to punish the guilty parties there will be a revolt this fall which will leave a republican executive unsupported by a majority of his political following in the next congress.

Until Gen. Miles returned from Puerto Rico and threw down the gage, both Alger and McKinley had determined that there should be no investigation. The former tried to placate Miles by abasing himself before his ancient enemy, John Sherman. He called on the venerable Ohioan and besought influence in calling off the general of the army. Sherman was obdurate.

Then the president sent for the secretary of state, whom he had so remorsefully tricked out of the senate and into a temporary cabinet position to make way for Friend Hanna. He doubtless implored the old politician to intercede with Miles to cease attacks upon Alger. But John Sherman, true to one of the distinctive characteristics of his family, is a hater. Alger, with the corrupt use of money, had cheated him out of a nomination for the presidency. McKinley had thrust him out of the senate, where he had hoped to spend the remnant of his days. He was under no obligations to favor these men, especially when every consideration of public morality and duty weighed against his doing so. So the grim old man probably informed Mr. McKinley that Gen. Miles' grievances and tongue were matters over which he did not and would not exercise any control.

Next came the cry from republican candidates in various parts of the country: "Investigate somebody, somewhere, some way, and do it quick or we perish." Then it was that McKinley reluctantly concluded to order an investigation "at the request of his friend Alger."

There is going to be a change of front on the part of the Hannanized organs that have been stigmatizing outspoken Americans as copperheads and traitors. Elaborate preparations to whitewash Alger and his pets may be confidently looked for. But the flame of investigation once kindled, there will be difficulty in stopping it until it has smoked out at least the chief offenders.—St. Louis Republic.

Hysterical Republican Organs.

The only way in which William Jennings Bryan can satisfy the republican editors and politicians is to commit suicide or betake himself to the Klondike, the north pole or equatorial Africa. So long as he remains in this country he will be responsible for an epidemic of hysteria and insomnia in the party of moral ideas. Not only can he do nothing himself that will suit the administration organs, but anyone who treats him with ordinary civility shares in the condemnation that is being fired at him. Gen. Miles, for example, is getting it hot and heavy because he returned Col. Bryan's call in Washington, the implication being that anyone who holds communication with Bryan is necessarily a villain and a traitor to the state. Miles, of course, is already anathema maranatha because he has blasphemed St. Alger, but he might have redeemed himself had he acted like a boor toward Mr. Bryan. The latter gentleman will therefore see that by persisting in living he is not only disturbing the republican organ grinders, but getting innocent people into trouble besides. Won't he favor the truly good by effacing himself altogether as speedily and quietly as possible?—Chicago Chronicle.

—When the November elections come the grass will not yet be green on the graves of the thousands of victims of disease in the camps which Algerism neglected. The hospitals will not be emptied of the sufferers through the incompetence of the war department administration. The object lesson will be sharply before the eyes of the people. Is it possible that in the six weeks to come all these things will be forgotten or condoned and that Algerism will be applauded?—Boston Post.

—Mr. Hanna cannot be deprived of the senatorship, for which he has been elected for a term covering seven years, nor can his influence as a senator be destroyed so long as William McKinley, whose friendship he enjoys, occupies the white house.—Cleveland Leader (Rep.).

GOLD AND SILVER VALUES.

The Silver Dollar Is an Important Factor in Our Financial Transactions.

The products of manufactures in the United States, according to Mr. Mulhall, are one-half as much as those of the balance of the world, being annually \$7,215,000,000, while those of the entire world are \$22,370,000,000. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed), now speaker of this house, in a speech before that body on February 1, 1894, referring to the manufacturing interests of this country, said: "I do not vouch nor can anyone vouch for these figures, but the proportion of one-third to two-thirds nobody can forcibly dispute. We produce one-third and the rest of the world, England included, two-thirds. The population of the world is 1,500,000,000, of which we have 70,000,000, which leaves 1,400,000,000 for the rest of mankind. We use all our manufactures or the equivalent of them. Hence we are equal to one-half the whole globe outside of ourselves, England included, and compared as a market with the rest of the world our population is equal to 700,000,000." With such an array of facts and figures who can doubt that this nation in commerce, mining and manufactures and agriculture is equal to at least one-fourth if not one-third of all the nations of the world? With such a power and such a force, is it possible that we are too weak to establish a financial policy of our own? It has been estimated that there are between \$20,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000 of long time indebtedness, consisting of national, state, county, city and corporation bonds, and individual promissory notes, owed in this nation. Over one-half of this is payable in lawful money of the United States. Under free coinage silver dollars become legal tender for the payment of all that \$10,000,000,000 or \$15,000,000,000 of debt. It is a principle recognized in all political economy that, if one dollar is cheaper than another, all the lawful obligations payable in lawful money will be paid in the cheaper dollar, and thus if silver should ever go to a discount compared with gold, there would be an enormous demand created for silver by the debtors who owe the \$10,000,000,000 or \$15,000,000,000. With such an enormous demand upon the limited quality of silver available for coinage, is it possible that anyone would part with silver at an appreciable discount? You must remember that this silver dollar is not only a legal tender for the payment of private debts, but it is also a legal tender for the discharge of state, county and city taxes, which aggregate about \$500,000,000 a year. It is a legal tender for the payment of all import duties, internal revenue duties and postage dues for the national government, and you must remember that the national government raises by those duties the enormous sum of almost \$500,000,000 a year.

JOHN F. SHAFROTH.

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

The Necessity of Bringing Out Free Coinage Is More Apparent Than Ever.

Republicans who are extremely anxious to convince the people that silver sentiment is dead are saying that "events have changed the conditions since 1896."

In what direction have the conditions been changed? Is the oppression of the people because of the gold standard relaxed in any degree? Are the prices of real estate advanced? Has the farmer experienced any benefits not brought about by foreign causes, such as the famine in India and the short crop of wheat abroad?

As a matter of fact, the necessity of bringing about the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one is more apparent to-day than ever. And as another matter of fact, there are more people to-day in the United States who favor such a change than there were in 1896.

Down south the silver question is very much alive, but not more so than in the west and northwest. So far as labor is concerned, the conditions are such as to demand the remonetization of silver. In this connection the Atlanta Constitution says:

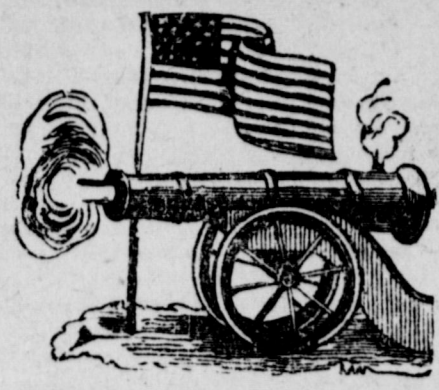
"In certain classes of labor—the cotton operatives of New England—wages are in some instances below the pauper labor of Europe. A gold standard advocate will either not admit this or he will say that it is not a serious matter; but it is a very serious matter, indeed. By cutting off a part of our money supply we have sufficed demand in our home markets.

"To remedy this we have reduced wages to the European pauper level in order that we may compete with the products of this pauper labor in its own natural markets. Can that which gives the whip hand to misery, poverty, distress and degradation in this country be called a great victory for American trade?"

No, indeed; silver sentiment is not dead, nor have events changed the conditions since 1896. The monetary question is the great issue of to-day and will continue to be the great issue until it is settled and settled right.—Chicago Dispatch.

—The enormous tariff imposed on wool by the Dingley law having failed to give the advance in that staple promised the Ohio wool growers, who were the chief moving force in securing the Dingley wool schedules, are resorting to a new scheme to lift wool prices. They have taken measures, it is said, looking to the organization of a league of dealers in the principal markets, who are to receive consignments, advance money to growers and local buyers and hold the wool for sale until satisfactory prices are offered by eastern dealers.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

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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.
S. F. JONES.
 For County Attorney,
J. T. BUTLER.
 For District Court Clerk,
W. C. HARVEY.
 For Probate Judge,
MATT. McDONALD.
 For County Superintendent,
MRS. S. P. GRISHAM.
 For County Commissioner, 3rd Dist.,
C. F. LALOGE.

Township Tickets.

FALLS.
 Trustee, C. C. 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.
 Justice of the Peace, D. B. SMITH.
 Constable, P. M. OSMAN and WM.
 NEWLIE.

CEDAR.
 Treasurer, F. SCHARENBERG.
 Trustee, S. T. SLABAUGH.
 Clerk, BAAC SILVER.
 Justice of the Peace, C. V. GRIFFITH and
 LEVI GRIFFITH.
 Constable, GEO. FINK and GEO. GRIF-
 FITH.

BAZAAR.
 Trustee, M. BURNSIDE.
 Treasurer, JAMES H. MARTIN.
 Clerk, W. N. OLES.
 Justice of the Peace,
 Constables, S. MORRIS and Geo. B. Mc-
 CLELLAND.

MATFIELD.
 Trustee, C. P. NORTH.
 Treasurer, P. J. BEEG.
 Clerk, EDWARD WAGNER.
 Justice of the Peace, C. B. JOHNSON and
 D. W. EASTMAN.
 Constables, TONEY CARPENTER and C.
 A. HUBBARD.

DIAMOND CREEK.
 Trustee, G. G. WAY.
 Treasurer, M. J. UMBARGER.
 Clerk, I. W. TALKINGTON.
 Justice of the Peace, WM. JEFFREY, C.
 H. BURNETT and LEWIS BYRNE.
 Constables, AUGUST PIPPER, B. SCOTT
 and A. R. GIBBS.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We, the Democrats of Kansas, in state convention assembled, pledge our allegiance to the principles of the renewed Democracy which found expression in the Democratic national 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 by their intrepid champion, who stands in merit and esteem with the historic leaders of democracy, William J. Bryan.

Second.—We are against the McKinley and Dingley system of taxation for the expenses of the government, in that it is 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 \$60,000,000 deficit illustrates, and we renew our protest against it and insist upon federal taxation being levied in such a manner as will reach the income 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 equal rights 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 for ourselves more advanced places among the nations of the world and a broader commercial horizon. The American navy should be greatly enlarged, and its warships should be sent to the world's markets 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 commend the course of the state that 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 the march, the bivouac and the battlefield by the hopes and prayers of their fellow citizens at home.

Fourth.—We are in favor of the re-establishment 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 license system under local option and strict regulations, one-half the money derived therefrom to be expended on the public county roads; or in lieu of such resub-

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 retrenchment and reform and 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 school law, which saves the people of the state not less than \$200,000 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 winding out of insolvent and wasteful 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 8, 1898, when it failed to see or find a single act of the administration to condemn or criticize.

"Your paper is paid for. All copies of this paper mailed from this office are paid for in advance," is the notice given in the new "populist" paper, Costigan's Weekly, which began with 5,000 subscribers. "Paid for" by whom? The republican state committee?

The political situation in this Congressional District is certainly very satisfactory to H. S. Martin. There is not a break any where along the line, either among the Democrats or Populists. On the other hand there is a general dissatisfaction, and no enthusiasm among the Republicans.

Persons who are in favor of the repeal of the school book law, the stock yards law, the scrip and screen law, the law preventing blacklisting, and who furthermore, are opposed to compelling insurance companies to comply with Kansas laws—such persons should vote the republican ticket this year. We cannot believe that they are numerous.

The Navy department believes that it should have control of army transportation by sea. The horrors that were endured on the transports that brought the soldiers from Santiago de Cuba to the United States justify this view of the case. In fact, it is to be regretted that the secretary of the navy could not have had entire charge of the war department during the Spanish-American conflict. —Kansas City Star.

The people of the eastern states are not rushing madly to the polls to endorse the McKinley administration. The figures show that the Republican vote fell off 25 per cent in Vermont and 33 per cent in Maine at the recent elections. Now, if the vote in the section most benefited by the gold-standard, protection policies of the administration, show such a wonderful falling off, what a slump is inevitable in the west and south, where adverse conditions obtain. —Newton Journal.

The news received at the headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee gets more encouraging every day. In many Districts that were some time ago put in the republican column by a small margin, or were considered doubtful, the democrats are now confident of winning. There is a feeling among democrats that the House can be captured, and a determination to do it. In a number of states the Republicans are divided into factions which will add to the chances of electing democrats in Congressional districts now represented by Republicans. The Republicans are dropping their boastful attitude, and instead of talking of increasing their majority in the House, as they were doing a little while back, they are talking of trying to hold their own, and sending out appeals to the factions in a number of the states, to get together.

The Ottawa Journal says: "The Republican party has never yet framed a tax bill that did not intentionally raise the greater part of the revenue from the poorer classes. This is true of the war tax, and it is true of the Dingley tariff. It stands out in every line and every paragraph of these laws that the rich have the best of it. The tax on the cheaper grades of goods that the poorer classes buy is always higher in proportion to the cost than it is on the grades of finer goods that the rich buy. It has been so since the Republican party was formed and it will continue to be so because it is the web and wool of the party that if the government takes care of the rich, the rich will take care of the poor. Hamilton taught this doctrine and it has been handed down from Federalist to Whig and from Whig to Republican. It is the knowledge of this that makes most thoughtful poor men Democrats."

KANSAS.

Every morning during the corn plowing season the farmers go into a cornfield as large as the whole state of New Jersey; every noon during the harvest the harvesters come to dinner from a wheat field of 200,000 acres, more than all the state of Delaware; and every night Mary calls the cattle home from a pasture larger than Pennsylvania. Once called a desert, the state is now a garden. The Mustang is succeeded by the Percheron. The Buffalo has abandoned the prairie to the Short-horn and Hereford. Corn tassels where the Sioux and Shawnee pranced. Wheat grows over the old prairie dog villages. The sun that crept over wigwam and cottonwood shines on orchard and meadow. Located in the favorite parallel—a district that controls the destinies of the globe—a parallel that has been the thread upon which the jewels of wealth, plenty, luxury and refinement have been hung from time immemorial. The thirty-seventh parallel is the girdle which the geni of civilization has spun around the sphere. Along it lie great cities, Kansas is right in the very path of this prosperity. With as fertile a soil as lies out doors, and with a salubrious climate, it is the fit abode for successful men. Such is Kansas. Such is the land we love whose greetings we bring. Even in thy desert, what is like to thee? Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste More rich than other lands' fertility. F. D. COBURN.

GOOD ADVICE.

A democrat exchange in exhorting its readers to support the full fusion ticket says; Kansas has only two political parties. The dominant party to-day is the anti-republican. Kansas can remain anti-republican only by all elements opposed to republican domination standing solidly together upon a common footing. There is nothing in a name. It matters not to the masses under what name the banner is unfurled, so long as the people win a victory over ring rule. It is neither as Populists, Democrats, Free Silverites, etc., that we can remain victorious, but as anti-republicans. Party lines must be obliterated, and the way to do it is for us all to line up against the Republicans."

AN EDITOR'S DAUGHTER'S DOLLS.

The editor of Harper's Magazine, Mr. Henry M. Alder, has a daughter who has made a collection of over 100 dolls, each doll representing a different nation and being made in that country. The collection is considered to be the most unique and finest of its kind in existence. Miss Alder is now to show the world her dolls, and explain them, and in the next issue of The Ladies' Home Journal she will show pictures of the first twenty. In following issues she will show the others.

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.

ALL ABOARD!

Or, You Will Get Left.

THE MAYOR OF FALSAISE.

It was dark in the streets of Falsaise. 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.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

We have secured valuable claims in the

Famous Gold Fields of Alaska.

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

North-American Mining & Developing Co.
 Capital, \$5000,000. Shares, \$1 each.
PAID AND NON-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 in 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

North-American Mining And Developing Company
 23 UNION SQUARE,
 NEW YORK, U. S. A.
 Agents wanted everywhere to sell our stock.

NEXT TO A DAILY THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL

For the Farmers of Kansas.

The war with Spain has emphasized that a weekly newspaper, for general news, is too slow for the up-to-date, progressive farmer. Thousands who could not take a daily have secured in

The Semi-Weekly Capital

a complete summary of the news of the war, besides all the other news of the world, especially everything happening within the borders of Kansas. The settlement of the controversy with Spain and the introduction of American government in the newly acquired territory, together with the great political campaign now on in Kansas, will afford a great fund of interesting news and information. Subscribers to the Semi-Weekly Capital will receive it all at the same cost as an ordinary weekly paper.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL AND THE CHASE COUNTY COURANT

For One Year
 For the very low price of \$2.00.
 Address The Courant.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
 THOS. H. GRISHAM. J. T. BUTLER
GRISHAM & BUTLER,
 ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,
 Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.
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Topeka, Kansas,
 (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. Feb 23-11

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

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency
 Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
 —AND LOANS MONEY.—
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
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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 Reliable Wall Map of the United States and the World. The largest one-sheet map published: six feet long; eleven beautiful colors. It is so attractive that it almost sells itself.
 IT IS....

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, Armenian 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.

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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 or Fruit.....30
 or Waffles and Coffee, or Tea.....25
 No. 2 Ham, Two Eggs, Potatoes, Cakes or Waffles and Coffee, or Tea.....25
 No. 3 Pork Chops with Potatoes and Cakes or Waffles and Coffee, or Tea.....20
 No. 4 Lake Trout, Butter Sauce, Cakes or Waffles and Coffee, or Tea.....20
 No. 5 Oat Meal and Cream, or Bouillon, Hot Rolls, Butter and Coffee or Tea.....15
 No. 6 Two Eggs, Butter, Toast and coffee or Tea.....15

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

THOS. P. MILLER, Pres.

CAMPBELL'S HUNT AND ADAMS

RELIABLE.

MARKET REPORTS FREE ON APPLICATION MONEY FURNISHED TO RESPONSIBLE FEEDERS WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR TRADE

Dr. HENDERSON
 101 and 103 W. 9th St.,
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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 gain 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 youthful fornication and sexual debility. It causes loss of strength, loss of vitality, loss of energy, loss of power, loss of manhood, impotence, etc., cured for life. I can stop night losses, restore sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts, and make you fit for marriage.

Stricture Radically cured with a new and infallible Home Treatment. No in-and-out instruments, no pain, no detention from business. Cures guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed.

Private Diseases Permanently cured or money refunded.

BOOK for both sexes—95 pages, 24 pictures true to life, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6 cents in stamps. You should read this book for the information it contains.

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

The Last Legislature.

A legislature like an administration should be judged by what it accomplishes and we ask the voters of Kansas to judge the Populist Legislature of 1897, by this rule. At the outset we desire to say that no legislature in the history of Kansas has ever passed so many wise and beneficial measures since the admission of the state into the Union and we cite the statute book of 1897 in proof.

Two elements enter into legislation, especially in Kansas—man and money. For years money, as represented by great corporations, has received the attention of our lawmakers to the exclusion of the man, and the interest of humanity. The legislature of 1897 reversed the order and gave some attention to the man, the great common people, who have by their labor, economy and enterprise made Kansas a great commonwealth. The Republican party from the time of its first success has drifted more and more toward the power of money until, at the present time the dollar dominates the party and dictates its every act. Corporations control its legislation, state the necessities of the Peoples Party, on the other hand, is made up of individuals who believe that the people are entitled to as great consideration, at least, as the corporations.

Upon these lines the battle of 1896 was fought and won, and the legislature of 1897, came into power through that victory, in which we were ably assisted by our allies, the Democrats and Silver Republicans, whose national conventions enunciated advanced views on the financial question in line with those held by all reformers who believe the people are entitled to as much consideration as is granted the corporations. Actuated by these motives the Peoples Party members of the legislature of 1897, entered upon their duties, realizing the possibility of curing all the evils in the short space of fifty days that thirty years of vicious legislation and neglect had bred. The results show an honest effort, with great good accomplished and with the start made, opens the way for the continuation of the work in the interest of the producers and laborers, by further legislation.

THE ANTI-PINKERTON LAW.
The interest of labor was carefully guarded. One of the most important laws in its interest was that known as the Anti-Pinkerton law. (See page 230, Session Laws.) The Peoples party believes that the officers of the state can preserve the peace and uphold the dignity of law without invoking the aid of hirelings and emissaries of the corporations brought from outside the state. Remembering Homestead, Coeur d'Alene, the great railway strike at Buffalo, New York, the miners strike in Tennessee, all of which occurred under the beneficent (?) effects of the McKinley tariff law passed in the interest of labor (?) the Peoples Party made it impossible to employ outside hirelings to shoot down in cold blood and without authority the railroad employes or miners of Kansas.

TO PROTECT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.
Labor organizations have been asking for a law to prevent discriminations against their members and to protect them against coercion and discharge because of such connection. The last legislature heeded their demands and gave them such a law (see page 226 Session Laws) Laboring men who favor liberty will not vote to turn down a party that favors broadening their rights.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.
The imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs and his companions for months in a Chicago jail for contempt of court, and hundreds of other cases of less note where men have been thrown into prison and denied a trial by jury is fresh in the minds of the laboring people. Chapter 106, page 205, will forever prevent such occurrences in Kansas and in such cases grants every man the right of a trial by jury and restricts the power of judges and courts in such cases. What will the laboring men do for this party and their friends in November?

BLACKLISTING.
The legislature went further in behalf of humanity and passed a law, (See page 322), to prevent blacklisting of the laboring man in Kansas and providing for the collection of damages in a sum three times as great as he may be injured. How will the laboring man who has been blacklisted in the past, vote this year?

ANTI SCRIPT LAW.
On the very next page 323, is a law to secure to laborers the payment of their wages, and prevent the issuing of script and store orders. The Republican legislature of 1887 made an attempt to cure this evil, but like all their work in the interest of labor the bill was so bunglingly drawn as to be ineoperative. The Peoples Party law has stood the test of the courts and will be a benefit to labor. The laboring man will scarcely vote to give the Republicans a further chance to blunder with laws in their interest.

SAFETY OF MINERS.
The interests of the miner were looked after and at the request from them a law was passed providing for their health and safety while employed under ground and seeking to protect them from the carelessness and greed of the mine owners. (See page 339)

PROTECTION OF MOTORNEERS.
In line with this same policy of looking after the interests of the laboring man is the one at page 369 requiring street car companies to vestibule their cars so that the motorneers may be protected from the cold and storm while doing their duty.

IN THE DEBTOR'S INTEREST.
Leaving the question of labor and labor laws and returning to the debtor class, page 345, will be found an

act providing for the recording of assignments of real-estate mortgages, and for the release of such mortgages by the assignees thereof, and providing penalties for failure to comply with the law. This law gives to the debtor notice as to who his legal creditor may be, and the assurance that when he pays the interest or principal to the legally recorded creditor, the money so paid, to the extent of the amount paid, extinguishes the debt. Many instances could be pointed out where the debtor had paid his indebtedness to the supposed authorized agents only to find out, when too late, that he had paid the money to unauthorized and responsible parties, which has led in many cases to the loss of home and money. This law while giving ample protection to the debtor, in no way interferes with the rights of the creditor but simply protects the debt ridden mortgagor against the rascality of persons who claim to act for the mortgage holder. It might be a wonder to some why the Republicans had never thought to pass such beneficial law for the debtor class, and it is true that nearly all the Republican members in the House of 1897 did vote for the bill when being considered. But upon the publication of the law in the official state paper and after the act became effective, they saw what a good law they had helped to pass in the interest of the poor man whose property was mortgaged, many of them joined in protest against the law and said it was not the kind of a law they intended to help pass. See House Journal Legislature 1897 page 1281.

How will the mortgaged farmer vote in November, for the party that tries to protect him or for the party that protests against protecting him?

After considering the foregoing law, turn to page 348 and you will find one that is to prevent dishonesty of persons who mortgage property and provides a penalty for the destruction or injury of such property. This is a law to protect the security of a creditor from the wrong acts of a debtor. At the same time the debtor is protected by the following proviso, "That in any case where usury is charged or collected, this act shall be ineoperative and void."

Who ever heard of a Republican legislature inserting such a proviso in one of their laws? Their laws always protect the money lender from loss but never the poor debtor from robbery by usury. In this law both creditor and debtor are protected in their rights.

In the legislature of 1889, which was nearly unanimously Republican, when a bill in relation to Chattel-Mortgages was being considered "Buffalo" Jones, representative from Finney County, attempted to amend the bill to prevent the collection of the debt secured by the mortgage where more than twenty four per cent annum was charged. Only about a Corporals Guard voted for this amendment and righteous amendment and the great friends (?) of the poor debtors of Kansas, of the man who had probably given a chattel mortgage on every horse, cow, pig and chicken on his place to secure a little money to tide him over some hard luck, voted down the amendment with a whoop that drowned Jones under an exultant cheer of noes. This was one of the proceedings of the last yearly assembled Republican legislature of Kansas, the legislature of 1889 of which Hon. Webb Wilder then Insurance Commissioner, said in his report for that year, "When the legislature adjourned last March every body in the state-house felt as if they had been through a cyclone. There was profound thankfulness when the wind-bags left."

TAXATION.
Property holders in many instances evade or attempt to evade the payment of their just share of the taxes. Three important laws were passed along this line and had for their purpose the taxing of property and credits that had heretofore escaped taxation, thus lessening the taxes of those who have been paying. Chapter 243, page 453, provides for the taxation of "personal judgments." Notwithstanding the fact that the agents making loans always certified that the land was worth three times the loan and in most instances was worth that amount at the time the loan was made, yet under Republican mis-rule and legislation in the interest of the bond-holder and against the plow-holder and pick-holder value has shrunk to such an extent that when pay-day or the foreclosure came, the property would not pay the debt, leaving a deficiency judgment hanging over the poor man after his property, perhaps his home, had been taken from him, with the fact staring him in the face that if he ever got a dollar ahead, the creditor could take it away from him. This species of credits had never been taxed because the mortgage companies were among the pets of the Republican party, and it remained for the Peoples Party to pass a law taxing these judgments. If they are worthless then let the creditor release them and let the poor debtor go hence a free man. If they are of value then the holder should have in the past been compelled to pay taxes on them and in the future will have to pay their just proportion of the taxes.

The next chapter 244, page 456, relates to taxing mineral reserves. It has frequently occurred when rich corporations or individuals holding large tracts of land, when valuable minerals underlaid the land they reserved the mineral as well as the right to enter upon the land and prospect and mine for the same. This valuable class of property had never paid any taxes and it remained for the Peoples Party to pass a law placing this class of property on the tax roll. Why did not the Republicans pass a law of this character? Because the parties holding the mineral reserves, the rich corporations, were their friends. In the last legislature the Republican minority adopted every known parliamentary tactic to defeat the passage of this law.

The next chapter, page 457, is an act providing for the assessment and taxation of the property of telegraph and telephone companies, another class of property amounting to many thousand dollars that has escaped taxation until the Peoples Party came into power. This was a law passed making the property of these corporations bear their just proportion of the taxes. Why did not the Republicans pass such a law? Because these corporations were their friends.

THE BANKING LAW.
Everywhere today there is nothing but good words for the banking law passed by the last legislature (See page 98). Drawn by a Populist bank commissioner, John W. Breidenthal and passed by a Populist legislature it has brought the banking interests of the state under control and added to the security of every man or woman who has a dollar on deposit.

GRAIN INSPECTION LAW.
Every farmer in the state who has had grain to ship has protested in the past against the system whereby his grain was inspected and weighed not by disinterested parties but under the direction of the boards of trade and grain gamblers. The farmers could get no relief however until the Peoples Party legislation came into power when by one stroke (See page 306) this power was taken away from the boards of trade and vested in the state where it belonged.

STOCK SHIPPERS' LAW.
The small farmer who has but a single load of cattle or hogs often feels that it would be to his interest to market his stock himself but the railroad companies put up a bar against the small shipper by refusing return transportation to the shipper of a single car of stock. This injustice the last legislature corrected by requiring railroads to furnish return transportation to all shippers thus putting the small farmer on the same basis with the heavy shipper. (See page 355.)

ANTI TRUST LAW.
An effort was made by the last legislature to check the inroads the trust system is making and a law was passed prohibiting the formation of such institutions in the state of Kansas and providing penalties for violation of the same.

FEES AND SALARIES LAWS.
Three laws were passed by the last legislature directed against the system of fees and salaries. The first one, page 272, reduced the fees and salaries of county officials and compiled a record of all fees collected. The second, page 215, put the Clerk of the Supreme Court on a salary and required him to account to the State for all fees collected. The third, page 201, required the Clerks of Appellate Courts to account for the fees they collect.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.
Among the beneficial laws passed by the legislature was the act authorizing cities to obtain gas, light, electric lights, electric power, water or heat either by purchase or contract (see page 167). This will enable cities to own their own public utilities and is a great step

toward the utter elimination of the franchise grabber.

THE STOCK YARDS AND SCHOOL BOOK LAW.
The story of the stock yards and school book law have been told in detail and it is useless to repeat it here. The most powerful lobby that ever attended a Kansas legislature was on hand to prevent the passage of these two important acts. The co-operation of the Republican minority in each house was assured from the start and every effort was made to corrupt enough Populist members to make the Republican minority a majority, but they failed utterly and the people of Kansas today are reaping the benefits of these wholesome Populist measures.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.
A favorite charge which is being continually reiterated by the Republican press is that the legislature was extravagant, that the legislative halls were filled with a horde of unnecessary employees, and that public money was recklessly squandered. The facts are shown by the state auditor's books. There a record of the money drawn and the names of the persons who drew it can be found. These records show that in 1895 the Republican legislature had 335 employees, 204 of whom were on the house pay-roll and 131 on that of the senate. In 1897, with both houses controlled by Populists, the house pay-roll contained 112 names, and the senate's 88, making a total of 200, which was 135 less than in 1895.

If the legislature of 1897 had a lot of useless employees, what about the Republican army of employees in 1897?

Now, as to the actual money paid out at each session. In 1895, the total payments of legislative expenses were \$86,229.47, while in 1897, \$72,020.10 was paid out. When figures on legislative expenditures are made it should be borne in mind that the salary and mileage of members is fixed by constitutional enactment, and is therefore a matter over which the members have no control. If the amounts paid for this purpose are deducted, the remainder will show the amount expended over which the legislature did have direct control. No compilation of the amounts drawn for salary and mileage by members of the 1897 legislature has yet been made, but in 1895 the amount drawn for this purpose was \$30,227. The number of members and of the district remain unchanged from year to year, so that the salary and mileage account cannot vary much. It is reasonable to assume that the 1895 figures are a fair average. Deducting \$36,327 from \$86,229.47 it appears that in 1895 \$49,902.47 was expended over which the members had control. The deduction of the same amount from \$72,020.10 shows that in 1897 the amount was \$35,701.80.

The 1895 legislature (Republican), which was in session 60 days, cost \$832.75 per day, while the 1897 legislature (Populist), which continued for 64 days, cost \$57.84 per day, showing an actual saving of \$274.91 for each and every day of the session.

In the matter of daily expense, the Populist cost was a few cents less than \$2 where the Republicans spent \$3.

Record Made by the Present Populist Officials.

Two years ago the Populist party was before the people. It won and the people can well be congratulated on its victory. There was a great contest going on. It was a contest between the people on the one side and the corporate interests on the other. It was a contest between the man and the dollar. In the state the man won; in the nation the dollar was victorious.

In that memorable fight unscrupulous genius was on the one side; sturdy honesty on the other. All the brains that were purchasable on the market were bought up and used against the people. Libel after libel was uttered to ridicule and discourage the disconcerted masses. Nearly every man of supposed uncommon ability was sent into Kansas to turn the drift of popular opinion. The people had formed convictions and they stuck to them. Events have proved that they were right.

FALSE PROPHEESIES.
One of the most common prophecies made during that campaign was that if the Populist party won at the polls the credit of the state would be ruined, the money of the eastern capitalist would be withdrawn, its people would flee like refugees from a pestilential plague, and ruin would follow. The Populists won, their representatives were inaugurated, they have since controlled the three branches of state government and what is the result? Since the state was admitted into the union it has never had credit equal to that of today. It has increased in population. Through the grace of providence and the sweat and toil of its people its condition was never more prosperous from a financial standpoint. Its banks are overflowing with money which, unfortunately, cannot be put to profitable use for reasons that every student of economics will understand.

It was charged that the citizens of Kansas who sought to change conditions in 1896 were repudiators and anarchists. Since then the people of Kansas have paid off a greater percentage of their indebtedness than the people of any other state in the union. When the present administration was inaugurated the state owed over \$300,000 to eastern capitalists; today it owes only \$25,000 and an effort was made to pay that, but the holders of the debt would not accept it because it wasn't due. In some instances individual citizens of the state could not pay their debts before they were due without making affidavit that the money was the product of the enumerated property. Previous to the inauguration of Populism as the governing party and power of the state creditors were continually harassing debtors for the fulfillment of the bond in many instances before it was due. Then the courts were swamped in foreclosures; today a foreclosure is a rarity.

Instead of anarchy prevailing the most delightful reign of law has been witnessed by the people. No communities have been in rebellion, no riots have occurred within the state and no national guardsman has been called upon to gird on his saber in the cause of peace.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE BETTERED.
The Populist party has rejuvenated Kansas. It has dignified and improved its public service. Wherever a barnacle was found he was removed and a man in harmony with the progressive purposes of the administration appointed in his place.

The business of the state is more honestly and economically transacted today than at any time in its history. Scandals and abuses are things of the past. Every man who departed from the honest standard of public service exacted by the administration, has been promptly removed. Birds of prey, male and female, haunt the corridors of the capitol no longer.

THE LEGISLATURE.
The legislature met and passed more good laws than any ten legislatures in the history of the state. There may have been some dishonest men in the legislature, but the majority were above the influence of a bribe as is evidenced by the number of laws on the statute books, the passage of which could not be prevented by "the power of money."

SENATOR HARRIS.
The first important act that legislature performed was the selection of a United States senator. In his first year's service, by reason of his determined opposition to the Union Pacific steal, he saved his country a sum of money equal to his salary for 500 years.

THE CORPORATIONS.
That legislature found the state with the hands of the corporations tightening about its throat. It compelled them to take their rightful places as the servants instead of the masters of the people. It defined their duties and prescribed their power and the executive officers of the state have made them toe the mark. They were told that the law would be the supreme power in the state. Those who refused obedience to it have had obedience enforced upon them. Those who overstepped the prescribed limits have been punished without fear or favor. In a word the Populist administration drove the corporations out of politics not out of business as the enemy predicted. Many of them intend to stay out of politics permanently. They have already found it to be to their interest and profit.

GOVERNOR LEEDY.
Governor Leedy, in times of war as well as in times of peace has been a worthy leader in the cause of the people. He equalized every man, black and white, rich and poor, before the law.

He insisted that the old soldier had a right to defend his country as many times as he desired.

He insisted that the negro had as much right to wear shoulder strap and carry a sword at the head of men of his own race as the white man.

He put his shoulder to the wheel in every movement in the interest of the people.

He asserts the doctrine of the rights of the state when the federal government sought to encroach upon its prerogatives.

He has insisted upon honesty and efficiency in every department of the state government.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BOYLE.
The heroism of David of old does not compare with that of Attorney General Boyle. David fought only one giant; Boyle has fought and vanquished a score. He has met no Waterloo. Every battle of his has been an Austeroitz or a Marengo. His hardest fights have been where humanity was weakest. He has brought hope where there was despair and turned tears into smiles.

SUPERINTENDENT STRYKER.
Superintendent Stryker raised the standard of public education. He separated the wheat from the chaff. He drove the drones from the hive and asserted the doctrine that no one but a scholar can teach the children of Kansas. His unwavering fidelity to honesty drove the American book trust from the state and saved the people hundreds of thousands of dollars. In three months he accomplished what the Republican party, during the seventeen years of its greatest power failed to do.

WEBB McNALL.
Superintendent McNall fought twenty battles against the insurance corporations and won every one of them. He smashed the insurance trust and saved the people hundreds of thousands of dollars, thereby, he took the insurance swindler, whose prey was the widow and the orphan, by the throat and made him settle up. He has turned more money into the treasury than any superintendent in the history of the department. He defied the assumed power of federal judges and today he has all his enemies on their knees craving for mercy.

In the eighteen months ending June 30, 1898, the insurance department collected and turned over to the proper parties the sum of \$133,363.78, as compared with the sum of \$116,733, collected during the entire two years of the Morrill administration.

JOHN BREIDENTHAL.
Commissioner Breidenthal has out-lived the slaps and slams of an ignorant and prejudiced financial combine and has made every state bank in Kansas walk the chalk line. The depositors now know that if a bank fails it will have something more than the paper of Republican politicians for assets. His administration is a guarantee of security which no depositor will doubt. He has converted the banker from a politician to what he should be, a business man.

SECRETARY BUSH.
Secretary of State Bush wiped 5,000 fake corporations off the records of the state and made the balance come to the front and prove that they were legitimate and trustworthy. He did it without fear or favor.

AUDITOR MORRIS.
State Auditor Morris exacted monthly statements from state employes who had the handling of state property, or state money. "You are the servants of the people" he said, "and you must account for your trust."

TREASURER HEFLEBOWER.
Treasurer Heflebower has handled the finances of the state and the treasury has not been plundered out of a penny.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON.
Commissioner Johnson of the labor bureau has received praise from every state in America for his intelligent interest in behalf of the workman.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.
The railroad commissioners have saved thousands of dollars to the people of the state. In the case wherein the hundred pound rate on cattle was wiped out a saving amounting to thousands of dollars was secured, and there are plenty of similar cases.

THE SUPREME BENCH.
The Populist judges have the respect and confidence of the bar and the people. The supreme court is a tribunal that is above suspicion for the first time in a great many years with the exception of the time David Martin was a member of it. He was a Republican in politics, but a non-partisan on the bench.

THE STATE CONVENTION.
All good things, however, did not come from officials. The Populists in the ranks have done things. At the last state convention they demanded the abolition of the metropolitan police system and like a true public servant, Governor Leedy established the principle of home rule upon its ruins.

It declared for a constitutional convention to remodel the rule and guide of law. Only one man in seventy now living in the state voted for the constitution that governs them.

It declared for state insurance at cost. While insurance companies have been taking several dollars out of the state in premiums for every dollar returned in losses, it has become apparent to the people that protection could be obtained through the state at a great deal less cost than under the present system.

It declared for the operation of stock yards by the state at cost. By this means it is intended that the excessive charges now being paid by shippers shall be reduced to the actual cost of operating the yards.

It declared for better labor laws for the protection of the man who forms the base of the real greatness of the state.

It declared for reform in many other ways; reform that interests the citizens who want Kansas to be the first state in the Union in progressive government.

It demanded railroad legislation of a character that will injure no railroad employe, no railroad company or citizen. A law that will be fair to all and legitimately beneficial to all. Populism never was and never will be an enemy to the man who works for a livelihood and no railroad employe need fear the results of Populist legislation.

ITS MISSION NOT ENDED.
The mission of Populism is not yet ended and will not be ended until fair play, fair dealing, complete equality, complete security and indiscriminate justice shall prevail permanently. To these ends a continuous public confidence and public co-operation is implored.

How Leedy and Morrill Used Their Contingent Funds.

The republican press of the state has objected to the manner in which Governor Leedy spent his contingent fund, the objectionable point being the \$3,000 paid David Martin and David Overmeyer for their assistance in the insurance cases against McNall in the federal courts, and in stock yards, scrip and screen cases. It is true that governor Leedy spent the entire appropriation made, but it is also true that governor Morrill spent his in the same manner. Governor Leedy spent his to enforce the law, while Morrill spent his to unseat populists whose terms had not expired in order that some republicans might have their places. Morrill used \$3,269 from his contingent fund to get ex-senator Rodgers, a regent of the University, out of office in order that J. B. Burtons law partner might have the office, and the \$400 per annum job. This together with other amounts spent in the same manner, exhausted his fund and he was compelled to ask the legislature for an appropriation of \$2,000 to pay the costs in the Rodgers case.

Morrill paid \$2,028 out of his contingent fund to secure the removal of senator Householder from the state Board of Charities and had to call upon the legislature again for a deficiency appropriation of \$570.

It will be seen from this showing that the last republican administration thought it wise to spend about \$5,000 to secure the unexpired portions of the terms of office of a few populists, and yet they criticize governor Leedy for spending \$3,000 to secure the enforcement of the laws governing insurance, the stock yards, and the mining industries. Governor Morrill paid out of his contingent fund \$150 to that distinguished patriot who recently accepted the position of postmaster at Newton in order to prevent an old soldier from receiving it, the Hon. Sam Peters, for assisting in the attempt to remove John Breidenthal from the office of bank commissioner.

He paid \$150 to a prominent short grass republican for his services in defending Geo. Clark, present candidate for secretary of state on the republican ticket, in the suit brought against him by Mrs. Lease which grew out of her removal from the State Board of Charities.

He paid W. A. S. Bird, a republican lawyer of Topeka, \$500 for the service he rendered in removing captain White, a populist member of the State Board of Charities in order that some republican might have his job.

He paid \$100 to Joe Reed, a republican lawyer of Topeka, for assistance rendered the attorney general's office in a small Kansas City case.

He paid for his contingent fund \$300 to the republican Board of Pardons, in addition to the regular salary they received, under the guise that it was paid for over time,

the overtime actually being employed by the Amateurs Club playing whist.

He paid Harry Bone, a republican lawyer, now assistant United States attorney for Kansas, \$311 for getting a pop out of his office in order that a republican might have it.

He paid Charley Lobdell, the republican speaker of the house, \$126 for making a trip to Topeka to appoint an investigating committee to look into the alleged misconduct of some populists whose terms of office had not yet expired, and Lobdell might have just as easily appointed the committee and mailed the list to the governor at a cost of two cents.

He paid Syl Dixon \$218 for junketing over Kansas with an investigating committee, and incidentally for taking a McKinley train load of wheat to St. Louis.

He paid a Topeka republican politician \$177 for services rendered the investigating committee in the nature of pulling cork, etc.

He paid Otto Eckstein a republican lawyer of Wichita \$297 for services rendered the investigating committee, the service consisting of some recitations from Shakespeares entertaining the committee, until the Topeka politician got the corks pulled.

He paid Alexander Warner, the distinguished financier of Baxter Springs, who managed recently rob farmers of that community of thousands of dollars by the suspension of his bank, \$272 for his services on the investigating committee.

He paid \$711 to some 7th district republican strikers for their services in helping to make vacancies that republicans might fill.

He paid E. F. Caldwell, president of the republican league of Kansas, \$271 for his services in getting populists out of office.

He paid Parker, the gold standard spell binder \$157 for his services; and Ike Lambert, the present United States attorney for Kansas, \$141 for the ability he manifested in getting pops out of office.

He paid K. E. Wilcoxson, a 6th district republican politician, \$123 for his services in the same cause and then put him in one of the vacancies besides.

He drew on his fund for W. H. Ward to the amount of \$402 for services rendered in getting populists out of office and C. P. Bolmar, a republican of Topeka, \$336 for the same cause.

J. M. Miller a Morris county statesman and republican nominee for congress, received \$214 from the contingent fund for his legal ability for ousting populists from office and J. C. Carpenter, a republican of Neodesha was paid \$573 for the same purpose.

Doesn't it look rather odd to see a party with a record like this exhausting all the investives in the vote box, because governor Leedy paid \$3,000 out of his contingent fund to assist in the enforcement of beneficial laws.

A Stock Yards Catechism.

The State Laws regulating stock yards having been resisted, we demand that the State of Kansas shall provide adequate market facilities by purchasing land and constructing necessary buildings, yards and other conveniences to furnish the people an open public market and under such regulations as will prevent a combination of buyers and commission men from controlling or regulating prices. Charges for such services to cover actual cost of operation and repairs only.—Populist Platform.

Q. What is the stock yards law?
A. It is a law passed by the last Legislature defining a public stock yard and regulating the yardage and feeding charges in the same.
Q. Who passed this law?
A. The Populist party in the 1897 Legislature.
Q. Are there any public stock yards in the State to which this law applies?
A. Yes, the one in Kansas City.
Q. What reduction did the law make in yardage charges?
A. It reduced the charges for cattle from 25 to 15 cents a head, calves from 10 to 8 cents per head, hogs from 8 to 5 cents per head and sheep from 5 to 3 cents per head.
Q. What reduction did it make in feed charges?
A. It eliminated the charge of \$1 per bushel for corn and \$1 per hundred for hay and provided that the company should not charge to exceed 100 per cent above the market price.
Q. Did the Kansas City stock yards company comply with the provision of the law?
A. It did not, but went to the Federal courts and secured a temporary injunction against Attorney General Boyle enjoining him from prosecuting it for its refusal to obey the law.
Q. What reason did it assign for not complying with the law?
A. It alleged that the rates were not compensatory and that it would ruin its business.
Q. What did Judge Foster do in the matter?
A. He appointed Judge Geo. W. Clark as a special master to take testimony as to the cost and value of the Kansas City stock yards, and as to the reasonableness of the rates fixed by law.
Q. What did the special master do?
A. He proceeded to take testimony for twenty-five days and made a report which was accepted and adopted by the court.
Q. What does this special master's report show?
A. First, that the Kansas City stock yards company started out in 1871 with a capital stock of \$96,000 paid in cash; second, that up to February 1, 1897, it had expended upon the plant cash to the amount of \$2,484,500; third, that during this time it had drawn out cash to the amount of \$4,660,976; fourth, that it had watered its stock from time to time until it had outstanding stock to the amount of \$7,368,650; fifth, that its present value is \$5,388,003.25.
Q. Does the report of the master show that from an investment of only \$96,000 the company out of the earnings of the plant, has expended \$2,484,500, divided in cash nearly two millions and a half and still has a property worth over \$5,000,000 upon which it is asking the stock raisers to pay revenue?
A. It certainly does.
Q. Whose money built up this tremendous business?
A. The money of the men who ship to the Kansas City stock yards.
Q. What does the master's report show in regard to the profits of the business in 1897?
A. First, that the total receipts were \$1,012,271.22; second, that the total disbursements were \$365,712.49, leaving a net income for the year of \$646,558.73.
Q. What per cent of profit would this be on the capital stock?
A. The master's report finds that it would be 16.86 per cent, but as nearly \$6,000,000 of this stock represents nothing but water, the actual return is about 40 per cent.
Q. What does the master find that the profits of the concern would have been in the year 1896 had the legislative rates been in force?
A. \$245,906.96. A rate per cent. of 8.38.
Q. How much of a saving would this be for the year?
A. \$800,651.77.
Q. To whom would this saving be made?
A. To the stock raisers who ship to the Kansas City stock yards.
Q. How would the business for 1897 compare with that of 1896?
A. The twenty-seventh annual report of the company, for the year ending December 31, 1897, shows that more cattle, more hogs, more calves and more sheep were handled in the yards in 1897 than ever before, and that the business of the yards is growing. So that this week saving made by the legislature will annually exceed \$300,000.
Q. What per cent of the stock handled in the Kansas City stock yards comes from Kansas?
A. About 60 per cent.
Q. What has been the result of the litigation so far?
A. Judge Foster sustained the law in every particular. The company then carried the matter before Judge Thayer, who also sustained the law in every particular and it has now taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States where it will probably be heard next January.
Q. What provision has been made to protect the interests of the shipper in the meantime?
A. The court, at the request of Attorney General Boyle, has required the stock yards company to enter into bonds to return to every shipper the excess charges over and above the law that he may be required to pay during the pendency of the suit, provided, of course, the law is upheld by the Supreme court of the United States.
Q. What does this mean to the shipper?
A. It means that the company will be required to refund upwards of \$600,000 excess charges taken during the years 1897 and 1898 from the shippers, and that nearly \$100,000 of this will come out of the shipper's pocket.
Q. What are some of the results that have already accrued to the shippers?
A. The company has made a partial compliance with the law by making a reduction on feed charges and on some yardage charges.
Q. What else has this litigation done?

there are now outstanding about \$30,000,000 of the loans for cattle and other markets showing how wide-spread the system has become.

THE GLASGOW MARKET.

"In a central and convenient locality the authorities have a tract of twenty acres or more occupied with a great roofed live stock market, having accommodations for many thousands of animals. Adjoining on one side is a separate market for dressed beef, etc., and on the other side extensive slaughter houses. All the trading in live animals in Glasgow, i. e. in native British animals, is done in this cattle market, and from 400,000 to 500,000 cattle, sheep, etc., pass through it annually.

THE PARIS MARKET.

"Adjoining the huge abattoirs are the municipal cattle yards and markets, with accommodations for scores of thousands of animals. Lately there has been added a large establishment called the Sanitarium, in which animals subject for any reason to suspicion of infectious disease are held in quarantine pending examination. The cattle trade is admitted to the use of the stock yards on payment of moderate fees, while all butchers in like manner have access to the abattoirs subject to proper regulations.

THE BUDAPEST MARKET.

"The food supply of Budapest has been brought under suitable public control. The great municipal slaughter house is one of the establishments in which the citizens take especial pride. It is very imposing architecturally, is finely appointed, and as a public monopoly, is made to contribute to the municipal coffers while serving a sanitary end. Connected with it are the public cattle markets which well repay a visit on weekly market days for their splendid herds of long horned white oxen of Hungary and Servia. (Shaw's Municipal Government in Europe, page 456.)

THE MUNICH MARKET.

Munich, Germany, has established a municipal cattle market. (Shaw's Municipal Government in Europe, page 342.)

THE LEEDS MARKET.

Leeds, England, has acquired at different times, all her markets, including the cattle market, and has expended vast amounts of money upon them. (See Encyclopedia Britannica.)

An Insurance Catechism.

We demand that the State of Kansas shall provide Insurance Protection Against Fire, Lightning and Tornado as a State Function, at Cost.—Platform.

Q. What is fire insurance?
A. It is a system whereby loss arising from destruction by fire may be distributed evenly throughout the community instead of falling entirely upon the person who owns the property destroyed.
Q. How is the system conducted?
A. There are two methods now employed, one being through home mutual companies, and the other through foreign stock companies.
Q. How many such companies are doing business in Kansas?
A. According to the last annual report of the Commissioner of Insurance there were thirteen home mutual companies, one old-line home company, and fifty-seven foreign companies.
Q. How is the business of these foreign companies conducted?
A. By insurance agents and brokers.
Q. What interest have the insurance agents and brokers in the business?
A. They have no real interest, pecuniary or otherwise, in either the profits of the company or the reduction of rates to the insured. They make their money out of the commission charged for doing business.
Q. How much money did these fifty-seven foreign companies collect in Kansas during the year 1897 in premiums?
A. \$1,588,104.61.
Q. How much did they pay back in settlement of fire losses?
A. \$578,667.39, or a little less than 36 per cent.
Q. What was the aggregate loss to the State for the year?
A. \$1,007,437.22. In other words, the State would have been over a million dollars better off had there been no such thing as foreign fire insurance companies doing business.
Q. What became of this million of dollars?
A. A part of it undoubtedly went to the stockholders of the company, but the bulk of it was used up in supporting a large and useless army of insurance agents, adjusters and attorneys.
Q. What is the great objection to this system of insurance?
A. It costs too much.
Q. What remedy has been suggested?
A. The People's party of Kansas propose to wipe out this expensive machinery and furnish the people of the State insurance at cost as a State function.
Q. What would be the result of establishing State insurance?
A. First, it would reduce the cost to the insured at least one-half.
Second, it would do away with the necessity for foreign insurance companies with all the expense of officers, commissions, advertising, lobbying, and legal expense of contesting just claims, and compel these companies to furnish insurance at actual cost or quit the business.
Third, it would be absolutely safe.
Fourth, its reduced cost would enable more property owners to secure the benefits of insurance.
Fifth, it would have a tendency to bring all the insured property of the State to the assessor's books at its real valuation.
Sixth, it would do away with the theory that when a policy holder met with a loss that he must be considered guilty of burning his property until he could prove his innocence.
Q. What would be the cost of such insurance?
A. It would be very low. The experience of the British deposit savings bank system has been that 2.8 per cent covered the cost of administration (see "New Time," volume 1, page 399).
Q. Under State insurance would a property owner be required to insure, whether he wishes to or not?
A. No; it would be optional with him.

A School Book Catechism.

Recognizing the great saving and benefits to the People from the Text Book Law, passed by a Populist Legislature and put into operation by a Populist Administration, we favor its extension along the same general lines to include all Text Books and School Supplies as far as possible.—Populist Platform.

Q. What is the school text-book law?
A. It is a law passed by the Populist Legislature of 1897 providing for State uniformity and for school books at reasonable prices.
Q. Was there not a law passed in 1885 providing for county uniformity of school books?
A. There was, but it was not satisfactory as the large book companies combined to keep the prices of books unreasonably high.
Q. How many counties are working under the county uniformity law?
A. Twenty-one.
Q. Is the price of books uniform in all these counties?
A. It is not. For instance, Barnes United States History is sold in some of these counties for 80 cents, while in others it is sold for \$1. The same is true of other books.
Q. By whom were the books adopted which are now in use under the State text-book law?
A. By the State Superintendent and a commission of eight persons appointed by the Governor.
Q. To what political parties did the members of this commission belong?
A. There were four Populists, two Democrats, two Republicans and one Silver Republican.
Q. For how long a time were contracts made for text-books by this commission?
A. Five years.
Q. How are the prices maintained under this law?
A. The parties furnishing books were required to give bond in the sum of \$50,000 for the faithful performance of their contracts.
Q. How do the prices of the text-books compare with the former price?
A. Prices compare as follows:

Book	Former Price	New Price
Spelling Book	25 to 35	11
First Reader	35 to 45	11
Second Reader	45 to 55	15
Third Reader	55 to 65	15
Fourth Reader	65 to 75	15
Fifth Reader	75 to 85	15
Elementary Grammar	85 to 95	35
Complete Grammar	95 to 105	35
Elementary Geography	105 to 115	35
Complete Geography	115 to 125	35
Physical Geography	125 to 135	35
Civil Government	135 to 145	35
Natural Philosophy	145 to 155	35
Elementary Arithmetic	155 to 165	35
Complete Arithmetic	165 to 175	35
Algebra	175 to 185	35
U. S. History	185 to 195	35
Book-keeping	195 to 205	35
U. S. History	205 to 215	35
Physiology	215 to 225	35
Copy Book	225 to 235	35
Civil Government	235 to 245	35

From the above comparison it is plain that the prices of text-books are about one-half of that formerly paid.
Q. Are the prices of the State text-books quoted above the wholesale prices, or those actually paid by the purchaser?
A. They are the prices paid by the individual purchasing the books. These prices include the commission to the dealers for handling the books.
Q. From what sources are the prices formerly paid for the books obtained, as given in the above list?
A. From the catalogues of the book companies formerly furnishing the books used in Kansas, as well as a personal knowledge of the prices paid by the purchaser. In many instances the prices given are less than those actually paid. In no instance is the price given above the list price quoted in the catalogues of the companies.
Q. How many pupils of school age are there in Kansas?
A. 495,250.
Q. How many of these attend school?
A. 267,690.
Q. Why is it that 120,000 of these pupils do not attend school?
A. In many instances children have not attended school because of the fact that in moving from one locality to another the absence of State uniformity rendered their old books worthless and their parents could not or would not go to the expense of buying new ones. The fact that this expense is now entirely done away with and the further fact that books have been greatly reduced in price will probably result in a large increase in attendance.
Q. What is the reasonable amount of money saved to the people of the State each year by the text-book law?
A. At least \$300,000.
Q. What is this estimate based upon?
A. Upon the known cost of books per pupil under the old system in various

The School Fund

Q.—What is the amount of the Permanent School Fund?
A.—\$6,343,292.00.
Q.—How is the fund invested?
A.—It is invested by the School Fund Commissioners in State, County, City, Township and School District bonds.
Q.—How is the School Fund Commission composed?
A.—It is composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Q.—Of what does the annual school fund consist?
A.—It consists of the interest on the permanent fund.
Q.—How much of the permanent fund has been invested by the present board of School Fund Commissioners?
A.—\$606,782.00.
Q.—In what respect has the method of the present board differed from that of former boards?
A.—So far as possible, the present board has made it a rule to deal directly with the municipalities issuing the bonds, thereby securing better terms for both the school fund and the municipalities.
Q.—Has this policy proven beneficial to the school fund?
A.—It has. For instance the annual school fund distributed since the beginning of 1897 is as follows: February, 1897, \$182,713.40; August, 1897, \$212,342.60; February, 1898, \$228,222.05.
Q.—How is it possible to make it beneficial for both the School Fund and the Municipalities?
A.—By securing a higher rate of interest for the school fund; and saving for the Municipalities the commission formerly charged by the bond brokers.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1898.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we... as for our way...

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance...



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and Mixed routes, listing stations and times.

C. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and Mixed routes, listing stations and times.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

- Representative... Dr. F. T. Johnson
Treasurer... C. A. Cowley
Clerk... M. C. Newton

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 3rd 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:

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.
Read our new ads., this week.
A fine rain fell here, Sunday night.
If we ever needed money, it is now.
Kings' shoes for ladies; men and children.

Herbert A. Clark is at home, from Lawrence.
J. B. Smith was at Kansas City, the for part of the week.
Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Breese are at the Omaha Exposition.

Mesdames H. L. Hunt and Frank Lee are again home, from their visit to Mrs. Hunt's daughter, Mrs. J. J. Comer, at Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. King are again home, from the Fall Festival at Topeka, and their visit to the Omaha Exposition.

THE CASH STORE
In order to understand and appreciate the prices we are making on DRY GOODS and SHOES you must see the goods and compare the prices with what you have been accustomed to pay.

E. & E. C. GORVIN.
Carson Building.
factory arrangements may be made in regard to dates and speakers. Send applications to the President stating what subject you desire the college people to speak on.

PATENTS
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable.

Teachers Meeting
To be held at Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, October 15, in the High school room, beginning at 2 p. m.
Music.
Prayer, Rev. J. A. Sankey.
Music.

Supplementary Delinquent Tax List, 1898.
State of Kansas, Chase county, ss.
I, C. A. Cowley, in and for county and state aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will on the fourth Monday in October, 1898, and the next succeeding days thereafter sell at public auction at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of the north side of each tract of land and town lot hereafter described, as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1897.

The Kansas City Times.
WESTERN IN LOCATION AND SENTIMENT.
A Daily Paper Devoted Entirely to Western Interests.

READ THIS OFFER TO READERS
Uncle Sam's new colonies will prove a source of great interest to the American people generally, and particularly with the residents of the great southwest—the chosen field of the Kansas City Times. The war has impressed on nearly every reader the necessity of having a live metropolitan daily newspaper.

THE LONGEST POLE
Knocks the persimmons. There is nothing that injures a person more than 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 honest goods and honest prices can be had at any and all times.

Yours, for business,
F. H. McCUNE.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.
R-I-P-A-N-S
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

WANTED—AN IDEA
Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer.
CANCER positively cured; no knife used. We give the pain, cure guaranteed. No life patients as references. Write for information. How cured without pain. No pay accepted until cured; consultation free. Write for booklet. Dr. E. O. SMITH, 10th & Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.
Ripans Tablets: one gives relief. Ripans Tablets cure torpid liver.

PIES.

When I was but a little maid
Of years not more than five,
I made mud pies beneath the trees,
The happiest child alive.

TREASURE ISLAND
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

PART III. CHAPTER XV.—CONTINUED.

All this time he had been feeling the
stuff of my jacket, smoothing my hands,
looking at my boots, and generally, in
the intervals of his speech, showing a
childish pleasure in the presence of a
fellow creature.

"If you ever get aboard again, says
you?" he repeated. "Why, now, who's
to hinder you?"

"Not you, I know," was my reply.
"And right you was," he cried. "Now
you—what do you call yourself, mate?"

"Jim," I told him.

"Jim, Jim," says he, quite pleased, ap-
parently. "Well, now, Jim, I've lived
that rough as you'd be ashamed to a
hear of. Now, for instance, you
wouldn't think I had a pious mother—
to look at me?" he asked.

"Why, no, not in particular," I an-
swered.

"Ah, well," said he, "but I had—re-
markably pious. And I was a civil,
pious boy, and could rattle off my cate-
chism that fast, as you couldn't tell
one word from another. And here's
what it come to, Jim, and it begun with
chuck-farthen on the blessed grave-
stones! That's what it begun with,
but it went further'n that; and so my
mother told me, and predicted the
whole, she did, the pious woman. But
it were Providence that put me here.
I've thought it all out in this here lone-
ly island, and I'm back on pety. You
can't catch me tasting rum so much;
but just a thimbleful for luck, of
course, the first chance I have. I'm
bound I'll be good, and I see the way to.
And, Jim—" looking all around him,
and lowering his voice to a whisper—
"I'm rich."

I now felt sure that the poor fellow
had gone crazy in his solitude, and I
suppose I must have shown the feeling
in my face, for he repeated the
statement, hotly:

"Rich! rich! I says. And I'll tell
you what, I'll make a man of you, Jim.
Ah, Jim, you'll bless your stars, you
will, you was the first that found
me!"

And at this there came suddenly a low-
ering shadow over his face, and he
tightened his grasp upon my hand, and
raised a forefinger threateningly be-
fore my eyes.

"Now, Jim, you tell me true; that
ain't Flint's ship?" he asked.

At this I had a happy inspiration. I
began to believe that I had found an
ally, and I answered him at once.

"It's not Flint's ship, and Flint is
dead; but I'll tell you true, as you ask
me—there are some of Flint's hands
aboard; worse luck for the rest of us."

"Not a man—with one—leg?" he
gasped.

"Silver?" I asked.

"Ah, Silver!" says he; "that were his
name."

"He's the cook; and the ringleader,
too."

He was still holding me by the wrist,
and at that he gave it a quiet wring.

"If you was sent by Long John," he
said, "I'm as good as pork, and I know
it. But where was you, do you sup-
pose?"

I had made my mind up in a moment,
and by way of answer told him the
whole story of our voyage, and the pre-
dicament in which we found ourselves.
He heard me with the keenest interest,
and when I had done he patted me on
the head.

"You're a good lad, Jim," he said;
"and you're all in a clove hitch, ain't
you? Well, you just put your trust in
Ben Gunn—Ben Gunn's the man to do
it. Would you think it likely, now,
that your squire would prove a liberal-
minded one in case of help—him being
in a clove hitch, as you remark?"

I told him the squire was the most lib-
eral of men.

"Ah, but you see," returned Ben
Gunn, "I didn't mean giving me a gate
to keep, and a suit of livery clothes,
and such; that's not my mark, Jim.
What I mean is, would he be likely to
come down to the town of say, £1,000
out of money that's as good as a man's
own already?"

"I am sure he would," said I. "As it
was, all hands were to share."

"And a passage home?" he added,
with a look of great shrewdness.

"Why," I cried, "the squire's a gen-
tleman. And, besides, if we got rid of
the others, we should want you to help
work the vessel home."

"Ah," said he, "so you would." And
he seemed very much relieved.

"Now, I'll tell you what," he went
on. "So much I'll tell you, and no more.
I were in Flint's ship when he buried
the treasure; he and six along—six
strong seamen. They was ashore—six
on a week, and us standing off and
on in the old 'Walrus.' One fine day
up went the signal, and here come
Flint by himself in a little boat, and his

head done up in a blue scarf. The sun
was getting up, and mortal white he
looked about the cut-water. But, there
he was, you mind, and the six all dead
—dead and buried. How had he done
it, not a man aboard us could make out.
It was battle, murder and sudden death,
leastways—him against six. Billy
Bones was the mate; Long John, he was
quartermaster; and they asked him
where the treasure was. 'Ah,' says he,
'you can go ashore, if you like, and
stay,' he says; 'but as for the ship, she'll
beat up for more, by thunder!' That's
what he said.

"Well, I was in another ship three
years back, and we sighted this island.
'Boys,' said I, 'here's Flint's treasure;
let's land and find it.' The captain was
displeased at that; but my messmates
were all of a mind and landed. Twelve
days they looked for it, and every day
they had the worse word for me, until
one fine morning all hands went
aboard. 'As for you, Benjamin Gunn,'
says they, 'here's a musket,' they says,
'and a spade, and pick-ax. You can
stay here, and find Flint's money for
yourself,' they says.

"Well, Jim, three years have I been
here, and not a bite of Christian diet
from that day to this. But now, you
look here; look at me. Do I look like a
man before the mast? No, says you.
Nor I weren't, neither, I says."

And with that he winked and pinched
me hard.

"Just you mention them words to
your squire, Jim"—he went on—"Nor he
weren't, neither—that's the words.
Three years he were the man of this
island, light and dark, fair and rain;
and sometimes he would, maybe, think
upon a prayer (says you), and some-
times he would, maybe, think of his old
mother, so be as she's alive (you'll say);
but the most part of Gunn's time (this
is what you'll say)—the most part of
his time was took up with another mat-
ter. And then you'll give him a nip, like
I do."

And he pinched me again, in the most
confidential manner.

"Then," he continued—"then you'll
up and you'll say this: Gunn is a good
man (you'll say), and he puts a precious
sight more confidence—a precious sight,
mind that—in a gentleman born than in
these gentlemen of fortune, having
been one himself."

"Well," I said, "I don't understand
one word that you've been saying. But
that's neither here nor there; for how
am I to get on board?"

"Ah," said he, "that's the hitch for
sure. Well, there's my boat that I
made with my two hands. I keep her
under the white rock. If the worst
come to the worst, we might try that
after dark. Hi!" he broke out, "what's
that?"

For just then, although the sun had
still an hour or two to run, all the echoes
of the island awoke and bellowed to
the thunder of a cannon.

"They have begun to fight!" I cried.

"Follow me."

And I began to run toward the
anchorage, my terrors all forgotten;
while, close at my side, the marooned
man in his goatskins trotted easily and
lightly.

"Left, left," says he; "keep to your
left hand, mate Jim! Under the trees
with you! There's where I killed my
first goat. They don't come down here
now; they're all mastedead on them
mountings for the fear of Benjamin
Gunn. Ah! and there's the cemetery"—
cemetery he must have meant.

"You see the mounds? I come here
and pray, nows and thens, when I
thought maybe a Sunday would be
about doo. It weren't quite a chapel,
but it seemed more solemn like; and
then, says you, Ben Gunn was short-
handed—no chapling, nor so much as a
Bible and a flag, you says."

So he kept talking as I ran, neither
expecting nor receiving any answer.

The cannon-shot was followed, after
a considerable interval, by a volley of
small arms.

Another pause, and then, not a
quarter of a mile in front of me, I be-
held the Union Jack flutter in the air
above a wood.

PART IV. THE STOCKADE.

CHAPTER XVI. NARRATIVE CONTINUED BY THE DOCTOR—HOW THE SHIP WAS ABANDONED.

It was about half-past one—three
bells in the sea phrase—that the two
boats went ashore from the "Hispani-
ola." The captain, the squire and I
were talking matters over in the cabin.
Had there been a breath of wind, we
should have fallen on the six mutineers
who were left aboard with us, slipped
our cable, and away to sea. But the
wind was wanting; and to complete
our helplessness, down came Hunter
with the news that Jim Hawkins had
slipped into a boat and was gone
ashore with the rest.

It had never occurred to us to doubt
Jim Hawkins; but we were alarmed
for his safety. With the men in the
temper they were in, it seemed an even
chance if we should see the lad again.
We ran on deck. The pitch was bubbling
in the seams; the nasty stench of the
place turned me sick; if ever a man
smelled fever and dysentery, it was in
that abominable anchorage. The six
scoundrels were sitting grumbling
under a sail in the forecabin; ashore
we could see the gigs made fast, and a
man sitting in each, hard by where the
river runs in. One of them was whist-
ling "Lillibullero."

Waiting was a strain; and it was de-
cided that Hunter and I should go
ashore with the jolly-boat, in quest of
information.

The gigs had leaned to their right;
but Hunter and I pulled straight in, in
the direction of the stockade upon the
chart. The two who were left guard-
ing their boats seemed in a bustle at
our appearance; "Lillibullero" stopped
off, and I could see the pair discussing
what they ought to do. Had they gone
and told Silver, all might have turned
out differently; but they had their

orders, I suppose, and decided to sit
quietly where they were and hark
back again to "Lillibullero."

There was a slight bend in the coast,
and I steered so as to put it between
us; even before we landed we had thus
lost sight of the gigs. I jumped out,
and came as near running as I durst,
with a big silk handkerchief under my
hat for coolness' sake, and a brace of
pistols ready primed for safety.

I had not gone 100 yards when I came
on the stockade.

This was how it was: A spring of
clear water rose almost at the top of a
knoll. Well, on the knoll, and inclosing
the spring, they had clapped a stout
log house, fit to hold two score people
on a pinch, and loop-holed for mus-
ketry on every side. All round this
they had cleared a wide space, and then
the thing was completed by a paling
six feet high, without door or open-
ing, too strong to pull down without
time and labor, and too open to shelter
the besiegers. The people in the log
house had them in every way; they
stood quiet in shelter and shot the
others like partridges. All they want-
ed was a good watch and food; for,
short of a complete surprise, they
might have held the place against a
regiment.

What particularly took my fancy was
the spring. For, though we had a good
enough place of it in the cabin of the
"Hispaniola," with plenty of arms and
ammunition, and things to eat, and ex-
cellent wines, there had been one thing
overlooked—we had no water. I was
thinking this over, when there came
ringing over the island the cry of a
man at the point of death. I was not
new to violent death—I have served
his royal highness the duke of Cum-
berland, and got a wound myself at
Fontenoy—but I know my pulse went
dod and carry one. "Jim Hawkins is
gone," was my first thought.

It is something to have been an old
soldier, but more still to have been a
doctor. There is no time to dilly-dally
in our work. And so now I made up my
mind instantly, and with no time lost
returned to the shore and jumped on
board the jolly-boat.

By good fortune Hunter pulled a
good oar. We made the water fly; and
the boat was soon alongside, and I
aboard the schooner.

I found them all shaken, as was nat-
ural. The squire was sitting down, as
white as a sheet, thinking of the harm
he had led us to, the good soul and one
of the six forecabin hands was little
better.

"There's a man," said Capt. Smollett,
nodding toward him, "new to this
work. He came nigh-hand fainting,
doctor, when he heard the cry. An-
other touch of the rudder and that man
would join us."

I told my plan to the captain, and be-
tween us we settled on the details of its
accomplishment.

We put old Redruth in the gallery
between the cabin and the forecabin,
with three or four loaded muskets and
a mattress for protection. Hunter
brought the boat round under the
stern port, and Joyce and I set to work
loading her with powder tins, muskets,
bags of biscuits, kegs of pork, a cask
of cognac and my invaluable medicine
chest.

In the meantime the squire and the
captain stayed on deck, and the latter
hailed the cockswain, who was the
principal man on board.

"Mr. Hands," he said, "here are two
of us with a brace of pistols each. If
any one of you six make a signal of any
description, that man's dead."

They were a good deal taken aback;
and after a little consultation, one and
all tumbled down the fore companion,
thinking, no doubt, to take us on the
rear. But when they saw Redruth
waiting for them in the sparred gal-
lery, they went about ship at once, and
a head popped out on deck.

"Down, dog!" cried the captain.

And the head popped back again; and
we heard no more, for the time, of these
six very faint-hearted seamen.

By this time, tumbling things in as
they came, we had the jolly-boat loaded
as much as we dared. Joyce and I
got out through the stern port and we
made for shore again as fast as our
oars could take us.

This second trip fairly aroused the
watchers along the shore. "Lillibul-
lero" was dropped again, and just be-
fore we lost sight of them behind the
little point one of them whipped
ashore and disappeared. I had half a
mind to change my plans and destroy
their boats, but I feared that Silver
and the others might be close at hand,
and all might very well be lost by try-
ing for too much.

We had soon touched land in the
some place before we set the provi-
sion in the block-house. All three made
the first journey, heavily laden, and
tossed our stores over the palisade.
Then, leaving Joyce to guard them—
one man, to be sure, but with half a
dozen muskets—Hunter and I returned
to the jolly-boat, and loaded ourselves
once more. So we proceeded without
pausing to take breath, till the whole
cargo was bestowed, when the two ser-
vants took up their position in the
block-house, and I, with all my power,
sculled back to the Hispaniola.

That we should have risked a second
boat load seems more daring than it
really was. They had the advantage
of numbers, of course, but we had the
advantage of arms. Not one of the men
ashore had a musket, and before they
could get within range for pistol-shoot-
ing, we flattered ourselves we could be
able to give a good account of a half
dozen at least.

The squire was waiting for me at
the stern window, all his faintness gone
from him. He caught the painter and
made it fast, and we fell to loading the
boat for our very lives. Pork, powder
and biscuit was the cargo, with only a
musket and cutlass apiece for squire
and me and Redruth and the captain.
The rest of the arms and powder were
dropped overboard in two fathoms and
a half of water, so that we could see

the bright steel shining far below us
in the sun, on the clear, sandy bottom.

By this time the tide was beginning
to ebb, and the ship was swinging
around to her anchor. Voices were
heard hallooing in the direction of the
two gigs; and though this reassured us
for Joyce and Hunter, who were well to
the eastward, it warned our party to
be off.

Redruth retreated from his place in
the gallery and dropped into the boat,
which we had brought round to the
ship's counter, to be handier for Capt.
Smollett.

"Now, men," said he, "do you hear
me?"

There was no answer from the fore-
cabin.

"It's to you, Abraham Gray—it's to
you I am speaking."

Still no reply.

"Gray," resumed Mr. Smollett, a little
louder, "I am leaving this ship, and I
order you to follow your captain. I
know you are a good man at bottom,
and I dare say not one of the lot of
you's as bad as he makes out. I have
my watch here in my hand; I give you
30 seconds to join me in."

There was a pause.

"Come, my fine fellow," continued
the captain, "don't hang so long in
stays. I'm risking my life, and the
lives of these good gentlemen, every
second."

There was a sudden scuffle, a sound
of blows, and out burst Abraham Gray
with a knife out on the side of the cheek,
and came running to the captain, like a
dog to the whistle.

"I'm with you, sir," said he.

And the next moment he and the cap-
tain had dropped aboard of us, and we
had shoved off and given way.

We were clear out of the ship, but
not yet ashore on our stockade.

WHAT SHE WANTED.

The Huckster was Called Up Four
Flights to Hear Something.

A huckster was going along an East
side street early one morning last week
making the welkin ring with his sing-
song of "Po-ta-t-o-o-e-s, toma-t-o-o-e-s.
Nice sweet cooking appools." As he
drove slowly along he lifted his eyes to
the windows on either side of the
street.

Suddenly there appeared a woman's
head at a window in one of the top
flats. The huckster pulled in his horse
and raised his ear to listen to the com-
mands he expected would be coming.
But the woman had not the lung power
to make her voice carry so far, and the
huckster called out: "How's that?"

Again the woman called out and her
voice came down faintly. The huckster
didn't know whether she wanted po-
tatoes, cantaloupes, tomatoes or corn.
So he marked the fourth flat from the
corner and motioned that he would
drive around to the alley. The woman
was there waiting for him and called
out once more, but he couldn't under-
stand her.

Gathering a handful of samples of
various vegetables from his stock he
mounted four flights of back stairs and
arrived at the top panting. The woman
stood there awaiting his coming.

"Couldn't hear what you said, lady,"
said the huckster. "So I brought up
some of each kind an' you can pick
what you want an' I'll go down an' get
'em."

"Want?" said the woman, who was
in a towering rage. "Want? I don't
want none of your old vegetables. What
I want is for you to stop hollerin' in
front of this house, or I'll have you ar-
rested. You're enough to wake the
dead. My husband works all night and
he's just got into a little doze, and good-
ness knows it's hard enough to sleep
daytimes such weather as this with-
out a fiend like you standing in front of
the house yelling like a Comanche.
Now you get out of here and don't you
holler no more or I'll get the police
after you."

The huckster stood with set eyes and
drooping jaw, the perspiration drop-
ping off his chin, while this harangue
was going on. When she had finished
he came out of his trance, and said:

"Is that what you called me all the
way up here for? Send fer yer p'lice,
lady; I'm goin' to yell to beat the band."
And he went down the stairs and out
of the alley and up the street in front
of the house with four extra links let
out of his throat. And if any person
slept on that street it was under the
influence of opiates.—Kansas City Star.

HE HIT THE NAME.

The late Prof. Sylvester was traveling
by coach in an out-of-the-way part of
England, and at one station as he sat
in the vehicle waiting to depart two
villagers approached. One mounted be-
side the professor, and as her friend
turned to retrace her steps the latter
said: "Good-by, Mrs. Harris!" Prof.
Sylvester was the last man in the world
to let a good opportunity slip by, and
as the coach drove off he called out:
"Good-by, Mrs. Gamp!" The driver
turned with amazement and said: "I
thought you said you knew no one
here? How did you know that lady's
name was Gamp?" This tale is vouch-
ered for.—San Francisco Argonaut.

SHE SAVED HIM.

They were about to string him up to
an oak limb when a woman rushed for-
ward and threw her arms around him.
"Stop!" she cried. "Ef you won't
lynch him I'll marry him and leave the
state on his honeymoon!"

"Take him!" said the leader, "an'
give me a dollar an' a half fer the li-
cense!"—Atlanta Constitution.

PROGRESS.

Mrs. Weston—I was reminded of my
courtship days to-day by something
John said to me.

Mrs. Easton—Some term of endear-
ment, I suppose?

"Yes," he said I was a great goose.
He used to call me his little birdie. You
see, I have grown some since then."—
Boston Transcript.

SQUAN CREEK FOLKS.

Jep Jones Tells About the Postoffice Troubles.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1898.

Josiah Goodenough had been post-
master at Squan Creek for about seven
years, and nobody had ever kicked
or complained when he went over to
Philadelphia to see his sister die. It
was not only the first time he had ever
had a sister die, but the first time he
had ever been in a town bigger'n Key-
port or Cape May. When he knewed
he was goin' he put on considerable
style about it, and stepped so high that
Deacon Spooner felt it his duty to say
to him:

"Don't git too puffed up, Josiah.
Pride goeth before a fall, and the
shearer who goes out to shear may
come back shorn. You are a big man
here in Squan Creek, but you may find
that they never even heard of you in
Philadelphia."

Josiah found that to be the case.
After seein' his sister die, he felt that
he ought to call on the mayor and
shake hands and smoke a pipe and
swap lies with him. When he went to
the city hall they wouldn't let him in
to see his honor, and he decided to
call on the postmaster and have a chat.

He didn't get to see his man there,
either, but he hung around and picked
up a good many pointers. It was these
pointers which raised the row at Squan
Creek. Josiah kept a grocery in con-
nection with the post office. If any-
body was in a hurry for the mail they
had the privilege of lookin' over the
letters and papers, and it was allowable
for anybody to read any newspapers
comin' to anybody else. Sometimes the
postmaster distributed the mail alone,
and sometimes he had help of three or
four of the loungers. It was free and
easy like, and that's what we all liked
about it. The first move that Josiah
made when he got home was to hang
up a sign readin':

"No stamps without the cash after
this date."

For about half an hour the town held
its breath. Then everybody tried to
talk at once, but after awhile Adina-

to get three eggs and a bar of soap,
and she had a letter to mail. She
asked Josiah to lick on the stamp, and
he pointed to the sign. Jake Henshaw
was foreman of the fire company,
owned the only ice wagon in town and
always had a barrel of hard cider down
cellar. The idea that the postmaster
would dare turn down such a man as
that struck everybody as amazin'. A
general move was made on the post
office, and when the place was jammed
with indignant citizens, Hiram Colby
pounded on a soap box with his cane
and said:

"Josiah Goodenough, I've bin livin'
in this world fur 59 years, 7 months
and 14 days, but of all the insults which
have ever been heaped upon me, this
one is the worst. Squan Creek is on
the verge of an outbreak, which will
make its streets run deep with blood,
and you alone will be to blame for it.
Do you mean that you ain't goin' to
lick on no more stamps for our inno-
cent and helpless women and chil-
dren?"

"The postmaster at Philadelphia
don't do it," replied Josiah. "I was
watchin' around there most all day,
and everybody who mailed a letter
licked on his own stamp."

"And do you mean to say," continued
Hiram, after rapping again and point-
ing to the sign—"do you mean to say
that the people of Squan Creek—the
men who have made this town what
it is—the men who have made this
post-office—the men who wrested their
liberties from under the heel of a ty-
rant king and poured out their blood
like kerosene—can't come in here and
sit on the cracker and sugar bar's
and talk and visit while waitin' for
their mail?"

"I didn't see a single soul sittin'
around the Philadelphia post office,"
replied Josiah, as his face began to
grow pale and his chin to quiver.

"Josiah Goodenough, you are stand-
in' on the brink of a precipice. You



THE OFFENSIVE SIGNS.

bad Shefferly got the crowd quieted
down, and asked:

"Josiah Goodenough, do you mean
to stand or fall by them 'ere words?
If any of us should come here for a
stamp and didn't have the money
would he be refused?"

"He would," answers Josiah. "I seen
over a hundred people buyin' stamps
in Philadelphia, and every last one of
'em had to lay down his cash."

In that crowd which had assembled
in the store was men who was goin' to
buy clothespins and soap and oat-
meal and lots of other things, but
every last one of 'em walked out and
went down to Parker's. For three
days Josiah didn't sell ten cents' worth
of goods, but he was a determined man,
and he hung up another sign readin':

"Only the postmaster allowed to
handle the mail. Please keep out."

Everybody heard of it and went to
the post office to see about it. Moses
Schemerhorn was appointed spokes-
man, and he raised his voice and said:

"Josiah Goodenough, do you mean
to say that if I come in here, and you
are busy drawin' 'lasses or weighin'
out codfish, I can't paw over the mail
and get my letters?"

"It can't be done," says Josiah. "Up
in Philadelphia everybody has to ask
at the window. The sacredness of the
United States mail is a mighty sacred
thing."

That was an evenin' long to be re-
membered in Squan Creek.

Sixteen members of the fire depart-
ment got out and paraded in uniform,
and carried a banner, on which was
inscribed: "Down with Tyrants."
Citizens lined the streets and cheered
and hurrahed, and the fire bell was
rung, and a public meetin' called at
the town hall. We felt that our rights
had been unjustly attacked, and after
Aaron Lampwell had got through with
a speech, in which he compared Josiah
Goodenough to Nero, and ourselves to
the Pilgrim Fathers, 200 people signed
a petition to have the postmaster re-
moved. Some folks thought he would
leave the town that night, or that
he would get out a hand-bill saying
he had backed down and asked our
forgiveness, but Josiah didn't scare.

On the very next day he hung up a
new sign, and it was worse than the
others. It read:

"Lick on your own stamps. No loaf-
ing in the post office."

Jacob Henshaw's wife was the first
to discover that sign. She had come
into the grocery early in the mornin'

ain't postmaster of Philadelphia, but
of Squan Creek. As freemen of a free
country we have earned and enjoyed
certain rights and privileges, and I tell
you right here and now that we mean
to maintain them at any cost of blood
or treasure. We can fill honored
graves, but we cannot be enslaved."

"What do you want?" asks Hiram,
as he begins to shake.

"You must trust for stamps, same as
ever. When you refuse to pass out a
two-cent stamp to an American free-
man who happens to be dead-broke,
you impugn his honor."

"I'll trust."

"And the mails, sir—we demand that
any freeman has the privilege of look-
ing them over when he is in a hurry."

"All right."

"And you must lick on stamps, sir,
and we are to sit around

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED.

He Had Moved His Wife's House Plants and Was Fit for a Hazardous Undertaking.

The grimy captain of the mountain battery hurried forward to meet the infantry colonel.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Louis Beck, the chronicler of the South seas, has written a new novel which he calls "Ned Prince, the Super-cargo."

The third centenary of Edmund Spenser's death will occur next year. The poet died in poverty and neglect on January 16, 1599, and was buried in Westminster abbey with great pomp.

The writing of R. D. Blackmore, the novelist, is so fine and small, and the letters are so detached, that a magnifying glass sometimes is brought into use, otherwise it would be almost unreadable to the naked eye.

In college he was famous only for his wild life, his numerous duels, his skill in swimming and in horsemanship, and enjoyed as well as earned the title of a "jolly student."

Charles Lowery, of Portland, Me., at the age of 17 enlisted with his father and five brothers for the civil war. At the time of the Virginia affair he again enlisted, and in the present war he has been a sailor in the blockading fleet off the south coast of Cuba.

Lord Wharnciffe enjoys the unique distinction of possessing more names than anybody else in the peerage. His complete cognominal catalogue is Edward Mantagu Stuart Granville Mantagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, earl of Wharnciffe and Viscount Carlton.

Minister Woodford is still in law or envoy to Madrid and may go back there when peace is declared. De Lome hates this country and does not want to come back. Polo does not waste much love on us either, but would not, it is said, be unwilling to come back.

The king of Italy is the only vegetarian among European monarchs, and the only king now living who was ever wounded in battle. In the battle of Custoza he was attacked by an Austrian officer, who inflicted a severe gash with his saber, and would probably have killed him had not assistance arrived.

A terrible punishment has been decreed by the king of Siam to his minister plenipotentiary, Chow Pihg Rax. He has not only been degraded by removal from his high office, but he has had his head shaven "for the better preservation of his health," and is doomed to cut grass for the royal elephants for the remainder of his life.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, who is a fearless rider, is very fond of reviewing her troops, and a fortnight ago, when reviewing the Third Hussars at Gooliland, her majesty appeared mounted, in a light-colored habit, and at the end of the parade led her regiment to the attack, amid the deafening applause of the spectators.

AUSTRALASIAN CORAL REEF. It is Twelve Hundred Miles Long and is One of the World's Wonders.

That great barrier reef which fringes the coast of Queensland north of Brisbane, in the direction of Torres straits, must always rank among the wonders of the world. For 1,200 miles the coral animalculae have raised a solid protection against the rage of the ocean swell at a distance varying from 20 to 150 miles from the shore, leaving a comparatively safe and calm inner passage, suitable for navigation by the largest steamers on their voyages north and east.

Those who have seen the skeleton madrepores and branching corals on the shelves of a museum can form no conception of the surpassing beauty of the living organisms, vigorous at or near the surface of the translucent seas. On the ebbing tide we find every description of animated coral growth exposed, from the rounded masses of brain coral to the stag's horn madrepores, those of corymbose form, and a variety too numerous to mention. The brilliant coloration of the myriads of polyps includes every shade, from the more somber brown of the fungus tribe to delicate lemon yellows, lilac, pink, rich green interspersed with golden hues, apple greens tipped with violet, bright red, chocolate, purple, and even blue. The various aggregations of minute vivacious animals possess all modifications of radiated inflorescence; some have club-headed tentacles, others expand in a feathery fringe, while the number of rays to each organism varies according to the families and genera of coral classification.

These gardens of the sea are too beautiful for words. By subtle transitions the lime-secreting corals pass into the uncolored sea anemones of resplendent kinds, and the reefs swarm with numberless echinoderms, nudibranch mollusca, and parti-colored fishes of most extraordinary shape and size. Everything in the tropical seas assumes a striking brilliancy of color, and the 20 or more kinds of holothuria are not the least interesting among the organisms which abound. As the beche de mer, or trepang, these marine animals constitute esteemed gastronomic dainties in the Celestial marts, the importance of the export trade to the government of Queensland being proved by statistics. Over 100 vessels are engaged in the industry. The value of the prepared article is quoted from £30 to £150 per ton, according to its quality and kind, and good annual returns have exceeded £30,000 for the beche de mer alone.—London Standard.

Highly So. Mr. Bunker (to applicant for his daughter's hand)—Is your position sound?

Applicant—Well, I should smile. I'm a trombone player.—Illustrated American.

A DOMESTIC INCIDENT.

From the Observer, Flushing, Mich. "Early in November, 1894," says Frank Long, who lives near Lennon, Mich., "on starting to get up from the dinner table, I was taken with a pain in my back. The pain increased, and I was obliged to take to my bed. The physician who was summoned pronounced my case muscular rheumatism accompanied by lumbago. He gave me remedies and injected morphine into my arm to ease the pain."

"My disease gradually became worse until I thought that death would be my consequence. Besides my regular physician I also consulted another but he gave me no encouragement."



On Getting Up from the Table. "I was finally induced through reading some accounts in the newspapers regarding the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, to try them. I took the pills according to directions and soon began to notice an improvement in my condition. Before the first box was used I could get about the house, and after using five boxes, was entirely cured."

"Since that time I have felt no return of the rheumatic pains. I am confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and try to induce my friends who are sick to try the same remedy. I will gladly answer inquiries concerning my sickness and wonderful cure, provided stamp is enclosed for reply."

"FRANK LONG." Sworn to before me at Venice, Mich., this 15th day of April, 1898. G. B. GOLDSMITH, Justice of the Peace.

MATTER OF FACT.

He Thought the Poor Girl Needed a Change from "the Style to Which She Had Been Accustomed."

He is a young man whose unbounded assurance has ever been his chief characteristic. When he proceeded to talk to the practical old gentleman about marrying his daughter he was evidently prepared for the usual question: "Do you think you can support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?"

The parent spoke this phrase with the air of a man who thinks he has uttered a poser. The suitor looked him in the eye. "Let's talk this thing over," he said. "Do you think your daughter is qualified to make a man a good wife?"

"Yes, sir. Her mother and I are both practical people and we have given her a practical education. She can read Greek and play the piano—she practices three hours a day—but she can get a good dinner and make her purchases in market as intelligently as an experienced steward. Moreover, her abilities with the needle are not confined to fancy work. She's a treasure, and we don't propose to have any misunderstandings about her future."

"You were asking me if I thought I could support her in the style to which she has been accustomed." "I was."

"Well, I could. But I don't propose to. After she marries me she's not going to practice three hours a day on any piano nor cook dinners nor take back talk from market people. She's going to have all the sewing done outside of the house, read what she enjoys, whether it's Greek or Choctaw, and go to the matting twice a week. It's time that girl was beginning to have some good times in this life."—Washington Star.

The Font of Knowledge. Mr. De Science—The officers of the Smithsonian institution are having the character of monkeys photographed, in the hope that in time their language may be understood, and it may be possible to converse with them.

Mrs. De Science—Isn't that grand? I hope they'll ask the monkeys, the very first thing, whether we are descended from them or not.—N. Y. Weekly.

Too General. Smithson—You can always judge a man by the company he keeps. Johnson—That's pretty rough on a jailer of a prison, isn't it?—Illustrated American. Life is made up of meetings, greetings and partings.—Life.

Go to work on Lumbago as if you intended to cure it. Use St. Jacobs Oil. We like anyone honest enough to admit laziness.—Acheson Globe. Deep as is the Sciatic nerve. St. Jacobs Oil will penetrate and cure Sciatica. Nothing makes a man so sad as to have a girl jolly him.—Chicago Daily News. Cure Rheumatism with St. Jacobs Oil—Promptly. Saves money, time and suffering.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 10. CATTLE—Best beefs, 4 65 @ 5 40. HOGS—Choice heavy, 2 25 @ 3 70. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 2 50 @ 4 10. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 65 1/2 @ 66 1/2.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Native and shipping, 4 25 @ 5 35. HOGS—Heavy, 3 00 @ 3 85. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 2 50 @ 4 25. FLOUR—Choice, 3 45 @ 3 50.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes CHICAGO. CATTLE—Common to prime, 4 75 @ 5 30. HOGS—Packing and shipping, 3 30 @ 3 80. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 2 30 @ 4 00. FLOUR—Winter wheat, 3 30 @ 3 35.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes NEW YORK. CATTLE—Native steers, 3 00 @ 3 45. HOGS—Good to choice, 3 80 @ 4 00. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 73 @ 75 1/2. CORN—No. 2, 25 1/2 @ 26.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes BUTTER—Creamery, 18 @ 19 1/2. LARD, 4 60 @ 4 70. PORK, 7 65 @ 7 70.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes BUTTER—Creamery, 18 @ 19 1/2. LARD, 4 60 @ 4 70. PORK, 7 65 @ 7 70.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

He Looked Like the Man Who Had Exhibited an Educated Pig.

"My pride had a fall the other day," said a well-known man who is prominent in public affairs. "A few days back I had to go to a little town in the western part of the state on a matter of business. The matter that took me there was soon transacted, and to amuse myself until it was time to take my train back, I attended the fair that changed to be in progress at the time."

"I noticed as soon as I was on the grounds that I was attracting a good deal of attention, and it rather flattered me, as I was not aware that I was known in that part of the state. Wherever I went I could see that I was being pointed out, and such expressions as 'That's him!' 'He's the feller!' greeted my ears."

"I began to think that I would be called upon to make a speech, and was thinking up what I could say that would be of interest to them, when a man, a little bit bolder than the rest, approached me, and said: 'Say, mister, when ar' ye goin' ter open up?'"

"Open up what?" I asked. "Why," said he, "ain't ye the feller what owns the educated hog?"

"I had to admit that I wasn't, and as soon as that fact became known the attention that I had attracted was gone, and I was only one of the common herd, looking at the big pumpkins and crooked-nosed squashes."

"It seems that a party, who looked like me, had exhibited an educated pig the year before, and I had been mistaken for him."—Detroit Free Press.

His Happiest Moment.

"John," she asked, cuddling up to him, for it was the seventh anniversary of their marriage, "what was the happiest moment of your life?" "Ah, dear," he replied, "I remember it well. I shall never forget it. It was to be a hundred years old that moment will always stand out as plainly as it does to-night."

"She sighed and nestled a little closer, looking longingly up into his honest blue eyes. After a moment's silence she urged: 'Yes, but John, dearest, you haven't told me when it was.'"

"Oh," he answered, "I thought you had guessed it. Surely it ought to be easy enough for you to do so. It was when you came to me last fall, if you remember, and told me that you had decided to trim over one of your old hats so as to make it do for the winter."

Then the celebration of the seventh anniversary of their marriage became formal and uninteresting.—Cleveland Leader.

The Cost of Freeing Cuba.

The United States are certainly entitled to retain possession of the Philippine islands if the peace commissioners so decide, for the cost of the war runs far into the millions, and the end is not yet. The money paid out reaches an astonishing total. To free the stomach, liver, bowels and blood of disease, however, is not an expensive undertaking. A few dollars invested in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish the task easily. The poor as well as the rich can afford it.

What She Called It.

Maud—I'm a little uneasy in my mind. Ned asked me to marry him, and I told him I might, some day. Now, would you call that a promise? Marie—No; I should call it a threat.—Puck.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Box 822, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures swollen, aching, tired feet. The greatest comfort discovery of the age. An instant relief for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25 cents.

Not at All Afraid.

"They say," he suggested, just to see how she would take it, "that disease may be communicated by kisses." "I'm an immune," she replied, promptly. "Of course her fearlessness was rewarded."—Chicago Post.

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 tailoring, 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.

Something Like That.

The Comedian—I've just signed a contract and I've got a fresh supply of jokes. The Tragedian—Ah! Then you're bound and gagged, eh?—Illustrated American. S. R. Baldwin writes: "After trying Soothing Remedies without avail, and physicians without relief, I gave Dr. Moffett's Theina (Teething cure) and they acted like magic. I occasionally gave a powder to keep my child's gums softened." THEINA Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes baby robust and healthy.

Judge.

"You say the defendant turned and whistled to the dog. What followed?" Intelligent Witness—"The dog."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"Did you enjoy the cathedrals abroad, Miss Shutter?"

"No; the horrid things were too big for my camera."—Chicago Daily Record. From sudden weather changes come Soreness and Stiffness. From St. Jacobs Oil comes prompt cure. Ideals are pleasant, steady company, but they are inclined to be tyrannical when they are wedded to.—Detroit Journal. I have used Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. Patterson, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894. We have but little respect for a man who can't discover the easiest way to do things.—Washington (La.) Democrat. Bad, Worse, Worst Sprain. Good, Better, Best Remedy—St. Jacobs Oil. The trouble with people who are all right in their way is that they are usually in somebody else's way.—Brooklyn Life. The first element of good table manners is either fortitude or dyspepsia, usually the latter.—Detroit Journal. Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken Internally. Price 75c. You are always hearing of people who are in it; well, there are different kinds of "its" to be in.—Acheson Globe. Those who are always looking for favors are not the most willing to give them.—Ram's Horn. Something very soothing in the use of St. Jacobs Oil for Neuralgia. Subdues and cures. People frequently ask your opinion merely to get to express their own.—Washington (La.) Democrat. Many a pair of patent leather shoes cover socks that are full of holes.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

MRS. PINKHAM TALKS TO THE FUTURE WOMAN.

Will the New Generation of Women be More Beautiful or Less So? Will Jessie Ebnor's Experience.



A pleasing face and graceful figure! These are equipments that widen the sphere of woman's usefulness. How can a woman have grace of movement when she is suffering from some disorder that gives her those awful bearing-down sensations? How can she retain her beautiful face when she is nervous and racked with pain?

Young women, think of your future and provide against ill health. Mothers, think of your growing daughter, and prevent in her as well as in yourself irregularity or suspension of nature's duties. If puzzled, don't trust your own judgment. Mrs. Pinkham will charge you nothing for her advice; write to her at Lynn, Mass., and she will tell you how to make yourself healthy and strong.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the female organs and regulates the menses as nothing else will. Following is a letter from Miss JESSIE EBNOR, 1712 West Jefferson St., Sandusky, Ohio. "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel it my duty to let you know of the great benefit your remedies have been to me. I suffered for over a year with inflammation of the ovaries. I had doctors, but no medicine did me any good. Was at a sanitarium for two weeks. The doctor thought an operation necessary, but I made up my mind to give your medicine a trial before submitting to that. I was also troubled with leucorrhoea, painful menstruation, dizziness, nervousness, and was so weak that I was unable to stand or walk. I have taken in all several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and am now in good health. I will always give your medicine the highest praise."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman best Understands a Woman's Ills



Arrested! for not chewing Battle Ax PLUG. "He don't chew Battle Ax, yer Honor." "He looks it!" Ignorance of the Law is no excuse, but ignorance of BATTLE AX is your misfortune—not a crime—and the only penalty is your loss in quantity as well as quality when you buy any other kind of Chewing Tobacco. Remember the name when you buy again.

"FOOL'S HASTE IS NAE SPEED." DON'T HURRY THE WORK UNLESS YOU USE SAPOLIO

FROM FACTORY TO USER DIRECT. We make fine Surreys, Buggies, Phaetons and Road Wagons. Our goods have been favorably known to the trade for years. We now sell direct to the user at Wholesale Prices. The slowest buyer prefers to deal with the factory. He gets of us fine work at less price than agents ask for low grade vehicles. We ship anywhere, subject to examination. WE DELIVER on board cars Kansas City, Mo., or to any Ind., as may suit purchaser. Send for catalogue with prices plainly printed. It's FREE. Write today. We sell Sewing Machines and the GOSSEN SYSTEM Sewing Machine. All at Wholesale Prices. All orders, no matter where you live, you are asked to far away to do business with us and save money. Address: EDWARD W. WALKER CARTRIDGE CO., GOSHEN, INDIANA.

CLEARING SALE OF BICYCLES. We have too many wheels on hand and are closing them out less than cost. New high grade \$12.75 to \$25. No higher. Don't miss this opportunity, but write at once. Shipped privately. Inspection, E. K. HALL, CYCLES CO., 721 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Top Snap Complete Double Breech \$9.99. FISH TACKLE. PORTLAND'S SUPPLIES. CHAS. W. WALKER & CO. POWELL & CLEMENT CO. 100 W. 11th St. Atlanta, Ga.

Stock Speculators. I have valuable information of a profitable deal now under way. Write for particulars. E. P. J., P. O. Box 2497, New York. PISO'S CURE FOR GUNNERS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON PAYING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS. A. N. K.—D 1730. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FIFTY YEARS OLD

Why let your neighbors know it? And why give them a chance to guess you are even five or ten years more? Better give them good reasons for guessing the other way. It is very easy; for nothing tells of age so quickly as gray hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is a youth-renewer. It hides the age under a luxuriant growth of hair the color of youth. It never fails to restore color to gray hair. It will stop the hair from coming out also. It feeds the hair bulbs. Thin hair becomes thick hair, and short hair becomes long hair. It cleanses the scalp; removes all dandruff, and prevents its formation. We have a book on the Hair which we will gladly send you. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Write and tell us just how much you can afford to pay for an Organ. We'll attend to the rest.

Estey Organ Co., Brattleboro, Vt.

Use Our Drills Well Drills

And make no failures. Write what you need. LOOMIS & CO. TIFFIN, OHIO.

BARGAINS

—in ENGINES, GASOLINE or STEAM, NEW or Second-hand; also in Grubbing Machines, Well Drilling Outfits, Creamery Supplies, PIANOS, BICYCLES, Etc., Etc. ENGINE EXCHANGE CO., MORNING SUN, IOWA. ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE. It is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever Sores and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Abscesses, Fleshy Bumps, Cuts, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small size large. Send 10c. Book free. ALLEN MEDICAL CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists. DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. R. H. GIBBS'S REMEDY, Atlanta, Ga.

IN HONOR OF A HERO.

School Children Will Raise a Monument to La Fayette.

October 19 Has Been Set Aside as "La Fayette Day" by the Governors of the Different States.

[Special Correspondence.]

On the 19th day of this month the students and school children all over these United States will unite in doing honor to one of the greatest and most beloved heroes of all history. The governors of the different states have issued proclamations setting aside October 19 as "La Fayette day" in all the schools and educational institutions of the country. This is in compliance with a request from the special La Fayette memorial commission organized by the commission-general of the United States to the Paris exposition and in response to the warm and earnest personal recommendation of President McKinley. On this special day exercises of a patriotic nature will be held in all the institutions of learning throughout the land, recalling the days of our early struggle for liberty and the connection of generous and boyish La Fayette therewith, contributions to be made at the same time by the students and children to the fund which is to erect a monument to the gallant hero's memory.

The following letter has been issued from the executive mansion by President McKinley recommending the movement to the educational officials and youth and school children of the country:

"Your letter, written in behalf of the La Fayette memorial commission, has greatly interested me, and I have read with much satisfaction the plans already outlined for the proposed monument to the memory of a great soldier and patriot.

"The undertaking to one in which I am sure it will be considered a privilege to participate, and the idea that the students in the schools, colleges and universities shall take a prominent part in this tribute will not only be of vast educational value as one of the most important epochs in history, but will keep prominent before them the inspiration of a high ideal of devotion to great principles and of the public recognition paid to lofty purposes.

"Gen. La Fayette was but a young man when he espoused the cause of liberty and independence, overcoming well-nigh insurmountable obstacles to do so. It is altogether fitting, therefore, that the youth of America should have a part in this testimonial to his goodness and greatness.

"I am glad to note that your committee has fixed a date when our people, in every part of the country, may testify their interest in this proposed monument and their determination that the movement already begun shall achieve the greatest success.

"Very sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

La Fayette, a boy of 19, gave up all his prospects of wealth and high position in France to come to the aid of this country when it was struggling for liberty, and that in its very darkest hour. It was when report came to Europe of great American losses and reverses and English victories that La Fayette started out, and, in spite of the direct mandate of the French king and the protests of his wealthy relatives and royal friends, and notwithstanding arrest and delay and all conceivable obstacles which were put in his way, set sail with 11 picked companions for American shores. When this black news came from the patriot camp he said: "Then, the more do they need me," and after much difficulty escaped in disguise over the French border into Spain and there set sail.

He had been promised by Silas Deane, the American representative in Paris, a commission as major general in the patriot army. When congress dissented to this on account of his age and inexperience, La Fayette, who was waiting without, sent in word that he be permitted to enter the army as a private and without pay. From this moment to the end of the revolutionary war this young Frenchman was one of the most ardent and able champions of the patriot cause. He immediately became Washington's dearest friend and engaged with him in many of the councils which led to the final colonial victories. Monmouth, Brandywine, Baron Hill and Yorktown were scenes of his exploits on the field. His aid to America, however, in this trying time was not confined to valor alone. He was instrumental in securing the patriots success in a more material way. Through him it was that the alliance with France was finally secured which brought the turning point of the revolution. La Fayette, by his influence in Paris, did possibly more than any other agency to induce the French king to take up arms with us against tyrannical England. It was through La Fayette's agency also that the colonies secured that famous loan of 27,000,000 livres from the French government, of which that nation said later in regard to its payment: "Of the 27,000,000 we have loaned you we forgive you 9,000,000 as a gift of friendship, and when with the years there comes prosperity you can pay the rest without interest."

Washington's friendship for La Fayette continued throughout life, and formed one of the greatest examples of mutual attachment in the history of great men, and both he and his successors until the death of La Fayette let no opportunity pass to do the noble Frenchman honor. Upon the occasion of his visit to this country after American independence had been gained he was met with manifestations on the part of the people unparalleled in the records of appreciation of a nation. When he returned to these shores in 1824 congress gave him an official reception in the hall of representatives, and the people contended with the horses for the honor of drawing his carriage. Congress presented him with an appropriation of \$200,000, a township of land, built and named in his honor a man-of-war, the Brandywine, and tendered the same to him for his conveyance home.

CONDITIONS ARE DISTRESSING

The Cuban Army and Rural Population Suffer as Much as Ever for Food—Robert Porter's View.

New York, Oct. 7.—The members of the Cuban junta here are much concerned about the stories of suffering from lack of food received by them from the Cuban army. Letters have come which state that the condition of the army and of the rural population in Cuba is now worse than ever during the continuance of the war. The junta officials here maintain that the course adopted by the Spanish is resulting as effectively in causing death to the Cuban insurgents and pacificos as did the policy of reconcentration and extermination adopted by Weyler. Following is an extract from a letter received by Horatio S. Rubens, counsel to the junta here:

"Nobody can form an adequate idea of the horrors of our position. Famine caused more deaths than have the bullets of the enemy. If, within a month, we do not receive much more food, one-third of the Cuban army and of the rural population will cease to exist, and even a month may be too late.

Counsel Rubens said this extract was but one of a score or more similar ones received by him. The Spanish hold the coast towns and the Cubans control the interior. The Spanish maintain that the statu quo provided by the protocol is that they in the towns take care of themselves, and the Cubans in the country, including the rural population, supposedly in camp with the insurgents, take care of themselves, all warfare ceasing. "This," continued Counsel Rubens, "is carrying out the policy of reconcentration and necessarily of extermination, as the Spanish will not allow the importation of food through the coast towns."

Among the passengers from Havana yesterday was Robert P. Porter. Mr. Porter said:

"I was sent to Cuba to collect information on financial and economic subjects in order that the president would have access to such material in time to consider the bearing before preparing his message to congress. At the present time I am in favor of admitting cattle into Cuba free. The present condition of the country people is very distressing. The rainy season is almost over and it is imperative that the crops of the present year be planted at once or else they will be put off for some time. To work the field the people need cattle, which are very scarce. I shall recommend that cattle for food be admitted into the island free. Take Matanzas, for instance, where they had 200,000 head, according to the census of 1893. Now there are fewer than 5,000 head in that province. I found in Santiago that things were much more satisfactory than in Havana, for the reason that the United States is in control there."

THEY ARE ONLY GUESSES.

Senator Morgan So Labels Reports of What Hawaii's Particular Form of Government Will Be.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Senator Morgan, of the Hawaiian commission, called at the white house yesterday for a conference with the president. The senator said that the members of the commission would meet here about November 20 and prepare and present their report to the president and congress. He declined to discuss the report or the views of the commissioners, further than to say that the published reports of what the commission would recommend were wrong in every essential particular. The senator, in speaking of the Philippine question, said that in his judgment the United States should retain possession of the whole group of islands, giving to the natives the right to govern themselves within certain limitations and under the general supervisory control of the United States.

TO OCCUPY CUBAN CITIES.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The reports from Havana sent by the American commission are now reassuring. They have had the effect of hastening war department preparations for the occupation of all fortified cities in the island before it is determined whether the Paris peace commission will agree or disagree. The department has completed a list of 60,000 troops available for duty in Cuba. The bulk of these is composed of volunteers, there being only about 12,000 regulars.

POSTAL DEFICIT BEING REDUCED.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The auditor for the post office department, in his annual report, shows the net postal deficiency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, was \$9,020,995, the smallest in some years. The reduced deficit is attributed to increased revenue caused by the expansion of business during the year. The postal revenue for 1898 was \$89,012,618, an increase of \$6,347,156. The expenditures increased \$4,252,236, and the deficit was reduced by \$2,094,920.

HAVANA WILL BE HEADQUARTERS.

Washington, Oct. 7.—By an official order of the secretary of war, Havana, Cuba, is substituted for Tampa, Fla., as an important depot to which officers of the United States subsistence department are assignable for the purpose of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies. The order indicates the policy of the department to occupy Cuba in advance of the withdrawal of the Spanish forces.

AWFUL FIRE IN HANKOW, CHINA.

London, Oct. 7.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai a fire at Hankow destroyed over a square mile of the city, including the government buildings and temple. It is feared that 1,000 lives were lost. Hankow is a treaty port on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, at the mouth of one of its tributaries, 700 miles from the sea.

THREE DEAD IN A NEBRASKA WRECK.

Indianola, Neb., Oct. 7.—Two freight trains collided in the Burlington yards at this place at midnight Wednesday night causing a loss of three lives, slight injuries to four others and the damage to railroad property amounting to many thousands.

FOUR OF A YACHTING PARTY DROWNED.

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 7.—N. L. Weatherby, commodore of the Troy Yacht club, and three companions, Stephen J. Mallory, Mrs. William J. Breslin and Miss Elizabeth Savage, were drowned by the capsizing of a yacht in the Hudson river, three miles north of this city.

DISBANDING THE CUBANS.

Gen. Garcia Starts on His Mission to Try to Influence Insurgents to Return to Civil Life.

New York, Oct. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Santiago de Cuba says: Gen. Garcia left the city Thursday morning on his mission through Santiago province, acting as an agent of the American government, to arrange the details for the disbandment of the Cuban army. He will confer with the military commanders in the outlying districts, using his strong influence to induce the peaceful disarming of the Cuban soldiers and their return to work.

The Cuban leader left the city with an escort of 60 men and was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Paose, Capt. J. Escabante and Lieut. A. S. Colante as his aides. He will go to Jiguani, Bayamo and Manzanillo, visiting on his way all the other important Cuban commands. The tour will probably occupy three weeks and his party received rations for that period from Gen. Lawton.

The officials of the American administration here prophesy good results from his negotiations, believing that his efforts will be successful in getting this province rid of the large number of insurgent bands, who are living on and preventing the resumption of peaceful pursuits by those who are desirous of doing so.

Gen. Garcia is, however, daily losing influence among the Cubans. His action in denying the authority of the provisional government has estranged the majority of the moderate party, while the extremists resent his friendly feeling for the United States and his co-operation with the administration here. Many of the latter characterize him as a renegade from the principles of independence and openly avow that he is allowing himself to be sold to the Americans. His motives are looked upon with suspicion, and his desire to remove the friction between the Cubans and Americans is openly stated to be a trap for the defeat of Cuban independence. This feeling will militate greatly against his usefulness from the American standpoint.

SPANIARDS MUST GET OUT.

President McKinley Tells the Porto Rico Commissioners That They Must Leave the Island by October 18.

Washington, Oct. 8.—President McKinley has cabled the United States military commission at Porto Rico that the island must be evacuated by the Spanish forces on or before October 18, and that the Spanish commissioners be so informed. In case of the failure of the Spaniards to complete the evacuation by that date the United States commissioners are directed to take possession of and exercise all of the functions of government, and in case it is found to be impossible to secure transportation for the Spanish troops by October 18 they may be permitted to go into temporary quarters until transports can be secured to take them to Spain. The president has notified the United States evacuation commission at Havana that the Spaniards would be expected to have evacuated the island by December 1, with a strong intimation that in case of failure the United States would brook no further delay, but immediately thereafter take possession of the government.

STRIKE IN PARIS.

Work on the Exposition Buildings Stopped—Fights Between Strikers and "Blacklegs"—About 60,000 Men Out.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The strike of the laborers has extended to nearly all the building trades and it is feared the railroad men will join in the movement. Work on the exhibition building and underground railroad has completely ceased. About 60,000 have gone out on strike and the situation is causing consternation. The attitude of the strikers is increasingly aggressive and fights between strikers and so-called "blacklegs" are incessant. The latest news this morning is that the municipal council and the contractors have come to an agreement regarding the demands of the laborers and hopes are expressed that the strike will end in a few days.

GENERALS HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The war department yesterday issued the long-expected order for the honorable discharge from the volunteer service of the United States of three major generals and 25 brigadier generals of volunteers. This heavy reduction was made necessary by the fact that the volunteer army itself has already been reduced by fully 50 per cent, and there is consequently no duty remaining for these officers to discharge. The officers who were promoted from the regular army will return to their former duties.

DENVER HAS A MYSTERIOUS STRANGLER.

Denver, Col., Oct. 8.—Mrs. Julius Voght, a clairvoyant and medium, was found dead in her apartments on Champea street. A twisted towel was tied tightly around her neck, and there is no doubt that she had been strangled to death. There is no clew to the murderer, but the police believe that the deed was committed by the same stranger who murdered three women on Market street in this city in 1894.

THE PILLAGER BAND WHIPPED.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 8.—A special from Duluth says Gen. Bacon has sent word that he has the Pillager band whipped and does not need further reinforcements. The companies of the Fourteenth Minnesota now here do not expect to be called out.

SULTAN ACCEDS TO THE DEMANDS.

Canea, Crete, Oct. 8.—Ismael Bey, civil governor of the island of Crete, informed the Mussulman notables that the sultan will withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete in accordance with the demands of Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy.

THE PHILIPPINES FIRST.

American Peace Commissioners Will Subordinate All Else Until Disposition of the Islands is Settled.

Washington, Oct. 6.—As a result of a consultation at the white house between the president, Secretary Hay and Secretary Long, fresh instructions regarding the Philippines have been wired to the American commissioners in Paris. They do not materially alter those given to the delegates before their departure for France, but are on a new point brought up since the consultation of Maj. Gen. Merritt with the American representatives.

It was ascertained that the program which the commission is following requires the disposition of the United States affecting the archipelago before any other questions are considered. The president has been informed of Gen. Merritt's view in favor of the retention of all the islands, but the fresh instructions do not affect the demand for the island of Luzon and reversionary rights over the remainder of the group. They relate more to a matter of detail and are intended to equip the American commissioners with material to answer the Spanish commissioners in case they should raise the point in the reply to the formal demand presented by Mr. Day. This reply is expected Friday and the adjournment of the commission for such a short time is regarded by Mr. Day and the administration as indicating that the commission's work will soon be completed. It is recognized that the Philippines will be the bone of contention and that once they are out of the way it will be pretty plain sailing in the matter of arranging for the cession of Guam, Cuba, Porto Rico and the remaining Spanish West Indies to the United States.

TO HELP THE BLIND.

National Convention at St. Louis Will Settle Congress for a Universal Print and Other Reforms.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—One hundred and fifty blind men and women, representing the American Blind People's Higher Education and General Improvement association, with a membership extending throughout the country, are holding a convention in St. Louis which promises to become notable because it is probable that a decided stand will be taken on a universal print for the blind. There are many systems of reading in use, mostly in the form of perforations in paper. Following the advocacy of higher education the association hopes to prevail on congress to encourage the establishment of a national school for the blind, or the creation of departments for the higher education of this class in institutions already erected.

EXTRACTION OF MRS. BOTKIN.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—Gov. Budd has decided that Mrs. Cordelia Botkin must go to Delaware to stand trial for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning and Mrs. Joshua Deane. He will honor the request of the governor of Delaware and order the issuance of his warrant for the delivery of Mrs. Botkin to Detective McVey, the agent of the state of Delaware. Mrs. Botkin's attorneys will carry the case to the supreme court on habeas corpus.

HIGHEST HONORS FOR DEWEY.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The administration will recommend to congress the revival of the grade of admiral and the promotion to that rank of Rear Admiral George Dewey, now in command of the Asiatic station. Secretary Long made this positive announcement yesterday that he intended to recommend that the grade of admiral be revived and that that rank be conferred on Rear Admiral Dewey.

MUST VOTE AS THEY PLEASURE.

Columbus, O., Oct. 6.—The minor political parties in Ohio, under a decision rendered by the supreme court, will have to comply with the Pugh amendment to the Australian ballot law, which requires that signers to petitions, to get these party tickets on the ballot must pledge themselves to vote the ticket they ask to be given a place on the ballot.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH MISSIONS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 6.—Over \$661,000 was given for foreign missions last year through the American board of the Congregational church, now in session here. The force in the field is 731 men and women at 101 stations, with 2,977 native helpers. There were 4,692 converts last year. There are 47,132 church members and 56,925 scholars in mission schools.

WILL INFLUENCE PARIS DELIBERATIONS.

Madrid, Oct. 6.—The impartial declares that the naval demonstration which is beginning in Chinese waters is not only a menace to France and Russia, but implies an Anglo-American understanding to prevent the powers from opposing American designs in the Philippine islands. This fact, the impartial adds, will influence the Paris deliberations.

VICTORIA'S NARROW ESCAPE.

London, Oct. 6.—Queen Victoria and her daughter, ex-Empress Frederick, of Germany, had a narrow escape from death while driving at Balmoral, Scotland. The coachman lost control of the horses and a serious accident was only averted by the horses turning into the woods, where the carriage stuck between the trees.

"COIN" HARVEY APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—"Coin" Harvey, whose appointment as general manager of the democratic party for the next campaign was recently made public issued an address yesterday from his headquarters in this city, calling for funds to help the cause of free silver. The money asked for is to be used in the coming presidential campaign, under the direction of the ways and means committee. The plan contemplates having each loyal free silverite pledge himself to pay \$1 a month until October 1, 1900. Mr. Harvey declares 10,000 have already agreed to do so.

AGONCILLO GOES TO PARIS.

Representative of the Philippine Insurgents Will Talk to the Peace Commissioners—His Visit Satisfactory.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The Philippine delegate, Agoncillo, and his two associates left Washington to-day, having concluded their mission here. They go to New York, where they take a steamer on Saturday for Havre and thence to Paris, where they will seek to place the interests and desires of the Filipinos before the Spanish-American peace commission. Mr. Agoncillo said his stay in Washington had been satisfactory. During the day he made calls on all the cabinet officers and also left his card at the residence of Vice President Hobart and at the hotel quarters of Speaker Reed. He had wished to talk with members of the senate and house, feeling that they might have considerable to do in the solution of the Philippine problem. Mr. Agoncillo says he will seek to get a hearing before the Paris commission, and if this is accorded to him he will point out the facility of continuing Spanish rule in any part of the Philippine group and the capacity of the Filipinos to conduct their own affairs, as shown by the thorough organization of their national assembly.

QUAY HELD FOR TRIAL.

Pennsylvania's Senior Senator and His Son and Two Other Prominent Politicians to Answer to Charge of Conspiracy.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—United States Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and Charles H. McKee, of Pittsburgh, law partner of Lieut. Gov. Walter Lyon, appeared before Magistrate Jermon in the central station court in this city this afternoon to answer to the charge of conspiracy in the alleged misuse of public money in connection with John S. Hopkins, former cashier of the People's bank of this city, who committed suicide soon after the failure of the bank in March last. Ex-State Treasurer Haywood, for whom a warrant has been issued in connection with the conspiracy charge, was not in court, but it is promised that he will be here on Friday to answer his accuser. After a hearing lasting three hours, Senator Quay and his son and Mr. McKee were bound over for appearance at the next term of court. Bail was fixed at \$5,000 in each case, David H. Lane, a local political leader, giving bail. The case now goes on the list for trial at the term of court beginning in November.

JOHN WANAMAKER ACCUSED.

Senator Penrose Charges That the Ex-Postmaster General Made an Effort to Buy a Senatorial Seat.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—The political fight in this state is growing red hot. The charges made against Senator Quay and his subsequent arrest started the fray. Now come some sensational charges by Senator Penrose against some of the opponents of the regular republican nominees. In a speech at Huntingdon the senator declared that the agents of ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker attempted to purchase from the leaders of the republican organization Mr. Wanamaker's election as senator two years ago for an immense sum of money. Making a specific charge, Senator Penrose declared that Mr. Wanamaker's political representative later made an offer of \$250,000 to Senator Quay through the latter's son, Richard. Senator Penrose charged Mr. Wanamaker and his representatives with "deliberate and unblinking debauchery of the legislature."

TROUBLE WITH GERMANY.

Berlin Talking About the Probability of the Kaiser Going to War with the United States.

Berlin, Oct. 6.—Within the last few hours relations between the United States and this country have assumed so extremely threatening an aspect that the emperor, cutting short his hunting party, where he was enjoying magnificent sport, has hastened with all possible speed back to this city, and has canceled all his engagements for the next week or ten days. The utmost mystery is being observed about the matter in official circles, yet in political and administrative circles nothing else is being spoken of than the probability of war between this country and the United States. The trouble is in connection with the Philippine islands, the German government being resolved at all costs to oppose the retention or possession of this group by the United States.

FALLED TO HONOR MISS BRADLEY.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 6.—Christine Bradley, daughter of Kentucky's governor, who caused a sensation last spring by christening the battleship Kentucky with water, will not become the "Daughter of the W. C. T. U.," the state convention of W. C. T. U. having voted down a resolution to bestow the title last night.

THEY WANT TO GO HOME.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 6.—Col. W. J. Bryan, accompanied by Mrs. Bryan, arrived last night. The colonel polled his regiment upon the question of going to Cuba and it is stated that about 87 per cent. of the men expressed a desire to return home, the officers being about equally divided, many of them not voting.

PATCHEN WON BOTH HEATS.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—The star feature at the fair grounds yesterday was the pacing race between Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry. Patchen won in two straight heats, taking the first by a nose in 2:07 and the second by a length and a quarter in 2:07 3/4.

DEWEY HAS SENT THE SHIPS.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Admiral Dewey has cabled the navy department that the Boston and Petrel, with the collier Nero, sailed yesterday from Manila for Tien-Tsin to watch American interests at the nearest possible port to Peilin.

THE SOUTH COAST STORM.

Loss of Life Estimated at from Thirty to One Hundred—Destruction of Property Over \$1,000,000.

Macon, Ga., Oct. 6.—Reports from all around Brunswick are that from 30 to 100 lives were lost by the recent storm, which devastated parts of the Georgia and Florida coast and at least \$1,000,000 in financial loss entailed. Dorian and surrounding islands sent in reports of over 20 people swept from one point near there, while at Fernandina, Fla., and vicinity the people drowned are estimated at 50. On Jekyll island the magnificent club house property and cottages of the members were inundated and pleasure crafts driven high on the shore. On St. Simon's island over 100 cottages and homes were swept into the sea. At Brunswick 30 business and residence blocks were under six feet of water and sea-going vessels driven upon the marsh on Sapelo island. The national quarantine station is gone and many lives thought to be lost. Reports from all the rice plantations for 30 miles around state that they are ruined and the lives of many workers supposed to be lost. Thousands of dead cattle are floating downstream and lying piled up in the marsh grass.

USUAL RESULT IN GEORGIA.

Democrats Elect Their State Ticket by 70-600 Majority—Poor Showing Made by Populists.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 6.—Georgia voted yesterday for a governor, a full ticket of state officers and on a constitutional amendment providing that judges be elected by the people. Allen D. Chandler, democratic nominee for governor, was elected over Hogan, populist, by not less than 70,000 majority. The constitutional amendment was adopted. Fleming G. Dubignon, chairman of the democratic state committee, gave out the following statement:

"Nearly two-thirds of the counties which were carried by the populists two years ago have been reclaimed by the democratic party and the next legislature will be practically a unanimous body. I am confident that the present fight of the populists is the last they will make in Georgia."

LAND THROWN OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.

Crookston, Minn., Oct. 6.—A Clineston, Minn., special to the Journal says: To-day 367,000 acres of land on the Red Lake reservation was thrown open to settlement under the Nelson act, which requires five years' residence and a payment of \$1.25 an acre at the end of that period. A line was started yesterday afternoon at the land office door and most of the fliers stayed in line all night. There was no grand rush, however, as on previous occasions. The land is nearly in the Lake of the Woods country and is heavily timbered. A large number of claimants took possession to-day and began improvements, intending to file within the 90 days allowed.

HIGH FIRE AT CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 6.—One of the most destructive fires here in years occurred yesterday, burning the Grange tobacco warehouse, the Louisville & Nashville depot, Gracey's storage warehouse and many tenement houses. The loss is over \$500,000. It is believed to be the work of incendiaries. The Grange warehouse was the largest tobacco warehouse in the world and had a floor space covering over five acres. It contained about 4,500 hogsheads of tobacco.

FORECAST IN CUBAN POLITICS.

Havana, Oct. 6.—The press of the island seems to consider the following ticket almost sure of election at the coming convention of the Cuban party at Santa Cruz del Sur called for October 10: President, Maximo Gomez; vice president, Bartolome Maso; secretary of war, Calisto Garcia. Gen. Maximo Gomez has declared that he will not accept any office under the Cuban government, but his friends are confident of their ability to persuade him to withdraw his obligation.

DEFENSE OF WAR DEPARTMENT PREPARED.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Adj. Gen. Corbin has prepared a defense of the war department for presentation to the commission investigating the conduct of the war. His report will make about 1,000 pages, or 3,000,000 words. It includes the correspondence relating to the several military campaigns, arranged in chronological order. Admiral Sampson is blamed for whatever suffering was involved by the Santiago campaign.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Havana, Oct. 6.—At the joint session this morning of the United States and Spanish military commissions, the Spaniards, according to the report, declared it was impossible to evacuate the island immediately, while the American commissioners insist that their instructions called for an immediate evacuation. After two hours' conference on the subject, the joint commissioners were unable to reach any definite agreement.

DEATHS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Adj. Gen. Corbin gave out to-day the following bulletin: "Deaths from all causes between May 1 and September 30, inclusive, as reported to the adjutant general to October 3, 1898: Killed in action, 23 officers and 297 enlisted men; died from wounds, 4 officers and 61 enlisted men; died of disease, 80 officers and 2,483 enlisted men, an aggregate of 2,910 deaths out of a total force of 274,717 officers and men."

PENCE JUBILEE AT DENVER.

Denver, Col., Oct. 6.—A peace jubilee was the feature of the second day of the Festival of Mountain and Plain. A patriotic parade in which returned soldiers, local military and other organizations participated was followed by exercises at the grand stand comprising music by the consolidated bands, 750 pieces, an address by Gov. Adams and military drills. A band contest, Indian games and dances and a faithful representation of the celebrated battle of Sand creek were other features of the entertainment furnished during the day for thousands of spectators.