

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW TO THE LINE! LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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NO. 42.

A GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Exciting News Heard All Around from Our Fighters.

Sampson's Fourth of July Present to the Nation—Ladrones Islands Captured—Philippine Expedition Landed—Santiago's Surrender Demanded.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The complete annihilation of the Spanish squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish Admiral, Cervera, with 1,600 prisoners; the demand by Gen. Shafter for the surrender of Santiago by noon to-day on pain of bombardment; word from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrones islands had been captured; that a Spanish gunboat had surrendered; that a hundred or more Spanish officers and men were taken, and that our first Philippine expedition had landed—this is, in part, the thrilling record of such a Fourth of July as has not been known since the bells of Independence hall rang out the tidings of American freedom. It was a day when one momentous event followed another in constant and rapid succession, each hour bringing forth some new feature, more startling than what had gone before. The climax came at one o'clock, when amid the wildest cheering, which fairly shook the great war, state and navy building to its foundation, Admiral Sampson's dispatch announcing his glorious victory and the entire destruction of the Spanish fleet was given to the public.

The white house was naturally the focal point of enthusiasm and stirring activity which marked official Washington. It was the busiest day the president has had since the war began. Conference followed conference with the heads of the military and naval departments, high officials of the service came and went in a constant and steady stream, and as each hour brought additional luster to the American arms the crowd of officials increased.

The story of the day is best told in the series of official dispatches, each bearing date of July 4, from Admiral Sampson, from Gen. Shafter and from Admiral Dewey. Stirring as they all are, that of Sampson was accorded the honor of chief importance, not only for the immediate results secured, but also for the effects of this crushing defeat in weakening the defenses of the city of Santiago and in dealing Spain such a staggering blow that she is left practically without a navy. The admiral's dispatch is as follows:

SIDNEY, July 3.—The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. Not one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9:30 a. m. (Sunday) to two p. m. the last, the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore six miles west of Santiago and had let down her colors. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within 20 miles of Santiago; the Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. Our loss one killed and two wounded. Enemy's loss probably several hundred by gun fire, explosions and drowning. About 1,500 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn.

Although brief Admiral Sampson's dispatch tells the story of fearful destruction. It not only disclosed the tremendous prowess of the American fleet, but it again displayed the strange immunity which the American sailor seems to have in the midst of death and carnage. That but one of our sailors, a yeoman on the Brooklyn, should have been killed in an engagement of this magnitude is without a parallel in naval annals, save in that other unparalleled record which Dewey made at Manila.

With the Spanish squadron destroyed the way is partly cleared for the advance of the American squadron into the harbor of Santiago. If Cervera's armored cruisers could cross the mine field and clear the Merrimac at the entrance of the harbor the American ships can follow the same course. There are the inner fortifications and island forts still to be reduced, but they have passed through a baptism of fire recently and are little more than ruins.

M'KINLEY TO SAMPSON.

The President telegraphs the Admiral the Congratulations and Thanks of the "Whole American People."

WASHINGTON, July 5.—President McKinley telegraphed yesterday the following congratulatory message to Admiral Sampson:

To Admiral Sampson, Playa del Este: You have the gratitude and congratulation of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to the Americans, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

As Madrid Heard It.

MADRID, July 5.—The following semi-official statement was issued yesterday afternoon: "The semaphore from Morro castle to Santiago says the Spanish squadron, after a cannonade with the Americans, showed no signs of injury; therefore the American news of the rout of Admiral Cervera must be utterly untrue. Moreover, Admiral Cervera's squadron is faster than Admiral Sampson's."

Spain's Loss Placed at 2,500.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., says: "Your correspondent was shown a cablegram received by A. Ramesl from Santiago, stating that the Spanish loss was about 2,500 killed and wounded."

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

A Representative of Gen. Aguinaldo in London Says the Latter Has Proclaimed a Republic at Cavite.

LONDON, July 2.—A representative of Gen. Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, who served with him during the last insurrection and who is now in London, is quoted in an interview as saying that before Aguinaldo left Hong Kong he promised Rear Admiral Dewey (then commander) not to enter Manila until the arrival of the American troops. Aguinaldo's representative adds that he has just received a dispatch from Cavite saying a republic has been proclaimed there by Aguinaldo, under the protection of the United States and approved by Great Britain and Japan. Continuing, the representative of the Philippine leader asserts that he has been to Berlin, where he saw the under secretary for the foreign office, who declared that all Germany wanted was that the existing import tariff should not be altered by a republic being established in the Philippine islands, or, at least, that preference should not be given to any other nation.

GERMANY KEEPS OUT.

Spanish Officer Volunteers to Hand Manila Over to a Neutral Power, but Admiral Diederichs Declines.

BERLIN, July 2.—The following dispatch has been received from Hong Kong: "According to trustworthy intelligence from Manila, the Spanish governor general had a few days ago, at his own request, a meeting with Admiral Diederichs (the commander of the German naval forces in the far east) in order to propose, in behalf of the Spanish government, that Manila should be handed into the provisional charge of a neutral commander. The proposal was rejected by Admiral Diederichs in view of the American blockade."

TERRIBLE MISSOURI CRIME.

A Nineteen-Year-Old Boy Kills His Employer and Then Murders His Wife, Who Was Pleading for Mercy.

St. Louis, July 2.—A special from Jackson, Mo., says: James Lail, a prosperous farmer and his wife, living three miles south of here, were murdered to-day by John Headricks, a 19-year-old farm hand, who had been discharged. Headricks shot the farmer four times, killing him. The murdered man's wife threw herself on his body and asked for mercy, but Headricks cut her throat. After compelling the daughter of his employer to wash the blood off his clothes, Headricks escaped. A sheriff's posse is in pursuit.

DEWEY HEARD FROM AGAIN.

He Has Avoided Committing This Government to Any Policy, Leaving Merritt to Act as Judgment Dictates.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The navy department received a dispatch yesterday from Admiral Dewey, dated Cavite, June 27. He made no mention of reinforcements, and said he had avoided committing this government to any policy, and had left Gen. Merritt free. While not prolix in his utterances, Admiral Dewey loses no opportunity to keep the department informed of the state of affairs at Manila. He had other matters of interest to communicate, but they were not of a character that could be properly made public at this stage.

Two Negroes Executed at Muscogee.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., July 2.—The first execution in the history of the United States courts in the Indian territory occurred here yesterday when Henry Whitefield, alias Charles Perkins, and K. B. Brooks, both colored, paid the penalty for their crimes on the gallows within the stockade of the United States jail at this place. Whitefield killed George Miller at Wagoner, I. T., and Brooks paid the extreme penalty for criminally assaulting Miss Lulu Combs, a white girl, near Hudson, I. T.

Wabash Muled by Counterfeit Tickets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 2.—Counterfeit tickets of the Wabash railroad have been put on sale during the past week at Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Toledo and other important points on the system and the company fears that it has been muled for a large sum. The counterfeit tickets are so nearly like the genuine that they have been accepted by the conductors, and the company knew nothing of it until a shrewd clerk in the auditor's office at St. Louis discovered the faulty tickets.

Big Demand for the Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Inquiries at the treasury department elicit the information that the total proposals for the new government loan of \$200,000,000 aggregate \$790,000,000. Of this amount there have been received and absolutely accepted subscriptions for amounts of \$500 and less, \$40,000,000. Subscriptions in amounts over \$500, subject to future allotment, \$250,000,000.

Call for a National Populist Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 2.—The people's party paper to-day published an address from the national organization committee calling for a national convention at Cincinnati Monday, September 5, to nominate candidates for president and vice president and outline a plan of campaign to cover the next two years.

SENT AN ULTIMATUM.

Shafter Demands the Surrender of Santiago by a Certain Time.

Threatened to Bombard the City—The Demand Was Being Considered by the Spaniards—Capture of Cervera Insures Exchange of Hobson.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Santiago must surrender by noon to-day or it will be brought to terms by a bombardment by the combined forces of Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson. Twenty-four hours' notice of this purpose has been given, in order that the women, children, infirm and other non-combatants may be removed to a place of safety. The Spanish general in command at the city has refused to comply with Shafter's order to surrender, but it is believed he may see the folly of further resistance and yield before the allotted time has expired.

Authorities here, military and naval, say Santiago has made its best fight and that its occupation is only a question of time and very brief time. Gen. Shafter's strong position was shown in a series of dispatches. Most convincing of all as to his feeling of confidence and strength, was that the dispatch given out late in the day in which Gen. Shafter gives the text of his demand for the surrender of the city on pain of bombardment.

Gen. Shafter's other dispatches breathe the same air of confidence and determination as shown in his demand on the Spanish commander. The first one made public during the day stated that his lines completely surrounded the town from the bay on the north to San Juan river on the south, leaving the city thus enveloped by a stretch of water on one side and a stretch of frowning American guns on the other. In another dispatch Gen. Shafter epitomized the strength of his position by saying: "I feel that I am master of the situation and can hold the enemy for any length of time."

In another dispatch Gen. Shafter states that his demand for the surrender of Santiago is still being considered by the Spanish authorities, which indicates that the refusal of the Spanish commander to capitulate was not final. In any event 12 o'clock to-day marks the limit of Shafter's concession, and if Santiago has not capitulated at that hour, the great siege guns now brought to the front and in position, backed by the batteries of lighter field pieces, will begin their work of destruction.

HOBSON SURE TO BE FREE.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The release of Hobson and the other heroes of the Merrimac incident is likely to be another result of the recent events transpiring. It may now come about either by the surrender of the city, which would include the surrender of Hobson and other American prisoners in the city, or else by the exchange of Hobson for Admiral Cervera or some other high ranking naval official. Until yesterday the possibility of exchanging Hobson was slight, as this government had no Spanish prisoners of high rank to offer in his place. Now, however, they have one of the foremost admirals of Spain, and among the 1,300 other naval prisoners there are many officers of distinguished rank. To exchange a Spanish admiral for a naval constructor might seem strange under ordinary circumstances, but it would be done without any begrudging by the authorities here, and would be particularly appropriate, in view of the action of Cervera at the time Hobson surrendered to him.

MORE NEWS FROM DEWEY.

Admiral at Manila Notifies Washington of the Present Situation There—Another Spanish Ship in His Possession.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A cablegram from Admiral Dewey was received at the navy department yesterday morning, announcing the safe arrival of the first fleet of transports. The message is in the navy cipher, and has not yet been completely translated, but it is stated by the cipher officer that it is confirmatory of the Associated press dispatch that the Ladrones islands had been occupied by American troops from the transports.

Admiral Dewey also states that the gunboat Leyte, which ran up a river on May 1, the day of the battle, has come out and surrendered, having on board 52 army and navy officers and 94 men. The Leyte has a battery of one 3½-inch Hotchkiss gun and several 2.7-inch rapid fire guns. The dispatch does not give the date of the surrender. The admiral says that the situation at Manila is satisfactory, that the troops are debarking and that the health of the men is excellent.

The Fleet That Was Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The annihilation of Cervera's fleet is a terrific blow to Spain, as this fleet was far more formidable than that wiped out by Admiral Dewey at Manila and was the strongest flotilla of ships Spain had afloat. It consisted of the four armored cruisers Vizcaya, Oquendo, Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa and three torpedo boat destroyers, Pluton, Furor and, originally, the destroyer Terror, but last advices place her at San Juan, Porto Rico, where she had been crippled by the St. Paul.

KANSAS LABOR REPORT.

Commissioner Johnson Gives Interesting Figures Concerning Wages—Prohibitory Law Classed as a Barrier to Business.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 1.—State Labor Commissioner Johnson has completed the compilation of statistics gathered from manufacturing industries of various kinds in the state. The average wages paid by each class of industries are given, opinions on the convict labor question are expressed and laws beneficial to each are suggested. In about 90 per cent. of the cases the prohibitory law is accused of being a barrier to business and its repeal is demanded.

Reports received from 53 flour mills show an average capital of \$37,328 per plant and average tax assessment of \$421. The average wages paid were \$94 for the year. Skilled labor received \$2.33 per day, and ordinary labor \$1.25. An increase in wages was reported from five mills. No strikes or labor troubles were reported. Ten millers advocated the abolishment of the state labor bureau; 23 favored its continuance. Some of the millers claim their greatest hindrance in business is the importation of adulterated flour.

Reports were received from only 23 cigar manufacturers. The average daily wages paid were \$1.60. No strikes were reported. According to returns it costs from 95 to \$115 for labor to make 1,000 cigars. Four dealers say convict labor competition hurts their business. In reply to the query, "State what legislation will be beneficial to your business?" the cigar men invariably say, "Repeat the prohibitory law."

The average wages of skilled labor paid by creameries were \$2.20, and for common labor, \$1.18. The creameries say they could not adopt the eight-hour system. Some days they work only four or five hours, and other days from 12 to 16 hours. All of the creamery men demand the passage of an anti-oleomargarine law.

The average wages of 16 bottling works were \$1.84 per day for skilled and \$1.03 for unskilled labor. These companies suggest the repeal of the prohibitory law. They say it will help their business.

The planing mills and sash and door factories pay \$2.19 for skilled labor and \$1.03 for ordinary labor. No strikes or labor troubles were reported. The mill proprietors favor a law to break up the lumbermen's association.

Carrage manufacturers pay, on an average, \$2.08 for skilled labor and \$1 for unskilled. They want convicts put to working the roads.

Grain elevators paid \$1.80 per day for skilled labor and \$1.20 for common. One grainman suggests that the proper solution of the convict labor question is to ship all the convicts to western Kansas and compel them to pump water for irrigating ditches. All of the grainmen suggest laws for a more just system of weighing grain and lower freight rates.

Employees of cement and plaster works receive on an average \$2.18 for skilled and \$1.31 for common labor. The proprietors all want a tariff on gypsum so that they can compete with Nova Scotia. They also demand laws with proper penalties against strikes, lockouts and boycotts.

Plumbers got on an average \$2.52 per day. The specific legislation wanted is a law to "bust the plumbers' supply trust," known as the Central Supply association; also a law "regulating sanitary plumbing under state inspection."

All bakers oppose the eight-hour law and demand "state control of express companies." The average pay of a skilled baker is \$2.16 per day.

Foundrymen have only one complaint, and that is against freight rates. They pay skilled labor an average of \$2.40 per day.

Skilled brickmakers receive \$1.95 per day, and no strikes are reported. Brick manufacturers say that the proper thing to do with convicts is to put it to work building brick roads, providing the state buys the brick.

Cooperage companies pay an average of \$2.03 per day. One cooper suggests the passage of a law to "stipulate the size of apple and potato barrels, which would have a tendency to generate a little more honesty in apple packers and potato dealers."

The average daily pay of skilled labor in laundries is \$1.28; female, 80 cents. Specific legislation wanted is: "A law to prevent foreign laundries from doing business in this state except by paying license therefor;" "lower freight and express rates;" and "the repeal of the prohibitory law—a farce here."

WHEAT INJURED BY RUST.

Too Much Rain in Kansas Will Greatly Reduce the Wheat Production in the Central and Eastern Sections.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 1.—The weekly weather bulletin for Kansas shows that the wheat crop of the state is not nearly as huge as it promised ten days ago to be. Nearly every county in the eastern section of the state and many in the central part report serious damage from rust and excessive rain. Many fields are not worth yielding and thousands of acres were expected. In most of the counties in the western section wheat has escaped damage, and some of the big wheat counties, like McPherson, Barton and Pawnee, will have large yields. There are complaints of serious damage in 27 counties. Notwithstanding all the complaints, however, the aggregate crop will be the biggest on record, with the exception of one year. The corn crop is making good progress. The farmers here had a week of fine weather for cultivating.

Chartered for a Thousand Years.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 1.—A charter was granted yesterday by the Central Branch Union Pacific Railway company to own and operate a railroad from Atchison to Waterville and build or acquire extensions. The company is authorized to have a capital of \$2,500,000 with power to issue and sell bonds up to \$2,500,000 and is incorporated for 100 years. The company will begin business the owner of 100 miles of railroad, the old Central branch of the Union Pacific.

Murdock to Be Wichita's Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—It is stated that the next postmaster of Wichita will be Marsh Murdock. Murdock was endorsed by Senator Baker and ex-Representative Long, but the president is said to have held up the appointment because of Murdock's free silver editorials subsequent to the Chicago convention and before he came out for the republican ticket. It is now understood that Murdock will be given the place.

ARRIVE AT MANILA.

Charleston and Three American Transports Reach Destination.

Captured Ladrones Islands on the Way and Took the Spanish Governor as a Prisoner—Spanish Throne Tottering—The Fourth Expedition.

HONG KONG, July 4.—The United States dispatch boat Zafiro, which left Cavite, Manila harbor, on July 1, has arrived here. She reports that the American troops in the transports City of Sydney, City of Peking and Australia, conveyed by the Charleston, arrived at Cavite on June 30, having taken the Ladrones islands on the way and having left men there. The Spanish governor and other officials captured were brought to Cavite. The United States troops commenced to disembark at Cavite on July 1. The Ladrones, or Marianna islands, are situated about 25 degrees, or 1,600 miles, due west of the Philippines, and are the first bodies of land of any size or note between the Hawaiian and the Philippines. The Ladrones consist of 15 islands, of which the largest is Sapan, on which there are 8,000 inhabitants. In all the population of the group is estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000. These islands are of little value except from their geographical position.

SPANISH THRONE TOTTERING.

MADRID, July 4.—The Spanish government will wait until Santiago has fallen into the hands of the American forces before a definite policy will be adopted concerning the future conduct of the war and the settlement of the internal crisis, which at this moment threatens the dynasty and jeopardizes the ministry. The Sagasta government, realizing that the war with the United States is already lost, is now bending every energy to save to the young king the throne which is tottering beneath his slender weight. There are more plots than one against the throne. Don Carlos is not the only one who cherishes the hope that the present regime will end in disgrace. Weyer, Robledo and others are equally as anxious on that score as is the pretender. A great task confronts the men who are seeking to avert the blow aimed at the dynasty. Disloyalty is spreading among the common classes, and it is being fostered by the element referred to.

The news that the United States will send a squadron to bombard the Spanish coast has aroused a feeling of resentment and fear. There is much bombastic talk about continuing the war, but really the feeling is one of apprehension and dread.

THE FOURTH EXPEDITION TO MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The indications are that the fourth expedition to the Philippines will be a large and striking one. An effort will be made to take the bulk of the troops now here. There has been no date approximated for the sailing of the fourth fleet. Everything still depends on the transports. When a sufficient number of these has been definitely fixed upon, a date will probably be decided. Maj. Gen. Otis and his staff will probably remain to the end.

BERLIN'S OFFICIAL DENIAL.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Wolf news bureau has issued an official denial of the statement that Germany, France and Russia have reached an understanding relative to the Philippine islands and that an international congress will be held when the Spanish-American war is over, similar to the Berlin congress of 1878, so far as Germany is concerned. The statement thus denied was published in the Frankfurter Zeitung.

SPLENDID CONDITION.

Comptroller of the Currency Says There Is a Steady Increase in Deposits and Loans of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Mr. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency, has made the following statement regarding the general condition of national banks at the close of the fiscal year: "The past year has been one of growth and expansion in the business of the national banks of the country, as reports of their present condition compared with former reports clearly indicate. The individual deposits of the banks, which on July 23, 1897, were \$1,770,483,536, reached on May 5, 1898, the sum of \$1,999,398,428, and the five statements called for during the past year show that the rate of gain was quite uniform. The declaration of war did not stop this gain, the increase between February 18 and May 5 of this year being \$18,617,595 and the individual deposits of the national banks of the United States now stand at the highest point in the history of the system. The expansion in loans since May 14, 1897, has been \$173,728,893."

The Uniforms Are Worthless.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Col. Smith, of the First Tennessee volunteers, asked Maj. Gen. Otis for a board of supervisors to pass on the uniforms issued to his regiment. The colonel asserts that the garments were made in Chinatown and are worthless. After ten days' wear they are in worse condition than the old uniforms worn by the troops on their arrival here.

Strengthening Spain's Defenses.

GIBRALTAR, July 4.—Ten thousand Spanish troops and 300 civilians are employed on defenses of Algeciras, on the west side of the bay of Gibraltar. It is reported that the Spanish forces in this district will be raised to 25,000 men.

To Guard Against Hurricanes.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Wilson is determined that all possible precautions shall be taken to prevent disaster coming to the American fleet in Cuban waters through a tropical hurricane, such as are of frequent occurrence in the Caribbean sea at this season of the year. He has issued instructions to the weather bureau to send observers to ports along the east coast of Mexico and of the South American countries which border on the Caribbean sea. Observers will also be stationed in some of the West Indian islands. They will report to Santiago by the nearest possible route of communication. The service is to be established at once.

Want a Government Cable.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A very important matter discussed at the white house was that of a cable line from Santiago to Key West direct. The administration, it is said, does not relish the idea of important telegrams passing through foreign hands, as is the case now. Many messages are now delayed.

It May Be Gen. Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The suggestion is made in high military quarters that Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, of the "Rough Riders," may be raised to the rank of brigadier general in recognition of the recent daring exploits of this body of men in the advance on Santiago.

FLEET THE SOLE OBJECT.

Unhealthy City of Santiago Has Few Attractions for American Army—Sampson Wants to Enter the Harbor.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Both army and navy officers here agree with reasonable unanimity that the actual occupation of the unhealthy city of Santiago possesses few attractions from a military point of view, as its position could easily be shelled by the vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

That fleet, however, is the sole objective of the combined American naval and military operations around Santiago and its destruction having been impossible to attainment by Admiral Sampson acting alone, the Fifth army corps was dispatched to cooperate with him in eliminating the four armored Spanish cruisers from further consideration in the present war. It was impossible to send the American naval vessels through the narrow entrance channel on account of the elaborate outfit of mines which the Spaniards were known to have established before Cervera's squadron reached there. It is reliably reported that he has since made it impossible for any offensive battleship to approach the inner harbor by planting an additional effective system of submarine explosives from the magazines of his own ships. With the American land forces in possession of the shore batteries, however, the mines which operate the mines could be speedily cut and the American fleet could promptly countermine the channel and, forcing an entrance to the deep water in the interior of the bay, bring about such a conclusive short range battle with the squadrons as that of two months ago at Manila.

MAIL ADVICES FROM JAPAN.

A Belief That the Tea Tax Will Check Commerce Between the Japan and America—Disastrous Floods.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 1.—Late mail advices from Japan say that the president of the Central Tea guild has telegraphed President McKinley that the tax on tea will check commerce between Japan and America and ought, therefore, to be reconsidered. Five thousand firms will be put out of employment in consequence of the duty. The district surrounding Yokohama was visited by a terrible storm June 5. The rivers Yoshida, Oka and Canal overflowed, submerging a part of Otomachi, the whole of Aioicho, Sumiyohicho and Onoyeicho. At Sin Umito several houses collapsed and four men were killed. A bridge over the Banu river washed away, besides a part of the embankment at Hadano, where two persons lost their lives. In Tokio, 224 houses were flooded. On Yoyoyama island, one of the Loochoo group, 700 houses were damaged, while the wheat and millet plantations suffered to such an extent that production will probably be reduced to 70 per cent.

THE GOVERNMENT TREASURY

Receipts for the Present Month Aggregate \$33,500,000 and for the Year \$304,500,000—War Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—To-day's statement of the government receipts and expenditures show that the receipts during the present month will aggregate about \$33,500,000 and for the present fiscal year about \$304,500,000. The receipts from customs this month will be shown to be about \$14,500,000, a loss as compared with the last June of about \$7,000,000. The collections from internal revenue will show an increase approximating \$3,750,000. For the entire fiscal year the receipts from customs will amount to a little less than \$150,000,000, a loss as compared with the last fiscal year, 1897, of about \$20,500,000. The internal revenue receipts will amount to about \$170,000,000, a gain of \$23,500,000. Up to this time the actual cash expenditures on account of the war amount to about \$80,000,000.

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THE CHAMOIS HUNTER'S

LEAP

By Edward S. Ellis.

AND SO, my son, you think you are old and skilled enough to be of assistance to me in hunting the chamois of the mountains?

"I am sure of it, father. I have hunted him alone, and shot him on the loftiest peaks; but neither you nor mother knew of it. Now, when she has given her assent, why should you hesitate?"

"I do not. Come on, Xiviu."

It was the old Bavarian chamois hunter, Frohmaur, who had been known for 30 years as one of the most daring and skillful of those engaged in this dangerous calling, who spoke thus to his son, a tall, graceful youth of 15. This lad was courageous, with a quick eye, a sure foot and that presence of mind in danger which so frequently settles the question of life or death with him who is concerned.

It was in their own humble home at the foot of the towering mountains, miles beyond the nearest Bavarian village, that the iron-limbed and grim old Frohmaur, with his grizzled locks, but with his eagle eye undimmed, sat down to talk with his only child, while the good wife moved about the small apartment in the pursuit of her household duties.

Chamois hunting is one of the most peculiarly dangerous sports, or, rather, businesses, known. The animal is slightly larger than the roebuck, and weighs from 50 to 60 pounds. Its color varies with the seasons, being a dusky, yellowish brown in summer, a dark brown in autumn, and a jet black in winter, excepting the hair of the forehead, the under part, and the hair that overhangs the hoof, which always remains tawny, while the black stripe reaching from the eyes to the mouth never changes.

The horns of the chamois are six or seven inches in length, and are crooked backward at the end, a peculiar shape which has led some to believe he uses them to hook on to the rocks when his foothold is uncertain. However, this is an error, the principal use of the horns being for fighting purposes.

The chamois is wonderfully adapted to his life among the mountain peaks and crags. His sight and scent are marvelously acute, and the faintest footprints in the snow will send him flying with the speed of the wind in an opposite direction. His hoofs are shaped like those of the sheep, but are longer and more pointed, remarkably fitted for sliding rather than stepping.

In standing still, or walking on level ground, the chamois looks awkward, but he is at home among the ice and mountains. His legs are so constructed that he can make magnificent leaps, and in dropping from considerable height they act as springs or cushions and prevent injuries and shocks which in other animals would be fatal.

Frohmaur and his son left their home on a clear, sunlit morning, and began toiling up the mountain. Each had his rifle slung across his shoulders, besides his "reick-sack," or bag holding his spy-glass, drinking cup, bullets and incidentals, while his iron-shod staff was grasped in his right hand.

Father and son continued toiling steadily upward until the sun was directly overhead. Such tremendous exertions would have exhausted any man unaccustomed to it, but when they finally halted, their faces were scarcely flushed, nor was there any increase in their respiration.

"Now," said the father, "we must look for game."

"There ought to be some in sight, for we have passed many buds and shoots of the latschen," said Xiviu, referring to the favorite food of the chamois.

The father, without making reply, slowly turned around on his hob-nailed shoes, as he scanned the peaks and crags above him. Such a survey occupied a number of minutes, and when he was through he lowered the glass, with a sigh over his failure.

Meanwhile Xiviu imitated the same maneuver, using his young and keen eyes for all they were worth. Suddenly he laughed:

"Ha, ha, father, my eyes are better than yours. You missed the chamois, which I have seen."

The father smiled, as he said: "He is lying on the ground, just to the left of that rock, on top of which are some bushes growing."

"Ah, you saw him, then," said Xiviu, pleased to find his father's sight so good. "You detected him at once, and you were only testing me."

Such was the fact, and Frohmaur, the father, was no less pleased than his son over the keenness of sight displayed by the boy.

The chamois, which was a dark speck to the naked eye, was plainly outlined through the glasses. He was lying down, as if for a noonday rest, and seemed to be chewing his cud, with no suspicion of danger. He was too far away to be reached with a rifle ball, and the hunters immediately began the attempt to get nearer.

This was where the real difficulty and peril of their business became manifest. It was necessary to descend into a vast, rocky ravine, make their way a long distance to the right, and then climb up a series of precipices on the left, before they could hope to approach within rifle shot of him.

When father and son had attained a place where they deemed it best to climb upward, they began the laborious and dangerous task. The elder, by right of

his greater experience, took the lead, but his son was only the necessary distance behind him.

Steadily and carefully they went upward, until at last they reached a table of rock, along which they crept on their hands and knees, until they finally attained the point of observation that had been their destination for the last two hours.

Our friends were now within safe rifle shot, and the father had given Xiviu to understand that the game was his. It was with the coolness and precision of a veteran, therefore, that the lad pointed his rifle, took deliberate aim and fired.

Before the smoke lifted from the muzzle of his gun, he saw the chamois spring to its feet, make a couple of bounds, and then disappear over the edge of the cliff.

They were pretty certain where the dead animal would be found, and the hunters began picking their way downward.

The hooked staves they carried were indispensable, it may be said, and they used them with the skill of the Alpine guides.

Frohmaur was some distance in advance of Xiviu, when it became necessary for him to make a dangerous leap, which may thus be described:

A chasm several hundred feet in depth yawned before them. Directly in front was a solid mass of rocks, reaching hundreds of feet upward, and a strong ledge extended along the face of this wall, offering a firm support to whatever foot was placed upon it.

But the frightful difficulty will be seen. It was eight feet away, and the ledge was no more than eight or ten inches in width. It was as if a person should leap directly against the side of a brick house, at a great distance from the ground, there being a projection of several bricks on which to support his feet, but not the slightest object for his hands to grasp.

When it is remembered that each hunter carried his staff and reick sack, and that the slightest rebound must send him toppling backward into the abyss, the leap will seem impossible. And yet Frohmaur had made it more than once, and with scarcely any hesitation he prepared to attempt it again.

His momentary hesitation was that he might study whether there was any way of utilizing his staff. An amateur would be apt to think it of the highest use; but the Bavarian saw that it would be a hindrance. He therefore decided to leave his reick sack and staff behind him, as Xiviu could easily reach them across the intervening space to him.

Then he would take the burdens of



FATHER AND SON CONTINUED TOILING STEADILY.

Xiviu, climb out of his way, leaving the lad to make the same leap untrammelled, and to follow him as he toiled along the face of the wall, until easier traveling was reached.

The feat was for the hunter to make the leap of eight feet, and to land on the narrow ledge so lightly that there would be no rebound, for the slightest would throw him backward, and it was impossible for him to turn so as to jump more than one-half the distance to the rock from which he first sprang.

A more delicate feat cannot be imagined, and it would be hard to find an athlete that would attempt it; but pausing only long enough to lay aside his baggage and carefully to poise himself, Frohmaur gathered his muscles and made the leap just as Xiviu came up behind him.

The heart of the boy throbbed fast, for he felt more misgiving than did his parent, and unfortunately it was well founded.

The veteran chamois hunter landed on the ledge, seemingly as lightly as a feather. He had gauged the distance and the effort required with marvelous skill; but there was just a trifle of a rebound.

He threw out his arms, desperately clutching for some slight protuberance; but, alas, there was none, and nothing could save him from going backward but for the presence of mind displayed by his son!

Just as the father was in despair, something pushed against him, and he immediately recovered his balance.

"Are you safe, father?" As the boy asked the question, he was leaning forward over the ravine, with the crooked end of the staff pressed against Frohmaur's back.

Xiviu was quick to detect the miscalculation of his father, and he saved him by the artifice which was so simple that perhaps it was all the more remarkable on that account.

And then, incredible as it may seem, Xiviu, the daring boy, without casting aside his staff or sack, took the same perilous leap, the father uttering no protest, for he felt that such dangers were a part of the profession he had adopted.

Xiviu accomplished the perilously delicate feat successfully, and climbed after his father without accident.

Shortly after, the dead chamois was found, and late at night they reached their home in the mountain valley far below.—Golden Days.

THE BOND THEORY.

Machinations of the Board of Jobbery at Washington in Delaying the War.

The beginning of the war with Spain has passed into history. The ending will come after awhile—and also the accounting.

Numerous sons of fathers, and various sons of guns, have been appointed to responsible and lucrative, but not dangerous positions, in the army, where they will proceed "to feather their nests," while the gallant boys who volunteered to fight our battles are fed on hard tack and unsavory bacon. Fat cattle and sheep are grazing on a thousand hills, granaries are bursting with their yellow burdens of wheat and corn, and providence smiles upon us with the promise of abundant harvests; and yet our soldiers are limited to a meager and changeless diet that breeds sickness and death. The bullets of the enemy are not as deadly as the pestilence that stalketh in the night, or the sickness that broods over unsanitary camps of badly fed soldiers. These things are happening in order that incompetent scions of famous sires may add to their bad reputations and fill their empty pockets.

Other things are also happening. The mighty power of our magnificent navy is wasted in pounding to pieces insignificant blockhouses in hitherto unknown Cuban villages, while Havana lies undisturbed in peace, strengthening her fortifications and getting ready to kill our soldiers when the administration shall have made up its mind to strike the vitals instead of the extremities. Our wise board of jobbery at Washington is pretending to kill the snake by the ineffectual method of cutting off small pieces of its tail with a broad ax, when one vigorous blow at the head would end the trouble. In one hot day's work the combined fleets of Sampson and Schley could repeat at Havana what Dewey so splendidly accomplished at Manila, and then the end would come. But there was only one cable connecting Dewey with Washington, and he cut the cable! A dozen cables hold Sampson and Schley down to the pottering policy of school boys.

But there is a purpose in all this business. The peace-at-any-price people have suddenly become rampant for war. They pant for the gore of the Spanish, and long for a grand army as an example to the nations of Europe. Gore and grand armies require money and fat contracts, and back of these are bonds, bonds, bonds enough to be perpetual, bonds that will last forever, and furnish a basis for endless wild cat bank privileges. These are the meat and marrow of present conditions. The war must be continued so as to create a necessity for bonds, for without apparent necessity no party would dare issue them. So treasury notes and silver, the people's money, are voted down, and instead we have in their place \$100,000,000 of interest-bearing certificates, and \$400,000,000 of bonds, also bearing interest. Side by side with these two outrages we have special taxes (more than enough to pay all the expenses of the war if honestly conducted) laid on those things which are necessary to the poor, while the articles of luxury used by the rich, and other resources of the wealthy classes, go free. Hanna is in the saddle and the devil cracks the whip. The men who faint at the color of a greenback, can endure wagon loads of flat and bottomless bank notes. This is a paradox, explainable only on the bond theory. They proclaim their anxiety not to open the little sluice of greenbacks lest it shall soon spread into a crevice and a flood; but an ocean of bank notes based on wind does not frighten them. Let us admit that a greenback is a debt. It is a debt without interest, and easy to pay, because it is a debt that the people owe to themselves. On the other hand, a bond is a debt that bears interest, and both interest and principal to the money lords. This makes a great deal of difference—is well understood by the people. They will see to it in due time. The conditions are developing leaders who will show them the way!

The way ought to have been short, sharp and decisive. With any other European nation it might have been different, but Spain was already exhausted with her interminable revolutions. A blow at Havana, like the one at Manila, would have settled the whole business—and that blow would have been dealt and the war ended in six weeks—except for the necessity of bonds. And over and above everything else, this war should have been a cash war. We had more than \$200,000,000 in the treasury, including the always useless and ever dangerous \$100,000,000 reserve. With this fund and a little temporary taxation, aided by a safe and a reasonable emission of greenbacks, we could have paid every dollar of the war's expense in cash, and come out of the struggle with no increase in debt and a tremendous impetus to business. But it could not be so because plutocrats desired it otherwise. They love bonds and the contraction of the currency which the sale of bonds produces. So at present they will have their way. But the people will be heard from later on.

W. S. BRYAN.

Failure of the gold standard in India is a convincing argument of the folly of endeavoring to fasten the gold standard upon the United States. Conditions which affect India also affect this country, and evils which fall upon India because of the gold standard are now existing in the United States. Of course, the republican newspapers will refuse to note the discussion which is now exciting financial circles in England simply because the argument is going against the gold standard advocates, and signs of a surrender upon their part are in evidence.—Chicago Dispatch.

THE GOLD BUG CREW.

Some Short Sentences Which Contain Terse Truths About the Bond Grabbers.

For more than a twelvemonth Australia, India and other important countries, generally competitors with our wheat and other food products, have been bidding them up against the depressing effects of the gold standard. When they raise crops, they will no longer do this. Then, whatever puts gold up will put wheat down. Look out for the full effects of the gold standard as soon as the famine in the southern hemisphere is no longer a factor in prices.

According to Russell Sage, the United States are governed from within half a mile of his office. If he means there is a cable office connecting Wall street with London, within half a mile of his establishment, he is undoubtedly right.

Remember the McKinley administration, which is now taking \$500,000,000 out of business for bonds, has another \$900,000,000 locked up in the treasury to make the bonds necessary.

Cuba much be free—first from Spanish robbers and then from the thieves of the sugar trust, who wish to subvert the Cuban republic and set up a carpet bagging government of their own.

When the bond-grabbing banks take snuff the Hanna administration will sneeze. And thereupon the army and navy will be allowed to take Havana and end the war.

The people who are getting gold standard prices for cotton are not competing very strongly against the Rotinschilds syndicate for Mr. McKinley's gold basis bonds.

The more gold there is in the treasury, under the McKinley policy, the more money we have to borrow at interest to keep treasury gold out of circulation.

If Hanna was half as anxious to take Havana as he has been to force a bond deal, Spain would surrender at discretion. We might have whipped Spain in six weeks if Hanna had been permitted by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Why not whip Spain out of Havana and be done with it? What is the use of all this fooling?

What has become of the man who said McKinley would finish poor old Spain in six weeks, bond deal or no bond deal? Has he pulled the hole in after him?

When Hanna claims that he was indorsed by Oregon, he forgets to add that he did not ask for Oregon to wait for details of his bond grab before voting.

JAPAN'S GOLD EXPERIMENT.

Foreign Trade and Home Industry Suffering from Adoption of Gold Standard.

While republicans are trying to make the people of the United States believe that the gold standard is a good thing, Japan is learning a lesson of distress through adopting the creed of gold. Industrial conditions in the Flowery kingdom have passed from bad to worse, and the year 1897 was marked by the greatest depression in manufacturing circles. In his report on Japan's industrial condition, A. H. Hay, of the British legation at Tokio, says: "The cotton-spinning industry, on which such great hopes were based, has already suffered severely. At the end of the year many of the mills were financially in a precarious condition and several small concerns in a state of bankruptcy." In commenting on this report, the London Financial News remarks: "These are the very mills whose prosperity not many months ago we were able to cite as indicating how comfortably a silver-using country could compete with Lancashire. In the early part of last year the Japanese spinners were doing uncommonly well, and the belief that all the surplus yarn would find a ready market in China was being realized. The year exports of yarn to China reached 40,366,329 pounds, against only 15,256,116 pounds in 1896. The future seemed rosy, but, in Mr. Hay's words, 'the adoption of a gold standard in October, together with the fall in silver and the enhanced cost of labor and fuel, doomed these expectations to disappointment.' There we have cause and effect set alongside in a way that should impress the Indian government, if it can for a moment emerge from its own narrow preoccupations so far as to look on currency and exchange as factors influencing the whole life and prosperity of a country, and not merely the settlement of a foreign debt charge. Japan is paying dearly for its desire to imitate the 'most civilized nations' and placing itself on a gold standard. Foreign trade has fallen off, manufacturing has declined, and just at present a panic is threatening the country. Truly the gold standard is a good thing—to let alone.—Chicago Dispatch.

Many republicans are falling away from protectionism. That fetish seems to be perishing in its hour of triumph. Its former supporters are now seeking reciprocity with Canada and foreign markets. Advocates of the annexation of Hawaii and the various islands conquered from Spain perceive that annexation implies such a lowering of our tariff walls as must ultimately land us in free trade. The old issues are passing out of sight and new issues are taking their place.—Baltimore Sun.

The receipts in the United States treasury are still running behind the expenditures under the operation of the Dingley law, but there is a considerable cash balance—borrowed money. Let us all hope that one of the effects of the war will be to stimulate a better management of the public business.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Verdi will hereafter live in Milan, where his wife and children are buried. Lord Wolseley is a splendid artist. He paints very well indeed, and makes pen-and-ink or pencil sketches which are described as being of a very high order of merit.

Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the British treasury and Lord Salisbury's right-hand man, has a deep-rooted objection to reading newspapers.

The Danish poet, Peter Nansen, relates in a recent article in a German magazine that Ibsen is becoming much more affable and communicative than he used to be.

Two of the most famous living Scotchmen are cripples—Lord Kelvin, who is the greatest living Scotch scientist, and Dr. James Macgregor, of Edinburgh, who is said to be the greatest living Scottish preacher.

Mr. Ayre, an American philatelist, is said to have invested £12,000 in collecting stamps. His album is the most splendid private one in the world. The duke of York and the duke of Sax-Coburg and Gotha are ardent collectors too.

Emperor Franz Josef of Austria, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the throne will confer a medal on all the officers and men who, during his reign, have served in the Austro-Hungarian army or navy.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is little renowned for anything save his huge collection of dressing gowns. He has a perfect mania for this kind of garment, and has paid as much as 100 guineas for an embroidered robe made for him in Paris.

A hitherto unknown portrait of Kant, the great German philosopher, has been discovered. It was found in a second-hand dealer's shop. The picture has been bought by the mayor of Koenigsberg, the city where Kant lived and taught all his life, and where he wrote his "Critique of Pure Reason."

An old and faithful servant of the dean and chapter of Wells, by name Charles Caldwell, born April 9, 1798, died on March 15, 1898. For 76 years he had daily rung the cathedral bell for matins and evensong and during this time he had tolled the parting knell of three English kings, of five bishops of the diocese, and of six deans of the cathedral church.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

One Reason Why the British Despair Spain and Rejoice at American Victories.

There was at least thrilling entertainment in hearing a literary Detroitier cauterizing the French because of their professed inability to understand why the English should be hostile to Spain. "Don't these Frenchmen, who boast their intelligence and refinement, know Tennyson?" he began, indignantly. "If they haven't read 'The Revenge,' from his pen, let them do so. It will throw an immense illumination upon the situation. I suppose that they think, because England and Spain are both monarchies, they should be allies through sympathy. But they should have gumption enough to know that England is one kind of a monarchy and Spain's very different kind, the distinction being as marked as that between day and night.

"You know the story told in 'The Revenge.' "At Flores in the Azores, Sir Richard Grenville lay. And a pinnace, like a fluttered bird, came flying from far away; "Spanish ships of war at sea! We have sighted fifty-three."

"It was then that Lord Howard declared it suicide for six ships of the line to make a stand against the whole Spanish fleet, vowing that 'for God he was no coward, but that he would not stay to fight. But the lion-hearted Grenville had 90 of his men sick on shore and said:

"I should count myself the coward if I left them, my Lord Howard. To these inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain."

"British blood still boils at the story told after Lord Howard sailed away and left the Revenge. The gallant old tar brought his sick from shore and laid them on the ballast down below. Then for 24 hours the Spanish fleet hammered away at the grizzled hero and his handful of men, and still the flag of England was at the masthead. Wounded to death, Sir Richard still staggered amid his crew and urged the fight. At last there was not a ray of hope. "But Sir Richard cried in his English pride "We have fought such a fight for a day and a night As may never be fought again. We have won great glory, my men. And a day less or more, At sea or ashore, We die—does it matter when? Sink me the ship, Master Gunner—sink her, Split her in twain! Fall into the hands of God, not into the hands of Spain."

The literary man did not tell the entire story of the Revenge, but he did find in it a moving cause for England's antipathy to Spain and for her rejoicing at American triumphs on the sea.—Detroit Free Press.

Irritating.

"No," said her father, sternly. "I do not like the young man. I have not liked him since I heard him singing the other night."

"But you surely cannot be prejudiced against him because of his music."

"It wasn't the music. It was the words. The way he sang about standing on the bridge at midnight filled me with such a desire to take him by the heels and leave him over the railing that it made me positively nervous."—Detroit Free Press.

Greater Vienna.

The Austrian government has enlarged the boundaries of Vienna to such an extent that the metropolitan area is now half as large as London, twice as large as Paris, and three times as large as Berlin.

I Have No Stomach

Said a jolly man of 40, of almost adremanic rotundity, "since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." What he meant was that this grand digestive tonic had so completely cured all distress and disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms that he lived, ate and slept in comfort. You may be put into this delightful condition if you will take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Amerlon's Greatest Medicine.

HER THEORY OFFENSIVE.

She Thought She Knew All About Bald Heads, But She Didn't.

A girl who has theories has made up her mind that of one of them, at least, she will never again speak in public. At somebody's tea, not long ago, she met an elderly but still youthful-looking man who is a power in society. The conversation turned on hair, and the lack of hair, says the Washington Post. "You can tell a man's character from the way baldness begins with him," announced the young woman who has theories.

"A scolarly, studious, upright man always grows bald at the crown of his head first." "And suppose he grows bald at the temples first?" asked the elderly gentleman, whose hair is really almost a bang.

"Oh," said the young woman, positively, "he's a very different sort, then. I never knew a man who grew bald above his forehead who wasn't an utter scoundrel at heart."

"But—" began her listener. "Oh, he may conceal his real nature," she went on, "but he's a villain just the same. Don't you agree with me?"

The elderly gentleman rose. His voice trembled a little. "Young lady," he said, "I wear a toupee."

A Case of Memory.

The serenader stopped beneath the window. He unslung his guitar and touched its strings softly and lovingly. Then he looked about the dark shadows of the garden and along the line of fence that marked the street end of the handsome premises.

Nothing was in sight. Looking again at the window, the youth ran his fingers swiftly across the strings, and then, lifting up his head and opening his mouth until the moonlight glittered on his teeth, he began in a shrill tenor: "Oh, don't you remember— But he got no further.

The window above suddenly opened and a large, heavily-framed engraving of the battleship Maine was dropped from within and fell squarely on the singer's head. "Oh, we remember all right," shouted a hoarse voice from above.

And the startled singer gathered himself together and sadly and painfully went his way.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Slight Misunderstanding.

Mr. Guyer—I suppose you ride a wheel, Miss Antiquate? Yes, indeed; I completed my first century yesterday. "Really? You don't look it, I'm sure." Friends they were, but strangers now.—Chicago Evening News.

For What Cuba Is Noted.

"Cuba," said an urchin at the foot of the class, "is that place what used to be surrounded by water, and now is surrounded by warships. It is noted for its tobacco and war bulletins."—Adams (Mass.) Freeman.

Men who are continually telling what they have done are usually not engaged in doing much now.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.—Colton.

What an unconcerned look everybody has when the contribution box is passed their way.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter to Mrs. Pinkham from Mrs. M. RANK, No. 2,354 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief from utter discouragement. She says:

"I never can find words with which to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October, I felt something terrible creeping over me, I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirits that I did not wish to live, although I had everything to live for. Had hysteria, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left alone.

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured. I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, 'Thank God for such a medicine.'"

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such letters are seen and answered by women only.

ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE

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, Piles, Burns, Cuts, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small size, 25c; large size, 50c. Free. J. F. ALLEN, MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

OPIUM

and Whiskey Habit. Get Cured. Write to R.M. Woolley, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.



M. QUAD AND HIS FUN

The Passing of a School-Teacher in a Kentucky District.

[Copyright, 1898.]

There were three or four men, two women and half a dozen children grouped around the door of a big school-house as I came along, and when I halted for a drink at the spring and asked what was going on one of the men replied:

"We ar' goin' to get a new skule-teacher fur this destrict, and we've got to ax her a few questions to see if she's fitten. She's inside thar, and if yo' ain't in no great hurry yo' might step in. We've bin thinkin' over what to ax, and I reckon we'll purreed to bizness."

The candidate was a mountaineer's daughter about 18 years old, and as we went in she was doing a simple sum on the blackboard. She had added up 29 and 18 and made the sum total of 47, and the result seemed to be entirely satisfactory to her.

"Wall, Jinny," said the chairman of the board of directors, "I reckon we'll git along. No use to git narvus, fur ye ar' bound to come out all right. The first thing we want to know is about Nashville."

"Nashville is the capital of Tennessee," promptly replied the girl.

"That's correct, Jinny, and a right smart town she be. So many folks walkin' around all the time yo'd think thar was a circus goin' on every day. She's in Tennessee, of co'se."

"Yes, sir."

"Now, then, hev we got any rivers in the state to brag about?"

"The Tennessee and the Cumberland."

"Fur shore, Jinny. Can't do too much braggin' 'bout them rivers. Hev we got any mountings in this state?"

"The Cumberlands."

"That's right, and that's 'bout 'nuff in jography, as they calls it. If it's handy, however, yo' might menshun the name of an ocean. We ain't per-tickler 'bout it, 'cause we've got nuthin' to do with oceans around yere, but yo' might jest fling out a name to keep things goin'."

"The Atlantic ocean," she said, after some little thought.

"Ye've hit it, Jinny!" replied the examiner with a smile of satisfaction. "We will now pass to spellin'. Let's see! How do yo' spell 'bar'?"

"B-a-r, bar."

"That's right, and I reckon it's just as good fur a white 'bar as a black one. I ain't wishin' to rush things, but if ye ain't too tired yo' might spell 'man' and 'cat'."

The girl spelled them both correctly, while the women lifted their hands in astonishment and the children looked upon her in awe and wonder.

"I reckon that's about all," said the man as he looked around at his fellow-directors. "Hold on, though—we've forgot the arithmetic. Jinny, if I hev two dollars and Jonas Day has the same, how many dollars hev we both together?"

"Two and two makes four," she replied, and, catching her breath, she continued: "Three and three is six—four and four is eight, and twice five is ten. I can tell yo' how much ten and ten are if yo' want to know."

"Could yo'?" Wal, I don't doubt it in the least, fur sich smartness I never saw befo' since I was on this board. I don't want to pile it on, but maybe yo'd like to tell us 'bout Columbus, did?"

"Found America."

"So he did, Jinny—so he did, and yo' can begin this skule at nine o'clock Monday mawnin', and if yo' scholars don't turn out to be the smartest in all Tennessee it won't be yo' fault. It'll be jest because they ar' too dawg-woned shifless to chaw their way into skule-books!"

Why He Stuck.

When I reached the town of Fair Hopes I found it to number seven houses and a deserted store, and for a quarter of an hour I was led to believe that all the inhabitants had fled. I had looked into the open windows and passed through the open doors of all the houses when an old man called to me from a chamber window of the last house and asked what was wanted.

"Is this the town of Fair Hopes?" I asked.

"Can't be any other," he replied.

"But there are no people here."

"No—nobody but me."

"What's become of them?"

He said he'd come down and explain, and after about ten minutes he showed up on the doorstep. He was a man of about 50, ragged and unkempt, but his face betrayed obstinacy and determination.

"Now, about this town," he said, after asking who I was and where I was going—"I am the one who laid out the place, and this was the first house built here. Maybe you know it's the county-seat of Haven county?"

"And you must be the only inhabitant in the county?"

BEARS' GREAT STRENGTH

A California Grizzly That Walked 62 with a Two-Hundred Pound Heifer.

The strength of grizzly bears is almost beyond belief. I have read, says a writer in the Chicago Inter Ocean, about the powerful muscles in the arms of African gorillas, but none can compare with those in the arms and shoulders of big grizzly bears. I have seen a grizzly bear with one forepaw shot into uselessness pull its own 1,100 pounds of meat and bone up precipices and perform feats of muscle that trained athletes could not do. I have seen grizzly bears carrying the carcasses of pigs that must have weighed 70 pounds several miles across a mountain side to their lair, and I have heard hunters tell of having seen cows knocked down as if by a thunderbolt with one blow of the forepaw of a bear. Three summers ago I spent the season in the coast

IMPROVED ELECTRIC LAMP.

One Disagreeable Feature of Old Lamps is Eliminated in a New Invention.

Many schemes, such as ground and colored glass, have been tried with the idea of eliminating the disagreeable glare from the tiny filament of the electric light, but all of them have been attended by loss of light. What is said to change the surface of the globe entirely into a luminous body, going away with the extreme brilliancy of the filament, is the spiral feature. This is done by winding around the globe, from the spike to the tip, a thin cord of glass, like the cord wrapped around a top, says the Chicago Journal. The manner in which the spiral is applied to the bulb is interesting. It is made first out of rod glass bent on a sharper of the same form as the particular sample of glow lamp, and in its separate state is quite a springy affair.

WHY HE ENLISTED

By BARTON PITTMAN.

AS THE recruits commenced to scatter around in the shade, the journalist and the Hancock volunteer proceeded toward the headquarters of the colonel of the regiment. After the salutations had been exchanged before the tent of the commanding officer the volunteer addressed the colonel, saying: "Cap'n if you need any more of Hancock county boys, I'll get 'em for you."

"If they're all as fine-looking physical specimens as yourself," said the colonel, jocularly, "I'd like to have a whole army of them; our regiment will be filled up in a day or so, but I'll let you know in time."

After they had left the quarters of the colonel in the shade the newspaper man took occasion to put his favorite question: "Why did you enlist?" Sometimes this question elicits an outburst of patriotic ardor which fills the air with stars and stripes and eagles; sometimes (most frequently) it calls forth a hard-luck story, which paints in glowing colors the virtues of the victim, but on this occasion the answer was merely: "Well, I have nothing to lose."

"But," protested the newspaper man, "there's no telling how long you'll have to be from home, and there's no man that will take the same interest in running your plantation that you do, for I presume you are a farmer?"

"That's true, sir; that's true," was his deliberate response; "but you see things ain't just as they was. Before Mary left I took interest in everything, but now—I jes' turnt the farm over to a couple of fellows and though I might's well's to come to the front and fight for my country. I'm 34 years old, and I ain't never done nothin' but farm, and I thought I'd take a little fightin' in mine jes' at this stage."

Here a forced smile played over his rugged, care-worn features. The correspondent wished to follow the clew just thrown out about the desertion of Mary, but didn't know just how to proceed. "Well, I don't want to discourage your patriotism," he said, "but you're giving up the peaceful leisure of rural life for the dangers and excitement of a campaign in which disease is as much to be feared as Spanish bullets."

"Stranger," said the volunteer, "that's jes' it. From the way you talk 'bout 'peaceful leisure' I see you ain't never lived in the country. Farmin's a good thing if a man's got money or don't mind workin', and I don't, but that was jes' the whole trouble. I bieve now when I think of it that if I had a had more time to make her happy she'd been contented to stay, but it seemed to me we was married at the busiest time of the year, and then afterwards it looked like I had jes' as much to do at all times. I always had to look after the milkin' at daybreak, and then besides the regular work there's enough chores and the like to keep a fellow hustlin' all the time. Even on rainy days there's harness to mend and such. But, friend," and here his face brightened up until it was radiant with the recollections, "if you could have seen that little wife of mine in the dairy, you'd a seen the prettiest sight you ever saw. In a little speckled calico, skimmim' the milk and washin' the crocks, singin' the whole time, jes' as happy as a lark. Sometimes it seemed to me she was more like an angel than a woman. But I beg your pardon, sir," he concluded, refilling his pipe, "you said you wanted to meet all the Hancock boys here, an' I guess I'd better go make you 'quainted with 'em 'stead of tellin' you all my personal affairs, which isn't the right things to tell to strangers."

This sudden halt in the narrative annoyed the journalist, who had interviewed woman suffragists, heard the confessions of criminals, synopsized the prayers of ministers and even invaded the sanctity of the home for the purpose of publishing to the world the secrets of private life. The story had somehow placed him in that, super-sympathetic condition from which tact takes flight, but, summoning the little skill which remained, he determined to make the man lay bare his heart.

"No," he said, "don't apologize for anything you say to me. I'm interested in it all. When a man is manly and patriotic his life is always interesting to me. We all have our sorrows, and it's a relief to tell them occasionally. Did you say your wife is no longer with you?"

Blundering as this speech may seem to a mind which seeks and finds hidden motives, it was sufficient to satisfy the simple son of Hancock county, so he continued:

"Yes, sir; it's over three months since I saw her. Understan', now, I ain't blamin' her at all. She was young and pretty and full of life, an' so I'd jes' rather to think of it all as a big mistake. For a little time after we was married she seemed to be happy, but then I noticed that she didn't pear to take the same inter'es in things. It was jes' after she had spent the day at Sulphur Springs with a lot of young folks. I drove her over there to a picnic one mornin' and then come for her in the evenin'. There were a dozen or more girls there and several young men from the cities, but there warn't no one of 'em could touch her when it comes to looks. She seemed to enjoy her with 'em so much that I couldn't help kinder standin' 'round and lookin' on for awhile, but then I hurried on back for I had a lot o' hoelin' to look after. Well, sir, I was the proudest man in the world when I went back there for her that night. Everybody crowded 'round, even the old ladies, and told me what a pretty dancer Mary was. All the young folks in the county was there, but

Mary was the popu'lars' of 'em all. They wouldn't hear to our drivin' back then, but made us both come right in to supper. I didn't exactly calculate on doin' this, but Mary looked like she wanted to, so I did. They tried to make me dance, but I don't know how. It was the openin' of a new summer hotel, you know. A young fellow that set next to me at the table, and was mighty polite in handin' me everything, said he was gonter be there at the hotel for some time, and that we mus' come 'round often. Of course, I asked him to come see us, too. He was a pretty glib talker. When we was leavin' and tellin' everybody good-by and promisn' to come again soon, I heard a lady from New York say to another one: 'Wouldn't she be a queen with the right trainin'?' We got in the spring wagon and drove home, and she was jes' all excitement tellin' me what a time they had had that day and how I ought to learn to dance. It was a beautiful night, and it made me so happy to know she was enjoyin' herself so.

"Two days after some ladies drove 'round in their carriages and asked her to go to the springs with 'em again. She said 'No,' but when she seen I was anxious to have her go, she went with them. They drove back after supper, her and the two ladies and a young man, and they all told me I ought to have been there. That night she seemed kinder unresless. She talked a heap 'bout the nice things they'd all said 'bout her at the springs, but mostly talked 'bout how nice it would be if we could go an' travel an' go to New York an' everywhere, an' she said we ought to read books an' the like, an' that a lady there said what she needed was cultivatin'. I didn't like this, talkin' 'bout her like she was a field to be plowed up, 'stead of a flower jes' to grow an' bloom natural, an' when I told her this she jes' laughed and slapped her hands over my mouth. She went to the springs right regular for a time, then she wouldn't go no more. Somebody sent her some books, four or five of 'em. She commenced to read one of 'em out loud to me one night. 'Twas a nice story about some rich folks, some artists, and how they was lovin' each other, and the things they went to, but while I got to likin' the pesky books after awhile, I told her all the time that it was jes' stories, and that there wasn't no such folks in Paris or New York or anywhere else. Since she was teachin' me a-readin' out loud, I took to teachin' her, tellin' her what I thought 'bout the books. I told her that life was a reality, and that even if there was such people, they wasn't no better off than us, 'cause there's advantages an' disadvantages everywhere, an' it all 'mounts to 'bout the same, an' everything in its place is the best. That's the way I'd write if I wrote books.

"Maybe it was readin' in them durn books 'bout the fashion an' the wealthy, or maybe it was them people at the springs put foolish notions in her head, or maybe it was jes' 'cause she come to know she was too good an' pretty for a mar like me, but anyhow she commenced to pine an' droop like a flower that's witherin'. I'd beg her to go to the springs an' enjoy herself like she was invited to do, but it warn't no use. She wouldn't do it. Arter 'bout a week of this thing that same lady from New York drove up to our gate and asked Mary to come in and pay a visit to her at the springs. She wanted her to stay as long as she would, and then Mary did agree to go and stay a week, makin' the condition that I was to come to see her every day. It's a lonesome time I had then. I didn't go to see her but three days, and every day it seem' to me I was unwelcome than before, so I thought I better not go no more and let the chile enjoy her visit. It look' to me like the harder I try to please her the more things would go wrong. Wimmen folks is curious little things, stranger, and a awkward fellow like me don't know jes' how to handle 'em. I had done mortgaged my farm again an' went in town and brought her silks and dresses and gloves jes' the right size, and when she see 'm she jes' cried an' said I was too good to her. Then I got her a piano, but nothin' would suit. This was befo' she went for the last time to the springs. The things is all at home now, but I never wants to see them again, an' if God spares me I never will, but that I lef' 'cause I couldn't stan' the sympathy and the talkin' of the neighbors after I got this letter."

Here he paused and took from the inside pocket of his corduroy coat a square envelope addressed in a round, girlish hand. The faint odor of violet-sachet which had once permeated the pages could still be detected, though mingled somewhat with the aroma of tobacco. It read:

"I hope that you will understand and forgive me, Jack, although I know that God never will. I was never happy with you, and I never was able to make you happy. A noble, unselfish man like you deserves a better wife. When you get this I will be far away. Don't try to find me, for you never can. MARY."

After the correspondent had read and returned the letter, both men were silent. They watched the little knots of officers and privates talking together under the shade trees, the squads of un-uniformed recruits crossing the grounds to their various commands, the amateur cooks preparing the midday meal, and all of the lazy restlessness of camp life. The Hancock volunteer was the first to speak. "What posters me most in the letter," he said in a voice tremulous with suppressed emotion, "is that she says that she knows that God never will forgive her, and sure God (if there is any) shouldn't be more unforgivin' than one of His creatures. If I bieved prayers was ever answered, I'd be prayin' for that little girl now, but as 'tis the best thing I can do is to go to the front an' fight for my country."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Usually the Case.

If a man boards at a hotel he is subject to indigestion.—Chicago Daily News.



WILHELMINA, QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

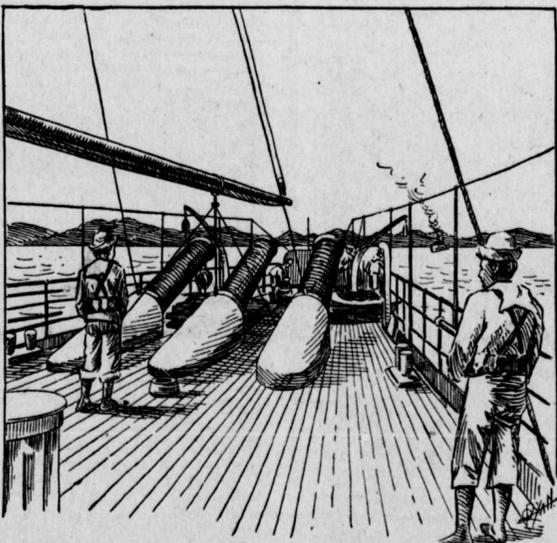
This charming girl is to be crowned queen of Holland in the New church, at Amsterdam, September 6. Besides being queen of Holland she is a princess of Orange-Nassau. She was born August 11, 1880, daughter of the late King William III. and of his second wife, Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. Queen Emma has been the regent during the minority of her daughter, whose father died November 25, 1890.

mountains up in Monterey county, and one moonlight night I saw a big grizzly bear in the act of carrying a dead cow home to her cub. I had a position on the mountain side where I could see every movement of the bear in the sparsely timbered valley below me. The critter carried the dead cow in her forepaws for at least three miles, across jagged, sharp rocks ten feet high, over fallen logs, across the rocky mountain sides, where even a jackass could not get a foothold, to a narrow trail up the steep mountain. She never stopped to rest for a moment, but went right along. I followed, and just about half a mile from the beast's lair I laid her low. The heifer weighed at least 200 pounds and the bear would have tipped the beam at about 450 pounds."

Frozen Oysters for Market.
The latest novelty in the London markets is frozen oysters from New Zealand. Some time ago a New Zealand merchant on a summer visit to London sought unsuccessfully for an oyster. He suggested that there was something

to get it on the bulb it is divided half-way down, the halves are blown together when in place, and the end of the spiral is blown into the spike of the lamp. The other end is secured by an extension of the brass cap. It will be observed that there is actual junction only at the two poles, so that there is no danger of the bulb cracking under the strain of unequal heating and expansion in the spiral. An important point in the whole matter is that there seems nothing in the process to prevent the finished articles being turned out quite cheaply, which, of course, is the essence of the business from a commercial point of view.

Dresden China.
What is Dresden china? The question had to be decided by a law court in London not long ago, and it was held that it was china made at the royal china factory started by the king of Saxony at Meissen, near Dresden. China of the same sort, even though "made in Germany," 150 miles off, will not do at all. The counsel for the defendant,



THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. Scene on the Forward Deck of the United States Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius, Showing Dynamite Guns.

of absurdity in accepting the idea that because there was no "r" in the month Londoners should be deprived of the toothsome bivalve, and promised when he returned home to see what could be done in organizing a summer supply for Londoners. This has been done, and the oysters are being used for cooking purposes, soup, sauces, stews, patties and the like. The frozen oysters have not yet reached the dignity of being consumed on the half-shell. They are said to be fine, white and plump, and more of them are to be imported.

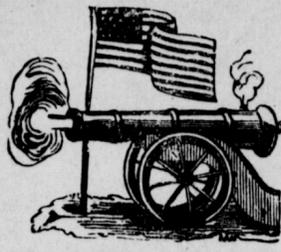
Great Heat.
The heat has been so great in Melbourne, Australia, lately that the asphalt tracks and streets have been melted and completely ruined, and cycling has been out of the question.

Murder Won't "Out."
Only 20 per cent. of the murders committed yearly in America and Europe are ever traced to the perpetrators.

who was charged with selling wares under false pretenses, actually but vainly urged that Brussels carpets are not always made in Brussels. Stilton cheese at Stilton, Bologna sausage at Bologna, nor Venetian glass in Venice. But the court held that the sanctity of the Dresden name must be maintained, and henceforth purchasers of Dresden in England may buy without tremor.

A Lost Soul.
Rev. Kennedy, while preaching in a church in Hannibal, Mo., impressively asked: "Who can portray the condition of the lost soul?" An awful silence succeeded his question, but presently the husky voice of a tamale man in the street startled the congregation with the response: "Hot! Red hot!"

Supposed Temperature of Comets.
As far as calculations can decide the temperature of comets is believed to be 2,000 times fiercer than that of red-hot iron.



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; of Marion County.

The Topeka Advocate and News says: "Ben Henderson, Frank Rightmire and Rube Chenault are the first former Populists to declare for Stanley. The Republican party will profit about as much as it did when it got Ben Clover and Abe Steinberger.

McClure's Magazine for July will contain an account of the daily personal and official life of President McKinley since the beginning of the war crisis. It will be illustrated with war-time scenes in the White House and the departments, from life drawings, and with portraits from recent photographs of the men who are managing the business of the war in Washington.

Hon. H. S. Martin is meeting with gratifying encouragement from all quarters, in his congressional candidacy. Unless some unforeseen revolution of popular feeling should occur it is reasonably certain that he will be elected by a substantial majority. So far as Mr. Martin's case is concerned the action of the democratic state convention changed a good fighting chance into comparatively a sure thing.—Eureka Messenger.

The falling in the price of wheat, which has continued for some weeks, is very disappointing to the farmers. However, it is not altogether unexpected to opponents of the gold standard, but it must be very hard on those who believe in Hanna. If he lets wheat drop much further in spite of war in America and famine in Europe, we are afraid some crazy populist or democrat may be mean enough to deny that he had anything to do with putting the price up.—Hutchinson Democrat.

The stock dealers of Kansas are accumulating rebate checks for excessive charges at the Kansas City stock yards which will unquestionably be paid if the party that enacted the stock yards tax remains in power. If the republican party prevails in the coming election they will probably permit the stock yards law itself to be defeated in the courts. It is plain to see where the interest of the stock shipper lies and reasonable to expect that he will so vote as to sustain the law which directly benefits him and his customers in reducing the charges on his business.—Garnett Journal.

Many a person talks too much, and finds when too late that silence would have been golden. The Mongols have a story in this wise:

"Two geese, when about to start southward on their autumn migration, were entreated by a frog to take him with them. On the geese expressing their willingness to do so, it means of conveyance could be devised; the frog produced a stock of strong grass, got the two geese to take it, one by each end, while he clung to it by his mouth in the middle. In this manner the three were making the journey successfully, when they were noticed from below by some men who loudly expressed their admiration of the device, and wondered who had been clever enough to discover it. The frog opened his mouth to say, 'It was I,' lost his hold, fell to the earth, and was dashed to pieces. 'Do not let pride induce you to speak, when safety requires you to be silent.'"

BOYLE IS ALL RIGHT. Attorney General Boyle is leading the fight against the railroads for equitable coal rates to Kansas towns. The case is now up in Topeka and if Boyle wins it and gets just coal rates he will add votes to his string.—Wichita Eagle. In fact Boyle is altogether the most useful man that the people of Kansas have employed in recent years. In him are combined the three essential qualities needed in a good public officer—industry, honesty and brains.—Eureka Messenger.

PAYING THE BILLS. The casual citizen, reading daily for the past two months of princely sums appropriated for war, has been thrilled with a proper pride in the greatness and wealth of his country. He is now in the way of learning how those vast sums are raised. Heretofore he has given little thought to this end of the transaction. Ordinarily he has believed that the money used by the government rained from heaven into the vaults of the treasury. Or, if he was a really thoughtful citizen, and a good republican, he believed, as all good republicans are taught to believe, that it was paid in by the luckless foreigner, who is ever at the mercy of our tariff laws. The revenue bill just passed will tend to disturb both of these notions. From this time on the citizen will find himself a dozen or so times a day chipping in for the expenses of this war. He will, assuredly, come into the game with the greatest cheerfulness, as a patriot should; but we surmise that he may learn anew some old truths about the mechanics of taxation. Without begrudging one cent of the increase he must pay for his tea, sugar, oil, flour, beer, tobacco, chewing-gum, medicine, he will probably find himself asking some such question as this: "If the foreigner can be made to pay the running expenses of this government in time of peace, what's the matter with making him do it in time of war? Why has this administration suddenly let up on the foreigner, just when our expenses are heaviest?" We can only hope he will continue to ask this question in a loud and irritating tone; and that he will remember the answer he gets, or doesn't get, the next time there is any talk of the tariff being a tax upon the foreigner.—Puck.

TOPICS OF THE DAY. War is the subject of the hour. War is what men and women are thinking about, talking about, reading about. Demorest's responds to the widespread and imperative demand for war matter by publishing in the July number ten articles of special interest in connection with the Spanish-American war. These articles, which have been carefully prepared for Demorest's Magazine, are written in a vigorous, popular style, are profusely illustrated by drawings and photographs, and are of equal interest to men and women. "The race of the Oregon" describes in a dashing poem the fourteen-thousand mile race of the great battleship. It is illustrated by a fine drawing of the "Oregon" and a photograph of Captain Clark, the now famous commander.

Following that are two full pages of pictures, each telling a different story of soldier life in camp. The "Evolution of the Raw Recruit" shows the converting of a newly enlisted man into a trained soldier. "A Day Among the Soldiers" shows the daily life in camp of the boys in blue. "Carrier Pigeons in War Time" tells about the pigeon service of the U. S. Navy, with a great deal of rare information about carrier pigeons in general, as well as a variety of interesting pictures of famous birds, lofts, baskets, etc. Everyone is interested in knowing what women are doing to help Uncle Sam in his present trouble. Demorest's goes into this subject at length, telling what women are doing from a humanitarian standpoint in "Women Nurses for the Battle-field;" and from a financial standpoint, in "War-Time Clubs." "How 'America' Was Written," is a timely article which is an interview with the author of "America," just prior to his death at Newton Centre, in which he tells how the famous patriotic hymn was written. "The Hero of Manila" gives some amusing anecdotes of Dawey, the great commander, as a boy, and is illustrated by a series of photographs which form an interesting human document. Besides various other articles of special war interest, the Portrait Album contains nine excellent portraits of "Prominent Army and Navy Men."

But the July Demorest's is by no means exclusively a war number. There are the usual number of departments, interestingly written and charmingly illustrated. An article on "Bicycling for 1898" covers the entire field of this fascinating sport in a most spirited, comprehensive fashion: It gives the latest bicycle fashions, the newest hygienic suggestions, as well as some very practical "unsolicited advice" for wheelmen. J. M. Flagg and Penrhyn Stanlaws furnish the clever, sprightly drawings. Mrs. Gasine Lemcke has a page of delicious recipes telling how to make "Cool Dishes for Hot Days." Besides this variety, there are interesting stories and a Fashion Review direct from Paris.

PAYUP. We have begun putting our subscription bills into the hands of a collecting agency, making out the same at the rate of \$2.00 per year, and we shall continue to send the bills to this agency as fast as we have time to make them out; but, in the mean time, that is, before the bills get into the hands of the agency, if any one desires to pay up his arrearage at the rate of \$1.50 a year he can do so. One man, who was in arrears for seven years' subscription, writes to us: "I scraped together fourteen dollars and sent a draft to those Chicago people. If you had sent me your bill direct, you might as well have had the full amount as to have paid commission for collecting it." Yes, and if he had sent us the money "direct," he might have paid the bill with \$10.50 instead of \$14.00, and have saved \$3.50 to himself. For several months before we began sending our bills to the Collecting Agency we published the following in the COURANT: "Subscribers in arrearage to the COURANT can for a short time longer pay up their subscription at the rate of \$1.50 a year, and they can, each, see on his paper to what date he last paid up, and remit at that rate; but when we put our bills into the hands of a collector, which now looks to us like will have to be done soon, it will be done at the rate of \$2.00 a year, giving the collector the benefit of the 25 per cent. discount, instead of the subscriber."

THE AMERICAN NAVY, CUBA AND HAWAII. A portfolio, in ten parts, sixteen views in each part, of the finest half-tone pictures of the American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii, has just been issued by a Chicago publishing house. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway has made arrangements for a special edition for the benefit of its patrons, and a specimen copy can be seen at the local ticket office. Single parts may be had at ten cents each, the full set, one hundred and sixty pictures, costs but one dollar. Subscriptions for the set may be left with the agent. In view of the present excitement regarding Cuba these pictures are very timely. Call at the ticket office and see them. BRING OUR HEROES HOME! The beautiful song "Bring Our Heroes Home" dedicated to the Heroes of the U. S. Battleship Maine is one of the finest national songs ever written. The words ring with patriotism and the music is stirring and full of fire, and fitting the noble sentiment to which it is dedicated. Arranged for Piano and Organ. This song and sixteen other pages of full sheet music will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address, POPULAR MUSIC CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Having been more or less sickly for quite a number of years, his condition grew worse about 5 months ago. A little over three months ago he was forced to remain in the house. For a short time six weeks ago it seemed as if he was going to be spared. He was able to go up to his store again. But it was only for a short time. He took a basket and after a severe and most painful sickness, he was called off by his Lord and Maker on July 1, 1898, at 1 a. m. His age was 38 years and 24 days.

He was one of the most highly respected citizens of the county, having held offices of trust and profit in Strong City; and, at the time of his death, he was a member of the School Board of that city, and Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Chase county, of which committee he had been an influential member for several years past.

His funeral took place, Sunday afternoon last, from the German Evangelical Lutheran church, in Strong City, of which he was a member, and the edifice could not seat one-half of the people who went to pay their last respects to him who had departed from our midst. The Rev. M. Polack preached with a German and English sermon, and the remains were interred in the Strong City Cemetery.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June 30, 1898: Geo. Banks, Sam Cashman, Thos. Clarkson, Andrew Fath, Chas. Medaniel, H. H. Murray.

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 disgraced I am still in the ring. Respectfully, F. T. JOHNSON M. D.

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 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.

DEATH OF A. J. F. FRITZE.

Andrew J. F. Fritze, whose death we chronicle, this week, was the son of Rev. Andrew Fritze and Carolina nee Hegwer. He was born June 6, 1860, in Adams county, Indiana, where his father had charge of a German Evangelical Lutheran congregation. Shortly after his birth he was baptized. From his 6th year he attended the parochial school of the congregation conducted by his father, until his confirmation. After his confirmation, he, for a few years, attended the German college situated at Ft. Wayne, Ind. until his father's death. Not being able to complete his studies at college on account of reduced circumstances of his widowed mother he took a place as an apprentice in a drug store. After having taken out a diploma as a competent pharmacist. After having much worked at different places in Indiana and Ohio, he came out to Kansas about 12 years ago and has, ever since then, been living at Strong City.

He was married to Miss Mary Beson of Defiance, Ohio, on April 22, 1882. Their union was blessed by 5 children three of whom, all boys, have preceded their father in death.

Having been more or less sickly for quite a number of years, his condition grew worse about 5 months ago. A little over three months ago he was forced to remain in the house. For a short time six weeks ago it seemed as if he was going to be spared. He was able to go up to his store again. But it was only for a short time. He took a basket and after a severe and most painful sickness, he was called off by his Lord and Maker on July 1, 1898, at 1 a. m. His age was 38 years and 24 days.

He was one of the most highly respected citizens of the county, having held offices of trust and profit in Strong City; and, at the time of his death, he was a member of the School Board of that city, and Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Chase county, of which committee he had been an influential member for several years past.

His funeral took place, Sunday afternoon last, from the German Evangelical Lutheran church, in Strong City, of which he was a member, and the edifice could not seat one-half of the people who went to pay their last respects to him who had departed from our midst. The Rev. M. Polack preached with a German and English sermon, and the remains were interred in the Strong City Cemetery.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June 30, 1898: Geo. Banks, Sam Cashman, Thos. Clarkson, Andrew Fath, Chas. Medaniel, H. H. Murray.

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 disgraced I am still in the ring. Respectfully, F. T. JOHNSON M. D.

THE AMERICAN NAVY, CUBA AND HAWAII. A portfolio, in ten parts, sixteen views in each part, of the finest half-tone pictures of the American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii, has just been issued by a Chicago publishing house. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway has made arrangements for a special edition for the benefit of its patrons, and a specimen copy can be seen at the local ticket office. Single parts may be had at ten cents each, the full set, one hundred and sixty pictures, costs but one dollar. Subscriptions for the set may be left with the agent. In view of the present excitement regarding Cuba these pictures are very timely. Call at the ticket office and see them.

BRING OUR HEROES HOME! The beautiful song "Bring Our Heroes Home" dedicated to the Heroes of the U. S. Battleship Maine is one of the finest national songs ever written. The words ring with patriotism and the music is stirring and full of fire, and fitting the noble sentiment to which it is dedicated. Arranged for Piano and Organ. This song and sixteen other pages of full sheet music will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address, POPULAR MUSIC CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

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

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARKS DESIGNS & COPYRIGHTS & C. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York Branch Office, 25 F St., Washington, D. C.

J. E. GUTHRIE, AUCTIONEER. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Public Sales a Specialty. Any one in need of anything in this line would do well to give him a call. Rates reasonable. feb17-1f Ripans Tablets cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tablets cure flatulence. Ripans Tablets cure torpid liver.

POULTRY.

NOURSE'S POULTRY YARDS. 1888. 1898. This year finds me with better stock than ever before, and as finely finished thorough-bred as any Kansas can boast. The result of years of study and careful management has brought me to the top notch in poultry culture. Eggs, \$1.00 per 13. Only the Par-Excellent Barred Plymouth Rocks and pieces in the yards of yours, truly,

JAMES NOURSE, ELLSWORTH, - - KANSAS. feb19-3mos

EGGS FOR HATCHING, From High Class Poultry.

Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Black Langshans, Single Comb Brown Leg-horns and Gold Laced Wyandottes.

Eggs, \$1.40 per setting of 13

E. A. MOTT, POMONA, - - KANSAS. feb19-3m

Haines' Poultry Yard. English Buff Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns. Eggs for hatching, from

HIGH SCORING BIRDS. \$1.00 for 13; \$2.00 for 30 All orders promptly filled.

F. M. HAINES, NORTONVILLE, - KANSAS. feb17-3mos

EGGS. From Premium Stock. Twenty-one Premiums on Poultry, at Three Poultry Fairs, this Winter.

M. S. KOHL, FURLEY, - - KANSAS. Sedgwick county. feb17-4mos

F. SCHADE, Breeder of the Best Quality of Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs, 75 cents for 13; and also breeder of German Rabbits weighing from eight to sixteen pounds.

STRONG CITY, - KANSAS. mch21-3mos

GET PRIZE WINNERS. Black Langshans AND White Guineas.

Eggs, \$1.00 for 13. My Langshans score from 98 to 94% by Rhodes and Hitchcock. You will need some prize winners for next show. You can get them from my matings.

JAS. STEPHENSON, CLEMENTS, - - KANSAS. mch3-1f

More Kansas Birds. Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Cornish Indian Game, Black Langshans, Silver Laced Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens; also, Hallowell and Rankin strains of Pekin ducks. Stock and eggs for sale. Address, with stamp,

MRS. D. S. HERSEY, WICHITA, - - KANSAS. mch3-3mos

Attention, Poultry Breeders. R. C. B. LEIGHONS, FORSYTH and WHITNEY STRAINS; and BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS, well mated for best results.

Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$2.00 for 30. Bantam eggs, \$1.00 for 13; \$1.50 for 26. Four nice Leghorn Cockerels for sale, at \$1.00 each. Send in your orders quick. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. A. STOCKWELL & SON, WASHINGTON, KANSAS. apr21-3mos

When writing to any advertiser in our "Poultry" columns mention the Courant.

WAR MAP

OF... Cuba The World West Indies

Just what you need to locate KEY WEST, CANARY ISLANDS, CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, PORTO RICO, DRY TORTUGAS, Etc.

THE WORLD On one side, 28 x 21 inches. CUBA } On other side. WEST INDIES }

Each map formerly sold at 25c.—75c. Send 15c for Sample Sheet and terms to agents. Our men earn \$15.00 to \$35.00 weekly. Rand, McNally & Co. CHICAGO, ILL.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1898.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall a... How to the line, set as... ships fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at ter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$3.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

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

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and various stations like Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Strong City, etc. Includes times for morning and evening runs.

O. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and various stations like Hymer, Evans, Cottonwood Falls, etc. Includes times for morning and evening runs.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

- Representative—Dr. F. T. Johnson
Treasurer—C. A. Cowley
Clerk—M. C. Newton
County Attorney—J. E. Ferry
Sheriff—John McCallum
Surveyor—J. T. Butler
Probate Judge—O. H. Drinkwater
Sup't. of Public Instruction Mrs. Sadie F. Grisham
Register of Deeds—Wm. Norton
Commissioners—W. J. Dougherty, W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES:

- A. F. & A. M., No. 80.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month.
J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; A. C. Newton, Secy.
K. of P., No. 100.—Meets every Wednesday evening.
A. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.
I. O. O. F., No. 58.—Meets every Saturday.
T. S. Kious, N. G.; S. W. Beach, Secy.
K. and L. O. S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month.
Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month.
L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Beck, Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Shoes at best at Holz's. Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's. O. S. Wiley is now at home, on a visit. 103° in the shade yesterday afternoon. Men's 1.50 plow shoes at 1.10 at Holz's. Kings' shoes for ladies; men and children. F. V. Alfrod has gone to Colorado, on business. Geo. W. Estes is having his residence reshingled. Fred Kerr returned home, from Kansas City, July 4th. Fred Jensen and Fred Kerr left, yesterday, for Colorado. J. B. Danker, of Burns, Marion county, was in town, Tuesday. As usual, you will find the prettiest line of embroidery at King's. For Sale, a good young milk cow. Apply at the COURANT office. Bring your produce to King's; they always pay the highest prices. Miss Carrie Breese left, Monday evening, for Washington, D. C. Kings shoe more people in Chase county than any other two firms. Smith Bros. will pay the highest market price for poultry and eggs. Will Moore and son, of Quenemo, visited at H. P. Coe's, last Monday. C. C. Smith at Cedar Point is making several improvements on his farm. D. M. Swope, of Saffordville, got a nail run into his left foot, last Friday morning. John Madden and Prof. W. S. Kretzinger, of Emporia, were in town, yesterday. Born, on Friday, July 1, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Elmoro, of this city, a son. Mrs. F. P. Cochran is now visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. O. Silverwood, of Wichita. Born, on Monday, July 4, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. John Surfiah, of Rock creek, a son. Born, on Tuesday, July 5, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Goodreau, of this city, a daughter. It rained some in these parts, last Sunday morning; also, a little, yesterday afternoon. Born, on Tuesday, June 28, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson, of Matfield Green, a son. Manus Garth has been appointed Clerk of Toledo township, vice Harry Makinson, enlisted. Len. Seroggin, of Kansas City, Kansas, is visiting at his Grand father J. H. Scribner's. If you want corn chop, flour, bran or shorts, go and shake hands with H. L. Hunt before you buy. Farmers, bring your eggs and poultry to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords. oot23

See those pretty shirt waists, at 50c to \$2.00. The better ones have two collars, at King & King's. Frank Martin, on duty at the Insane Asylum at Topeka, spent the 4th at his home in this city. Miss Nellie Zabe, of Osage City, arrived here, Saturday, on a visit at her aunt's, Mrs. M. E. Hinote. S. T. Slabaugh, of Wonevise, and Wm. Gulliford, of Cedar Point, were in town, Tuesday, on business. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Lewis, of Strong City, are visiting their sons at Leavenworth and Kansas City. Mrs. Ida Baker, sister of Leo G. Holz, went down to Topeka, last Friday, returning here on Tuesday. The L. W. Lewis force at work on the Santa Fe at Cedar Grove, spent the Fourth of July at Emporia. Remember, we carry the largest stock of dress shirts, as well as work shirts, in the county. KINGS. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising. JOHN WANAMAKER. Cal. Pendegrift was on the Kansas City market, one day last week, with twenty head of cattle that brought \$4.80. W. J. and Geo. McNeer returned home, from New Mexico, last Tuesday, bringing a lot of cattle with them. Frank Mailen, of Strong City, returned, Sunday afternoon, from B. Lantry's Sons' works at Morzan, Texas. Born, on Thursday, June 30, 1898, at 9 o'clock, a. m., to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Foxworthy, a son, whose name is Dewey. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. j20tf Mrs. Chas. Bennett, of Hutchinson, who was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob North, returned home, Tuesday. Mrs. J. T. Butler and children will leave, tomorrow (Friday) morning, for a visit to Mrs. Butler's old home in Indiana. Support home industry, and try the flour made at the Cottonwood Falls mill. It will convince you to be good and healthy. Mrs. Henry Bonwell and daughter, Mrs. Joe Roach, and child came up from Emporia, Sunday afternoon, for a visit at the old home. You will find the renowned Broad-head dress goods better than any other weave manufactured, and popular in prices, at KING'S. Under orders from the governor, Co. I. K. N. G., have sent in their uniforms, and now all that is left of the Company are the boys. Patriotic sermons were delivered in the M. E. and Presbyterian churches in this city, last Sunday, in the morning and evening, respectively. D. J. Lewis, of Arkansas City, arrived here, last Saturday afternoon, for a few days' visit to his brother, Coke Lewis, of Matfield Green. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. King and son were down to Emporia, the latter part of last week and the fore part of this, visiting Mr. King's parents. Theo. B. Moore, formerly School Superintendent of this county, but now of Emporia, with his wife visited old friends here on the Fourth. Don't buy a hat until you have looked our stock over. They are new and nobby, and popular prices prevail. He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising that business. A. T. STEWART. We ship 40 cases of eggs, weekly, and want to increase our shipment to 60, if we can get them. We always pay the highest price. KINGS. About two weeks ago while working in the hay field, John R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was kicked in the right side by a horse, and was quite badly injured. S. W. Beach is selling tailor-made clothing, for the American Woolen Mills Co., of Chicago. See his samples and get his prices before buying your spring suits. For sale cheap, a Rand, McNally & Co's business atlas of the world, just the thing you want in these war times; good for a school or family library. Apply at the COURANT office. While the war in Cuba is going on, we will have 10c loaves of bread, on account of shipping, also keep fresh graham and rye for the sick. FRANK OBERST, Chicago Bakery. James H. Timmons, having been taken sick, at the B. Lantry's Sons' works, at Morgan, Texas, returned home, Sunday afternoon. He is able to be about, and is improving in health. Holmes' Boys Band's new suits—dark blue coat, lighter blue pants, slightly braided—arrived here in time for the boys to wear them on the Fourth, and they did them credit on that occasion. There will be a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee held in this city, Saturday afternoon, July 16, 1898; and as business of importance is to be transacted a full attendance is urged. There will be a holiness camp meeting, by Capt. Anderson and his band, in Rottiger's grove, near Strong City, beginning July 9, to which every body is invited, and to bring their Pentecostal hymns. A. F. Foreman is the Fish Warden for Chase county, and he informs us that all parties taking fish from any of the streams in this county, in violation of law, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. We will pay a salary of 10.00 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture and Insect Destroyer in the country. Address, with stamp, PERFECTION MFG CO., Parsons, Kan. WANTED—TRUST-WORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house, in Kansas. Monthly \$85.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

Closing Out Sale. MY ENTIRE STOCK

Boots, Shoes and Hosiery,

TO BE CLOSED OUT AT COST.

Yours, LEO G. HOLZ.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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See Our Platino Portraits and You Will Take no Other.

A LARGE STOCK

Of Kodaks and Vibe Cameras, \$5.00-\$10.00. Developing Outfits, Plates, Films—Everything the Amateur needs.

GEO. E. CAPWELL,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

THE NEW TIME

THE GREAT REFORM MAGAZINE



A FRANK, FEARLESS FORCEFUL UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF PLUTOCRACY

Editors—B. O. Flower, Frederick Upham Adams

Monthly, 100 large pages. Illustrated—not a dull line in it. It is fighting your fight—it deserves your support. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; sample number mailed for six cents.

THE NEW TIME, 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO

Subscriptions to The New Time will be received and forwarded by The COURANT. We offer a year's subscription for The New Time and The COURANT for \$2.15.

A GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Last Monday, July 4th, 1898, was the most eventful Fourth of July in the history of this country, a Fourth of July of which every American can feel proud, and to which he can refer in after years, as the day in which glad tidings came from Admiral Dewey, at Manila, that the American transports had reached that port, had taken the Ladrone Islands, on their way there, and had taken with them the prisoners captured there, and the day in which it was flashed over the wires that Admiral Sampson had made a Fourth of July presentation to his country of the sunken Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba, and the capture of 1,300 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera, in command of the Spanish fleet at that port; and Gen'l Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago. Yes; it was a most glorious Fourth, even the South, which had not, since the civil war, celebrated the anniversary of the nation's birth, turned out in grand style in all of its principal cities and vied with the North, East and West, in doing honor to the greatest of American holidays. The celebration given at this city by the Modern Woodmen of America was one of which all Chase county can feel proud, and refer to as one of the grandest gala days in the history of the county. People were here from all parts of the county and from the surrounding counties to hear the American eagle give vent to his rejoicing; and long before the time for the parade to form the streets of this city and Strong City were lined with residents of the Twin Cities and people from the country; and "Old Glory" floated from the flag staffs on the Court-House, and the school houses in the two towns, and City Hall in Strong City, while every business house and many of the residences in the two towns were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. We noticed "Old Glory" floating from flag staffs on the following buildings: The office of the new lumber yard, the store of Johnson & Heints and the store of King & King. There must have been two thousand people in Scribner's Grove where the speaking and amusements of the day took place. At 10:30 o'clock, a. m., the procession formed in Strong City, with A. B. Watson representing "Uaole Sam," and E. A. Kinne, J. M. Kerr and C.

F. Spurgin as Marshals of the Day; and at 11 o'clock the line of march, in the following order, was taken up and went through the principal streets of Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, and then to the grove: Holmes' Boys Cornet Band, discoursing sweet and patriotic music, in a handsomely decorated wagon, drawn by four prancing bay steeds. "Uncle Sam," afoot, and with step that showed he was proud of "the day we celebrate." The battle ship "Maine," drawn by four horses, and officered by Capt. Leo Valle and Lieuts. S. W. Beach and Wm. Mussellman, with Wm. Duckett as engineer. This float was built and owned by Beach & Duckett, the stone contractors, and attracted much attention. As it passed along the streets it kept up a canonading that made it appear as if it was in a naval engagement. The float of Johnson & Co., grocers, artistically represented their business; and on it there was a banner inscribed "What is the matter with Sampson?" The float of Smith Bros., grocers, was a beautiful affair, the wheels and every part of it being decorated with red, white and blue, and its banner read: "Remember the Maine." The float of King & King, general merchants, was a large affair, handsomely decorated with signs, indicating their business, and above it floated the American flag. L. T. Upton's medicines were represented by a very neatly gotten up little float. The Strong City Cornet Band, next in line, played some soul stirring and patriotic airs. The Woodmen afoot followed the Strong City Band. Then came a wagon, drawn by four horses, in which were seated little girls of Strong City, dressed in white, representing the different States and Territories of the Union, each one wearing a badge on which was printed the name of the State she represented; and these little girls gave a drill in the afternoon. The float of C. H. Hoffman, meat market man, of Strong City, was tastefully decorated, and showed up well. The float of W. R. Richards, general merchant of Strong City, was a

beauty and showed an artist was at its helm. The float of Wm. Beanblossom, the lumber merchant, of Strong City, was very appropriate. Its sides and ends were made up of screen and glass doors, and it looked pretty. There were two Woodman's floats in the procession, on which were logs, axes, saws, and other tools, and Woodmen at work. A mule cart with two boys in mask brought up the rear of the procession. At 12:30 o'clock a basket dinner was eaten on the grounds, a chorus of little, Cottonwood Falls girls sang some patriotic songs, and then the Hon. J. W. McWilliams, President of the Day, introduced the Rev. A. Cullison, who delivered the opening prayer, and afterwards introduced the different speakers. Judge Chas. B. Graves, of Emporia, who was next in order to deliver the oration, not having yet arrived, County Attorney J. T. Butler was introduced; and he made a very impressive address on the cardinal ideas that at the time of the Revolution controlled the American thought, and with which it is to day thoroughly imbued, and from which no power on earth can eradicate it, viz: Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness—ideas which will in time permeate the whole human mind, and tyranny will be again no more forever. Then T. H. Grisham was introduced and spoke of the patriotism, valor, courage and bravery of the Americans; and, with the skill of an artist, he beautifully illustrated how, in our past history, and in our present trouble with Spain, these virtues shone forth as the morning star, resplendent with a halo of glory, aluring others to follow us into a perfect sunlight of liberty. Judge Graves then, being introduced, made the speech of the day, holding the audience with most attentive interest for about an hour and a half listening to his pathetic recital of our early history, and the causes which led up to the declaration of our independence; and of external and internal strifes from that day to this; and how now we are in no respect second to any nation under the sun; his speech being filled with a profundity of thought, and bursts of elo-

quence which often elicited great applause; and when he was through the people were still willing to have listened longer. There were two entries in the slow mule race which was won by Paul Butler. There were three entries in the 50 yards foot race which was won by P. C. Schimpf. There were three entries in the sack race which was won by J. E. Jackson. The tennis game was a contest between Emporia and Cottonwood Falls, and was won by the latter. The rest of the contests were not filled, hence, did not take place.

NOTICE. All kinds of patterns for ladies' and children's garments cut to order. Ladies that do their own sewing will find my patterns easy to use and perfect fitting. MRS. MAY DRAKE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

HEADQUARTERS

for all kinds of hard and soft pine lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, lime, Acme Cement Plaster, hard and soft coal, west of Court-House. I am putting in a Fairbank Standard Scale and I will guarantee all weights.

F. H. McCUNE.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

Notice by Publication.

In the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas. In the matter of the estate of F. A. Roniger, deceased. It appearing to the Court that F. A. Roniger, late of Chase county, Kansas, departed this life on the 24th day of June, 1898, and left an instrument of writing purporting to be his last will and testament; and it further appearing, that at the July term, A. D. 1898, of this Court, said instrument was produced and publicly read: It is, therefore, this fifth day of July, A. D. 1898, ordered and decreed, that the 1st day of the next term of this Court, to-wit: August 1st, 1898, be set as the day for proof and allowance of said will, and that notice thereof be given to all persons concerned by publishing the same in the Chase County Courant for four consecutive weeks. O. H. DRINKWATER, Probate Judge. j37-tw

Dr. HENDERSON

101 and 103 W. 9th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Oldest in Age and Longest Located.

A Regular Graduate in Medicine.

Over 28 Years' Special Practice.

Authorized by the State to treat CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from gauge 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 Gonorrhea and Sexual Debility. lies and excesses—causing losses by dreams or with the urine, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in back, constipation, nervousness, loss of memory, 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-gleet treatments, no pain, no detention from business. Cures guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sent by mail.

Private Diseases. Permanently cured or money refunded. BOOK for both sexes—96 pages, 24 pictures—true to life, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6 cents in stamps. You should read this book for the information it contains. N. B.—State case and ask for list of questions. Free Museum of Anatomy, for men only.

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RATES: \$2.00 PER DAY.

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EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.00 Per Day.

Good Rooms. Good Meals. Good Service.

When you Visit St. Louis stop at

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TURKISH BATHS, Open all Night.



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RELIABLE.

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

WANTED—AN IDEA. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDELL BURN & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer.

CANCER. positively cured; no knife used, little pain, cure guaranteed. We give patients as references. Write for information. Cures without pain. No pay accepted until cured; consultation free. Write for testimonials. Mrs. C. O. SMITH, 1018 & Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Ripans Tablets assist digestion. Ripans Tablets: gentle cathartic.

THE TEMPLE IN THE TWILIGHT.

The lyric of the timid thrush That fills the star-gemmed air...

A CLEW BY WIRE

Or, An Interrupted Current. BY HOWARD M. YOST. Copyright, 1905, by J. B. Lippincott Co.

CHAPTER XVI.—CONTINUED.

Now I certainly had received no message from Florence. If one had been sent me it must have been either during my first visit to the cellar...

I do love Florence, and if I can't have her I don't care what happens to me. There must have been something in Mr. Morley after this speech which disturbed Jackson...

the door to watch Sonntag and Skinner, leaving me to my thoughts. Poor Florence! My heart was rent when I pictured her grief...



His eyes staring fixedly at me.

ascertaining how much Sonntag, or Wilson, knew. He cast upon me one of his whimsical looks, and after a pause replied: "At first it seemed quite certain there was some one connected with Jackson in the affair..."

CARL DUNDER He Tells Why He Went Back on Electricity.

"Sergeant, maybe you hear some news?" said Mr. Dunder as he entered the police station the other day and found the corpulent sergeant behind the desk.



"I TAKE HOLDT, UND SOMETINGS GOES R-R-R-R!"

you dot you vhas der biggest liar in America, and I gif ten dollars if I can punch his head!" "He says like dot to me, sergeant, and I can't see him nor tell who he vhas nor do nottings..."

dot car; and how you belief she vvas, sergeant—how you belief she vvas?" "What do you mean?" "I mean she vvas no trolley car at all, but a cable car! All dot time dot conductor takes my cigar and talks mit me und fools me..."

AN ANECDOTE OF MEILHAC.

How He Chose an Heir at a Party Given by Mme. Pozzi. To finish with an anecdote about Meilhac, two years ago he lost his best friend, M. Paul Poirson, whom he had made his residuary legatee.

A Designing Widow.

The Widow Flapjack, who has a boarding house and a pretty daughter, would like very much to marry Mr. Starboarder, who is a trifle shy; so the widow said to him:

Byron a Hero of Greece.

With all the faults and foibles of Byron Greece had nothing to do; she knew nothing of them; to her he was only "the great and noble." Crossing the Gulf of Salamis one day in a boat with a rough mountain captain and his men, I pulled out a volume of Byron and was reading.

The Next Step.

Hojack—They have a telescope at Chicago which rings the moon within 200 miles. Tomkid—I suppose that the next step will be to annex the planet.—Town Topics.

Infalible.

Nothing surprises women more than to see a man's children treat his second wife well.

Much Alike.

"It makes me think so much of Christmas," she said the morning of the Fourth of July.

His Position.

Tom—But you, uncle, occupy a position of great trust in the community. Uncle (sadly)—Yes. I find that I have to trust nearly everybody.—Harlem Life.

No Sign.

Because a young man courts his girl in a dark room, it is no sign he is developing a negative.—Harlem Life.

FARM & GARDEN

PROPER CARE OF HAY.

How to Build a Movable Roof for the Haystack Which Assures Absolute Protection.

Few understand the art of stacking so that rain will not get into the center. One great enemy to keeping hay is the wind, especially in Kansas. Many times the farmer gets his hay and grain stacked up in good condition, and along comes a gust of wind and all of his labor is swept away, as far as the keeping qualities of his stack are concerned. Enough hay goes to waste every year on many farms to pay for lumber to cover it. In Illinois, years ago, stacks of hay were roofed with three-eighths or five-eighths inch



MOVABLE ROOF FOR HAYSTACK.
ceiling. They were hip-roofed, making them as solid as light material could make them; then to hold them in place, four four by four inch posts were set in the ground 14 feet high, with four plates at the top to hold the posts in position and keep them plumb. The roof was placed in position before the posts were set up, having the corners at the eave ends of the roof set so as to permit the roof to slide up or down on or between the posts. Holes were bored in the posts to put in pins to hold the roof up. When it is time to begin stacking, fasten the roof at the top of the posts and begin the stack between the posts. Build to a finish, or in case there is not enough hay cut, put in what there is, stopping work on the stack for any length of time, take out the pins and lower the roof down upon the hay, leaving the hay level, or nearly so. As the stack settles, the roof will follow the hay down and protect it from rain and wind.—W. H. Doane, in Farm and Home.

FACTS ABOUT FLOURINE.

It Contains Very Little Protein and is Deficient in Bone-Forming Constituents.

Prof. Snyder, of the Minnesota experiment station, has recently made a chemical analysis of flourine, the by-product of the glucose mills that is now being used as an adulterant of wheat flour. His report, which appears in the Northwestern Miller, is not in accord with the claims which have been made for this product, especially in the important feature of nutritive value. Analysis shows the flourine contains so little protein that a man would have to eat 150 pounds of it in order to get enough protein to enable him to do a day's work. It is deficient in bone-forming constituents and fat as well, and in fact contains little of food value except starch. But still worse, it contains sulphate of soda and sulphuric acid enough to make it injurious to health. Is it any wonder that European consumers of American flour are regarding it with suspicion when there is possibility of it containing such a worthless—and worse than worthless—substance? Is it strange that European governments, which represent people who dare not waste a penny even for bread, are on the alert to protect their people against such an imposition as flour adulterated with flourine? Some means should be found of preventing the exportation of adulterated flour to foreign markets, and also of preventing its sale to our own people as pure wheat flour.—National Stockman.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Never hitch a horse to a tree if you think anything of the tree. Pour hot water into the nest of ants, or use bisulphide of carbon. Cultivate, cultivate, and then cultivate, if you would discount drought. Don't let your stock get into the public road. It is not neighborly. It is claimed that one good crop of hemp will destroy Canadian thistles. Whatever the farmer has to sell now, he can get a good price for. The trouble is that his wheat, etc., is out of his hands, as a rule. Buy a good harness, if you buy, but that does not mean that you should pay an exorbitant price for it. First class harness can be bought cheap. Every farm should have its workshop and the means to halveside boots, and do about everything that is needed in repairing things. It will save lots of money. If you try to force a calf to learn to drink, you will have a circus. Gently get the calf to the pail, gently induce it to touch the milk, put two fingers in its mouth, and after a few times it will drink.—Western Plowman.

Keeping Sheep in Orchards.

The apple orchard after it gets old enough to bear is the best sheep pasture. One of the greatest advantages of pasturing sheep in the orchard is to destroy the fallen fruit. This they will do even better than hogs, which are usually recommended for this purpose. Pigs will only eat apples after they are nearly or quite ripe, unless they are starved to it. The small, green apples are sometimes almost bitter. Sheep like this bitter taste, and will run to eat the fallen apples, most of which contain codling moths, which would escape into the ground if left in the apple long after it falls.

SECRET OF SUCCESS.

It Consists of Having Good Breeding, Go Hand in Hand with Equally Good Feeding.

There could not be greater error than to suppose that all that is necessary for the young breeder to be successful is to buy the blood and the balance would take care of itself. We might just as well expect a good crop of corn if we plant an excellent variety in a well-prepared, rich soil and then not give it any further attention, as to suppose that our pigs will develop into fine hogs, no matter how well bred, without the proper food and attention. In fact, the work of making the fine hog is largely done at weaning time, so says James Riley in American Swineherd. It is very important to have the pig well bred, as that is the foundation, and, like building a house, it is important to have a good foundation. Then by using good material and skill in architecture we build a good, substantial house; so with the pig. We want it well bred as a foundation, then by the proper method of feeding we develop it into a fine hog. No young breeder will ever succeed in the business unless he makes a study of the proper method of feeding pigs, as feed is the principal factor in the improvement of swine. It is well known that by grading seed wheat and seed corn and planting the largest and best developed grains the grain will be improved from year to year; so with the pig. By feeding the pig a well-balanced ration, a ration that will build up all the different parts of the hog, especially the valuable parts—the loin and ham, the muscular or lean. The pigs thus fed till they arrive at the proper age to breed will transmit their good qualities to their offspring, and, like the large grains of corn or wheat, the improvement will go on from generation to generation. Pigs should be fed a variety of feeds. The best feed for young pigs is shorts mixed with skimmed milk, fed sweet, or ground wheat, or ground oats with the hulls sieved out. Oat hulls are not good for pigs, but there is nothing better than ground oats with the hulls extracted, mixed with sweet milk. This with a little corn will make a good balanced ration; feed them regular and enough to keep them rapidly growing. The pig should never stop growing. Our best improved pigs should gain at least one pound per day, or it would injure them to make them gain 1½ pounds per day if fed a muscle and bone-producing food.

HINTS FOR BEGINNERS.

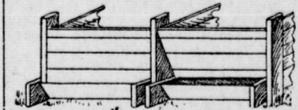
How to Make the Dairy Business Something of a Success Right from the Start.

To those who are about starting a dairy I should advise buying the best natives and grades obtainable and buy them by test and open up an account with each cow as soon as purchased. You can afford to pay more for a cow that will make 300 pounds of butter than you can for one making 200 pounds; in fact, under ordinary conditions the former will make enough butter to give a profit on her keep and the latter will require more expended on her than she gives in return. To all who are interested in the dairy at all, whether it be few or many cows, the only way to improve your herd and be reasonably sure that you will get what you are after is to select carefully, weed out, and breed and raise a herd. This can be done by using a good male, from well-known milk and butter strains, upon your best cows, and raising females. This is the place to invest your money in high-bred pedigree stock. Never on any account breed from a cross-bred or scrub bull. Dairy-men cannot expect to find what they want on the market or get the best cows by purchasing them, for it is exceptional for a man to sell a good cow, and the more advanced a community becomes in dairying, keeping records and making tests of their cows, the harder it will be to secure a good cow by purchase.—Rural World.

HANDY PIG TROUGH.

A New Arrangement Which Will Be Found of Much Value and a Great Convenience.

To get swill into a pig trough is no easy matter if the hogs cannot be kept out until it is filled. The arrangement shown in the accompanying illustration



MODEL PIG TROUGH.

will be found of much value and a great convenience. Before pouring in the swill, the front end of the pen, in the form of a swinging door suspended from the top, is placed in the position shown at b. The trough is filled and the door is allowed to assume the position shown at a.—E. J. Rasch, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Keep Up the Beef Quality.
Our Canadian correspondent places a good deal of emphasis upon the damaging results to the dominion stock industry, coming from the crossing of dairy and beef breeds. This has been a very costly experiment to many of our home breeders also. Our field correspondents, in Indiana and Ohio especially, report white herds which were formerly of a good beef type, as now possessing very few animals that would pass as good grades. One cross of a dairy bull upon short-horns or cows of other beef breeds, will produce a cross that is "betwixt and between" and really is not a profitable animal from any standpoint. The lesson has been a costly one, but perhaps it will be heeded.—Prairie Farmer.

A GUARDSMAN'S TROUBLE.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

The promptness with which the National Guard of the different states responded to President McKinley's call for troops at the beginning of the war with Spain made the whole country proud of its citizen soldiers. In Detroit there are few guardsmen more popular and efficient than Max R. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B. He has been a resident of Detroit for the past six years, and his home is at 416 Third Avenue. For four years he was connected with the well-known wholesale drug house of Farrand, Williams & Clark, in the capacity of bookkeeper. He has charged up many thousands of orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but never knew their worth until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspepsia. For two years I suffered and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be helped temporarily. "I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I could not starve. Those distressed pains would force me to quit work. "I tried the hot-water treatment thoroughly, but it did not affect my case. I have used many advertised remedies, but they would help only for a time. A friend of mine recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but I did not think much of them. "I finally was induced to try the pills and commenced using them. After taking a few doses I found much relief. I do not remember how many boxes of the pills I used, but I used them until the old trouble stopped. I know they will cure dyspepsia of the worst form and I am pleased to recommend them." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of the name of the nearest city, for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



The First Sergeant.

DIDN'T KNOW LIGHT GREEN.
A Bumptious Dominic Who Was a Trifle Off in Distinguishing Colors.
Out of every 50 young men who would volunteer at the different recruiting stations in the downtown district it is estimated that at least 15 stipulate that commissions shall be the price of their sacrifice. Some of these would-be officers are eventually convinced that as much glory can be gained in the file as in the rank of the army, and they go away insisting that they were constituted for command and could not brook the orders of inferior beings. Col. Koch was visited by a former school principal who applied to have the make-up of a desirable recruit. He was tall and broad, and walked with a firm military step. The stranger proved to be a native of the United States and well posted on the constitution of the nation in accordance with his custom. Col. Koch explained some of the manifold duties of the soldier. The applicant was told that he might be called on any time to tear up a fence, build a fire, clean a house or carry water. These menial chores did not accord with the professor's preconception of the man of war. "I am accustomed to command," said the principal. "Why not make me a captain?" Col. Koch did not stop to reason with the caller. He signaled to Capt. Jones, who understood the situation, and who presented himself as the medical examiner. "What's the color of that card in the end of the room?" the captain demanded. "That's pale blue," replied the stranger. "No, it isn't. It's a light green. I'm afraid you're color blind. In spite of your many qualifications for command, we could not depend upon you to distinguish a Spanish mortar battery from a sequipedian. We're sorry, but can't use you under any circumstances."—Chicago Chronicle.

Left It.
Phillips—What's the matter with that fellow from Colorado—isn't he all right?
Quipps—I don't know. Somebody said he left Pike's peak under a cloud.—Town Topics.

Good Color Scheme.
All American warships are painted a dull gray, the expectation being that the Spanish vessels will be done brown. That's the color scheme as at present arranged.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Language of the Day.
He—I shall never lose again.
She—Ah! An immune.—Indianapolis Journal.
Beauty may only be skin deep, but the pride of it reaches into the heart.—Ram's Horn.
Nearly every man has a grievance, and you will find it out if you touch him right.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

An extraordinary haste to discharge an obligation is a sort of ingratitude.—Rochester Courier.
Civility costs nothing and buys everything.—Lady Mary Montague.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 1.
CATTLE—Best beefs..... \$ 4.55 @ 5.00
Stockers..... 3.85 @ 5.00
Native cows..... 1.50 @ 4.00
HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 2.20 @ 3.95
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 3.35 @ 4.70
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 78 @ 80
No. 2 hard..... 78 @ 80
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 30 @ 30 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 23 1/2 @ 24
RYE—No. 2..... 4.00 @ 4.10
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel..... 4.00 @ 4.10
Fancy..... 3.80 @ 3.90
HAY—Choice timothy..... 8.50 @ 9.00
BRAN (sacked)..... 65 @ 66
BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 12 @ 14 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream..... 8 1/2 @ 9
EGGS—Choice..... 7 1/2 @ 8
POTATOES..... 6 1/2 @ 7
CATTLE—Native and shipping
Texans..... 3.25 @ 3.95
HOGS—Heavy..... 3.40 @ 3.75
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2.50 @ 4.65
FLOUR—Choice..... 4.00 @ 4.10
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 75 @ 75
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 30 @ 31
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 21 @ 23 1/2
RYE—No. 2..... 4.00 @ 4.10
BUTTER—Creamery..... 39 1/2 @ 41 1/2
LARD—Western mess..... 5.32 1/2 @ 5.37 1/2
PORK..... 9.45 @ 9.47 1/2
CHICAGO
CATTLE—Common to prime..... 4.60 @ 5.25
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 3.60 @ 3.90
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 4.70 @ 5.20
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 4.10 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 79 @ 80
CORN—No. 2..... 31 @ 31 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 22 @ 22 1/2
RYE..... 43 1/2 @ 44
BUTTER—Creamery..... 14 @ 16
LARD..... 5.32 1/2 @ 5.37 1/2
PORK..... 9.45 @ 9.47 1/2
NEW YORK
CATTLE—Good to choice..... 4.65 @ 5.25
HOGS—Native to choice..... 4.00 @ 4.40
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 86 @ 86 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 35 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 25 @ 25
BUTTER—Creamery..... 13 1/2 @ 17
PORK—Mess..... 10.80 @ 10.90

RECONCILED TO EARTH.

An Easy-Going Individual Who Had No Desire to Visit the Planet Jupiter.

"What did you say those are?" inquired the man with the old-fashioned derby hat who had paused to patronize the curb-stone astronomer. "Those are the moons of Jupiter," replied the proprietor of the telescope. "Let me see. Jupiter—that's one of the planets." "Assuredly." "Well, there's a great deal to complain of on this earth, but it might be worse. With all the drawbacks, I'm glad I live here instead of on Jupiter." "Of course; you have no assurance that the conditions there would be adapted to your kind of life." "It isn't that. I'm one of the sort of people who can bunk down anywhere and be comfortable with a piece of hard tack and a cup of coffee. There's only one thing that gives me the blues, and that's seeing the new moon over my left shoulder. It's bad enough on this earth having to be on the lookout for one moon every four weeks, but if I lived on a planet where there were four of them I never would know where I stood. It all goes to show that no matter how bad the conditions here they might be worse."—Detroit Free Press.

Hay-Fever.
Change of climate as a means of relief from this distressing malady is, at best, uncertain, annoying, and expensive. It never cures, and the relief is but temporary. Year by year the benefits to be derived from it have to be tried. Business interests suffer because of enforced absence; your family may have to suffer because deprived of necessities in order to pay your bills; you suffer yourself if you return "a hot time" on your hands. Not so with our patients. They can stay at home in comfort, carry on their usual occupation, and perform their duties; have relief from the terrible itching, burning, sneezing, coughing, wheezing, and distress for breath; can sleep sound, and awake refreshed; and best of all, can be cured to stay cured. Write to Dr. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y., for free examination blank and 112-page book on Asthma and Hay-Fever. Get his opinion as to your own case. It will cost you nothing.

Impossible to Doubt.
Upguardian—There has been so many reports of those Cuban cables being cut when they haven't been cut at all that I don't take any more stock in stories of that kind. Atom—Yes, but it's true this time. The men about the last cable that was cut came over the cable itself.—Chicago Tribune.

Is Health Worth Ten Cents?
Man suffers many mysterious ailments from unknown causes, and nine-tenths of them have their origin in the digestive canal somewhere. It does any person good to clean out this canal occasionally in a rational way, provided it is not done in a violent manner. The proper cleansing and disinfecting preparation is Cascarets Candy Cathartic, which are very gentle, but at the same time thoroughly effective. A 10c box will purify the whole system and in most cases remove the cause of ill health. When "feeling bad" take Cascarets. They will do you good, and can do you no harm.

Beauty Was Profitable.
Pretty Cashier—You must give me a holiday to recruit my health. My beauty is beginning to fade.
Manager—Why do you think so?
"The men are beginning to count their change."—Pearson's Weekly.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.
A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pains and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists at 10c shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Symbol of Starvation.
"Won't they let you stop at our boarding house any more?" asked the Circassian.
"No," answered the living skeleton. "It isn't my fault, either. The last time I was there one of the boarders told the landlady I looked like he felt after one of her breakfasts."—Detroit Free Press.

TEETHINA (Teething Powders) is prepared especially for children, and its success in curing Colic, Infants, and the Irritations of teething and usual Summer Troubles of children of any age makes it justly popular as a household remedy. TEETHINA Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething easy.

A Good Example.
She—Did you ever see any rapid firing?
He—Yes; I was in Washington when the Spanish minister and attaché were sent home.—Chicago Tribune.
Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. Bachmueller, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, '94.
Three-fourths of the people are gullible, if the right man comes along.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

SYRUP OF FIGS
NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.
THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

HEADACHE
"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets."
G. W. SPRINGFIELD,
Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Slacken, Weaken, or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Selling Specially Compounded, Chicago, Montreal, New York, St. Louis, St. Paul, St. Petersburg, Wash. D. C.
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.
PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Taste Good, Use in Infants, 25c.
CONSUMPTION

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves and increases the appetite. Try it.

Violations of Law.
Dewey began bombarding at Manila at five a. m., and Sampson and Schley did a little job of the same sort the other day, at three a. m. Spain is understood to intend filing a protest against these rank violations of the eight-hour labor law.—Albany Argus.

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

One of the great trials in a woman's life is that no two members of her family like an article cooked the same way.—Aitchison Globe.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health-builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1/2 as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Money to Burn.
The duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has paid \$7,000 for a fiddle. Why doesn't Spain strike him for a loan?—Cleveland Leader.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.
"Mr. Johnson, does you know what de sailors got dot name 'tars' applied to dem?" "Sure, in some pitched battle, of course, suh."—Princeton Tiger.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

Hair Hints

Is your hair dry, harsh, and brittle? Is it fading or turning gray? Is it falling out? Does dandruff trouble you? For any or all of these conditions there is an infallible remedy in Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"For years, I was troubled with dandruff, large flakes scaling and falling off, causing great annoyance. Sometimes the itching of the scalp was almost unendurable. Prescriptions from eminent physicians, put up in my own drugstore were tried, but failed to afford relief. At length I used Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in one week I found it helped me. At the end of only two weeks, my head was entirely free from dandruff, and as clean as a child's. I heartily recommend Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor to all who are suffering from diseases of the scalp."—EDWIN NORRISTON, Drugs, etc., Sacred Heart, Minn.

Use Ayer's Hair Vigor

A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of four

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant, English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years. TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is. ASK YOUR DEALER to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them!

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer. Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch. Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

WHAT BRINGS RELEASE FROM DIRT AND GREASE? WHY, DON'T YOU KNOW?

SAPOLIO

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

HEADACHE

Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets."
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CONSUMPTION

CANCER, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, PILES and all Blood Diseases. Cured by fluid and solid extract of Red Clover Blossoms. Best Blood Purifier known, and a potent medicine but FREE FROM GOUT. Our preparations have a world-wide reputation. Send for Circulars to D. NEEDHAM'S SONS, 121 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

The Best BOOK on WAR BEAUTIFULLY illustrated (price 25c, free to anybody sending two names of subscribers) all sent to the Orderly Monthly, SAN FRANCISCO. Send One Dollar to receive the book.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! Great relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlantic City.

WE PAY CASH each WEEK the year round, for your SHELLS, STARK, THRESH, CRACKS, FRESH EGGS, NESTLES, BOSTON, Pa., STARK, Pa., REAPPORT, Pa.

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

A. N. K.—D 1716
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Stanton county is without a newspaper. September 1 will be Kansas day at the Omaha exposition.

The police force at Atchison has been reduced one-half, which will save the city \$600 a month.

At Leaning a big elevator and mill will be erected by Price & Son. The elevator will be 99x100 feet.

Ex-Chief Justice Albert H. Horton, who is mentioned as Federal Judge Foster's possible successor, has held office in Kansas 34 years.

A burglar broke into Hooper's jewelry store at Atchison and carried away 18 gold watches and a number of silver watches and chains.

A mob at Larned threatened to lynch Will Page, a young farmer, who was accused of assaulting the daughter of one of the best families in the county.

The state dairymen's association presented a resolution to Gov. Leedy protesting against the use of oleomargarine at the various state charitable institutions.

The bankers of Brown county organized to enforce the collection of the war tax on drafts and checks, deciding that in all cases the tax must be paid by customers.

S. S. Kirkpatrick, republican nominee for congress in the Third district, has challenged his fusion opponent, Congressman E. R. Ridgley, to a series of joint debates.

The state live stock sanitary commission was exercised over a peculiar disease that had killed over 50 cattle near Fall River. The infected district was quarantined.

A Topeka dispatch said there was great difficulty in securing colored recruits from Kansas and it was doubtful if two battalions from the state could be secured.

Scarcely a section in eastern or southeastern Kansas escaped damage from the serious floods the past week. In some localities the damage to grain and growing crops is incalculable.

Fifteen guards and about 30 inmates of the state reformatory at Hutchinson were poisoned by eating a certain food at the table. There were no fatalities. An investigation was ordered.

In the distribution of honors at Yale university law school, at New Haven, Conn., Arthur Linton Corbin, of Lawrence, received the prize to the junior receiving highest mark at graduation.

Ada Ross, a 13-year-old schoolgirl of Empire City, was arrested and taken to Fort Scott charged with violating the postal laws in having sent an improper letter to another girl with whom she had quarreled.

It was reported in Topeka that Clyde Danton, an Oklahoma desperado with whose sensational trials and final pardon from prison most Kansans are familiar, was now fighting with Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" in Cuba.

The attorney general decides that a Kansas school teacher is entitled to but two third-grade certificates, and that if he fails to secure a second-grade certificate on the third examination he is barred from teaching.

On September 11 the Spiritualists of the state of Kansas will hold their annual convention at the state capital. The meeting will continue till September 26, and will be attended by prominent Spiritualists from all parts of the country.

The Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church of the Southwest Kansas conference has decided to establish a Deaconess home in Wichita. The conference at Lyons last spring authorized this action.

At Girard the other day a St. Louis attorney suspected of trying to "fix" a jury in the district court in the case of the Manufacturers national bank, of Pittsburg, vs. ex-Sheriff Adair, was ordered by the sheriff to leave town and be compelled at once.

Prof. Bailey, of the Kansas state university, was made an honorary member of the American Institute of Homeopathy because of his recent demonstrations of the proof of the law of similars in electro-chemical action by the principle of ionization.

Before he left for San Francisco Col. Fred Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, was presented with a fine gold-mounted sword by his home friends. It was made of the finest steel and the blade was engraved with the flag and other national emblems.

It has been decided that Thursday, September 1, will be set apart as Kansas day at the Omaha exposition. On this day speeches will be made by Gov. Leedy and ex-Gov. Glick as president of the commission. Speeches will be made by other prominent Kansans. These addresses will be in the main a recital of the state's resources. There will also be an exhibit of Kansas products.

Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the board of agriculture, is desirous of communicating with any who have had experience in rearing hogs mainly on either alfalfa, kafir corn and the sorghums (both as pasturage or grain), also barley. Mr. Coburn believes these crops afford in large measure the basis for a greatly increased and very profitable pork production in much of Kansas, and is desirous of ascertaining for public benefit what is being done along such lines.

John Auld, a member of a prominent Atchison family, while walking in his sleep fell from a window to a brick walk 14 feet below, sustaining fatal injuries.

It was reported from Topeka that the straight-out democrats would soon meet and nominate a state ticket headed by Col. Thomas Moonlight for governor.

The Bank of McDonald quit business because it could not pay the \$50 war tax. Emporia claims the youngest volunteer. He is George Davis, aged 16, who joined the Twenty-second Kansas at Camp Alger.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Kansas State Finances. June 30 was the end of the fiscal year. Three sums of money, aggregating \$39,003.38, reverted to the general revenue fund in the state treasury from three special funds, as follows: Insurance, \$29,517.52; library, \$1,692.55; seed grain account, \$7,793.30. Following are the amounts in the several funds at the close of business June 30:

Table with 2 columns: Fund Name and Amount. Includes General revenue, State house, Sinking fund, Interest, Current university, Militia, Veterinary, Permanent school, Annual school, University permanent, University interest, Normal school permanent, Normal school interest, Agricultural college permanent, Agricultural college interest, Stormont library, Seed grain interest, U. S. aid, state soldiers' home, Municipal interest, Grain inspector.

Total. \$149,191.61. During the month of June disbursements from various funds were made as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Fund Name and Amount. Includes General revenue, State house, Permanent school, Annual school, Normal school interest, Agricultural college interest, U. S. aid, state soldiers' home, Municipal interest, Grain inspector.

"Home Rule" in Police Affairs. July 1 the metropolitan police system of Kansas passed into history and the police affairs of each first-class city in Kansas will be controlled by the mayor and common council.

In Topeka the mayor announces that every joint must go, but in Wichita, Leavenworth, Fort Scott, Atchison and Kansas City saloons will be allowed to run by paying monthly fines.

In Leavenworth Chief of Police Cranshaw was retained, but other cities selected new heads of the police department as follows: Topeka, I. A. Strauss; Fort Scott, E. J. Allen; Wichita, Charles M. Jones; Atchison, Owen Seip; Kansas City, Robert J. McFarland. In Wichita the new police judge is Rev. D. A. Mitchell, a retired Presbyterian preacher. In every city the police force was reduced almost one-half and the salaries of all officers greatly reduced.

They Can Issue Bonds. During the past few years various counties in western Kansas could not raise enough money to pay current expenses. They issued warrants and the holders, in due time, brought suit and obtained judgments. The counties could not levy a tax to pay the judgments, for the reason that the tax limit had already been exceeded. They wanted to issue bonds to pay off the judgments, but they were advised by local attorneys that this was not authorized by law. The county commissioners joined in a request to the attorney general for an opinion regarding the matter. He sent them a written opinion, holding that bonds could be issued for the purpose of paying off these judgments, providing the proposition was submitted to a vote of the people and carried.

Pardoned by Gov. Leedy. Julien Bernard and Henry Ervets, of Weir City, who were known as anarchists because of their influence among the foreign miners who created disturbances during strikes, were pardoned by Gov. Leedy recently. They were sentenced for three years for grand larceny, but the board of pardons stated that they had taken only a dozen oranges from a freight car that had been broken open by other persons.

Price Will Oppose Charles Curtis. The populists and democrats of the First congressional district met at Holton on the 1st and nominated William W. Price, of Atchison, for congress. In 1892 and 1894 Price served in the legislature as a republican from Brown county, but after the nomination of Bryan he became a democrat on account of the money question.

Editor Murdock Wins Out. President McKinley has appointed Col. M. M. Murdock, editor of the Eagle, as postmaster at Wichita. Senator Baker and ex-Representative Long were both for him, but he was opposed because of his free silver views before and immediately following the republican national convention two years ago.

Dragged to Death Under a Harrow. While harrowing in his field near Admire, Lyon county, William Best's horses were frightened by a man riding a bicycle. The team ran off and Best was caught under the harrow and dragged to death. He was horribly mutilated. Best was a well-known farmer of that section.

Withdrawn from the Church. Robert L. Marshman, mayor of Kansas City, was a member of Washington avenue M. E. church, but when he declared that joints could run by paying monthly fines he was severely criticized by his pastor and members that he withdrew from the church.

Little Will Not Go to Manila. A San Francisco dispatch said Lieut. Col. Ed C. Little, of the Twentieth Kansas, was sick and would not accompany the regiment to the Philippines.

Big Private Bank Closed. Because he failed to comply with the bank commissioner's order to cut down the loans, Thomas Kirby's private bank at Abilene was closed up. Its deposits amounted to \$213,000 and there was \$70,000 cash on hand. Creditors will be paid.

Its Word is Law. The attorney general decides that the state live stock sanitary commission has absolute control of the shipment of cattle into Kansas from the south and southwest. Any rule made by the commission must be obeyed under heavy penalty.

GERMANY CLOSELY WATCHED.

Administration Much Exercised Over the Situation at Manila—Belief That England Will Co-operate with Dewey.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—It can be stated on the authority of a cabinet minister that the administration is more anxious and uneasy about Dewey's situation at Manila than about any other feature of the war. Germany's attitude is arousing suspicion in government circles here and, while her assurances of friendliness and neutrality have to be accepted by the state department, the president and cabinet are exceedingly anxious to hear of the arrival of the Charleston and the first detachment of American troops at Manila. In the meantime they are relying on the hope, possibly the assurance, that if anything should occur to induce Germany to land troops or commit any other overt act, the British ships in Manila harbor will checkmate the move by co-operating with Dewey.

INDIANS WILL BE THERE. Congress Appropriates \$40,000 to Pay Cost of Their Transportation to Omaha—Wigwam to Be Erected.

OMAHA, Neb., July 1.—A telegram was received from the Nebraska delegation in congress announcing the final passage of the Indian congress bill appropriating \$40,000 to pay the cost of bringing the representatives of all American tribes to Omaha. The commissioner of Indian affairs has arranged the details for assembling these Indians and it is now only a matter of time consumed in transportation. A large reservation has been made on the north tract of the exposition grounds, where the tepees and abodes of the hut-building Indians will be erected. The exposition management will build a mammoth wigwam for the ceremonies performed by the Indians, such as the ghost dance, snake dance, sun dance, etc.

To Allow Soldiers to Vote. WASHINGTON, July 1.—The senate committee on privileges and elections yesterday reported the bill allowing soldiers to vote in the field. The committee decided upon this question at a meeting held yesterday and in doing so divided upon party lines, the republicans supporting and the democrats opposing it. In reporting the bill to the senate, Senator Hoar gave notice that he would take an early opportunity to call it up for action.

Santiago Short of Powder. PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guanatanamo Bay, July 1.—Intercepted dispatches from Admiral Cervera show a critical state of affairs at Santiago. Both food and ammunition are reported to be getting very short and the latter will soon be exhausted. For some days the fleet has been unable to draw a shot from the batteries off the harbor entrance, even though going very close in shore.

Much Railway Building. CHICAGO, July 1.—The actual amount of new track laid in 1898 up to date is 1,181.60 miles. This is more than has been laid in the first six months of any year since 1892. Eight states show over 60 miles, viz.: Alabama, 149; Missouri, 81; Arkansas, 78; Louisiana, 78; California, New Mexico, 73; South Carolina, 69; Oklahoma, 60. The total spent in new construction this year will probably reach \$60,000,000.

Poor Support for Cleveland Team. CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—It is probable that no more league baseball games will be played in Cleveland this season after July 7. President Robinson is out of the city now arranging to have the games transferred. The cause is lack of support upon the part of the public and President Robinson's anger over the refusal of the church evangelist to allow Sunday games.

Tons of Mail for Invaders. WASHINGTON, July 1.—Tons of mail matter for the soldiers and sailors operating in Santiago province and with Sampson's fleet are stored at Tampa awaiting transportation. Arrangements have been made through the efforts of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn by which the transports leaving Tampa are to ship this mail matter as fast as practicable.

Sovereign at the Head of a New Order. CHICAGO, July 1.—Delegates from 20 states met and formed the National Order of Mohawks, whose objects are "to propagate the principles of democracy and support the platform adopted by the Chicago convention of 1897." J. R. Sovereign, of Sulphur Springs, Ark., former master workman of the Knights of Labor, was elected grand chief of the new order.

No Steps Taken Toward Peace. WASHINGTON, July 1.—In diplomatic quarters it is stated that no steps have been taken thus far in the direction of peace overtures from any quarter and it is not likely such overtures will come, either from one power or from a combination of powers, until the military situation materially changes by a decided victory or a decided defeat.

"Scorchers" Unfit for Army Duty. CHICAGO, July 1.—Dr. C. S. Stanton, who has charge of the examination of recruits for the United States regular army in this city, has caused a sensation among medical men by declaring that an habitual fast rider of bicycles or a "scorcher" is unfit, physically, to serve as a soldier in the army.

An Army Hospital at Fort Monroe. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 1.—Fort Monroe is to become the most important hospital point on the coast. Steps to that end were completed yesterday. The tents will be large and will be provided with every comfort and convenience known to modern medical and surgical science. A corps of 30 surgeons has been detailed for service at the new station. It was learned yesterday that between 600 and 800 sick and wounded soldiers from the south will be sent to Fort Monroe for treatment. Some of them are expected here next week.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

A Condensed Report of the Doings of Our Senators and Representatives in Washington.

SENATOR CAFFERY (La.) occupied almost the entire session of the senate on the 28th in the continuation of his speech against the annexation of Hawaii. He yielded the floor at four o'clock in the afternoon in order that the general deficiency bill might be considered. The house adopted the conference report on the bankruptcy bill by a vote of 134 to 83 and the measure was sent to the president. Mr. Lodge afterwards secured the floor and criticized the policy of wholesale payment of war claims. Several bills affecting the army were passed, notable being those providing for the pay of volunteers from the date of enrollment for service and providing for increases in the ordnance, engineer and quartermaster's departments.

The senate on the 29th adopted resolutions tendering the thanks of congress to Naval Constructor Hobson and the other heroes of the Merrimac; to Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, commander of the revenue cutter Hudson, for his gallant rescue of the Winslow and her crew of Cardenas, and retiring on full pay Capt. Hogsdon, of the McCulloch, for distinguished services at Manila. The general deficiency bill was then considered and an amendment was adopted providing for a commission to look into the Hawaiian islands. The house disposed of a number of minor bills reported from the military affairs committee and sent the Indian and sundry civil bills back to congress.

After a debate lasting three hours the senate on the 30th finally receded from its amendments to the sundry civil bill and adopted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. Senator Pettrew (S. D.) denounced the action of the conferees for striking out the free homes provision of the Indian bill. The Hawaiian annexation resolutions were then taken up. Senators Bate (Tenn.) and Tillman (S. C.) making addresses in opposition to them. The house adopted the report upon the Indian appropriation bill, insisted upon its dis-agreements to the senate amendments to the sundry civil bill and sent the general deficiency bill to conference. The bill to incorporate the International American bank was considered, but the house adjourned before a vote on the measure could be taken.

For nearly six hours on the 1st the senate held a heated colloquy with Senator Caffery (La.) who insisted that the Alabama senator was afflicted with senility. At 5:05 the senate went into executive session and at 5:55 adjourned. The session of the house was of little legislative interest, only a few private bills being passed and some conference reports of minor importance adopted. An adjournment was taken until the 5th, the usual evening session being abandoned.

SENATOR PETTREW (S. D.) occupied the attention of the senate on the 2d for five hours in a continuation of his speech on Hawaiian annexation. A number of unimportant private bills were passed. The senate then adjourned to meet on the 4th. The house was not in session.

Four Drowned Near Cleveland. CLEVELAND, O., July 5.—Four persons were drowned in the lake here yesterday. J. H. Fralick and Miss Jeannette Kaiser lost their lives while bathing in the presence of several hundred persons. They were floating on a log, when Miss Kaiser lost her hold and sank. Fralick tried to save her and both went down. Two unknown men rocked a boat, which capsized and both drowned. One man was a cripple.

Fitting Out Watson's Squadron. WASHINGTON, July 2.—So far as the navy department knows, the Cadiz fleet is still at Port Said, but it is taking no chances on their course and is steadily arranging for the dispatch to the Mediterranean of the squadron under Watson. An evidence of this purpose is made visible in the forwarding of boxes of charts of all the waters likely to be traversed by Watson's squadron directly to the ships off Santiago.

Fire at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—The immense plant of the Globe Refining company, situated on the outskirts of the city, was entirely destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss of \$200,000. The origin of the blaze is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The fire department was greatly impeded in its work by a woeful lack of water facilities. The company carried about \$135,000 insurance.

Americans Make Use of a Balloon. CHICAGO, July 2.—The balloon that is now in active use and sailing over the beleaguered city of Santiago and in plain view of 25,000 Spaniards and 17,000 Americans was shipped from Tampa with Shafter's forces together with the submarine cables and other field telegraph equipment now being used by the signal corps of the regular army in Cuba.

Nine Negroes Drowned. NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Nine negroes were drowned near Plaquemine by the upsetting of a skiff. The drowned were Randolph Johnson, three children of Borrey Washington and one child of Dennis Washington and one child of Titino Johnson. Young Richard (white) and three colored men were saved by holding on to the skiff.

Third Missouri Soldier Attempts Suicide. CAMP ALGER, Va., July 2.—Private Sayles, Third Missouri, while temporarily demented, attempted suicide at the hospital. Before his condition was discovered he had lost a quantity of blood and was in a critical condition. Saturday he was reported out of danger. Sayles' mental condition is such that he will be sent to Fort Myer.

Drowned While Bathing. ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Albert Moslow, a German, 28 years old, and single, was drowned in the river last night at the foot of Chouteau avenue, while bathing. He was taken with cramps.

Manzanillo Bombarded. NEW YORK, July 2.—A correspondent in Santiago de Cuba telegraphs to the Journal that four United States warships bombarded Manzanillo on the Gulf of Guayaabo on Thursday, inflicting much damage to the defenses of that place.

Smallest Man in the World Dead. QUINCY, Ill., July 4.—William Carver, aged 25 years, who had the distinction of being the smallest man in the world, died at Clayton. He was 28 inches high and used to travel in shows with his mother, who weighed 300 pounds.

MORE NEWS FROM DEWEY.

Manila Hero Says That Aguinaldo Is Closing In on the City—Belief That Dewey Has Received Reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The navy department made public the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey, brought by the McCulloch to Hong Kong, though undated, supposed to have been sent from Cavite June 23: No change in the situation since my telegram of June 17. Five German, three British, one French, and one Japanese men-of-war in port. The insurgents constantly closing in on city. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, with 13 of his staff, arrived May 19 by my permission on the Naushan. He established himself at Cavite outside of the arsenal under the protection of our guns and organized his army. The progress of Aguinaldo has been wonderful. He has invariably conducted the war humanely. My relations with him are cordial, but my conferees have generally been only of a personal nature.

The officials here are confident that Admiral Dewey has received reinforcements under Gen. Anderson, that sailed from San Francisco May 25, consisting of 5,500 men. The Charleston certainly has arrived, as she was leading the transports some distance after leaving Honolulu. With this addition of her 400 sailors and marines Dewey will feel much safer.

A HISTORIC PRECEDENT.

Senate Adopts a Resolution Thanking Common Seamen, as Well as Officers, for Their Acts of Bravery.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A precedent that will be historic was established by the senate at its session yesterday. For probably the first time in the history of the senate a resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of congress to common seamen, specifically naming them in the resolution. The resolution elicited several patriotic speeches, in which the private soldiers of the army and the common sailors of the navy were glowingly eulogized. The resolutions recommended by the president were adopted, tendering the thanks of congress to Naval Constructor Hobson and the other heroes of the Merrimac, and to Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, commander of the revenue cutter Hudson, for his gallant rescue of the Winslow and her crew of Cardenas, and retiring on full pay Capt. Hogsdon, of the McCulloch, for distinguished services at Manila.

It Was Not an Ambuscade. SIBONEY, Cuba, June 30.—Gen. Joe Wheeler to-day forwarded his official report of the encounter between the Spaniards and Col. Young's and Col. Wood's command. They are highly commended for their dash and courage. The general says there is absolutely no warrant for the statement that our troops were ambushed. He says that the attack was deliberately planned, from knowledge in his possession, the night before.

Lively Convention in Pennsylvania. ALTOONA, Pa., June 30.—The democratic state convention nominated George Jenks for governor. There was a warm discussion over the platform and at several stages of the proceedings it required a squad of police to prevent a riot. The convention was dominated by the friends of W. J. Bryan, led by James M. Guffey. Notwithstanding this fact, an effort to insert a plank reaffirming the Chicago platform was defeated.

Haymarket Riot Recalled. CHICAGO, June 30.—Michael Schwab, the anarchist, died here yesterday. Schwab was held responsible with Parsons, Spies, Lingg, Fischer, Engel and Neefe for hurling the dynamite bombs on May 4, 1886, which caused the death of seven policemen in the Haymarket riot. The punishment meted out to him was life imprisonment, but in 1893 he was pardoned and restored to citizenship by Gov. Altgeld.

Railroads Will Pay the Tax. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30.—Nearly all of the railroads and railroad associations in the United States have decided that they will pay the war tax on bills of lading. This tax, which is one cent on each bill of lading, goes into effect next Friday. Any additional copy or copies of the original bill of lading must be stamped at the expense of the shipper.

Flying Squadron No More. OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 29.—The flying squadron, hitherto commanded by Commodore Schley, has lost its identity by an order issued by Rear Admiral Sampson and it has been merged into the fleet under the admiral. Commodore Schley has been assigned to command the second squadron attached to Admiral Sampson's fleet.

Free Homes Amendment Dropped. WASHINGTON, June 30.—The conferees of the two houses of congress have reached an agreement on the remaining items of dispute in the Indian appropriation bill. The representatives of the senate recede from the amendments providing for free homesteads on abandoned Indian reservations and concerning the leases of mineral lands in Indian reservations.

Will Probably Be Turned Back. KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 30.—A Spanish agent in Jamaica, has chartered two English schooners to convey food to Manzanillo for the Spanish troops. The vessels are now loading at Montego bay. Admiral Sampson has been notified, and they probably will be turned back by an American cruiser.

An Extremely Old Man Dies. SCRANTON, Pa., June 30.—Patrick Haggins, said to be the oldest man in Pennsylvania, died here last night, aged 117. His age is authenticated by records and certificates, which show that he was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, November 1, 1781. Mr. Haggins' father died at the age of 111 years and his mother at 107.

Decrease Conferred on President McKinley. NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 30.—The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred to-day by Yale university upon William McKinley, president of the United States.

NEWS FROM HAWAII.

A Special Session of Legislature Will Be Called to Ratify Annexation When Resolution Passes Congress.

HONOLULU, June 22, via San Francisco, June 30.—The annexation news has caused a tremendous rise in sugar stocks. Ewa plantation stock is held to-day at \$400 a share, which is four times the par value. Other sugar stocks have risen in proportion. The Moana arrived yesterday with rigging dressed. She brought news for which these islands have watched and waited for months. It was to the effect that annexation had triumphed in the house. The passage of the annexation resolution by congress will not perfect annexation. It is a fact that the resolution will have to pass both houses of the Hawaiian legislature before it can have effect. This will necessitate an extra session for the special purpose, as it will be impossible to get the official papers in hand from Washington before the present session expires by limitation. If telegraphic news arrives of the final passage of the resolution before the session closes, the members will simply wait in Honolulu for the proclamation calling the present session together.

AN ANNUAL OCCURRENCE. Trouble in Dividing Money Between Religious Denominations for Indian School Work.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Dr. Hallmann, superintendent of Indian schools, is having the usual trouble in dividing money between religious denominations for school work. It is an administration fact that has held good for years that more trouble arises dividing donations to churches than in any other financial matter that comes up. The effort is being made to remove the superintendent. Threats are made to offer a resolution on the subject in the house condemning most everything in the schools.

Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges. WASHINGTON, June 30.—Secretary of the Interior Bliss yesterday approved a recommendation of the commissioner of education that each state and territory be given \$24,000 for the support of agricultural and mechanical colleges during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. This is done under authority of the act of 1890, providing funds to be expended in the advancement of these colleges.

Warner Would Be a Brigadier. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30.—Under the second call for volunteers there is a strong probability that Missouri will get another brigadier general, and Maj. William Warner may get the appointment. Warner returned from Washington yesterday where he had been for several days working for the place. The friends of Gen. Milton Moore, of this city, are urging the president to name him for the position.

A Grand Watermelon Fete. HOUSTON, Tex., June 30.—Texas intends being represented in a novel way at the Transmississippi exposition at Omaha and on July 1 will invite all those in attendance on the exposition to be guests at a grand watermelon fete. Several thousand of the choicest south Texas melons obtainable are now en route on passenger schedule to Omaha and will reach there to-day.

War Revenue Bill Changes. WASHINGTON, June 30.—The subcommittee of the senate on finance appointed to consider the supplemental war revenue bill was in session considering the advisability of reporting some portions of the measure. There is great pressure to secure the exemption of mutual benefit insurance companies from the operation of the law and the committee is inclined to favor the proposition.

New Street Railway Deal at Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30.—The Central Electric Railway company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, filed its articles of incorporation with the county recorder yesterday. Samuel M. Jarvis, of New York city, owns all the shares but six. The company plans an elaborate gridiron of street railway lines all over the city, the North-east electric line forming the nucleus.

One Child Killed by Another. NACOGDOCHES, Tex., June 30.—Johnnie Anderson, a six-year-old colored girl, was shot and killed here yesterday by Garfield Jordan, also colored, aged 12. The mothers of the two children had a dispute early in the day. He waylaid the girl with a Colt's 4. The ball entered the left eye and came out behind the ear. The boy was jailed.

Advice from Manila. MADRID, June 30.—Manila advices say it is supposed the German warships will prevent the bombardment of Manila and it is alleged that Prince Henry, of Prussia, is expected there. Further advices from Manila say the Spaniards have determined to fight to the death and that desperate fighting is expected when the American troops arrive.

More Trouble for Spain. VANCOUVER, B. C., June 30.—Mail advices from Hong Kong say that it is reported that the revolt against the Spanish rule has extended to the Caroline islands. The Spanish have only a small garrison there and as they are unable to send relief it is likely that the rebels will soon have control.

Assaults of Russians Hanged. ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—Chief Mahomed Ali Khalif and five other ringleaders of the attack recently made by 1,000 natives on a Russian post garrisoned by 300 infantry at the town of Andijan, province of Forghana, Turkistan, when 20 soldiers were killed and 18 wounded, have been publicly hanged. Chief Ischan had summoned his followers to take part in a holy war and the attack was made on the Russian garrison at the town of Andijan. After a temporary defeat the soldiers rallied and succeeded in dispersing their assailants, killing 11 of them and capturing the ringleaders.