

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. 27.

THE MAINE REPORT.

The Result of the Court's Investigation Expected Thursday.

Extraordinary Precautions Taken by the Authorities to Prevent the Contents of the Document from Being Known Before It Reaches the President.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The procedure in connection with the submission of the report of the Maine court of inquiry by the president to congress is now clearly outlined, and a cabinet officer yesterday explained the general line of action at present intended to be pursued upon receipt of the report, which is expected to reach Washington next Thursday. A copy of it will be laid before the Spanish government very early and, as soon as can be consistently done, the report will be sent to congress and made public at the same time. The report to congress will be accompanied by a message from the president stating that, after receiving the report, the conclusions were laid before the Spanish government and appropriate action from that quarter asked.

It is stated positively that no part of the report, and no intimation of the findings, has reached the executive authorities in Washington as yet. At the same time it is a noticeable fact that the current official opinion is beginning to follow that of the unofficial opinion expressed so positively and persistently at Havana and Key West, that the cause of the explosion was external to the battleship. Officials high in the administration stated yesterday that, while they were wholly without information as to the findings of the court of inquiry, they found themselves sharing in the apparently intangible convictions that the cause of the explosion was not accidental.

One of the cabinet officials, speaking about the report of the board of inquiry, said he had agreed heartily with the suggestion that had been made that the president should be allowed a reasonable time to consider it before giving it to the public, and felt sure that the public would take the same view. In so important a matter, he said, the country can well afford to give the chief executive in whom it has so much confidence, reasonable time for deliberation, feeling assured that the report will then be given out and nothing withheld.

The same official expressed the hope that this same confidence which is felt in the president will lead congress and the public to recognize that the president has sources of information that are not possessed by anybody else, by reason of his communications with foreign governments and his diplomatic channels, and if anybody can shape a policy which will lead to a satisfactory settlement of the present critical situation it is the president.

Most extraordinary precautions, it is alleged, have been taken by the authorities to prevent the report of the Maine court of inquiry from being divulged before the document reaches the president. From the time the messenger bearing this report leaves Key West until he reaches the capital he will be under the constant surveillance of carefully picked, tried and trusted men who will be heavily armed. In fact, as much care will be taken with this communication as though it were a paymaster's treasure chest being transported to some frontier post where lawless characters would be likely to be encountered.

THE REPORT BROUGHT ASHORE.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 22.—Judge Advocate Marix of the court of inquiry came ashore at three o'clock yesterday afternoon accompanied by an orderly from the Iowa who carried a bulky package of official documents, which was handed to Rear Admiral Sicard. The documents were the full findings of the court. Lieutenant Commander Marix, when questioned on the subject, refused either to deny or confirm, but an officer from the Iowa said the documents were the long-expected report on the Maine disaster. The papers were immediately examined by the rear admiral and Commander West. It is presumed that the documents will be taken to Washington to-day by Lieutenant Commander Marix.

ANOTHER CHICAGO FIRE.

The Burned Structure was Located Between Two of the Tallest "Sky-Scrappers" in the City.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the seven-story structure known as the Scheneman building. Several people made their way to the street down the fire escapes. It is not believed that any lives have been lost. The burned structure was located between two of the tallest so-called "sky-scraper" buildings in Chicago—the Old Colony and the Manhattan. Both are fireproof and neither was damaged, but there was much excitement among the occupants. Great crowds of people assembled in the adjoining streets expecting to witness a recurrence of last week's Wabash avenue fire horror, but the prompt work of the firemen and the substantial character of the Old Colony and the Manhattan "sky-scraper" combined to make an effectual preventative. About a dozen firms, including book binderies and similar concerns, were burned out. The loss on the building was \$225,000.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Daily Proceedings at the National Capitol in Abbreviated Form—Some of the Most Important Bills.

The blind chaplain of the senate on the 15th made a touching reference in his invocation to the death of Mrs. Thurston, the wife of the junior senator from Nebraska. Afterwards, upon motion of Senator Allen (Neb.), the prayer was ordered printed in the Record. After numerous unimportant bills from the general calendar were passed the bill providing for a national system of quarantine was taken up and debated. Senator Vest (Mo.), who is in charge of the measure, offered as a committee amendment a paragraph stating that nothing in the bill should be deemed to conflict with the rights of any state to protect its citizens from infectious diseases by such regulations as it might think necessary. The bill was afterwards laid aside and an executive session held.

An agreement was made in the house to consider the bill for the relief of the legal heirs of the victims and survivors of the Maine disaster as soon as the post office appropriation bill, which was taken up, was out of the way. In the general latitude allowed in the debate Mr. Tawney (Minn.) made a speech in favor of annexing the Hawaiian islands.

The senate on the 16th confirmed the nomination of T. V. Powderly to be commissioner of immigration by a vote of 23 to 20. Several unimportant bills were passed and then Senator Davis (Minn.), chairman of the committee on foreign relations, reported a resolution for annexing the Hawaiian islands to the United States. It was placed on the calendar. The post office appropriation bill was before the house, but the subject was almost lost track of in the debate. The Cuban-Spanish question being brought up by Mr. Cochran (Mo.). In the discussion which followed Mr. Proctor took occasion to deny emphatically the stories afloat to the effect that the president desired an early adjournment of congress in order that he might effect a settlement without congressional interference. The subject of Hawaiian annexation also came in for some attention.

AMONG the bills passed by the senate on the 17th was one to erect a statue of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg, Pa., the commander of the G. A. R. and the secretary of the commander of the army and the governor of Pennsylvania being named commissioners for carrying out the work. Senator Proctor (Vt.) made a lengthy speech on his trip in Cuba and depicted the misery and death which disease and starvation. He said also that autonomy was an utter failure and the Spaniards could only hold what they army sat upon. Senator Stewart (Nev.) gave notice of an amendment to the bill to provide for the construction of 18 coast defense monitors. The senate then adjourned until the 21st. Mr. Hull (Pa.) chairman of the committee on military affairs, introduced a bill reorganizing the army and placing it on a war footing for the full strength of 104,000 men. The bill has been carefully gone over by the war department. Mr. Wheeler (Ala.) introduced a joint resolution for the committee of five senators and five representatives to report an address to be delivered to Spain, declaring in firm language that Americans and American interests must be protected in Cuba.

This senate was not in session on the 18th. The house considered the post office appropriation bill, but only two pages were disposed of, most of the day being devoted to a discussion of the merits of the pneumatic tube mail service in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. An effort was made to have the appropriation of \$225,000 for the purpose struck out, but it was not successful. The opponents of the appropriation succeeded, however, in getting an amendment adopted that no contracts for pneumatic tubes should be made.

The senate was not in session on the 19th. At the opening of the house Mr. Dingley (Me.), the floor leader of the majority, offered the bill providing for the free entry into this country of guns, ammunition and other war material purchased abroad until January 1, 1899. Some of the democrats spoke in favor of the bill, asking him why these supplies should be admitted free of duty if the "foreigner paid the tax." Mr. Dingley replied rather sharply that on articles purchased abroad and imported the purchaser paid the duty. The bill was passed without division. The post office appropriation bill was also passed.

Home of a Prosecuting Attorney Robbed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21.—The home of Prosecuting Attorney Frank M. Lowe, of 2201 Park avenue, was entered by burglars, last night while the family was sleeping, and they carried away many valuables. Included in the stolen property were the following: Cash, \$87.50; two gold watches, three gold chains, a gold pin, diamond stud, two gold rings, an emerald and a pearl ring.

Is Calvin Brice in This Scheme?

TOPEKA, Kan., March 21.—The New York Electrical Review imparts this information concerning the proposed electric railway between Kansas City and Topeka: "Ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice is said to be interested in a scheme to run an electric road up the Kaw valley, from Kansas City to Topeka, a distance of fully 60 miles."

Funeral of Mrs. Senator Thurston.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—The body of the late Mrs. John M. Thurston was followed to the grave by a tremendous concourse of people yesterday. All Omaha was out and many from Nebraska and other states were in attendance. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Mackey, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Yellow Fever on a Steamer.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Lamport and Holt line steamer Strabo, Capt. Jardine, which arrived here from Rio Janeiro, lost one of her crew from yellow fever during the voyage to this port. While in port at Rio Janeiro two of the crew were taken ill with symptoms of the fever.

A Big Cattle Deal.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 21.—Frank Smith, known as the eastern Texas cattle king, has just bought 8,000 head of cattle from various raisers. He paid for them about \$500,000. Mr. E. B. Carver, of Henrietta, closed the purchase of 3,000 cows from Scott & Harold, of this city, yesterday for \$75,000.

Activity at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—Plans for state buildings at the Transmississippi exposition are coming in rapidly. To date 35 states have decided to participate in the exposition. The great government building, 500 feet long, and the pinnacle of whose dome is nearly 300 feet high, is nearly done.

FOR MAINE VICTIMS.

House Unanimously Passes the Bill for Their Relief.

Senate Amendment Providing for the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands—Private Pension Bills Considered—Pension Statistics Wanted.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—After the transaction of some routine business in the senate yesterday, Senator Bacon, of Georgia, introduced an amendment which he announced he would offer to the resolution providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States. The amendment provides that the resolution shall not be effective until the question of annexation shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of Hawaii and passed upon affirmatively by them. The amendment is the same which Senator Bacon offered to the Hawaiian treaty and which is still pending.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior for information as to the number of all classes of pensioners, including the percentage of men and women and children carried on the pension rolls.

Senator Allen, from the committee on public lands, favorably reported the bill extending the right of commutation to certain homestead settlers on land in Oklahoma territory, opened to settlement under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ratify and confirm the agreement with the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma territory, and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect."

A number of unimportant bills were passed and at 1:45 the senate adjourned.

The short session of the senate yesterday was quite unusual for the first working day of the week. That no one was prepared to go on with any pending measure was given as the explanation, but privately the opinion was stated by some of the senators that while the Cuban question remains in such suspense there was no desire to take up important legislation. The outlook as to Cuba was discussed among senators almost to the exclusion of other topics, and the belief was quite decided that the administration is preparing to take a positive position within the next week. Several senators made the prediction that the United States would intervene. Being pressed for a reason, they stated that they had reached this conclusion after more or less conference with the executive officers, but at the same time saying quite emphatically that they had no positive information on this point. Other senators thought the recognition of Cuban independence more probable than intervention. Almost all expressed the view that some action surely will follow the report of the Maine court of inquiry, regardless of its purport.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The house yesterday unanimously passed the bill for the relief of the survivors and victims of the Maine disaster. The bill reimburses the surviving officers and men for the losses they sustained to an amount not to exceed a year's pay, and directs the payment of a sum equal to a year's pay to the legal heirs of those who perished. There was quite a spirited debate over an amendment suggested by Mr. Cannon to give each of the survivors a year's pay out of hand instead of attempting to reimburse them for actual losses. Some old alleged scandals in connection with the reimbursement of the survivors of the Samoan disaster were raked up, but the debate in the end was saved from a rather sordid tone by a beautiful tribute paid to the gallant dead by Mr. Cousins, of Iowa, in a short but eloquent speech. He aroused the galleries to spontaneous applause when he said that while the valiant might be watching over the dark waters of Havana harbor from the belated dead, above all the eagle's piercing eye was watching for the truth.

Mr. Mesick, of Michigan, from the committee on elections No. 3, presented the majority report in the contested election case of Wise vs. Young. The minority was given ten days in which to file their report. The house then went into committee of the whole and took up the private calendar.

The senate bill to satisfy the claim of the legal representatives of John Roach, amounting to \$331,151, for labor, material and dockage furnished by Roach, and the occupation of his yards by the gunboats Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, was taken up out of its order, and a long and bitter fight followed. Without action upon the claim, the committee rose.

Mr. King, of Utah, introduced the following joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives, that the republic of Cuba, having established and maintained an independent government, capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent governments, and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the warfare by Spain against said state, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity with the laws of nations and the practice of this government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said state be acknowledged by the government of the United States.

At five o'clock the house took a recess until eight o'clock, the evening session being devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

SUCCOR FOR THE HUNGRY.

Relief Train of 21 Cars Leave Kansas City for Cuba—Over 600,000 Pounds of Precious Freight.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21.—Special trains left Kansas City within the last few days for the seacoast and for Cuba. Those to the coast carried artillerymen, whose guns may soon be trained on Spaniards. That which went to Cuba bore the sweetest mission that any messenger can bear, charity for those most needing it. Perhaps not before has there been such a scene in the west as when, yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, there left the Grand avenue depot a train of 21 cars, bound for the starving Cubans, the result of an appeal made by the Kansas City Star to the generous people of the west. "Flour for Cuba, Bullets for Spain," was the legend writ on one of those cars, and it could well be used to bracket the special trains from Fort Riley and that which had its origin here. Those 21 cars yesterday carried over 600,000 pounds of food to the famished Cubans. The cost of the freight would not fall far short of \$10,000. To have paid transportation charges on it to the coast would have required \$2,000 or more. It did not cost a dollar. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad people, with the utmost promptness, proffered the use of cars, locomotives, crews and all else, and not content with that, themselves had their connections lend their lines to carry the relief train on its way.

CHILDREN AUCTIONED OFF.

A Sailor of Bound Brook, N. J., Disposes of His Offspring in a Peculiar Manner—What They Brought.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Children are cheap in New Jersey if the price put upon them by Albert Schmidt may be considered the market value of youthful humanity. Schmidt is a German sailor at Bound Brook, N. J. Three children have been born to the Schmidt family. One of them was a curly-haired lad of six years, whom they called Alfred. The other lad of the family was a tot of three years, and they called him Joseph. A few days ago the Schmidts permitted their neighbors to know that they were in hard luck. So they said they would sell the two boys. There were bidders in plenty after the fact became known, and after a dicker John Mossqua, a Hungarian, bought Alfred, the six-year-old, for \$20. Joseph was not so much in demand in the child market, so the smaller lad went for the paltry sum of \$5, making a total of \$25 for the two lads.

SEEKING CAVALRY HORSES.

United States Agents Busy in the Black Hills Range—A Contract Made for 2,000 Horses.

FORT MEAD, S. D., March 21.—The Black Hills ranges are being scoured by the United States agents for horses suitable for the cavalry. A contract has been made with one large horse company here to furnish 2,000 horses as soon as they can be brought in from the range. Negotiations are also being made by the government agent here at the post for several hundred more horses from other ranches. The army officers think these horses are to be shipped south and that the hurried orders and the fact the animals are not up to the army standard means war.

A Battleship May Be Named Missouri.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Missourians in congress are putting forth their best efforts to have one of the three battleships provided for by the house committee on naval affairs named "Missouri." A meeting of the Missouri delegation in congress was held yesterday and Congressman Bland, Pearce and Bartholdt were appointed a committee to call upon the secretary of the navy.

Girls to Organize a Regiment.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Fashionable west end girls are about to organize a regiment. It will not go to the front, but is intended to imbue men with patriotism. Their scheme is to wear a military dress consisting of a coat with a military braid across the chest, to be worn with collar and necktie. They will also wear jaunty military caps and carry swords.

Navy Surgeon a Suicide.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Dr. George Clinton Hubbard, assistant surgeon United States navy, committed suicide at St. Elizabeth's insane asylum by strangling himself with the cord of his dressing gown. Dr. Hubbard was 27 years old. A few weeks ago he showed slight signs of derangement and was placed in the asylum for treatment.

Pension Attorneys' Fees Being Cut Down.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A statement prepared at the pension office shows that the amount of money legally paid by pensioners to attorneys for prosecuting their claims during the past seven years was as follows: 1891, \$2,169,200; 1892, \$3,113,321; 1893, \$1,873,178; 1894, \$622,775; 1895, \$581,648; 1896, \$537,721; 1897, \$594,548.

Gage Says No War.

CLEVELAND, O., March 21.—Before his speech to the members of the chamber of commerce Secretary Gage talked briefly on the pending crisis. He frankly declared that he did not believe present complications with Spain would lead to war. The secretary said all the talk about war meant little or nothing.

WANTS A WHITE WIFE.

Negro Preacher at Mascoutah, Ill., Begins Mandamus Proceedings to Procure a Marriage License—His Contentions.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., March 21.—Rev. Mr. J. C. Williams, a colored Baptist preacher of this county, has employed an attorney and will begin mandamus proceedings to compel the clerk of St. Clair county to issue a marriage license for him. He wants to marry Miss Lavina Davis, a comely young white woman who attends his church. She is about 19 years of age and appears deeply smitten with the colored divine. When Williams, who is as black as the ace of spades, applied for the marriage license and Clerk Hilgard learned he expected to marry a white girl he flatly refused to issue the legal document. Williams claims that under the equal rights law passed by the last Illinois legislature he has the legal right to marry a white woman, with her consent, of course, and he proposes to do so if he has to take the matter to the state supreme court in order to get a license to marry.

WORK OF A MOB.

Ed Chalmers, a Negro Who Married a White Woman, His Wife and a Man Named Matthews Killed.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., March 21.—The town of Wybarck, five miles north of here, is all excitement over a crime which was committed near there Saturday night, by which a woman and two men lost their lives and which bids fair to rival any of the horrible crimes which are now on the criminal calendar of the Indian territory. Ed Chalmers, a negro, who recently married a white woman named Heady, was visited Saturday night by a mob of six white men, and both Chalmers and his wife were shot and killed by the mob. Chalmers lived until yesterday morning and before he died he gave the names of some of the men he recognized in the mob. One of the assailants named Matthews was mortally wounded by Chalmers.

FOUR BOLD BURGLARS.

They Stand a Posse of Citizens at Bay with Winchesters and Rob a Kansas Bank of Over \$5,000.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., March 21.—Bank robbers took charge of Nickerson Sunday morning and, with a guard on the outside to take care of citizens, cracked the vault and safes and secured over \$5,000 in cash from the state bank of that city. It was bold work, and the four men who were in the gang were evidently old hands. They were from three until five o'clock finishing the job, and a guard of two men on the outside held off those who discovered the affair. Those who saw the men at work were terrified by Winchesters and did not give the alarm until the gang was out of town.

The Woman Testified Against Him.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., March 21.—The trial of Harry Siegel, charged with breaking into and robbing Dr. Campbell's residence in Cherryvale last August, resulted in a verdict of guilty. Siegel robbed Campbell of \$750 which he had hid in his house because he was suspicious of banks. A woman by the name of Grace Clark was with Siegel when he was arrested and most of the money was found in her possession. She turned state's evidence and her testimony convicted Siegel.

Netted Over Twelve Thousand Dollars.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A performance for the benefit of the Maine monument fund at the Metropolitan opera house in this city last night netted over \$12,000. At the conclusion there were tremendous cheers and the great audience enthusiastically sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and "My Country." On the stage was the great opera singer Camille D'Arville and other well-known celebrities. Among the spectators was Miss Evangelina Cisneros, who came in for much applause.

Fight on the Sugar Trust.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The announcement of the revolt of W. K. Hoyt & Co., wholesale grocers, against the sugar trust is taken as an indication of a general revolt against the Haverly concern by the wholesale grocers throughout the country. It means that great things are expected from the fight which the Arbuckle and Doscher refineries now building in Brooklyn will give the trust.

A Law Without a Penalty.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Gage has sent to Speaker Reed drafts of proposed amendments to the laws relating to counterfeiting. In his letter of transmittal the secretary says: "The law to prevent counterfeiting or manufacture of dies, tools or other implements used in counterfeiting fails to prescribe penalties for non-compliance with its provisions, and for that reason is inoperative."

Over Eighty Lives Probably Lost.

LONDON, March 21.—The steamer which was sunk with all on board Wednesday morning in collision with the British bark British Princess, from Leith for Liverpool, off Gabbard lightship, is believed to have been the Ville d'Anvers, a Belgian government training ship, having on board 60 cadets and 20 officers, in addition to her regular crew.

INDIANS CALL ON BLISS.

Representatives of Six Tribes Visit the Secretary of the Interior to Make a Protest Against Allotment.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Twenty-three big braves marched single file into the office of the secretary of the interior yesterday. They were swarthy fellows, rugged and wrinkled. They had traveled all the way from the Indian territory to see the great father. They represented six tribes—Comanche, Kiowa, Apache, Wichita, Caddo and Delaware. They came to Washington to protest against the ratification of the Jerome treaty which provides for the allotment in severalty of 160 acres to the Indian and the ceding of the balance of the tribal lands to the government. Quannah Parker, one of the spokesmen, and chief of his tribe, is a tall, willowy man with a dignified bearing face. He took the position that it would be impossible for the Indians to live on 160 acres of land. The country is for the most part grazing land and fit for nothing else. Secretary Bliss made no promise to the red men.

FOR THE LAWS OF HEALTH.

State School Superintendent Stryker Wants Hygienic Science to Be Taught in the Kansas Schools.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 18.—Together with other reforms William Stryker, superintendent of public instruction, intends to attempt a reformation along hygienic lines in the schools of Kansas. With this in view he proposes to introduce instruction in sanitary science into the common schools. He said:

"The people of this state undergo a great amount of unnecessary pain and misery and spend vast sums of money, all because they do not understand the laws of health. The greatest crime of the age is ignorance. Ignorance of hygienic principles causes untold suffering. There is no place where these principles can be taught to better advantage than in the common schools. To be sure the little folks cannot understand such things, but the older pupils can, and no young person should leave school without having learned the elementary principles underlying good health. Good health is of much more importance than a knowledge of Greek and Latin, of chemistry or algebra. When the next legislature meets I intend to have a bill introduced providing for such instruction. A technical knowledge of the subject will not be necessary on the part of the teachers, but simply the elementary principles, such as all well informed people ought to know."

To Rid a State of Mean Men.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 18.—Capt. Harrison, chief clerk in the state comptroller general's office, advocates the holding of elections in each of the 137 counties of the state once a year, and the individual who receives the largest number of ballots as "the meanest man and most unconscionable scoundrel" is to be hanged until dead. Capt. Harrison says that thus the state will be rid annually of 137 tough citizens and that he intends to push his scheme before the next legislature.

Bogus Pension Agent Indicted.

WICHITA, Kan., March 18.—The federal grand jury returned two indictments against J. C. Cralle, the bogus pension official, who was caught ten days ago at Holton. One indictment is for representing himself to be a post office inspector and obtaining private department information at Berryton, near Topeka, and the other is for impersonating a pension inspector at Ottawa and securing board and other advantages thereby.

Hirsch Colony in New Jersey a Failure.

NEW YORK, March 18.—It was learned yesterday that the Baroness de Hirsch lately sent from Paris a large sum of money, the interest of which is to be applied to maintaining and extending the Hebrew farms and agricultural enterprises founded by the late Baron de Hirsch near Vineland, N. J. The colony was gradually falling into decay and some of those interested appealed to the baroness.

Ann Arbor Students in Revolt.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 18.—Students in the Latin department of the University of Michigan are in open revolt. The cause is that their instructor, Prof. Kelsey, has issued a decree against the wearing of sweaters by his class. This order is viewed by some as a natural sequence of the anti-driking agitation and the efforts of "coeds" to prohibit the use of tobacco on the campus.

Senator Thurston's Sad Journey.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Senator Thurston arrived in Washington with the body of Mrs. Thurston, who died at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, on Monday last. At the railroad station he was met by a congressional committee consisting of the Nebraska delegation and a number of old friends. The body will be forwarded to-day to Omaha, where interment will take place.

Not Easy to Become a Soldier.

DALLAS, Tex., March 18.—The United States recruiting station at Dallas sent its first squad of newly enlisted men to the front this morning. The recruiting officers say they hope to send a total of at least 50 men by April 1. The examination is so rigid that not more than an average of two men in a hundred are accepted.

Negro Hanged for a Small Theft.

BATESVILLE, Ark., March 18.—A negro boy whose name cannot be learned was lynched at Marcella, Stone county. He was accused of stealing \$20 from the cash drawer of a store. The mob strung him up three times in an effort to make him confess and finally left him on the ground in a dying condition.

AN ANCIENT MARRIER.

By Pleasant Riderhood.

IT SEEMS to me that every stage in this star-spangled republic except Louisiana has proudly come to the front with descriptions of its nonagenarians, centenarians and other "oldest inhabitants," of sturdy old men carrying around with them memories of another century, men who had been—though they had been—bear hunting with Daniel Boone, or men who had cut—or thought they had cut—the first stick of timber where a great city now stands; of sprightly ladies who, at the ripe old age of 110, can still spin, dance the minuet, read the Bible through several or more times a year without spectacles, and walk ten miles a day uphill, to say nothing of the amount of talking they are still able to accomplish.

Somehow the Pelican state has been strangely remiss in presenting her claims in such matters. If our ancient worthies—or worthy ancients—haven't been brought before the public it has certainly not been from the lack of subjects. Among our citizens, especially in the Creole parishes, are numbers of splendidly preserved specimens of old age. It has been said that plenty of our Cajuns live to be as old as the famous She, so old that they either blow up the chimney or turn to autumn leaves.

There's one thing that can be said for Louisiana, she undoubtedly bears the palm for having produced the oldest bridegroom on record—that is, on the records of modern times. Of course, we don't count those frisky, 500-year-old chaps of antiquity, who seem to have spent all their leisure hours winning new brides.

The fine old southern gentleman of whom I write, lived, moved and had his being in Ouachita parish, and did his tradin' at the little village of Trenton. Though he has long since been gathered to his fathers, his memory is still green in the hearts of the people of that section.

In his early days, when frolicking along in his 70's and 80's, this gentleman had led several blushing brides to the altar—how many I won't say for fear my veracity may be questioned. Any way, we are not concerned with his early nuptials. We have to do only with the wooings following his hundredth birthday, for he was married two or three times after that period, and there's no knowing how many more times the bridal ceremony would have been performed for him had he not been snatched off in his prime. Mine ancient—whom we will call Jerry Gristle, simply because his name was not Gristle—was known far and wide in this part of the country as the champion marryist of the age. And finally the people came to take a great natural pride in him, pointing him out to passing strangers with as much pleasure as if he were the Bridge of Sighs, the Mammoth Cave or the Mississippi river.

None knew the exact age of Jerry Gristle. Some said the family Bible wherein was recorded his birth was destroyed in a steamboat explosion in 1700, but the schoolmaster of the settlement said there was evidently an anachronism in that statement. I don't know what he meant. Others again declared he was 500 years old. He didn't contradict this, but I never quite believed it.

Many very old people display unbecoming vanity over their old age, giving themselves airs, and taking all the credit for their longevity, but I am happy to say that Jerry was not puffed up with any such silly pride. He bore his honors meekly. But candor compels the recital of a few facts I'd fain conceal, if not so painfully conscientious. We all know there are several things required of every oldest inhabitant, many things besides his great age. In fact, custom has given us a standard, up to which every applicant for oldest-inhabitantship should come. In the first place he is expected to have nursed Washington, to have lived on cold water and raw leaves and deerkin for six weeks at one time, when lost in the forest where the state capital now stands, and, if a southerner, to have waded across the Mississippi at New Orleans when that brook was yet wadable, and to have been the only survivor of the Alamo. All of these duties, I'm ashamed to say, were shirked by my oldest inhabitant, though in extenuation of the Alamo neglect of duty, he claimed to have been too old to participate in the Mexican unpleasantness. Indeed, it has been said that his extreme age during the revolution prevented his flying around with Paul Jones or skipping down steps with "Old Put." But that is evidently an exaggeration; for he certainly received a pension for his services to the young republic. Then Jerry left undone many things he should have done; if he had had a particle of regard for the feelings of his biographer. He never took out the first patent for a cotton gin, never traveled in the first steamboat, never started the first newspaper in the United States. In another way did he fall below the conventional O. K. standard. He should never have used tobacco in any form, and should never have tasted a drop of whisky in his life. How delightful to be a recorder of such virtues! But, alas! that delightfulness is not mine. He used the vile weed in every known form, and it pains me to say that instead of being a rare old example in the temperance line, practice had made him perfect in the art of sampling the "ardent." How-

ever, he never drank to excess, and was, in a literal sense, a man of regular habits, taking his six toddies a day regularly by the clock, instead of recklessly going by the sun, or getting "snake-bitten" at every convenient hour.

When Washington was inaugurated, Jerry first began to hope—as every American boy since has hoped—that he would some day be the country's ruler. It may be as well to mention right here that the subject of this sketch never reached that goal. Since then several other lads have been likewise disappointed—so I have heard.

There was always something touching in the reflection that this withered old man, who looked, when I saw him, as if he might be the mother-in-law of an Egyptian mummy, had once knelt, a rosy, dimpled boy at his mother's knee to kiss his baby prayers. Ah, but the time! A century so eventful, so rich in progress as to rank equal to any two preceding centuries, had come between that bright-eyed boy and the wrinkled old man.

If Jerry lacked some of the essentials of a first-class oldest inhabitant, he made up for the deficiencies by his originality and by his fame as a benedick. His courtships were all amusing, and conducted after a fashion all his own. Sometimes the silken knot was tied after only a few days' acquaintance with the last object of his adoration. As often as he had been married, he retained very clearly the memory of all the Mrs. Gristles. In speaking of past events, the admission of states into the union, the rise and fall of empires, he would say: "Yes, yes, I remember that well, it was in my third wife's lifetime," or "Jim's ma's lifetime," or "my first's," or "my fifth's," as the case might be. A sweet and tender sort of chronology, but with its "my first's" and "my fourth's" rather suggestive of newspaper puzzle department.

As Jerry began to age he didn't like to travel far in search of a bride, waiting sometimes a week or two for chance to bring a marriageable lady to his door. Once some families moving to Texas happened to camp near his spring for a day's rest, and hearing that among the number was a likely "widdier woman," Mr. Gristle made her acquaintance. He was no laggard in love, for before the movers' tents were folded for fitting the lady had consented to renounce the prospect of a home among the mesquites for the certainty of a log house in the backwoods of Louisiana.

Another time there was a vacancy in his family when the moving business was dull. This compelled him to go out of his usual range. As a certain Mrs. West had been recommended for many housewifely qualities he hitched up a little wagon and went over to call. He was not acquainted with the family.



JERRY GOT HITCHED.

and on reaching the place, too tired to get out of the wagon, he called out in a little tinny voice, "Hello!" A lady came to the door, smoothing her hair with her hand and pulling down the waist of her dress.

"Good day, sir," she said, "won't you 'light and come in?"

"No, thank you," he creaked. "Does the Widdier West live here?"

"That's my name, sir," she answered, promptly, as if too proud to exchange for any other in the world.

"Well, Mrs. West, I'm sorter tired and hain't long to tarry, so if it won't inconvenience you, please step out here a minute."

She stepped, and he said: "Mrs. West, I ought ter interduce myself. My name is Jerry Gristle."

"You live near the crossroads in the Jeems settlement?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"The land sake! Then I've heard of you often," said the Widdier West, smiling and looking at him with awakening interest.

"Well, I'm sorter prospectin' 'round for a pardner, ma'am; my present companion having departed this life a month ago. I heard you was a marryin' woman, and come over to see if you and me can't jine hands in the holy bonds of matrimony."

The lady looked down at the ground, then up at Mr. Gristle, then, absently curling up the corner of her apron, replied: "Well, I don't know. You've took me by surprise."

"Oh, well, ma'am; take time to think about it. S'pose'n you jump in my wagon and go home with me and look 'round some, and see how you'd like livin' over thar. My daughter Hully's at home and'll be proud to see you."

After a little more hesitation and coy apron twisting the widdier agreed to go. It is to be taken for granted that she liked the prospect of living "over thar," for in a few days Mr. Gristle's usual wedding invitation was posted on trees at all the principal forks and crossroads of the neighborhood: "If anybody wants to see Jerry Gristle married they can come to his house next Saturday at five o'clock in the evening."

No other invitations were ever given or needed; everybody who cared to see something unique in the way of functions managed to be present, and to drink the health of the happy pair in pure spring water diluted with slow plason.—Detroit Free Press.

BOWSER'S TROUBLES.

All the Comforts of Home in Living in a Flat.

Copyright, 1898. BY M. QUAD.

That Mr. Bowser wasn't feeling well when he got up in the morning was patent even to the cat, and Mrs. Bowser touched him very gently during breakfast and kept hoping that she would get him away without a row. This she succeeded in doing, but an hour later he returned from the office with a splitting headache, to be nursed for the rest of the day. She had tied a wet cloth around his head and got him tucked up on the lounge, and in five minutes more he might have been asleep, when the door-bell rang.

"Now, then, what in the name of Halifax is that?" he demanded, as he opened his eyes.

"Some one has rung the bell by mistake, probably," soothingly replied Mrs. Bowser.

She had hardly ceased speaking when the ring was repeated, and it hung on so long that Mr. Bowser sat up and shouted:

"If that person shows his head up here I'll have his life if I have to burn at the stake."

Mrs. Bowser pulled the bolt and then did her best to get him to lie down. He was thoroughly aroused, however, and when the footsteps of a caller were heard on the stairs he flung open the door and stepped out into the hall. It was a minister from Brooklyn—the minister whose church Bowser had attended for years—and he had called to ask after that small portion of his flock.

"Ah! My dear Mr. Bowser," he began, as he held out his hand and smiled warmly, "but you see I have—"

"Yes, I see you have!" shouted Mr. Bowser, as his pale face flushed scarlet.

"I had just lopped down with a split-

ting headache when you had to ring the bell and come tramping up here! Haven't you got the sense of a boy three years old?"

"I beg your pardon, but I did not know—I could not know that—that—"

"That a man whose head seems as big as a barrel and as sore as a boil wants a show to get over it! It's a mighty good thing for you that you ain't selling charcoal or pop-corn! If you were I'd give you the boot and then throw you downstairs."

The clergyman had known Mr. Bowser for several years. Now that he looked at him more closely he saw that he had made a mistake. This wasn't the Mr. Bowser of his congregation, but a man named Jones or Green, and the good man lost no time in getting downstairs.

"How can we ever return to Brooklyn or our church?" wailed Mrs. Bowser, as she walked up and down and wrung her hands.

"The idea of his hanging around here the way he did!" growled Mr. Bowser, as he went back to the lounge. "The next man who rings that bell before I get over this headache will wish he had never been born!"

There was peace and quietness for the next quarter of an hour. Mrs. Bowser wept softly to herself, and Mr. Bowser tried so hard to get to sleep that he fell into a doze. Then the door-bell rang again. That was one of the things the landlord had recommended—that door-bell. He said it was equal to an engine house gong, and was never out of order. A steady push on the button was warranted to lift the chairs in the sixth story off their legs.

"By the great horn spoon, but that's probably a minister from Staten Island or Jersey City!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser, as he started up.

"If you'll lie down quiet I'll go down and see who it is and turn him away," said Mrs. Bowser.

"We'll do nothing of the kind. I wake up with a headache. I go to the office, but am obliged to return. I am almost a dying man, but because we live in a flat people think they can ring that bell with impunity. I'll turn that hall into a slaughter-house in about two minutes!"

and Mr. Bowser still slept on. Then came a boy to ask if a certain package had been left there by mistake—a man who was looking for a family named Davis—a little girl who wanted to sell artificial flowers. All were turned away so softly that the sleeping man was not disturbed, but five minutes after the last call, and just as Mrs. Bowser was felicitating herself that all was doing well, the stuffing fell out of the bell and there was a ring to arouse the dead.

"Still at it, are they!" shouted Mr. Bowser as he sat up. "By the whiskers of Socrates, but I'll have blood for this!"

"Please go to sleep again, and I'll turn 'em away," replied Mrs. Bowser, as she bustled about, but it was too late. He rolled off the lounge and staggered over to the door, and as he opened it a sleek young man humby inquired:

"I called to see if you don't want to add to the value of your library by subscribing to this volume of—"

He didn't finish. Mr. Bowser fell forward and seized him by the throat and the hair and all other available points, and he flopped him around and banged him up and down till the people on the floor below cried "murder!" When the young man had limped downstairs, and the wet cloth and the headache and Mr. Bowser had got breath enough to speak, he stood before the guilty Mrs. Bowser and said:

"Woman, you cajoled me into this thing and must take the consequences! To-morrow we separate, and it will be forever and forever!"

(There are worse things than pianos, sinistresses, callers, children, dogs and jingling women to be encountered in flat life, and Mr. Bowser has got several other things in store for him.)

A Proposal.
"Without a word of warning he threw himself at my feet."
"O, well, you know he couldn't miss them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Slightly Disabled.
Cholly—If I should kiss you would you scream?
Maud—Of course, but I'm awfully hoarse.—Town Topics.

"But please let me see who it is first."

"Oh! we'll see who it is fast enough, and they'll see who I am!"

It was a woman. She was canvassing for the benefit of a charity. She had never heard of Mr. Bowser, but she saw the name on the letter-box and it struck her that it belonged to a kind-hearted, liberal-handed man. As she entered the door she thought she would strike him for five dollars. As she mounted the stairs she decided to make it ten dollars. As she caught her first glimpse of him, standing in the door with the cloth around his throbbing brow, she hoped he would give \$20.

"Who are you, and what in Texas have you come up here for!" was the greeting she got, and the wind of it almost lifted her hat off her head.

"I am soliciting for charity!" she stammered.

"Soliciting for cats and dogs! How dare you ring my bell? Here I am, a dying man, and you come clumping upstairs and talk about charity! Woman, if you were a man, I'd take you by the n-neck and I'd che-oke the life out of you!"

She didn't wait to argue the case. On her way down to the street she wondered how she could have been so mistaken in the name, but she wondered as she walked.

"Oh! Lord! Oh! Lord!" groaned Mr. Bowser, as he returned to his rest.

"I wish you'd let me go to the doctor," said Mrs. Bowser, as she hovered near him.

"Go for nothing! Haven't I had these headaches for years, and has a doctor ever helped them? What I want is sleep, and by the living jingo I'll have it or go to jail for murder! The idea of that strange woman clumping upstairs to strike me for charity! Why—I—"

He couldn't find words to continue, and after a long, deep groan he turned over and fell into a troubled sleep. Mrs. Bowser muffled the bell, but directly some one knocked at the door. She opened it and turned away a match peddler, and ten minutes later a woman who wanted to do family washing,



MR. BOWSER REPLIES TO AN HUMBLE INQUIRY.

A DOCTOR'S DIRECTIONS.

They save a daughter from blindness.

When a father writes that yours "is the best medicine in the world," you can allow something for seeming extravagance in the statement if you know that the medicine so praised, cured a loved daughter of disease and restored to her the eyesight nearly lost. The best medicine in the world for you is the medicine that cures you. There can be anything better. No medicine can do more than cure. That is why John S. Goode, of Orrick, Mo., writes in these strong terms:

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine in the world. My daughter had a relapse after the measles, due to taking cold. She was nearly blind, and was obliged to remain in a dark room all the time. The doctors could give her no relief; one of them directed me to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles cured her completely."

The thousands of testimonials to the value of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla repeat over and over again, in one form or another the expression: "The doctors gave her no relief; one of them directed me to give her Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles completely cured her."

It is a common experience to try Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a last resort. It is

a common experience to have Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prescribed by a physician. It is a common experience to see a "complete cure" follow the use of a few bottles of this great blood purifying medicine. Because it is a specific for all forms of blood disease. If a disease has its origin in bad or impure blood, Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, acting directly on the blood, removing its impurities and giving it its vitalizing energy, will promptly eradicate the disease.

The great feature of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the radical cures that result from its use. Many medicines only suppress disease—they push the pimples down under the skin, they paint the complexion with subtle arsenical compounds, but the disease rages in the veins like a pent-up fire, and some day breaks out in a volcanic eruption that eats up the body. Ayer's Sarsaparilla goes to the root. It makes the fountain clean and the waters are clear. It makes the root good and the fruit is good. It gives Nature the elements she needs to build up the broken down constitution—not to brace it up with stimulants or patch it up on the surface. Send for Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and learn more about the cures effected by this remedy. It's sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE INGENIOUS MAN.

His Invention Was Forgotten in Time of Need.

He was a very ingenious man. He had made an invention which was of great value. He thought so, at least, if the world did not, and he had his invention patented. It was a combination camp-stool, cane and umbrella. The cane was the usual form of the invention. At a big parade nothing could be more convenient, and for an ordinary, unexpected rainstorm, what could be better? A man is sure to have his walking stick with him.

It was not so very long after the invention had been perfected that the man was out walking with his wife, and a sudden shower came up. There were no cars accessible, and the only thing to do was to run, and the unlucky pair did this with a vengeance, reaching the house hot, uncomfortable, and pretty wet.

"Well, we are here at last," said the man, drawing a long breath of relief.

"Yes," said the wife, disconsolately, "but I think I have ruined my new bonnet. And, John Smith," she added, suddenly, with a little scream, "what do you think you have done? You had that old invention of yours—cane-camp-stool-umbrella affair—in your hand all the time ready for an emergency, and forgot to use it."

The man tells the story, and thinks it is a great joke.—N. Y. Times.

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 1/4 as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Natural History.
Teacher—What can you tell me about the rabbit?
Pupil—Its left hind-foot is lucky.—Puck.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

You know what you say about your poor kin? Well, that's the way your folks who have money talk about you.—Atchison Globe.

Caution to the Public.

Many imitations of Walter Baker & Co.'s well-known chocolate in blue wrappers and yellow labels have been put on the market. The genuine article bears the name of Walter Baker & Co., Limited, Dorchester, Mass., and their trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," is on every package.

The best man is he who tries to perfect himself; and the happiest man is he who feels that he is perfecting himself.—Socrates.

Humped and bent. Lame back did it. Straight and sound. St. Jacobs Oil did it.

People always laugh at the first man to follow a new fashion, and at the last one to adopt it.—Atchison Globe.

OVER-WROUGHT NERVES OF WOMEN.

Extracts From Letters Received by Mrs. Pinkham.

"I am so nervous and wretched." "I feel as if I should fly." How familiar these expressions are. Little things annoy you and make you irritable. You can't sleep, you are unable to lift ordinary burdens, and are subject to dizziness.

That bearing-down sensation helps to make you feel miserable.

You have backache and pains low down in the side, pain in top of head, later on at base of the brain.

Such a condition points unerringly to serious uterine trouble.

If you had written to Mrs. Pinkham when you first experienced impaired vitality, you would have been spared these hours of awful suffering.

Happiness will be gone out of your life forever, my sister, unless you act promptly. Procure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and begin its use, then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., if there is anything about your case you do not understand.

You need not be afraid to tell her the things you could not explain to the doctor, your letter is seen only by women and is absolutely confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with such troubles enables her to tell you just what is best for you, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

Mrs. JENNIE BIERLY, Youngdale, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Will you kindly allow me the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking your Vegetable Compound. I suffered for a long time with nervous prostration, backache, headache, loss of appetite, a heavy bearing-down feeling, also burning pains in the groins. I could not sleep, was tired all the time, had no ambition. Life was a burden to me. The pains I suffered at times of menstruation were something dreadful. I thought there was no cure for it. I saw your advertisement in the paper, and my husband advised me to try your medicine. I took five bottles, and now I am well and happy. Your medicine saved my life."

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

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

In the Base Clef.

Every musician has the idea that if he would consent to lower himself to do it, he could write a successful popular song.—Somerville Journal.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

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

FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Off Proved. Money has wings, as is frequently shown by fliers in the stock market.—Philadelphia Times.

Oh, What Splendid Coffee. Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry costing 15c I grew 300 lbs. of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a lb."

A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15-cent stamps and this notice. Send for same to-day. 14

Whenever we hear the women talk indignantly because another woman is spoiling her husband, we hunt him up to congratulate him.—Atchison Globe.

There is no reason why a calico dress should not look as well as a stuff dress if it be properly made. Get a piece of Simpson's Print and you can find nothing to equal it in quality, brilliancy of color or beauty of design. The name Wm. Simpson & Sons on the ticket is the best guarantee you can have.

How many petitions have you signed without knowing what they were all about?—Rural New Yorker.

A hand separator—not letting your right hand know what your left is doing.—Rural New Yorker.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—F. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

Very few people care to be undertakers, yet a great many

CAREER OF ST. PATRICK.

Ireland's Patron Saint Was a Truly Remarkable Man.

Stirring Episodes in His Adventurous Life on Land and Sea—Miracle Worker Was of French Origin.

[Special Correspondence.]

No holiday is dearer to the heart of the Irishman than St. Patrick's day, the 17th of March. Like many other festal days which are celebrated with the beating of drums, processions and merry-making, St. Patrick's day had its origin in the church. And when the life of the man who has thus been honored for centuries is analyzed, every unprejudiced student will admit that his memory deserves recognition, not only from the Irish people, but from all Christians.

The most authentic account of the saint's life and works is contained in Cusack's biographical study, published in 1869. From it we learn that it is either 1403 or 1405 years, on the coming 17th of March, since St. Patrick died. There is dispute just when and where the great missionary was born, just as there is dispute as to the exact year of his death. It seems to be generally agreed that March 17 was the date of his death, though whether it was March 17, 493, or 495, the authorities cannot agree. They do agree, however, on the place of his death, fixing it in Ulster.

Some of the early writers describe his birthplace as in "Britain." But modern Irish critics argue that this does not mean England. They say it means Brittany, a province of France, and that Brittany included Normandy and extended to the borders of what now is Belgium. O'Curry discovered in the British museum a manuscript life of the saint which gives the place of his birth as Bonavens Tiberniae, the modern city of Boulogne-sur-Mer. This point was an important Roman station, and the port from which Julius Caesar invaded England. Although a small group of students still maintain that the real birthplace of the saint was Kilpatrick, in Scotland, and the year 373, the majority have agreed in giving the honor to Boulogne-sur-Mer, and fix the year as 372.



A FAVORITE PICTURE OF ST. PATRICK.

The story of how St. Patrick first came to visit Ireland, as related in the ancient records, is of deep interest. His journey was by no means voluntary. Indeed he was captured and dragged from his home with hundreds of others by an invading Irish king who carried them all, captives and slaves, across the sea to his native land. Nial the Grand, or Nial of the Nine Hostages, was that invading king. He landed St. Patrick, then a young man, on Irish shores; and the saint became the slave of a chief named Milcho, in the county of Antrim. In the course of time he managed to escape, and made his way to Scotland. Here his bad fortune pursued him again, for it was not long before another crowd of Irish pirates descended on the Scottish coast and bore him off to Ireland and slavery again. A second time he escaped, and a second time he went to Scotland. Here and on this occasion he resolved to devote his life to missionary work among the Irish people. He was ordained a priest, and after long preparation was consecrated a bishop. Then he visited France and Italy, and finally in the year 432 went to Ireland for good and all. His missionary work was crowned with great success. He baptized the kings of Dublin and Munster, and performed the same office for the seven sons of the king of Connaught. This good work continued until he was credited with the conversion to Christianity of the greater part of the inhabitants of the island, although, of course, there were other missionary laborers in the field. St. Bernard says that his metropolitan see was at Armagh, and that he appointed several other bishops to settle the discipline of the church.

It is said to have been St. Patrick's great desire to convert Milcho, his old master. Accordingly, with his followers, he proceeded in the direction of Antrim with that purpose in view. But it was not to be. His fame preceded him, and, not wishing to be saved from his idolatrous ways, Milcho set fire to his castle and perished in the flames. The glow of the conflagration reached St. Patrick on one of the hills near Milcho's castle, where he had camped for the night.

From there St. Patrick turned to the court of King Leghaire, son of the old king, who had taken him a captive into Ireland. This prince was about to celebrate the festival of the Fas of Tara, and scores of priests and dignitaries

were gathered to celebrate in their heathenish fashion. Patrick decided to strike a blow at the very root of their religion. When he approached the vicinity of the palace, he lighted a fire to camp for the night. This was a grave offense, for no fires were allowed until the sacrificial fire of the following morning was lighted. The king saw the blaze and sent to find out who had kindled it. St. Patrick was discovered sitting by the fire in company with a few followers. The king, who well knew with whom he had to deal, ordered the culprit to be brought to the idolatrous celebration to pit his supernatural powers against those of the court magicians and high priests. At daylight Druidical high priest and Christian missionary were arrayed against each other, King Leghaire, court and people looking on expectantly.

The Druids had the first chance. Their miracles somehow went awry. They made snow fall to the depth of several feet, but could not get rid of it. They caused darkness to cover the land, but when they called for light it did not come. So they had to suffer the ignominy of accepting the assistance of St. Patrick, who caused snow and darkness to disappear. Another test between the Christian and the Druid priest resulted fatally for the latter. It is recorded that by agreement St. Patrick placed himself on a pile of dry wood and the Druid on a pile of green wood in order to see whose God would protect him from fire. The Druid, so the story goes, was burned; St. Patrick was unharmed. At this the pagan king was greatly incensed and sought the saint's death. But poison, soldiers and all the other forces the king employed had no effect.

For nearly 60 years St. Patrick continued his missionary labors in Ireland. When first he went there he found 3,000,000 idolaters; when he left there is said to have been one on the island. To say nothing of the decree of banishment which he issued against the snakes and toads and which, according to legendary lore, relieved Ireland of these unpleasant forms of animal life, St. Patrick demonstrated powers in the way of working miracles during his residence in Erin which were remarkable. Historical records, it is true, do not mention his driving out of serpents, but although that part of his service may be imaginary yet all good Irishmen place firm faith in it. St. Patrick died at the ripe age of 120 years,

FARM AND GARDEN.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Only a Question of Time When It Will Be Generally Established.

For some time the government has been making a trial of free rural mail delivery in 29 states on 44 different routes. These routes were located in widely-scattered districts, differing from each other in general character as far as possible. The mountain districts of Arkansas, the back country districts of the middle west, the negro settlements of the south, the farming districts of other states—all kinds of territory were covered in order to give the plan a thorough test. Perry Heath, who has had the supervision of the trial, says in his report that, according to the varying conditions of the country traversed, the rural carriers perform their service on horseback or riding in buckboards, buggies, two-wheeled carts or on bicycles. In some states they have to cross farms and pull down bars and ride over fields to deliver and collect their mails. In no instance has any serious complaint been made of this invasion of private rights. On the contrary, the cooperation of the communities served has in every instance been effectively and cheerfully given. The farmers, at their own cost, have put up boxes at the crossroads and at all other convenient places for the reception of the mails. The general results obtained have been so satisfactory as to suggest the feasibility of making rural delivery a permanent feature of postal administration in the United States, not immediately or in all districts at once, but in some graduated form.

From this time on, therefore, we may expect to see a movement for the permanent establishment of such a system. The appropriation for the experiment was only intended to cover it as such, and for any further development of the system other provision will have to be made. This provision will naturally be gradual, inasmuch as the establishment of the system throughout all the rural districts at once would entail an enormous expense. But it has been proved that the plan is feasible and that it meets a demand. Therefore it is only a question of time when it will be generally established.—Dakota Field and Farm.

PLANT SUGAR MAPLES.

Every Farmer Can Grow His Own Supply of Sugar.

Should we plant maple groves? There can hardly be two opinions on this subject. The beet sugar industry is a problem, but the maple sugar industry never was a problem. It pays better than three-fourths of our farm work. At eight cents a pound maple sugar finds ready market, while much of the better product sells at ten and twelve cents. The sirup is sold by producers directly to consumers at one dollar a gallon—very rarely at less than 80 cents. Throughout New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other states this direct sale to consumers takes up a large part of the product, excepting only two or three counties of northern New York. But it is not just now as a market product that the subject should be mainly considered. Every family is a sugar consumer and a sugar buyer. Most farmers can make the larger part of this sugar supply as easily as they can raise their own potatoes. A family of six or seven will consume from one to two barrels of sugar in a year. Granulated sugar will cost such a family from \$15 to \$30 a year. A grove of 50 trees will produce from 200 to 250 pounds of maple sugar. That is, where the trees stand in the open. The product is less where the sugar is made from trees in the forest. This is equivalent to at least half the family's requirements for sugar. But the sales of sirup will make an aggregate value per tree even higher. A grove of 50 trees standing in the open will occupy not more than a quarter of an acre. Besides the sugar product, the grove is advantageous for shade, also for an enormous product of humus each fall, and for windbreaks and shelter, and as an equalizer of temperature and moisture. Maple trees should grow in a grove. They do not thrive well as street trees, where they are subject to much abuse of the saw and exposure of the trunk to hot sunshine. A grove might well be given place on every farm of 20 acres. Why shall there not be a general planting of maple groves during the spring of 1898?—N. Y. Tribune.

ARE NOT A LUXURY.

Well-Made Highways Are Really Among the Necessities.

The road commissioner of New Jersey, Mr. Budd, points out that it costs three cents a bushel to haul wheat on a level road a distance of five miles, and at least nine cents to haul it the same distance on a sandy road, which goes to illustrate the practical economic importance of good roads. This is a point which deserves the serious attention of farmers. Sandy and rough roads are wearing out their horses and vehicles and increasing the actual cost of their farm supplies and of the marketing of their produce. Though little recognized, this is a fact most potent to the careful observer, and most pointedly and truly expressed in Mr. Budd's report. When this fact penetrates the minds of farmers more generally they will begin to realize that money and labor expended on road improvement will save money for them in reducing the actual cost of hauling and in saving vehicles and horses.

It is high time to dispense with the idea that good roads are luxuries, mere fancy frills, and to regard well-made highways as among the necessities.—Easton (Pa.) Free Press.

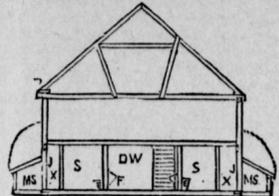
The Kind of Roads We Need.

Wet weather roads are what are needed. It is easy to make roads that are good in dry weather, but to make them good in the wet season requires knowledge and skill.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

MODEL DAIRY BARN.

It Can Be Adapted to Suit Any Ground Plan of the most convenient dairy barn it has ever been my fortune to see.

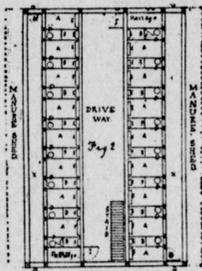
The plan shows a barn for 16 cows, but it can be made longer or shorter to accommodate a larger or smaller number of cows. It is best to build it two stories high, to store a large amount of feed, but it can be made one-story where one does not need so much loft room. The cow stalls are marked A in the



CROSS SECTION. S, Stalls; M. S., Manure Shed; D. W., Drive-way; E., Mangers.

ground plan, and the calf stalls B. The places of the milking stools are marked with a small circle. The milker occupies the same stall with the calf, there being a door shutter in the center of each calf stall, separating the two. How these shutters swing is shown at C, there being a small door without a shutter through which the milking is done, in front of each milking stool, at D. The feed troughs are marked E.

The feeding is done from the driveway, through windows, with drop shutters, shown at F, Fig. 1. The cows are driven in the long, narrow



GROUND PLAN OF BARN.

passage marked X, from either end of the barn, through doors at G. The shutters to the cow stalls (A) open back in this passage, as shown at H. One can go from the driveway to the long passage (X), through the doors (I, J), and the cross passage. The manure sheds are full length of the barn, as indicated by the dotted lines, Fig. 2. The roofs to these sheds are made in sections, and are hinged to the wall of the barn so they can be raised up, as indicated by the broken circular lines, Fig. 1.

An opening of about 18 inches is left just under the roof of the manure shed, the full length of the barn, marked J, J, Fig. 1, to throw the manure through when cleaning stalls. The stairs are hinged to the loft and can be raised up out of the way with a pulley and rope attached, when it is necessary to drive through. If you contemplate the erection of a cow barn it will pay you to study this plan, for I assure you it is a good one for Georgia, and can be adapted to suit any section.—R. W. J. Stewart, in Ohio Farmer.

HINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

Some cows do not like some milkers, and it is unwise to have them milked by such persons.

Unless it is an extraordinary good cow, an habitual kicker is too much of a nuisance to fool with.

It took a long time to stop the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine, but the law has triumphed at last.

The laws of heredity will sometimes transmit the habits of the parent and a cow with bad habits is not entirely safe to breed from.

Never trust the milking of a heifer to any one who has not a good stock of patience and judgment. Lack of either may ruin the cow.

The farmer is foolish ever to buy cod liver oil. Cream and butter answer the purposes, medicinal and for nourishment—much better.

Sore teats can often be cured by vaseline, which is one of the simplest and best remedies we have for ordinary sores. So is the extract of witch hazel.—Western Plowman.

Solid Roads the Cheapest.

Good roads as "a creation of man and a type of civilized society" is a theme much dwelt upon, and has not even yet received all the consideration it deserves. But it is well to remember that time is required to build permanent highways, and that such conditions are found in some foreign countries can only be realized here after generations have worked along some clear line of improvement for many years. Solid, substantial roads are the cheapest in the end, but they cost a great deal of money. It is injudicious and wasteful to attempt the best and then do it in a shoddy manner. Better, far, do less and do it thoroughly.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Periods of Road Building.

In an interesting article on "Ancient and Modern Highways," by C. L. Whittle, in the New England Magazine, the writer divides the history of road-building, as affected by various uses, into three periods: First, during the reign of the Egyptian and Assyrian kings; second, beginning with the rise of Carthage, and continuing through the rise and fall of the Roman empire; third, beginning in France, with the roads "conceived by Napoleon and executed by Tresguet;" then by McAdam and Telford in England, afterwards on the continent, and now in the United States.

And He Said Nothing More.

He—What do you think ought to be done with a young woman who walks along the street with a wooden tooth-pick in her mouth?

She—I think she ought to be married to some young man who walks along the street with a nasty pipe in his mouth.—Chicago Tribune.

Wall from a Peasant.

I never had my shoes blacked up particularly nice and fine. But that a rainstorm came along and washed away the blooming shine.—Chicago Tribune.

ASSERTING HIS DIGNITY.



"How dare you laugh when your mother is arguing with me?"—N. Y. Evening Journal.

A Lover's Mistake.

"Oh, bitter world! Oh, bitter world!" He cried in dark despair. He'd kissed her shining locks and found much quinine tonic there.—Chicago Record.

One Lesson Learned.

"Next time," said the man who gives advice, "you will know better than to bet on a game of chance."

"It was not a game of chance," answered the man who had lost his coin. "That element had been eliminated by the other fellows."—N. Y. World.

She Needs Sympathy.

When I overhear two women talk, though it may seem absurd, I always feel quite sorry for the poor dear absent third.—Chicago Daily News.



THE TOREADOR'S SOLILOQUY.

"THOSE YANKEES ARE PRETTY GOOD BULL FIGHTERS THEMSELVES."

They Have to Listen.

"The fact is," said the thoughtful man, "that almost anyone can talk, but good listeners are rare."

"Nonsense!" returned the man who jumped at conclusions. "Just think of the number of married men!"—Chicago Post.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Judge—You say you found this man wandering about the graveyard last night? Why do you think he intended robbing the vault?

Officer Madden—Because Oi found shkelton keys in his pocket, yer honor.—Judge.

Bad for the Audience.

Miss Gusher—How torturing, how fearful the thought must be for a great singer to know that she has lost her voice.

Mr. Tyred—It's much more torturing when she doesn't know it.—Up-to-Date.

Buoy.

"Young Mr. Enjee is quite statuesque," remarked one young woman.

"Yes," was the answer. "He strikes attitudes all the time he is awake. All he does is to pose and repose."—Washington Star.

Criticism.

"Penman tells me that if he thinks of an idea in bed he always jumps up and jots it down."

"Yes? His recent work doesn't indicate that his rest has been much broken of late."—Puck.

Age of Maturity.

"Pa! I say, pa," little Johnny began. "Now what do you want?"

"Will my hair fall off when it's ripe, like yours?"—Boston Traveler.

Appreciates a Joke.

"I suppose the secret of his popularity is that he talks well."

"Not at all. The secret of his popularity is that he laughs well."—Chicago Post.

No Chance for Escape.

Oh, birds! yours is a sorry lot—For if you scape the cats The women-folks will have you shot To trim their Sunday hats.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

One Exception.

The Philosopher—Tell me what a person reads and I can tell you what he is. The Dyspeptic—Not always. There's my wife, for instance; she is always reading a cookbook.

The Philosopher (confidently)—Well?

The Dyspeptic—Well, she's no cook!—Puck.

The Test.

Miss Millward—You say you love me, but you must prove it. Make some great sacrifice for me and I will then believe you.

Mr. Helmwood—By Jove, I'll do it! I'll limit myself to three packages of cigarettes to-morrow for your sake!—Chicago Daily News.

None in Stock.

Lady (to dog fancier)—What kinds of dogs have you for sale?

D. F.—Scotch terriers, Chinese pugs, French poodles and English setters.

Lady—Have you any of those Ocean Greyhounds that I have read about?—Detroit Free Press.

Clawing Backwards.

Miss Thirtysmith (meaningly)—An Italian proverb says that "honest men marry soon," and—

Jack Swift (soberly)—I cannot conceal it any longer—I live in deadly fear of being at any moment arrested for embezzlement!—Puck.

Ingenious Woman.

"What is a sanguine disposition, Uncle Christopher?"

"Sanguine disposition? Well, it's your mother, Bobby—thinking she can pound a picture-nail into the wall with a banana."—Detroit Free Press.

Could Afford It.

Mrs. X (at a fancy ball)—What a magnificent costume Mrs. Z has on. I wonder what it represents?

Mr. X (who knows the Z family)—It represents housework, which you hire somebody else to do.—N. Y. Weekly.

Saved by His Reputation.

"I see that Quibbler was discharged by the jury."

"But I thought that he admitted his guilt."

"He did. But he is such a liar that no one would believe him."—N. Y. World.

Learned the Worst.

"John got so discouraged about himself that he went to the doctor yesterday to know the worst."

"Did he get the information he was seeking?"

"Yes; the doctor told him his bill was \$178."—Judge.

Easy.

"Come! Laugh at trouble," says the sage, in accents comfortably mellow. "Tis easy to pursue the plan; Most any man can smile to scan. The troubles of some other fellow."—Washington Star.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.



Judge—How is it that you have changed your original plea of guilty to one of not guilty?

Prisoner—Since then, your honor, I have engaged a lawyer, and he put me up to lying.—N. Y. World.

Storage.

Oh, lock me in your heart, my dear—Sweet fate—who would not choose it—Then keep the key without a fear.—'Twould please me should you lose it.—Detroit Free Press.

A Fortunate Man.

"Blithers is so deaf that he can't hear himself talk," said Binks.

"He's in luck," said Banks.—Harlem Life.

He Thought So.

Hewitt—Did you marry money? Jewett—I guess so; money talks.—Town Topics.

The Chase County Courant,
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher
Issued every Thursday.
Official Paper of City & County.

In an interview, published in the Topeka and Kansas City papers, T. H. Grisham, of this county says he thinks the nomination for Congressman, from this the 4th District, ought to go to the Democrats, and if the rest of the Populists will withdraw from seeking the Populist nomination he will, too, which is very commendable in Mr. Grisham.

In the person of H. S. Martin of Marion county, the Democrats of the 4th district are offering one of the best and ablest men in the state to succeed Charles Curtis in congress, and it is the part of wisdom for the Populists in that district to give Mr. Martin their endorsement, which will insure his election.—Sterling Central Kansas Democrat.

A conference committee of five has been appointed by J. Mack Love, chairman of the Democratic state central committee to meet with like committees of the Populist and Silver Republican organizations, as follows: Wm. F. Sapp, Galena; J. G. Johnson, Peabody; Thos. G. Fitch, Wichita; John I. Lee, Dodge City; and C. W. Bradenburg, Frankfort.

The land grant in Arizona of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad was sold at Prescott, last Thursday under foreclosure proceedings, by Karl M. Snyder, master in chancery. Only two bids were received, one of \$5,000 and the other of \$6,500. The latter bid was made by Edward Wilder, treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. The entire grant of 1,500,444 acres was knocked down to Mr. Wilder at his bid of \$6,500. This is less than half a cent an acre. When land enough to make a respectable sized state only sells for \$6,500 it doesn't look as if times were very prosperous.

Speaking of the disaster to the Maine, Senator Harris utters these patriotic words regarding the Cuban situation: "The coolness, courage and devotion to duty displayed by the officers of the Maine in the face of the sudden and terrible catastrophe will forever remain an immortal tribute to the honor and glory of our country which should be preserved in story and song for all time. If it should be officially decided to have been the result of Spanish treachery I should not be satisfied with less than the complete expulsion of every vestige of Spanish power from Cuba, the surrender of two of her best battleships and such an indemnity for officers and men that no Spaniard would forget it in a hundred years. This should be the basis of the demand for the sake of peace and regard for the innocent, but I should hardly feel sorry should the gods make Spain mad enough to refuse. The President can not go so far nor be so severe but that I will heartily support him. Nor will I be satisfied with less than indicated."

Senator W. A. Harris has written a letter to the Mississippi Valley Democrat on the subject of bimetallism and the union of forces. He says: "With the united action of all, we can say the republic: divided as our enemies most ardently hope, by party jealousy and personal ambition, it is a hopeless fight. It will be a crime if self-interest, pride, carelessness or folly shall thus be used as the most effective arms against the cause that we all hold dear. In every state and congressional district in the union the closest cooperation should be our watchword. There is no surrender of any principle, or abandonment of any ultimate purpose in acting together in this supreme moment of peril for a common cause, I most earnestly hope that there may be but the one united common purpose actuating all honest and patriotic citizens. In overcoming this tremendous power we make it possible to accomplish everything else; in losing this fight there is no hope for anything. Very truly yours, W. A. HARRIS.

The Congressional Situation.
The following disinterested report of the situation in the Fourth Congressional District will be interesting to those who have read comments on it but are not in possession of the facts. From the Eureka Messenger:—

The democratic congressional committee of the Fourth district met at Emporia Tuesday to consider the situation and take steps leading to the nomination of a candidate for congress. Seven counties of the eleven in the district were represented. The secretary of the committee, S. B. Isenhardt, of Topeka, having been legislated into the First district, the first business of the committee was to choose his successor. Timothy Sexton, of Augusta, was placed in nomination for the place and was unanimously elected. The chairman of the committee, Hon. H. S. Martin, of Marion, tendered his resignation and Thomas W. Morgan, of Eureka, was chosen to fill the vacancy. In offering his resignation Mr. Martin frankly stated that he would be a candidate for the congressional nomination and for that reason thought it would be in good taste for him to relinquish the chairmanship. The position had been ably filled by Martin for nearly ten years, and the committee very reluctantly accepted his resignation.

An informal discussion disclosed the fact that every committeeman present believed the populists should this year concede the congressman to the democrats and as the unanimous sense of the committee the following statement was adopted and mailed to the chairman of the people's party state central committee:

EMPORIA, KAN., March 8.
Taylor Riddle, Chairman Populist State Central Committee, Marion, Kan.:

DEAR SIR:—The democratic congressional committee for the Fourth district met at the Whitley hotel in this city at noon today, and after going over the matter of the approaching campaign in this district, we resolved to declare our continued adherence to the policy of fusion, and to represent to you:

First—That in our opinion, a union of free silver and reform forces will insure the triumph of these forces in this district at the coming election.

Second—That a failure to unite would jeopardize the congressional election, injure the state and county tickets and, in all probability, prevent the people of this district from securing majority rule for the ensuing two years.

Third—That the democrats of the district have, on several occasions, indorsed and faithfully supported congressional candidates named by the populists, and that no candidate of ours has ever been honored by the indorsement and support of the populist party.

Fourth—That the democrats of the district have, on several occasions, indorsed and faithfully supported candidates named by the populist party for the several state offices, while no democrat has ever been honored by the indorsement and support of the populist party for any such office.

Fifth—That there are now six populists in congress from this state, the result of the united action of the populists and democrats, while no democrat has been sent to Washington from this state to represent his party, and none can be sent at the coming election except from this district, without displacing a faithful representative now in Washington.

In view of these facts it is our opinion and we believe the opinion of the democrats of this district and state, that we are entitled to the indorsement and support of the populist party for such candidate as may be named by our coming congressional convention.

Pursuant to this belief and with full faith and confidence in the fairness of your party, and its devotion to the great principles which we advocate in common, we have appointed a conference committee, consisting of T. W. Morgan, A. J. Eastman and J. L. Cochran, which is authorized and instructed to meet a like body of your congressional committee, for the purpose of carrying out the spirit of this communication.

We address this communication to you for the reason that we are informed that your congressional committee is without a chairman. Hoping to receive an early reply, we remain very respectfully,
THOS. W. MORGAN, Chairman.

TIMOTHY SEXTON, Secretary.
The committee then voted to hold the congressional convention at Emporia the date to be named later by the chairman. The basis of apportionment is to be the same as that of the congressional convention of 1896.

At the present time H. S. Martin is the only avowed democratic candidate. He is an able, clean man and a thoroughly sound silver democrat. At home he is highly respected and should the nomination be given him, it is believed that his home county, Marion, would materially reduce her normal republican majority of 800. T. J. O'Neil, of Osage City, who made the race for congress in 1894 thinks seriously of entering the contest again this year but he has not yet fully decided to do so. He is a good man and would make a strong race.

Among the populists John Madden is the most prominent candidate; Chase, Osage and perhaps other counties will present local favorites. It is generally believed that the state administration would welcome the nomination of a democrat in this district, as that would help materially in bringing about fusion on the state ticket.

Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

COMMON SCHOOL EXAMINATION.
There will be two dates for the examination, March 19 and April 2. Branches given at the first examination will be: Reading, orthography, penmanship, geography and physiology. At the second: U. S. History, grammar, arithmetic, and government, local and national. There will be fifteen questions on each branch from which ten will be selected.

Pupils will furnish paper, pens and ink. Begin early and take plenty of time. Neatness and arrangement will be considered in grading. The minimum is 60, average 80. Anyone not wishing to take all of 80 or more recorded for next. Pupils may take examinations at any place designated. Teachers having pupils taking the examination will encourage them by being present and assisting with the examination.

The following teachers will have charge at the different places, assisted by others who have pupils taking the examination:

Elmdale, Wm. Fountain and Ida Schneider; Clements, Walter Austin and Lizzie Brandley; Cedar Point, Jennie Barrett and Maud Thomas; Wonsivu, Helen Proeger and B. F. Martin; Matfield Green, Frank Riggs and Mattie G. Scott; Bazaar, Minnie Myser; Saffordville, Maud Brown and Beth Bailey; Cottonwood Falls, E. F. Rockwood, at Co. Supt's office.

Examiners will send manuscripts to the county superintendent immediately where they will be graded by a committee and reports sent to pupils, so those who pass may prepare for the graduating exercises.

Where there are enough pupils pass the examination at one place to furnish an evening's entertainment of orations, declamations, and music, the graduating exercises may be held under the direction of teachers having such pupils, and at close of school.

SADIE P. GRISHAM, Co. Supt.

AGENTS WANTED.
Send your address to us, and we will inform you how other men earn from \$15.00 to \$35.00 weekly. If you are endowed with an average amount of common sense, you can in a short time do as well or better, by securing a county agency for one of our standard publications. If you want to start without delay, send \$1.25, and we will forward a copy of the "Reversible Wall map of the U. S. and World," 66x46 inches in size, eleven beautiful colors. A county map of the U. S. on one side, and a library map of the world on the other, should be in every home and office. This is the 1898 edition, corrected to date; two five-dollar maps at a popular price.

We will also send a copy of our new wall map of Kansas showing counties, railroads, towns, etc., 1898 edition, with a marginal index, locating every town on map and giving population, 28x44 inches in size, just issued. Above two maps almost sell themselves, but printed instructions accompany samples. Later on you can try some expensive article. Write quick and choose your field.

RAND, McNALLY & Co.,
166 & 168 Adams St.,
Chicago, Ill.

SUNSHINE.
Just a bit of real sunshine and pleasure dropped into our office this morning. A thing of beauty is Vick's Garden and Floral Guide with its cover of delicate tints, blue, pink, and gold, and the Golden Day Lily and Day-break Aster embossed in bold relief. The many half-tone illustrations are as life like as possible to make by photography. One can almost smell the fragrance from the flowers, and the radishes and asparagus in glass dishes look very tempting. No doubt but this catalogue is the best one sent out by James Vick's Sons of Rochester, N. Y., during the forty-nine years they have been in business, and next year will be their Golden Wedding anniversary, and it is their intention to give a handsome souvenir to each customer for 1898.

If interested in good gardening, write at once, simply mentioning this paper, and receive a copy of this elegant seed catalogue free.

SPECIAL RATES.
Convention Texas Cattle Raisers Association, Fort Worth, Texas, March 8th and 9th 1898, one fare round trip, on sale March 6th and 7th, limited March 13th, 1898.
Denver, Trinidad and intermediate points in Colorado, one fare for round trip, on sale March 6th; return limit, March 16th, 1898. Inquire of E. J. Fairhurst, Agent, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

LETTER LIST.
Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 9, 1898:
Walter Fink, H. Evans, Captain Lewis, J. W. Lewis, North Lacey, S. Mirracks.
All the above remaining unclosed for March 24, 1898, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.
W. H. HOLSINGER, P. M.

GREAT MUSIC OFFER.
Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ together with ten cents in postage and will mail you ten pieces of full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: POPULAR MUSIC PUB. CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

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GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!!!
We have secured valuable claims in the
Famous Gold Fields of Alaska.
Hon. Chas. D. Rogers, of Juneau, Clerk of the U. S. District Court of Alaska, has staked out claims for this Company in the Sheep Creek Basin and Whale Bay Districts of Alaska.

North-American Mining & Developing Co.
Capital, \$5000,000. Shares, \$1 each.
PAID AND NON-ASSASSABLE.
This Company Gives the Poor Man a Chance as well as the Rich.

NOW IS THE TIME!
To invest your money. \$1.00 will buy one share of stock in vest 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.

SHOE SALE.

Commencing March 21st, and lasting until April 1st, I will sell shoes at reduced prices. I will give a 15 per cent. discount on all goods purchased between now and April 1st.

Yours,
LEO G. HOLZ,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

JOSEPH C. WATERS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton
Feb 12-11

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

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency,
Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
—AND LOANS MONEY.—
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
Feb 27-11

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

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

POULTRY.
GET PRIZE WINNERS.
Black Langshans
AND
White Guineas.
Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. My Langshans score from 93 to 94, by Rhodes and Hitchcock. You will need some prize winners for next show. You can get them from my matings.
JAS. STEPHENSON,
CLEMETS, - - KANSAS.
Feb 23-11

More Kansas Birds.
Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Cornish Indian Games, Black Langshans, Silver Laced Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rock, chickens; also Hallowicks and Rankin strains of Pekin ducks. Stock and eggs for sale. Address, with stamp.
MRS. D. S. HERSEY,
WICHITA, - - KANSAS.
Feb 23-11

POULTRY.
D. A. WISE,
Breeder of the Highest Quality of
BLACK LANGSHANS.
Eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Choice Breeding Cockerels for sale. 707 East 10th St.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS,
FIVE PENS.
If you want to raise Show Birds, heavy weight, good combs, good black points, and heavy leg and middle toe feathering, try a setting of eggs from my pens. The finest Light Brahmas in the West. Some good cockerels for sale, at \$2.00 each.
Eggs, \$2.00 per setting.

HENRY E. CROSSER,
ENTERPRISE, - KANSAS.
Feb 3-11

COLUMBIAN POULTRY YARDS.
S. C. B. and Buff Leghorns, Black Langshans and Barred Plymouth Rocks, bred from a long line of Prize Winners at the LEADING POULTRY SHOWS in Kansas, Iowa and Missouri.
Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 for 30; four settings for \$5.00.
Choice Young Stock for sale. Show Birds a specialty.
CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ANSWERED. Prices of stock a matter of correspondence. Orders for eggs booked now.
Address

E. C. FOWLER, 1335 Harrison Street,
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Feb 3-11

EGGS FOR HATCHING,
From
High Class Poultry.
Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Partridge and Buff Cochen, Black Langshans, Single Comb and Leghorns and Gold Laced Wyandottes.

Eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 13
E. A. MOTT,
POMONA, - - KANSAS.
Feb 3-11

Eggs for Hatching,
From
High Scoring Breeding Yards
or
Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns,
\$1.50 per 13; \$2.00 per 24.
At The
EAST SIDE POULTRY FARM,

P. C. BOWEN & SON, Proprietors,
CHERRYVALE, KANSAS
P. O. Box 343. Feb 10-11
In writing mention the Courant.

1888. 1898.
NOURSE'S POULTRY YARDS.
This year finds me with better stock than ever before, and as finely finished thoroughbred 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 find places in the yard.
Yours, truly,

JAMES NOURSE,
ELLSWORTH, - - KANSAS.
Feb 10-11

J. M. & C. M. ROSE,
Breeders of
FINE JERSEY CATTLE
And
STANDARD BRED POULTRY,
ELMDALE, KANSAS.

Light Brahmas, S. C. B. Leghorns, W. C. B. Polish, W. F. B. Spanish, S. S. Hamburgs, Houlians, White and Pearl Guineas and Colored Muscovy Ducks.
Stock for sale a matter of correspondence. Eggs from all but S. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.00; and Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15. Feb 10-11

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.
Feb 17-11

EGGS,
From Premium Stock.
Twenty-one Premiums on Poultry, at Three Poultry Fairs, this Winter.
B. Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per setting of 13 eggs. Imp. Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per setting of 11; M. R. Turkeys, 25c per egg. Agent for Prairie State Incubator. Send 5c stamps for large Catalogue.

M. S. KOHL,
FURLEY, - - KANSAS.
Seeligwick county. Feb 17-11

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES,
Barred Plymouth Rocks.
My Golden are very choice. Cock that won 1st premium at Worcester county, and Ware, Massachusetts, Shows, in January, heads them. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15.
My Plymouth Rocks are the best I could get. Pullets mated to a grand Cock, from Geo. M. Lefell, Springfield, Ohio; hens mated to a splendid, vigorous Cockerel, of Judge Emery's stock. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15.
Stock for sale after November 1st. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FRANK B. CLIMPE,
ABILENE, - - KANSAS.
Feb 17-11

When writing to any advertiser in our "Poultry" column mention the Courant.
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.
Feb 17-11

No fear shall... show to the line, all ships fall where they may.

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

COUNTY OFFICERS:

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

SOCIETIES:

- A. F. & A. M., No. 80.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month.
J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M. C. Newton, Secy.
K. of P., No. 90.—Meets every Wednesday evening.
J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.
I. O. O. F., No. 58.—Meets every Saturday.
T. S. Kious, W. M.; W. Beach, Sec.
K. and L. O. S., Chase Council No. 204.—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. Heck, Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's Potato planting was begun, last week.
Fifteen per cent. discount on shoes at Holz's.
Sheriff John McCallum was down to Emporia, Saturday.
W. S. Romigh left, Sunday, on a business trip to Ohio.
C. P. Gill, of Strong City, was out to Colorado, last week.
Be sure to read our new poultry ads. in another column.
Wm. Daub will farm the Probasco land the coming season.
T. H. Grisham was down to Topeka, last Thursday and Friday.
H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, came home from Texas, last week.
Arthur Crocker, of Elinor, went to Kansas City, last Thursday.
M. K. Harman was canvassing in Greenwood county, last week.
Mrs. S. A. Breeze visited Mrs. W. G. Patten, at Emporia, last week.
Smith Bros. will pay the highest market price for poultry and eggs.
Remember the date of the shoe sale.
LEO G. HOLZ.
Don't fail to read the poultry ads. in another column of the COURANT.
Quite good rains fell in this part of the county, last Thursday and Friday.
Don't fail to attend the shoe sale at Leo G. Holz's, March 25 until April 1.
Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, came home from Arizona, last week.
The military dance in Music Hall, last Thursday night, was a grand success.
Miss Bridget Quinn received some shamrocks, last week, from a cousin in Ireland.
Born, on Thursday, March 17, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. King, of this city, a son.
Be sure to read the advertisement of Mrs. D. S. Hersey, in our "Poultry" column.
B. F. Whittam, who has been quite ill for some time past, is again able to be about town.
J. L. Cochran has put new and handsome show cases into his store in Strong City.
Don't fail to read the ad. of Henry E. Grosser, breeder of high scoring Light Brahmas.
If you intend sending away for eggs, be sure to read the "Poultry" ads., in another column.
Born, on Friday, March 18, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Holmes, of this city, a daughter.
Born, on Friday, March 11, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Strong City, a son.
Born, on Monday, March 14, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Amos Amagost, of Strong City, a son.
If you want corn chop, flour, bran or shorts, go and shake hands with H. L. Hunt before you buy.
Be sure to read the advertisement in another column, of E. C. Fowler, breeder of fine chickens.
Farmers, bring your eggs and poultry to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords.
Farm to rent. 110 Acres of bottom land. For further particulars see A. R. Palmer, Bazaar, Kans.
The Rev. Aubrey Heeter has been returned to the Strong City M. E. church for the ensuing year.
The M. E. church, Strong City, will have preaching services, morning and evening of Sunday, March 27.
J. E. Duchanois is again home, from the contract work of the Chase County Stone Co., in Colorado.
Among the new ads. in our "Poultry" column, is one from Jas. Stephenson, of Clements. Read it.
Paul Schriver, of Cedar Point, has returned home, from Quincy, Ill., where he was attending school.
The advertisement of E. A. Mott, breeder of high class poultry, will be found in another column. Read it.
I have 150 head of Colorado native yearlings for sale cheap.
J. A. HOLMES, Elmdale, Kans.
A masked ball will be given to-morrow (Friday) evening, March 25, at Elmdale, by the Wabbling Waltzers.
W. G. McCandless, who was severely hurt by a kick from a horse, Tuesday of last week, was in town, yesterday.

Read the ad. of D. A. Wise, breeder of Black Langshans, to be found under the head of "Poultry."
Read the ad. of J. M. & C. M. Rose breeders of fine Jersey cattle and standard bred poultry, in another column.
Read the advertisement of P. C. Bowen & Son, breeders of high scoring chickens, to be found in another column.
If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.
The president of the Santa Fe railroad and his staff of officers inspected their property at Strong City, last Thursday.
A 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Waidley, on Prairie Hill, died, Tuesday, of measles, and was buried, yesterday.
The real estate is to be assessed, this year, and the Assessors will be busy from now until the assessment is completed.
Support home industry, and try the flour made at the Cottonwood Falls mill. It will convince you to be good and healthy.
Frank Lee and family, who have been boarding with Mrs. H. P. Coe during the winter, have returned to the Lee ranch.
Among the new ads. in our "Poultry" column will be found one of F. M. Haines, a breeder of high scoring birds. Read it.
The G. A. R. Post, at Elmdale, has, by popular subscription, erected a \$150 monument in the G. A. R. cemetery at that place.
M. S. Kohl of Furley Ks. won 21 premiums on Poultry this winter at 3 poultry fairs. You want some eggs. See advertisement.
John Gates, of Strong City, has gone to Caddo, Col., where he will have charge of the Chase County Stone Co's quarries.
Mr. and Mrs. P. F. King, of Emporia, were here, over Sunday, seeing their grand-son, John Carter King, son of Geo. G. King.
Steve Adair, of Strong City, has gone to Kansas City, where he has a position with the Stoller Commission Co., at the stock yards.
The ad. of James Nourse, breeder of fine poultry, at Ellsworth, Kansas will be found under the head of "Poultry," in another column.
R. M. Ryan and family have moved to this city, from Strong City, and are now occupying the Blosser residence, in the southwest part of town.
Strayed, a black Gordon setter bird dog. A liberal reward will be paid for its return.
DUDLEY DOOLITTLE.
Be sure to read the ad. of Frank B. Glimpse, breeder of Golden Wyan dottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, to be found in our "Poultry" column.
"Boom" Smith and Budd Frayser, of Elmdale, are back from their trip to Colorado, both well satisfied, each having secured a 40 under the Amity Canal.
Black Langshan, S. L. Wyandotte, S. S. Hamburg and S. C. B. Leghorn eggs for sale, at \$1.00 per setting of 15, by Timmons Bros., Cottonwood Falls, Kans.
W. H. McElfresh, of Homestead, made a trip to Rushville, Mo., last week, bringing home with him a 12 year old nephew who will make his home with him.
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.
Bart Shipman, of Strong City, has returned home, from Kansas City, where he was receiving medical treatment, and he is well pleased with the care he got at St. Joseph's hospital.
Lee Childs has been promoted to the position of manager of the Santa Fe telegraph office, at Strong City. O. L. Rankin having resigned; and Pay Hooper takes the position of night operator.
The annual meeting of the Chase County Log Rolling Association will be held Saturday, April 2. Preparations will be made at this meeting for the "Log rolling." Watch for date and particulars.
Misses Lyle and Birdie Shipman, of this city, are staying with Mrs. Beck, of Elmdale, while their mother, Mrs. S. Fred Shipman, is at Kansas City taking lessons in short hand and type writing.
The Rev. R. T. Harkness has moved his family into the Wiley house, south of Mrs. Palmer's, and he will go this week, to his new charge, at Madison. The general public of this place regret Mr. Harkness' leaving here.
There are some things that sound better unsaid, than said; hence, the COURANT refrains, this week, from saying some things that could be rolled under the gossiping tongue as a most sweet morsel of contentment.
The Daughters of Rebebah will give a ball in Music Hall, on Friday evening, March 25, at which oysters and a general lunch will be served. The Emporia Orchestra will furnish the music. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.
We will pay a salary of 1000 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture and Insect Destroyer in the country. Address, PERFECTION MFG. CO., Parsons, Kan.
WANTED—TRUST-WORTHY AND responsible gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house, in Kansas. Monthly \$50.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.
James Stephenson, of Clements, has received a Black Langshan cockerel, from Nebraska, which score 93, having been out one point on color, and this, with his high scoring hens, gives a mating hard to be beaten in the State.
Lee M. Swope, Elmer Johnston, W. J. McNece and Bruce Johnston got home, Sunday, from their hunt, out west, bringing with them about one hundred ducks and geese, having killed about four hundred on the hunt. We know the game was good, because we tasted some of it.
G. Webb Murdock, tragedian, who recently closed his season with Edwin Rostell, is visiting his relatives, Mrs. Dodge and Mrs. Shaw, in Strong City; and, being a painter of stage scenery, while here he is painting a new drop curtain for the Opera House in Strong City and one for Music Hall in this city.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Crum went to Burlingame, Saturday, to attend the sixtieth anniversary of the wedding of Mrs. Crum's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly. They returned, Sunday evening, and say the old couple at Burlingame are still hale and hearty.—Last week's Strong City Derrick.
All you guess about difficulty in selling Stark Trees may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth drop a postal to Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport, Ill. Name reference. Cash paid to salesman the year round. Outfit free—takes no money to TRY the work. Also want CLUB MAKERS—get their trees free.
Capt. C. B. Kilmer, right of way man, for the Santa Fe R. R. Co., and J. W. McWilliams were in the west part of the county, last week, buying land for the additional track for which the road-bed is now being laid along the line of that road, between Emporia and Florence; and they will go east, on the same business, this week.
Marion Webster, an esteemed citizen of Cottonwood township, died, last Saturday evening, of what is thought to have been paralysis of the heart. He went to the stable with his little son, sat down, and when the boy spoke to him, he did not answer. The boy went to the house and got his mother, and when they got back Mr. Webster was still breathing, but soon expired.
About 12 o'clock, Monday night, after a very warm day, Monday, the people of this city were aroused from their sleep, by a terrific wind storm, which came from the northwest, blowing down floral hall on the Fair Grounds, leaving it a total wreck; then blowing down the chimneys on the Biglow house, occupied by W. C. Higbee, and the stone barn on the same place, as also badly twisting the frame barn on the same place, besides stripping many houses of shingles and siding, and Tuesday and Wednesday were very cold.
Milwaukee has just graduated a musical prodigy in the person of Miss Clara Pazczam, a 14-year-old daughter of an Elmdale, Kan. farmer. Miss Pazczam is a violinist. She began playing on the violin two years ago, though her musical talent was evidenced before that time. She is the girl who led the orchestra at the Grand Avenue Methodist church during the "Tornado" Weber's revivals. She has also played at private performances, her unusual aptitude being shown by the progress she has made in her studies during the past two years. She received instructions here from Mme. Zilloux, and will return to Elmdale to teach music. She has been the guest of her uncle, S. J. Stoehr, while in the city. Miss Pazczam is a granddaughter of Henry Stoehr, one of the original members of the Germania band of Boston. Mr. Stoehr was a member of the Handel and Haydn society of that city and was a member of the orchestra that traveled with Jenny Lind, when she came to this country. He also played with the grand orchestra at the ball at Music Hall given in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia on his visit to Boston. He was widely known in musical circles.—The Milwaukee Sentinel, March 14.
Miss Pazczam is the daughter of Julius Pazczam, a most highly respected citizen of this county.
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."
CITY ELECTION.
At a caucus held at the Court-house, last Tuesday night, the following ticket was put in nomination, to be voted for at the election to be held in this city, on Monday, April 4, 1898; and it was named the
CITIZENS' TICKET.
For Mayor, M. C. Newton.
For Police Judge, C. B. Hunt.
For City Clerk, O. H. Drinkwater.
For City Marshal, Edgar Sullivan.
For Street Commissioner, Geo. W. Estes.
For Councilmen, Wm. LaCoss, H. A. McDaniels, C. M. Gregory, J. B. Smith, R. B. Harris.
Another ticket was nominated, last night. We will publish names next week.
Ripans Tablets.
Ripans Tablets cure nausea.
Ripans Tablets, at druggists.
Ripans Tablets cure dizziness.
Ripans Tablets cure flatulence.

BULBS PLANTS SEEDS
Catalogue for asking. Send to-day
Bulbs for planting—out of doors.
Bulbs for Winter blooming in the house.
Plants for blooming during the winter.
Plants for decorating.
Seeds for Fall sowing—out of doors.
Seeds for Winter sowing in the house.
Send us 10c to pay postage and package and we will send you 15 Selected Bulbs, or six packages of Selected Flower Seeds, or six packages (all different) Sweet Peas, or all three collections for 25 cents.
The PAGE SEED CO., - GREENE, N. Y.
TRY THE PRAIRIE FARMER NEXT YEAR.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY--\$1 A YEAR.
By special arrangement we can send
BOTH OUR OWN PAPER AND THE PRAIRIE FARMER
A FULL YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.50
Regular price of The Prairie Farmer \$1.50 We send both for \$1.50
Regular price of COURANT \$1.50
This offer is made to our old subscribers who will renew for next year; and to all new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. Come in and look over a sample copy of The Prairie Farmer or send to The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill., for a free copy.
3 RAMBLER ROSES.
WHITE.
YELLOW. CRIMSON.
Will make a magnificent hedge, beautiful shade for the piazza, or charming bed. Constant bloomers, perfectly hardy. One plant will produce thousands of flowers.
ONLY 40 CENTS, DELIVERED.
FREE UPON APPLICATION.
Vick's Garden and Floral Guide.
THE BUSY MAN'S CATALOGUE and the Ladies' Gardener and Adviser.
The only one containing full Descriptions and Directions for planting and culture; so comprehensive, condensed, classified and indexed that HE WHO RUNS MAY READ.
Many illustrations from nature. Colored plates of Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Tuberos Begonias, Golden Day Lily, Cactus Dahlias, Daybreak Asters. Beautifully embossed cover; 120 large pages completely filled with honest illustrations.
Vick's Seeds Never Disappoint.
JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
FREE! (For the postage) Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine The GARDENING FAVORITE AUTHORITY.
In a veritable mine of information about Flowers, Vegetables and Fruits, and how to grow and care for them successfully. A farm house may be brightened at a slight expense and the grounds made attractive, instead of bare and forbidding. The price of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE is Fifty Cents per year, but if you will return this Coupon with six two-cent stamps the magazine will be mailed to you regularly for six months for trial. Write at once to VICK PUBLISHING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
The following is the program for the Chase County Teachers' Association to be held at Strong City, April 9, 1898.
2 p. m. Music.
Paper—"Should the Salary of the Teacher be Fixed by Law, Especially the Minimum?" J. M. Stone.
Discussion led by Anna Rookwood, Carrie Breeze, Hattie Gray and J. R. Brown.
Paper—"Compulsory Education." E. F. Rookwood.
Discussion led by Lulu Evans, Gertrude Estes, Ida Schimpf and D. J. White.
Music.
RECESS.
Paper—"What Restrictions Should be Used in Granting Temporary Certificates?" H. C. Stephenson.
Discussion, General.
Paper—"Reforms Needed in Our Public Schools." Miss Maude Brown.
Discussion led by Rachael Powers, Josie Fish, Minnie Norton and Anna T. Malloy.
EVENING SESSION.
7:30 p. m. Music.
Roll Call.
Respond with quotations from favorite author.
Lecture.
PURE SEEDS FOR TRIAL.
To give our subscribers an opportunity to test their famous seeds, Messrs. May & Co., the well known Seed growers of St. Paul, Minnesota, whose order of one million packets of Seeds tested over 99 pure (Government Report) will mail seventeen trial packets of choice varieties of Flowers Seeds to any of our readers sending to them only ten cents in silver or stamps. This is their Giant Collection, and consists of one Packet each, Asters, Mignonette, Antirrhinum, Pinks, Poppies, Alyssum, Zinnias, Nigella, Godetta, Pansy, Calceola, Petunias, Sweet William, Portulaca, Sweet Peas, Calliopis, and Candytuft. On each packet will be printed full cultural instructions.
They will also send to any Gardener or Farmer one Package of their Extra Early Tree Tomato on receipt of six cents in stamps. Their handsomely illustrated Catalogue will be mailed free on application, to any one who intends to purchase Seeds, Plants or Bulbs this Spring. Be sure and mention our paper when writing May & Co.
Ripans Tablets: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tablets cure headaches.
Ripans Tablets assist digestion.
Ripans Tablets cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tablets: for sour stomach.
Ripans Tablets: cure constipation.
Ripans Tablets: pleasant laxative.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, ST. LOUIS.
RATES: \$2.00 PER DAY.
Room and Breakfast, \$1.00.
EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.00 Per Day.
Good Rooms. Good Meals. Good Service.
When you visit St. Louis stop at ST. JAMES HOTEL, Broadway and Walnut. Street Cars Direct to Hotel.
TURKISH BATHS, Open all Night.
McCALL'S BAZAR PATTERNS
"THE STYLISH PATTERN." Artistic. Fashionable. Original. Perfect-Fitting. Prices 10 and 15 cents. None higher. None better at any price. Some reliable merchant sells them in nearly every city or town. Ask for them, or they can be had by mail from us in either New York or Chicago. Stamps taken. Latest Fashion Sheet sent upon receipt of one cent to pay postage.
McCALL'S 50c MAGAZINE YEAR
Brightest ladies' magazine published. Invaluable for the home. Fashions of the day, Home Literature, Household Hints, Fancy Work, Current Topics, Fiction, all for only 50 cents a year, including a free pattern, your own selection any time. Send two 2-cent stamps for sample copy. Address THE McCALL COMPANY, 142-146 West 14th Street, New York. 139 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.
Wanted—An Idea
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Road Notice
STATE OF KANSAS, ss
CHASE COUNTY.
Notice is hereby given that, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1898, a petition signed by J. H. Saker and thirteen (13) others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State atoresaid praying for the location of a certain road in Falls township described as follows:
Commencing three fourths (3/4) of a mile west of the southeast corner of section seven, township twenty, range eight; thence north one mile; said road to be laid on the east line (or as near as practicable) of Lots Nos 27, 16 and 2, to intersect what is known as the Peter Harder road; said road to be forty feet wide.
Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Nat Scribner, Thos. A. Incent and Henry Hineberger as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning of the proposed road in Falls township, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1898, and proceed to view said road, give to all parties a hearing and make report thereof as the law directs.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
Attest: M. C. Newton, County Clerk.
The Kansas City Times.
Provide Yourself With Information of the Coming Struggle.
There Will Be Elections in Thirty-six States, This Year.
To Be Informed of All the Moves on the Political Chessboard and the News of the World as Well, Read the Best Paper; The Kansas City Times.
The Kansas City Times, as the exponent of Western beliefs and interests, has become the most widely known paper in the West. Its work for all that benefits the West and Democracy has gained for it thousands of admirers, and backed by the rural portion of the people in this section, its power for good is constantly on the increase. The good it is now able to render for Democratic principles, as embodied in the Chicago platform, can be greatly increased by the support of the people who live in Southern and Western States. The contemptible practices used in Ohio are but the forerunner of what will be attempted in the general State elections this fall. This year important elections will be held in thirty-six States and Territories. The most determined efforts, accompanied by every conceivable species of political trickery and corruption, will be brought forth to defeat the Democrat or ferrets. Events of great importance to the people will transpire, and a live, up-to-date newspaper will be a vital necessity in every home if one would keep informed on current events. The news service of the Kansas City Times is in every sense complete. In addition to the full Associated Press report, it receives special reports from its own correspondents in every important news center in the country. Its policy is unequivocally Democratic and for the interests of the West. By means of three fast early morning trains, north, south and west, the Times is delivered at points 200 miles from Kansas City in time for breakfast, and over Western Missouri and three-fourths of Kansas, the same day it is published. It will be sent by mail one year for \$4; for six months, \$2; and for three months, \$1. The Twice a Week Times contains the cream of the world's news and the best market report compiled in Kansas City. Sent one year for \$1; six months for 50 cents. Address The Kansas City Times, Kansas City, Mo. A postal brings a sample copy.
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'POSSUM TALKS.

Zeb White, He Tells of the Search for a Lost Gold Mine.

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The old possum hunter of Tennessee was in a talkative mood one evening, and I took advantage of it to ask him about moonshine whisky. This was a subject he had little to say about, but on this occasion he led off with: "Them revenoo fellers at Knoxville was up to all sorts of tricks when I had a still, and I lost a heap of sleep in plannin' how to beat 'em. They was purty sartin' I had a still up yere, and they was bound and determined to find it. Some o' their tricks was mighty cute. One o' their spies was a preacher, another was a peddler, another was a land-looker, another was a feller who had bin ordered by the doctor to camp out in the woods. It got so I dasn't trust anybody."

"Where was your still?" I asked. "Bout half a mile from yere, in a big ravine, and the way down into that ravine was so rough and poky that they all passed it by for a hull y'ar. Bimeby the revenoo sort o' let up on me, and fur a month or so not a stranger showed up. I began to feel peart and to brag about it, but the ole woman looks at me in a serus way, and sez:

"Zeb White, don't yo' be too powerful smart over this thing. Them revenoo fellers has jest let go to spit on their hands and git a better holt."

"As how?" sez I. "Jest yo' lay low, and yo'll find out."

"Mebbe it was a week arter that," said the old man, "when three strangers showed up one day. They had guns

"It was purty nigh dark when we started, and the ole woman went along. We jest went straight to the still, and we found them three fellers lyin' on their backs and sound asleep. I never did know what Dr. Stebs put into that whisky, but it made them fellers as stupid as logs. We kerried 'em one by one out o' the ravine and over to an old iron pit, and then we used 'em to lower 'em down. The pit was over 20 feet deep, and if the fellers got bumped about it wasn't our fault. When we had lowered 'em down we went to work and moved the still purty nigh a mile. It was daylight next mornin' befo' we got through, and we was all played out. We didn't go nigh the pit that day. Along to'rds night we could h'ar the fellers shoutin', and it was the same next mawnin', but it was most two days befo' we went to 'em. Yo' may reckon they was feelin' mighty bad by that time, as they hadn't nuthin' to eat or drink. When we got to the pit we 'peared to be powerfully surprised, and I hollers down and sez:

"'Be yo' them three critters who was lookin' fur a gold mine?"

"'We are!' they yells.

"'And what ar' yo' doin' down thar'?"

"'Starvin' to death!'"

"'Hain't ye found the mine?"

"'No, and fur heaven's sake help us out o' this and we'll never look no mo'!"

"Wall," said Zeb, "we pertended to go away arter ropes, and we left 'em thar' 'till midnight and then draw 'em up and the ole woman got 'em sunthin' to eat. They was the shamefaced set o' men yo' ever saw, and they couldn't skassy keep from cryin'.

They had to rest all next day, and the day arter that one o' 'em sez to me:

"'Zeb, I want to ax yo' a few qeshuns as between man and man. Is thar' a big ravine 'bout half a mile east o' the cabin

THOUGHT TRANSMISSION.

Well-Authenticated Cases of Telepathic Communication.

Washingtonians Are Very Much Interested in Psychological Phenomena Just Now—Reminiscences of the War.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"I have had some personal experiences with telepathy," says Dr. S. C. Miller, of this city. "My father was governor of Minnesota, my brother Wesley was a lieutenant in the army of the Potomac, and I was a soldier in the army of the frontier. In July, 1863, my mother was at the old home in Harrisburg, Pa., and at exactly 15 minutes of six o'clock on the evening of July 2 she said: 'Wesley is shot.' Fifteen minutes later, exactly at six o'clock, she said: 'Wesley is dead.' She afterwards explained that at a quarter of six o'clock she heard him say as though standing close behind her: 'Oh, my mother.' On the following morning a telegram was received announcing the fact that my brother had been killed at the battle of Gettysburg on the preceding evening. Of course mother knew that a great battle was going on because the guns could be heard very distinctly in Harrisburg, but she had no means of knowing that her son was actually engaged in the battle, or was where his life was in danger. She simply received the impression that he was shot, and then 15 minutes later that he was dead. Two days afterwards my uncle went to Gettysburg and found the body of my brother and had it removed to Harrisburg, where the remains were interred.

"I had another experience which was very singular. I was in the national cemetery at Gettysburg several years ago, and by some instinctive impulse I walked towards the graves of the regular army soldiers. There, to my great surprise, I saw the headstone of Lieut. Wesley F. Miller. I called the attention of the superintendent to the headstone and asked him if he had any means of knowing that Lieut. Miller was buried there, and he said that there could be no doubt of it. I told him that I personally knew that my brother was buried in Harrisburg, and he indifferently said: 'Well, some other soldier is buried there, and that name will do just as well for him as any other, now that he is no longer fit for duty on this earth.'

"I either read or heard of a singular story several years ago, which had an amusing side to it. A veteran of one of the union armies went to the national cemetery, I believe it was at Gettysburg, and instinctively was led to a grave bearing his own name, company and regiment. He went off immediately and got a little cart full of flowers which he brought into the cemetery and deposited upon that grave. One of the keepers asked him why he was so profuse in decorating that particular grave and he responded: 'Well, if there is any grave on earth in which I ought to take a great deal of interest, and upon which I should bestow a number of floral decorations from time to time, it is that particular grave, because I am buried there.'

Mr. Earl S. Goodrich, founder of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, was a lieutenant colonel in the army of the Potomac, on staff duty. He said: "There were a great many instances of telepathy during the civil war, but nobody at that time was able to give any scientific name to the peculiar transmission of thought from mind to mind, which is now receiving a great deal of attention from the scientific world. I know a number of instances where men re-

ceived not only impressions concerning the death or wounding of their friends, but concerning their own impending death. Every old soldier will remember a number of instances of bright, happy-dispositioned fellows in the ranks, who were fearless of death and careless of their future, who would at times, before a battle, become grave, solemn, thoughtful, and announce to their comrades the impression that their turn would come next. Almost invariably these impressions were followed by the actual facts of sudden wounding and death. I recollect one particular instance which occurred at Port Republic. We had a battery advantageously posted upon an eminence not far from the bridge, and when the confederates came to attack us they planted a battery within easy range of us and commenced an artillery duel. One of our cavalry men who had informed his comrades that his last day had dawned had his head torn off with a cannon ball; his legs contracted, and he remained on the horse until taken off by comrades."

"It is a pity that some of our generals had no telepathic means of getting correct impressions of the enemy," said Dr. Miller. "When Grant came to Chattanooga in October, 1863, he noticed a rebel cannon fortifiably posted on Lookout mountain, and ordered that he

be informed as soon as the gun was fired. Four days passed, and then Grant said: 'That gun will never be fired. It is a Quaker gun.' And he was right. "Logs painted black were called Quaker guns. With a lot of those decoys the confederates fooled McClellan for weeks at Yorktown; and in the same manner they fooled Halleck before Corinth. But Grant had more gumption, or whatever you call it, than to allow himself to be fooled in that way. As a matter of fact he had telepathic information on various occasions. It is a matter of record that on the afternoon of the first day of the battle of Pittsburg Landing Sherman told Grant that they must make preparations to retreat over the river during the night. Grant replied that Buell would be up with reinforcements, and a victory would be won on the morrow. Sherman said that inquiry developed the fact that Buell could not possibly reach the ground in time for the battle of the following day. Grant replied: 'I am firmly impressed that Buell will be here, and I shall stay where I am.' His 'impression' was correct, and he won a victory the next day."

"It is my impression," said Mr. Goodrich, "that the very first case of well-defined modern telepathy occurred upwards of 60 years ago. A lady in New York was entertaining some friends in her parlor, when she suddenly, as one in a trance, began to describe a shipwreck which she said she could mentally see. She described it with such vividness of detail that a profound impression was made upon the minds of all present. There happened to be one cool-headed person there who wrote down the day, the hour and the minute when this description of the shipwreck was made, and a few weeks later news



"I AM BURIED HERE."

was received of a dreadful marine disaster in which a near relative of the lady had met his death. There can be no doubt that there was thought transmission in that case."

"That reminds me," said a newspaper correspondent, "of a book which I read 30 years ago. It was a treatise on all diseases, prepared by a physician named Gunn, and was designed to be a household necessity. It was entertaining and instructive. I remember in his essay on mesmerism (that was before the word telepathy came into common use) the author said that when he was a young man he was very much in love with a bright and beautiful girl who returned his affection. One day he went into a park and sat there thinking of his love. In a short time she appeared before him and said that she had been thinking of him so constantly that she had come to the park hoping that she might find him there. He attributed the occurrence to mesmerism, and at different hours, without warning her, he went to the park and, by fixing his mind upon the object of his affections, he could invariably draw her to the spot. It usually took her half an hour to dress and reach the place, so the young physician calculated that his mental command that she come to him was received and obeyed instantly."

"By the way," said Dr. Miller, "about a year ago I read a magazine article written by Mark Twain on the subject of telepathy which made a great impression upon my mind. There were a number of instances given out of the personal experiences of Mark Twain, and one of them remains until this day very vividly impressed upon my memory. It seems that one evening, in New York, Mark Twain was thinking of a literary friend of his, away out on the other side of the continent in California, and conceived the idea of a peculiar style of book, for the writing of which his friend was particularly well fitted. He gave the matter considerable attention during the few remaining days of the week, and on the following Sunday he wrote a letter to his friend in California, giving a skeleton outline of the book which he believed that he could write, and make considerable money by publishing. Before mailing the letter which he had written he received a letter from his friend in California, who had evidently been thinking of the same subject at the same time that Mark Twain first gave it consideration. The letter from California contained a detailed outline of the skeleton of the same kind of a book; only instead of suggesting to Mark Twain that he write the book, the writer asked his opinion and judgment as to the advisability of spending some time in the preparation of such a book, and as to whether he could secure its publication at advantageous terms to the writer. Of all of the instances given in the superior article written by Mark Twain upon the subject that appeared to be the most remarkable case of thought transmission upon record in this country or anywhere else. There could be no doubt that the thoughts of the two men were communicated clear across the North American continent."

SMITH D. FRY.

Sweet Charity. He—Don't you think Miss Plainly is the very image of her mother? She—Yes, indeed; the resemblance is something awful.—Chicago Daily News.

BLAND TO THE FARMER.

How the Agriculturists Have Been Robbed by the Gold Standard.

It is admitted that all the prosperity depends upon the welfare of the agriculturists of the country. Conditions that will enable the agricultural people to prosper will bring prosperity to all. The Mississippi valley states are the backbone of our agricultural wealth. When they prosper the whole country will feel the impetus of prosperity. The valley states furnish the most of our agricultural products that are exported abroad and sold in foreign markets. These products are sold in foreign markets on the gold basis in competition with the world, and since gold has been going up from year to year, on account of the demonetization of silver in 1873, the average price of farm products, as measured in gold, has been going down. The gold standard advocates insist that we must have the gold standard here because Europe is on the gold standard. The farmers of this country export an enormous amount of farm products annually to be sold in Europe for gold. The price received there fixes the price here. The price received there in gold necessarily fixes the price to be received here in gold, and as long as we maintain the gold standard the price of our exports to gold standard countries will be fixed in those countries and not here. The low prices brought about by the gold standard is working a practical confiscation of all the surplus earnings of our agricultural people. After the payment of costs of production, they have nothing left to show for their labor and outlay. Europe is getting our farm products for nearly half the value they would be required to pay for them under the system of bimetalism. The value of our exports for 1897 was \$1,099,743,554. Our imports were \$742,631,350, leaving a balance of trade in our favor of \$357,112,204. In 1896 our exports were \$1,005,837,241; our imports were \$631,579,556, leaving a balance of trade in our favor of \$374,257,685. Thus in two years past, 1896 and 1897, our exports exceeded our imports \$681,367,889. Under this bimetallic standard of valuation our balance of trade would have reached \$1,000,000,000 in the last two years. Notwithstanding the balance of trade has been so largely in our favor, we have in those two years exported \$34,334,771 more gold than we have imported. We have sold \$100,000,000 of bonds during this period to maintain the gold standard at home. It will thus be seen that our interest account abroad more than absorbs the balance of trade in the most favorable years. From the best estimates obtainable, our debt abroad, in round numbers, is about \$7,000,000,000. Interest on this at four per cent. amounts to \$280,000,000. It is estimated that our people spend in travel in foreign countries not less than \$100,000,000 every year; that the cost of our carrying trade, which we pay to foreigners, is not less than \$100,000,000 more. These items added to the interest account before named would make our annual charges due to foreign countries \$480,000,000, and this interest and other charges will increase instead of diminish. Under the bimetallic system, the balance of trade for the past two years would no doubt have liquidated these charges and left a good margin of balance of trade in our favor. These facts are alluded to to call attention to the difficulties under which our agricultural people labor as respects the prices of their products. They cannot prosper under falling prices, and prices will continue to fall with respect to our farm products as long as these prices are fixed and maintained upon the gold standard. The remedy for all this is the restoration of bimetalism in this country; the free coinage of silver at the rate of sixteen to one, and the free use of silver money, as well as gold, in the payment of all public and private debts. The restoration of the free coinage of silver in this issue would relieve the money market here and in Europe. The silver we would put in circulation would obviate the demand on our part for gold in proportion to the silver we coined and used as money. The strain upon European gold would be withdrawn. Every dollar we coined of silver would be the same as putting so much gold in circulation as money, for the reason that our country is a very large portion of the world; in fact, the dominant part; consequently, inasmuch as we are a part of the world, our money would be the money of the world. When we stopped our demand on the gold supply, thus draining the European countries of their gold, gold would remain there and flood those countries, thereby raising prices on everything we sold to them and increase the amount of gold our products would fetch in foreign markets. This increase in prices in foreign markets for our farm products would react so as to increase the prices at home. Our agricultural people and all others in this country would in that case do business on a rising market and not on a falling market. They would do a profitable business, whereas they are now doing a losing business.

R. P. BLAND.

There is one thing about Senator Hanna which will have to be conceded. He didn't "beat about the bush" much when he was asked for his opinion about a war with Spain. He came right out and said there would be no war. He didn't hesitate to express his conviction that the disaster to the Maine was an accident. Of course, intelligent people understood from that the action and even the wishes of the administration depend on what the New York "financiers" want. He defies the people, and it would not be surprising to see him come out openly for the Cuban bond scheme. The troublesome thing for Mr. Hanna will be, though, to get a popular indorsement of his performance at the coming elections.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE MONEIED MEN.

They are the Ones Who Profit Most When Times Grow Better.

Private advices from New England and New York indicate that prosperity is not present to any alarming extent, at least among the rank and file of the population. The factory hands have long had starvation wages, but in this year of republican prosperity even the small wage allowed them has been cut down by a tenth. And yet, the government reports show that New England, New York and Pennsylvania are the sections that have benefited most by the business operations of the last 20 years. There has been a steady flow of wealth from the west and south to these states on the eastern seaboard. The great railroad systems of the country are owned largely by capitalists living in these eastern sections, and the vast profits have been flowing eastward in a steady stream.

The New Englander may put his thumbs into the armpits of his vest and proudly say: "See how rich we are growing. Why, sir, during the period from 1890 to 1895 our little state of Massachusetts gained in wealth to the extent of \$317,000,000, while all of those great western states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, combined, gained only a like sum." But if you ask him what part he has of this great prosperity he admits that he is as poor as ever, and that were it not for the statistics he would not know that his section of country had benefited by existing conditions. There are many people in New England as well as people in other sections of the country who would like to know where are the men with the money.

The fact is that no section of the country has benefited greatly by this accumulation of new millions, but the benefit has accrued to rich men residing in those most favored sections. The capitalists scattered through the east have reaped richly during the last 20 years. It is an error to suppose that the gold standard has benefited them only during the time of depression. It is a mistake to suppose that the gold standard robs the debtor only during the times that the sheriffs are active foreclosing the mortgages. The fact is that the gold standard is a robber standard during the whole term of its existence. The period from 1880 to 1890 was a period of great prosperity, or rather, of great business activity, and yet there was never a period when the wealth of the many passed more rapidly into the hands of the few. The general public mistook activity for prosperity. They believed because men were engaged in business that they were all making money.

But when, at the coming of the great crisis of 1893, men began to reread the records of the past decade, they found that business had been done at a loss and that the only commercial enterprises that had gained money were those founded and living by the loaning of money. Money alone had proved a good investment, because it had not shrunk in volume. The little army of money lenders in New York, Pennsylvania and New England clapped their hands on their pockets and declared that they had experienced unparalleled prosperity. They passed the word out to the multitude, and the latter, being unable to determine who had the money, were content to believe that the general public had been prosperous because they knew it must certainly have come into the community according to reports. Their votes at the last election proved their faith. The men with the money control the republican politics of the east. They control the newspapers of the east. They control to too great an extent the national administration. The question is forced upon us: "Shall the people rule or the men with the money?" It must be answered at the coming elections.

H. F. THURSTON.

PRESS COMMENTS.

It looks as though the republican party might be forced to walk the Cuban plank in its platform after all.—Chicago Dispatch.

Mr. Hanna now describes the Cuban situation as "delicate." Mr. Hanna is learning the arts of statesmanship with encouraging speed.—St. Louis Republic.

One year of McKinley has proven that this country can hang together and enjoy a fair degree of prosperity without a great man in the presidential chair.—Kansas City Star.

If you want to see an admirable illustration of American patriotism, note how loyally the democrats in congress are supporting a republican administration in the existing crisis.—St. Louis Republic.

The belief, real or professed, that the first year of the McKinley administration was a great success is shared between the republican organs and the gold democratic papers that helped to elect him. So it's partisan opinion, as usual.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

The Pacific Hanna is becoming a trifle uneasy and now admits that there is a possibility of war. But he still hopes for the best. "The president," he says, "is a man of peace and is governed by Christian principles." If for "Christian principles" we substitute "Mark Hanna" it may be conceded that Marcus has stated the situation pretty exactly.—Chicago Chronicle.

We could name a dozen republican papers that were clamorous for the granting of belligerent rights to the insurgents a year and two years ago, when they were anxious to discredit Cleveland's courage and patriotism, and that are now exuding coolness like a refrigerator, panegyricizing President McKinley's "prudence" and deploring the effect of the war scare upon the market value of stocks.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.



"THEM THREE FELLERS WERE LYING ON THEIR BACKSOUND ASLEEP."

and a compass and a map, and the story they told was that they was lookin' for a lost gold mine. 'Pears like a man had discovered a gold mine doorn' the war, but had bin chased away and then got hurt and died. Befo' he died he told sumbody about the mine. Then the next feller he got hurt and died, and he told sumbody befo' he drew his last breath. The story sounded all right and took me in. Thar's coal and iron and marble and other stuff up yere, and sum folks has always claimed that thar' was gold, too. I jest swallered all they said, but the ole woman didn't. She thought it over for awhile, and then sez to me: "Zeb White, don't yo' go and be no fool now 'bout that gold mine."

"As how?" sez I. "As to believin' in it. Them fellers has got long noses and sharp eyes, and if they ain't revenoo then I don't know a skunk from a b'ar. Then yo' gwine to beat up this yere mountain to find your still, and if yo' don't step high and look sharp yo'll find yo'self in prison!"

"That's what she sez, sah, and the mo' I thought of it the mo' likely it seemed. I didn't let on to the fellers, however. They axed me a heap o' qeshuns, and I answered 'em all, and they finally camped in the woods 'bout a mile to the west and begun prowlin' about. Then I got mighty skeered and was gwine to run away, but the ole woman sez to me:

"'Yo' jest let me manage things, Zeb White. Fustly, yo' see Dr. Stebs and send him yere. Then yo' see Dan Hobbs and Tom Parker 'bout movin' the still. Then yo' walk around and act nateral.'

"Two days arter that," said Zeb, "the ole woman fixed up a jug o' whisky and I kerried it down to the still. Dan Hobbs and Tom Parker was all ready to help me, day or night, and the three of us was sorter watchin' the gold-empters. Them fellers would cum around every day or two and tell how they hadn't found anything yit, but was still hopeful, and me'n the ole woman 'peared to swallow all they said. One arternoon Dan Hobbs seen 'em strike the trail and go down into the big ravine, and I was all of a tremble when I told the ole woman.

"They ar' arter the still, of co'se," sez she, "but thar' ain't no call to get skeert over it. They'll find a jug o' whisky thar' and they'll drink mo' or less to find out what it is. Yo' git Dan and Tom yere in about an hour, and I'll hev ropes and the lantern all ready."

"I never heard o' one."

"'Didn't yo' hev a still down thar'?"

"'Yo' kin go and look."

"'Who put that jug o' whisky down thar', and what was in the whisky?"

"'Yo' must be dreamin' 'bout jugs and whisky."

"'And how did we git from the ravine into the pit?"

"'I take it yo' walked into that pit while yo' was lookin' fur that lost gold mine!'"

"Then he looks at me fur a long time, and he looks at the ole woman fur a long time, and bimeby he shakes his head and sez:

"'Zeb White, if thar's a doddered idiot in this yere case it ain't yo' nor it ain't yo' ole woman! Cum on, boys, let's be a gittin' back to Knoxville!'"

The Kaiser's Stenographer.

It is not generally known that under the present emperor a new office has been created, that of personal stenographer to his majesty. William I, but rarely delivered a speech, and when he did, the text was always decided on beforehand in consultation with Prince Bismarck, and the monarch either learned the speech by heart or read it from a manuscript. He knew that he possessed no gift of language, and had no confidence in his ability to improvise in public. William II, soon after he came to the throne gave orders that a stenographer should always be present during his speeches, whether at home or on travel. This duty is fulfilled in Germany by one of the official stenographers of the reichstag, who took down the speeches of the emperor and Prince Henry at Kiel. The emperor himself supervised the shorthand writer's transcript before it was transmitted to Wolf's telegraph bureau—the German Reuter. The speeches of the emperor, sent over the official wire, are therefore ipissima verba. A different shorthand writer accompanies the emperor abroad, where the speeches are, for the most part, delivered in a foreign language, and could not, therefore, be noted down by a German stenographer.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Worst Construction. "Something has been clipped from this paper!" she cried, springing to her feet. As for her husband, he affected indifference.

"Oh, yes," he answered, lightly. "The account of a woman who threatens to have me arrested for bigamy."

"False in one, false in all!" shrieked the woman, her eyes glittering with rage. "I believe you lie! I believe it was an advertisement!"—N. Y. Journal.



"WESLEY IS DEAD."

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

The poet Burns spelled his name Burness (the family name) until the publication of his poems in 1786. —Anthony Hope has written a new romance, "Born in the Purple." It will appear serially, and a year hence in book form. —John Millais, a younger son of the late Sir J. E. Millais, president of the Royal Academy, is engaged upon an exhaustive biography of his father. —The English sale of the late Henry George's principal work, "Progress and Poverty," was very large. Messrs. Keegan, Paul & Co. issued 65,000 copies of the more expensive edition and 110,000 copies in the shilling form. —George A. Sala's posthumous novel, "Margaret Forster," recently published in England, is a story of London life, and, according to Mrs. Sala, who has contributed a preface, it was written by way of relaxation from journalistic work. —A series of unpublished letters of Rachel, the French actress, is shortly to see the light. The letters are addressed to Samson, who was her professor. Mr. Jules Claretie, director of the Comedie Francaise, is writing a preface to the volume.

SEA CUCUMBERS.

An Ocean Curiosity That Possesses More Lives Than a Cat. The sea cucumbers, or, as they are known in the scientific world, the holothuria, are extraordinary-looking creatures, which vary in size from two or three inches in length to more than a yard. They bear some resemblance to a cucumber, being a long, wormlike cylinder open at one end. Their exterior is ruffled with little projections, which are usually armed with minute, sharp hooks, by which the animal can hang on to foreign bodies for a few seconds. Many of the species are able to produce from their external pores a most irritating fluid, which causes the hand that touches them to itch intolerably. But the creature possesses a most wonderful power; when, from any cause, it fears death, it can eject all its teeth, its stomach, its digestive apparatus and reduce itself into a simple membranous sac. Dr. Johnson kept one of these animals in an aquarium; for some reason or other he neglected to feed it, and when, after some days, he visited it, he found all its internal apparatus out on the floor of the vessel, and the holothuria itself was a shrunken, dilapidated and empty tube. Yet it was alive, and in three months had reproduced all its organs anew.

Another singular property they possess is that of being able to divide themselves into two parts, each part becoming a separate creature. When this phenomenon is in progress the middle of the animal begins to contract and the extremities enlarge. This goes on until the center is but a thread; at last it snaps and forms two distinct creatures, which in time furnish themselves with all the necessary organs. Our fishermen throw away the sea cucumbers, which are sometimes brought up in their nets, but the Chinese relish them greatly, and the "tre-pang," as they call the holothuria, forms a very prominent article in all the Chinese markets. The great tre-pang fishers are the Malays. The expertness with which they can capture the creatures is remarkable. By long experience they can see a tre-pang at a depth of 30 yards. They then raise a harpoon made of a long bamboo and seldom or never miss their aim.

To prepare it the fish is boiled, then beaten flat with stones, and finally dried in the sun. It is said that a soup can be made with it little inferior to that made from the turtle. The synapta, a peculiar genus of the holothurias, is a native of the English Channel. It is a beautiful creature, a cylinder, which seems as if it were made of rose-colored crystals, and passing through this tube appear five narrow ribbons of white silk, which, mingling together, form the head. The tissues are finer than the thinnest gauze, and yet this creature lives on a sandy bottom, and it is gorged from one end to the other with sand. The sharp angles of the grains can be seen with the naked eye, and yet they do not injure the fine membranes through which they pass.

The synapta has also a peculiar mode of meeting famine. Just as a general turns out of a beleaguered city all the useless mouths, so does this creature cut off the useless parts of its body. It effects this by first forming a compression or ring, which gradually tightens until all the parts of the cylinder which is below it drops off. A synapta has been known to continue this self-destruction until only the head was left, and in that head resided the life which, as soon as food was supplied it, began to reconstruct the body it had so unceremoniously rejected.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Lost on the Atlantic.

From March, 1840, to March, 1893, 122 transatlantic vessels—steamships plying between Europe and America only—were lost en route, and as a direct result of this 5,369 lives were lost. The estimate of lives lost from various other causes is 600. The number of steamships never heard from after leaving port was 17. The number burned was nine and the number foundered was 12. The other wrecks were caused by collisions, being washed ashore, collisions with icebergs, etc. From March, 1893, to the beginning of the present year the loss of life on the Atlantic has been very much less, than in former years, though one or two large steamers have had serious mishaps and one was never heard from.—Washington Times.

A Dangerous One.

Mrs. Lockwood—Marriage is a sacred union. Mr. Lockwood—Yes, and it's a union that causes more strikes than all the other unions put together.—N. Y. World.

A STEER'S STRANGE DEATH.

His Horns Grew Through His Eyes and Killed Him. A squatter in the back blocks of New South Wales had a young steer with horns so perfectly turned that they formed two artistic loops at the sides of his head. One day "Boss" strayed with a mob of store cattle into a piece of wild country infested only by kangaroos and the out-station boundary riders' families. These cattle are rounded up and otherwise handled but once a year. Before this annual yarding took place "Boss" had become a fractious terror to every animal and man in that range. He had terrified and scattered the herd that was once his mates; he had charged madly every kind person who was wont to pat him. Because his horns curled like those of a sheep he was called "Sheep Head." His mild, tractable nature added to this delusion of likening him to a lamb. Six months after his entrance upon the range he began to act strangely. A wild look shot out of his eye under the points of the ingrowing horns, whose shadow fell heavier and heavier upon the retina. He constantly shook his head, as if trying to rid himself of some annoyance. Then "Boss" would stand and stare at the points which were pressing the pupils nearly up against the sockets. He became more irritable and unfriendly. He roared, stamped, shook his crazed head and stared at the creeping things before his vision.

At last "Boss" went mad and belled through the night like an enraged demon. He chased everything in sight, and viciously dashed himself against the forest trees. The mere tramp of a foot angered him. The points of the horns were cruelly pressing his helpless eyes back in their sockets, and every jar upon the ground tortured his brain and enraged him. "Boss" had scattered the mob of his ruminating mates and had so terrorized the few people about that fences did not give a sense of security. Women and children lived in mortal dread of the unfortunate beast. At length his maddened roar was heard no more. About a month after that the out-boundary rider went out the suffering of "Sheep Head Boss." After searching for two days the bullock was found. "Boss" was dead. He was lying under a clump of acacia, less sweet than their blossoms. He had evidently been dead for a week or more and had been blind for months. The horns had grown into the eyes and almost touched the bone of the skull behind. The head of the poor beast was as strange an object as ever was seen. The horns of "Boss" were never curved by any art. They grew as nature directed their fatal tips, and, unless sent to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England, the preserved head still hangs upon the door of the Darling out-station, where "Boss" lived and died.—Washington Star.

Macedoine Salad.

This is an excellent stand-by, and as it may be all prepared and heaped in a mold ready for mayonnaise, to be spread on the top at the moment of serving, is just the thing for late supper or dinner: Cut into dice a root of celery, a cold boiled beet and carrot, add a small cupful of asparagus tops, half a cupful each of boiled peas and cut up string beans and finely-chopped raw onion; mix well together with salt and pepper to taste, and two tablespoonfuls of oil and one of vinegar. At the last spread half a pint of mayonnaise on top. The first dressing of oil may be omitted, but for those who care for the flavor it is a great improvement.—Boston Globe.

The Cause of the Trouble.

"Why, Tompkins, Miss Roberts cut you dead." "Yes, we fell out." "When?" "At a skating party." "Well, that's better than falling in. What was the row?" "We were skating together and I slipped and she tripped and landed square on my chest." "What of that? She didn't get mad at that, did she?" "No; but she overheard me telling my sister afterwards that she wasn't any feather."—Brooklyn Life.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, etc. in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

A REALLY INTELLIGENT JURY.

The Verdict Was in Accordance with the Evidence. "It was the funniest thing I ever saw in a courtroom," laughed the veteran of the bar, who was enjoying an informal smoker with his brethren. "I was in the new west then, trying to get a good start. One of the residents had mysteriously disappeared, and his wife was arrested under a suspicion that she might be responsible for the fact. I defended her.

"On the stand she was simply irresistible. I only got to ask her one question. That was more than plenty. She talked precisely as though she were wound up and could not stop until the mainspring was completely relaxed. In the midst of her tirade she was interrupted by an inquiry by one of the jurors. "Who are you talkin' to, Bill Spriggins," she shouted. "I don't low no cattle like you to be quizzin' me. Ef you don't know how to treat your betters, I'll learn you, you pin-headed coyote. Ef my husband was here he'd perjure you mighty quick, and I know it. But I kin take care of myself if I am a lone woman. I'm here to tell what I know, and I'm goin' to do it if it spills blood." "There was no staying her deluge of words and the judge was at last driven by sheer desperation to tell the jury to retire and do the best it could with the facts in its possession.

"When the jury came back Bill Spriggins, as foreman, stood up to give the verdict. "We find," he said, "that this here man Meecham has disappeared at the hands of some persing or persings unknown. We find further that we are unanimous in suspectin' as how he might be talked to death by his said wife." It took the sheriff and all his deputies to hold her.—Detroit Free Press.

Willie's Query.

Willie—Say, pa? Pa—Well, what is it, Willie? "Is paintin' the town red a cardinal sin?"—Chicago Evening News.

GAINED 22 POUNDS IN 5 WEEKS

From the By-Stander, Macomb, Ill. Alderman Louis W. Camp, of our city, has quite astonished his friends of late, by a remarkable gain in weight. He has gained 22 pounds in five weeks. Those of his friends who do not know the facts of his sickness will read with interest the following: "I have been broken down in health and utterly miserable," said Mr. Camp to our reporter. "I was unable to work much of the time and so badly afflicted with a form of stomach trouble that he was a veritable nightmare. I tried various remedies, but during the six months of my sickness I obtained no relief. I had always been a robust, healthy man and sickness bore heavily upon me. To his general physical condition, and to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I purchased one box and received so much benefit that I used five more and was entirely cured. I gained twenty-two pounds in five weeks. Since I stopped taking the pills I have scarcely had an ache or pain.



Interviewing the Alderman. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restored me to health, and I most heartily recommend them." L. W. Camp on oath says that the foregoing statement is true.

W. W. MELLOAN, Notary Public. Following is the physician's certificate as to Mr. Camp's present condition: "I am a regularly licensed physician of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill. I have very recently examined Mr. L. W. Camp as to his general physical condition, and find the same to be all that could be desired, appetite and digestion good, sleeps well, and has all the evidences of being in a good physical condition."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1897. W. W. MELLOAN, Notary Public.

A Distinction. Stranger to Highlander in full uniform)—Sandy, are you cold with the kilt?—Sandy—Na, no, but I'm high kilt wi' the cauld.—Detroit Free Press.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. We can't see the benefit in learning to work puzzles.—Washington Democrat.

No mistake. Thousands have been cured promptly of neuralgia by St. Jacobs Oil. Empty wagons rattle most.—Washington (Ga.) Democrat.

Advertisement for 900 Drops Castoria, a vegetable preparation for infants and children, promoting digestion and relieving constipation.

Spring Medicine

These two words emphasize a necessity and indicate a remedy. SPRING—the season when the blood is most impure as a result of the winter's closer confinement, higher living, slower action of the kidneys and liver; when humors of all kinds, boils, pimples and eruptions are most liable to appear; when the weak, languid condition of the whole bodily structure demands and welcomes help.

Only those who have been relieved of great suffering can fully appreciate the gratitude with which the testimonials overflow written in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Just read this:



"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Gentlemen:—My first experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla was when I used it as a tonic and spring medicine. It did me so much good my faith in its merits became very strong. About two years later I had a running sore on my foot. It developed into erysipelas and affected the entire limb. At that time I was

Very Much Run Down, as I had been troubled with dyspepsia. The drain on my system was so severe and my stomach was so weak I became a ready victim of malaria. I feared I could never regain my health. My stomach rebelled at the simplest food, and the medicines prescribed for me gave but little relief. I sent for a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I had taken this medicine but three days when I began to improve. Continuing with it, I am now better and stronger than I ever expected to be. It has purified my blood and given good circulation. I have had no return of my old troubles since." Mrs. W. KANE, Media, Pa. Hood's Sarsaparilla is

The Medicine For You Because of what it has done for others; because you ought this spring to take that which will do you the most good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine, because it cures when all others fail. Be sure to get Hood's.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPERS

To Portland, Ore., for Puget Sound Business via Burlington Route.

WEDNESDAYS from St. Louis, THURSDAYS from Kansas City via Denver, scenic Colorado, Salt Lake—a great feature, PERSONALLY CONDUCTED. The success of the season for general northwest travel. Write L. W. WAKELLY, G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

To-morrow will be like to-day. Life wastes itself whilst we are preparing to live.—Emerson.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

A man would rather spend five dollars foolishly than to lose a nickel through a hole in his pocket.—Washington Democrat.

Explosions of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The most ludicrous being in the world is he who tries to be unhappy and can't.—Detroit Free Press.

Sore and stiff? Cold. St. Jacobs Oil the Cure. It warms and relaxes.

How to dissolve bones—feed the children on corn meal, fat meat, pie and cake.—Rural New Yorker.

Black, deep bruises cured by St. Jacobs Oil. It wipes them out.

Advertisement for Tower's Fish Brand Pommel Slicker, a raincoat that keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry.

Advertisement for Clover Seed, from the largest growers of Grass and Clover Seeds in America.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. The price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers. Tastes like Coffee Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanently. Best salve for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, smallest size, large 5c. Book free. E. A. LEON, MEDICAL CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

THE RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE.

100,000 Prospectors this Year—Is there Room for Them?—The Best Routes to Dawson City, and what to take—The Methods of Mining, and all about the Alaskan Country.

THE FIRST AUTHENTIC AND THOROUGH ARTICLE. With Thirty Illustrations. By S. S. Bush, President of the Chilkoot Pass Transportation Co

THE PREVENTION OF LYNCHING. The Problem in the Southern States. By Edward L. Pell, D. D.

THE BLOWING UP OF THE BATTLESHIP "MAINE." Spain and the United States.

THE ZOLA-DREYFUS AFFAIR. Interviews with Zola, Nordau and Drumont. Another St. Bartholomew's Day? SILVER IN THE NEXT CAMPAIGN. These articles, and fifty more, are in the

MARCH REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

No up-to-date American should miss it. This magazine is invaluable for the country physician, lawyer, clergyman, merchant, and the intelligent farmer. It gives all the legitimate news, with nearly a hundred portraits and pictures, every month.

PRESIDENT GATES, OF IOWA COLLEGE, says: "There cannot be found in any other current literature in the English language so brilliant an interpretation of passing events in every part of the world."

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT: "I regard the Review of Reviews as the latest and best means of aid for the busy man who wants to be familiar with the language of the time."

THE LATE FRANCES E. WILLARD, PRESIDENT WORLD'S W. C. T. U.: "The brightest outlook window in Christendom for busy people who want to see what is going on in the world."

CYRUS NORTHROP, L. L. D., PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA: "The Review of Reviews is invaluable. More than any other publication, it brings the reader into communication with the whole thinking world at once."

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Excursions

TO THE FREE GRANT LANDS OF WESTERN CANADA, where twenty-five and thirty bushels of wheat are grown to the acre, will be personally conducted by a Canadian Government representative on

March 23rd and 30th, and 6th April, leaving St. Paul on these dates. For particulars as to specially low passenger and freight rates, apply to Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. CRAWFORD, 408 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Oats 23! Wheat 40c. Bu. pr. A. Bu. a Bu.

How to grow wheat at a 40c. and 25c. per bushel. 123 lbs. barley and 100 lbs. potatoes per acre. FREE OUR GREAT CATALOGUE mailed you FREE. I. I. GARDNER, Seed Catalogue, upon receipt of THIS NOTICE and 10 cents in stamps. 2012 N. WABLER STREET CO., LA CROSSE, WIS. (U. S.)

SEND FOR A BICYCLE High Grade '98 Models, \$14 to \$40. GREAT CLEARING SALE of '97 and '98 models, best makes, \$9.75 to \$18. Free approval without a cent payment. Free samples of wheels to our agents. Write for our new plan "How to Earn a Bicycle" and make money. SPECIAL THIS WEEK—High grade '97 models (slightly shopped), \$10.10 each. "Wandering A-Hoe," a souvenir book of cars, FREE for stamp while they last. J. W. MEAD CYCLE CO., CHICAGO.

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Advertisement for Sapolio, a cleaning product, with the slogan "EAST, WEST, HOME IS BEST, IF KEPT CLEAN WITH SAPOLIO".

Advertisement for PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, a medicine for lung disease.

Advertisement for Roofing, offering the best Red Rope Roofing.

Advertisement for Well Machinery, Great Money Makers.

LIBERTY OR DEATH.

Insurgents More Than Ever Determined to Carry Out Plans.

Palma Says They Will Not Accept Autonomy and He Appeals to American Patriotism to Support Them in Their Demand for Independence.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The following proclamation to the people of the United States was issued by T. Estrada



TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA. (He Says Cubans Will Never Surrender.)

Palma at the office of the Cuban junta last night:

To the American People: The frequency with which there has lately appeared in the public press suggestions made by malicious or misinformed individuals that Cuba would accept or could be forced to accept autonomy, or anything short of independence, has impelled us to make a definite and final statement on this subject. From the first our motto has been "Independence or Death." We are now more firmly than ever determined to carry out our programme. As we will not accept, we will not even discuss, the proposals of autonomy. After three years of the most sanguinary and uncivilized warfare of modern times, carried on by Spain, we are sicker than ever. It is for us to say what will satisfy us, not for others. Our ideals and our national honor we can confide to the keeping of ourselves alone.

I cannot think that the American people have forgotten the principle laid down in their own declaration of independence, nor can I believe that any true American can be found who would advise us to forsake the ideal of republican government for a monarchical, even in its most liberal form. There is no way to compel the Cubans to accept autonomy except by force of arms.

We have fought three years, not against Spain alone, but against the world. Not a helping hand was extended to us, no country gave us equal rights with Spain. The right to arm our people by purchasing weapons in this country and transporting them to Cuba is admitted, but although engaged in lawful traffic we had to run the blockade to get from those shores and again run the gauntlet in Cuba.

Spain has proven impotent to compel us by force to accept autonomy. She now desires the aid of the United States to compel us to accept. I cannot believe that the American people would ever lend themselves to the most treacherous and bloodstained monarchy of history for such a purpose. Should such prove to be the case, however, I declare, in the name of the Cuban people in arms, that force alone can compel our submission. We, who have seen hundreds of thousands of our race and families exterminated by slow starvation by a cowardly decree of the most inhuman commander of sanguinary Spain, will fight against anything but independence, no matter who opposes us.

Unfortunately, this incredible proposal is carried into effect, and American bayonets are arrayed against us in our struggle for freedom and in aid of the Spanish monarchy, we will fight on, sadly but determined, and let history judge whether the vanquished had not a purer ideal of free institutions than the victors. In such a case, we will be exterminated, but future generations will again take up our flag and our inspirations, and Cuba will yet be free. Nor will we ever agree to a truce until our independence is established. We will continue to fight as did the Americans under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, even after the treaty of peace is signed, if it should be necessary.

The Cubans cannot be convinced that the United States will ever try to force us to remain under the Spanish flag, but I have deemed it my duty to appeal to the generosity, the sympathy and the patriotism of the American people to the end that they may understand the justice and firmness of our demand for complete independence.

TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.

PINGREE'S RAILROAD BILL.

The One Prepared for Legislature Provides for a Board of Five Members to Assess Corporation Property.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 18.—Copies of the railroad tax bill, which Gov. Pingree has had prepared for the special session of the legislature called for next week, have reached this city.

The bill provides for a board of valuation and assessment to consist of five members appointed by the governor to assess the property of all telegraph, telephone, railroad, sleeping car, express and freight line companies. The rate of assessment is to be the same as the average rate of taxes generally, state, municipal and local, levied throughout the state during the previous year. The board is to have the right to examine the books and reports of corporations and specially is provided for refusal to furnish information or allow the inspection of books. If returns are not paid after due notice, levy is to be made and the property offered for sale. Provision is made for appeal to the circuit court in case a corporation shall be dissatisfied with the valuation of its property as fixed by the board.

A COLORED LEADER DEAD.

Blanche K. Bruce, the Register of the Treasury, Succumbs to a Complication of Stomach Troubles.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Hon. Blanche K. Bruce, register of the treasury, died this morning at 8:13. His death had been expected for several days. He suffered from a complication of stomach troubles, which at first appeared not serious, but last week he lost strength steadily, and toward the close of the week it became apparent that his vitality was ebbing rapidly. He was 57 years old.

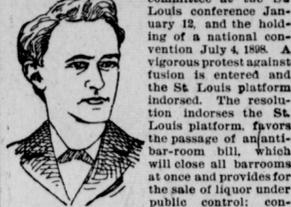
Fatal Shooting Over Politics.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—James Moran, a clerk in County Surveyor Callahan's office and a brother of John Moran, the republican candidate for the lower house of the city council from the Second ward, was shot and probably fatally wounded in a quarrel over politics. Gus Hungerford pulled the trigger of the gun that sent a bullet into Moran's body. The shooting grew out of Hungerford's serving papers on Moran, challenging his right to vote in the Second ward on the ground that he was not a citizen of the ward and not entitled to register as a resident of the ward.

WATSON FOR GOVERNOR.

Georgia Populists in State Convention Name the Former Vice Presidential Candidate—Platform Opposes Fusion.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 17.—The populist state convention adjourned shortly before one o'clock this morning, after a long and stormy session. Thomas E. Watson was nominated for governor. The platform indorses the Nashville conference, favors the action of the organization committee at the St. Louis conference January 12, and the holding of a national convention July 4, 1898. A vigorous protest against fusion is entered and the St. Louis platform indorsed. The resolution indorses the St. Louis platform, favors the passage of an anti-bar-room bill, which will close all barrooms at once and provides for the sale of liquor under public control; indorses the present convict law, the acceptance of free transportation from railroads and franks from telegraph and express companies by all public officials; denounces lynching and demands that the public servants enforce the law in such cases; demands that all public officers and judicial officers be elected by the people; that all public officials where practically no paid salaries proportionate to the depressed financial conditions now existing; favors pensions to confederate veterans and their widows; favors the initiative and referendum and calls upon the national executive committee to name a national chairman at once.



TOMAS WATSON. The life insurance companies in the country are considering the course they would adopt toward their policy-holders in the event of war. The principal danger involved is from epidemics and deaths from fevers and other climatic causes. The policies of most companies prohibit travel and residence in localities where epidemics are prevailing, as in the West Indies at certain seasons of the year. This restriction has been found necessary on account of the great mortality in those localities. The officers of the army and navy who are insured hold policies in which their military occupations are recognized, and permits for travel, residence and service are given upon terms specified in the policy. If the organized national guard of the states should be ordered into service the conservative insurance companies would probably put them upon the same footing as the members of the regular army. The case would probably be otherwise with persons who might enlist for war service and whose motives for taking out insurance would be the extra hazards to which they would be exposed during the war.

LIFE INSURANCE AND WAR.

Companies Considering Cases of Policy-Holders Who May Go Out of the Country to Fight.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The prospects of war have caused many inquiries to be made of insurance companies as to the action which the companies would take on the policies of those who might go to the front. A Washington insurance agent, who is well informed as to the status of the question, said:

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Mother and Father in Prison.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., March 17.—The three small children of the notorious Mrs. Ida Copeland are at police headquarters in destitute circumstances. The mother is in prison in St. Joseph, charged with chicken stealing, and their stepfather is in jail in Platte county, Mo., charged with robbing the cellars of neighboring farmers. Mrs. Copeland is the daughter of a well-known farmer of Kansas and a college graduate.

Political Relics Will Not Be Exhibited.

OMAHA, Neb., March 17.—The energy displayed in arranging for the reproduction of the Bryan cottage at the Omaha exposition convinced the republican managers of the unwisdom of introducing politics into the exposition, and they abandoned the plan to reproduce McKinley's home. The exposition executive committee has rescinded its action granting space for this purpose and neither building will be erected.

For a Statue to Colfax.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 17.—Gen. Lew Wallace spoke here last night, inaugurating a movement to erect a statue in South Bend to Schuyler Colfax, vice president with Grant. Colfax was an ardent odd fellow and the founder of the Daughters of Rebekah. It is expected those orders will lend assistance, each lodge in the country contributing such sums as the members see fit.

Robbed Saloon Patrons.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17.—Two masked men entered the saloon of Frank McConnell at Fourteenth and Highland about 11:25 last night. One of the robbers held his gun on Mr. McConnell and two patrons who were playing cards while the other walked to the cash register and extracted \$80. He then searched each of the card players, securing \$8 from A. B. Cavey, of 1408 Cypress. The robbers escaped.

Lost With All on Board.

LOWESTOWN, March 17.—The bark, British Princess, from Leith for Liverpool, was towed in here with her bows stove, having been in collision at three o'clock yesterday morning off Gibbard lightship, with an unknown steamer. The steamer which collided with the British Princess sank within three minutes with all on board.

T. V. Powderly Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The nomination of T. V. Powderly to be commissioner of immigration was confirmed by the senate in executive session yesterday by the vote of 43 to 20. Senator Chandler was the only republican who cast his vote against confirmation, while a large number of democrats voted for Mr. Powderly.

Customs Receipts Growing.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The receipts from customs yesterday amounted to \$1,319,737. This is the highest point by nearly \$265,000 that the customs has reached since the new tariff act went into effect, about eight months ago. It is believed that importation of sugar is beginning to contribute materially to the receipts.

Robbery Causes a Bank Failure.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Mich., March 17.—The People's Savings bank safety vault was robbed of \$3,000 last night. Duplicate keys were used. The bank is in the hands of a receiver.

MANY LIVES LOST.

Holocaust in Chicago Claims an Unknown Number of Victims.

Three Bodies Are Found, Seventeen Missing and Thirty Badly Injured—Fire Was in Six-Story Building Occupied by 400 People

CHICAGO, March 17.—It required just 20 minutes yesterday afternoon for one of the most savage fires that Chicago has seen since the famous cold storage warehouse fire on the world's fair grounds in 1893 to take anyone from fire to 15 lives, maim 30 people and reduce a six-story brick building on Washburn avenue to a pile of blazing timbers, red-hot bricks and twisted iron. Two men leaped six stories and were dashed to pieces. The number of dead is still in doubt and probably will not be definitely known until the debris of the building is sufficiently cooled to admit of search being made for the bodies of those who are undoubtedly in the ruins. This will be two days hence at least.

The building was occupied by a number of concerns, some of them employing large numbers of people. It is estimated that 400 people were at work in the building when the fire was discovered. The origin of the fire is in dispute. By some it is said to have been caused by an explosion of colloid in the wall paper rooms of Alfred Peats on the third floor, and by others to have been the result of an explosion among some photographic chemicals in the photographic supply house of Sweet, Wallach & Co. on the sixth floor. Employees of both concerns deny that there was any explosion in their vicinity.

The sound of the explosion threw the inmates of the building into a panic and on several floors a wild stampede began for the stairs and elevators. To add to the panic the men in charge of the elevators ran their cars up to the top of the building, shouting "Fire" at every floor. When they reached the top both elevators took on a load of frightened women and started for the bottom. After reaching the bottom of the shaft with their load of girls and about to start up again the supports of the elevator machinery at the top of the shaft caught fire and prevented them from going up again. Several persons made their way to the front windows and jumped out and were dashed on the pavement below.

The building and contents are a total loss. In less than half an hour after the fire broke out the structure was level with the ground. It was of what is known as "mill construction," with front of plate-glass and iron columns. The occupants were the Emerson Piano company, Conover Piano company, Chicago Cottage Organ company, Decorators' Wall Paper company, National Music company, H. Holtzman & Co. (piano stools), Presbyterian board of publication, Alfred Beril, sheet music publishers; Sweet, Wallach & Co., photographic supplies; W. A. Olmstead, school supplies.

FORT RILEY TROOPS.

Batteries F and B Leave for the South—Another Battery Will Go to Fortress Monroe—Great Crowds at the Depot.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17.—Battery F, of the Fifth artillery, and battery B, of the Fourth, from Fort Riley, Kan., arrived here this morning about six o'clock over the Union Pacific railroad. They were transferred to the Memphis route line and will be hurried south, battery F to Savannah, Ga., and battery B to New Orleans. The troops left Fort Riley at ten o'clock last night and over 1,000 patriotic citizens were at the depot to bid them good-by. Battery F, of the Fourth artillery, will leave Fort Riley to-day for Fortress Monroe, Va. The train that left here this morning was in two sections of 15 cars each—nine stock cars for horses and baggage, three flat cars for guns and caissons, two tourist cars for the enlisted men and a Pullman for the officers.

TO REMAIN AT OMAHA.

Understood at Washington That Department of Missouri Headquarters Will Not Be Moved.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Considerable indignation has been aroused among the people of Kansas by the recent order abolishing the old department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, and the establishment of a new department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha. Under pressure from the people of their state, Senators Baker and Harris and Congressman Broderick and Curtis are working to have the headquarters of the new department moved to some point in Kansas, either Kansas City or Leavenworth. It is semi-officially announced, however, that the headquarters will remain at Omaha.

Kentucky Returns to Slavery.

GLASGOW, Ky., March 17.—Two negroes will be sold into slavery at the courthouse door Monday, the first in this section since 1865. The two negroes have repeatedly been convicted of vagrancy and the county has advertised their services for sale for the time of their sentence. The purchaser must house and clothe them and in return can use their services in any manner he sees fit.

Dog Sold for Ten Thousand Dollars.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17.—Le Prince, the famous St. Bernard dog on exhibition at the kennel show, was sold yesterday by his owner, C. A. Pratt, of Little Rock, to Frank J. Gould, son of the late Jay Gould, for \$10,000.

Fell Eighty Feet to His Death.

WEBB CITY, Mo., March 17.—At his mine in North Cartersville, James Westfall, of this city, an old mining operator, missed his footing and fell 80 feet, causing instant death. He was 60 years of age and leaves a wife and five children.

NEW YORK'S CELEBRATION.

The Stars and Stripes to Be Flashed Thousands of Feet in the Sky by Powerful Electric Lights.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Through the co-operation of the committee on decorations some extraordinary electrical displays have been planned for the charter day celebration in May. The committee has secured for the celebration all the manholes of the subways in Broadway and Fifth avenue, and in them the electricians will rig powerful electric search lights. The holes will be covered with a griddle-like arm and blades of light will shoot heavenward in great elongated lines, forming the flag of the United States with the stars uppermost. The lights will be powerful enough to cast the reflections thousands of feet in the sky. From the battery to Central park will be stretched miles of wire, hung thickly with colored globes and an alternating current will be shot through them.

CUBA MUST BE FREE.

Ex-Secretary Foster Says Senator Proctor's Description of Suffering Justifies Intervention by Uncle Sam.

TOLEDO, O., March 19.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster to-day gave a newspaper interview on the Cuban situation. He said: The decision for peace or war lies with Spain. She must accept our intervention in Cuba or she must declare war. Senator Proctor's vivid description of the condition of the island and the horrors suffered by the helpless Cuban reconcentrados shows a condition which justifies the United States in intervening promptly. Now, what shape should our intervention take? I am strongly in favor of doing it by the recognition of the republic of Cuba as a free and independent nation. The United States should not declare war against a weaker nation. Put the burden of the decision upon her by the simple course of recognizing Cuba as independent.

SIGNIFICANT ALLIANCE.

Much Importance Attached to Austria's Willingness to Protect Spanish Throne Against Internal Attack.

CHICAGO, March 19.—A special to the Post from Washington says: Great significance attaches to the practically agreed upon alliance between Austria and Spain as a protection of the Spanish throne against internal attack. This alliance has armed Sagasta with the conscious power that he can with safety to the throne, enter upon and carry into effect negotiations for the relinquishment of Cuba. And in this fact is to be found the keystone upon which rests substantial hope of a peaceful ending of the present troubles.

ILLINOIS LOVE TRAGEDY.

Because Her Parents Opposed Her Marriage Mary Wade Committed Suicide and Her Lover Becomes a Maniac.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—A special from Paducah, Ky., says: News of a sensational suicide comes from Massac county, Ill., a few miles from here. According to reports, Miss Mary Wade and John Lamert were sweethearts, but their parents opposed the marriage of the two. In a fit of despondency the young lady took poison and died. When the young man learned of it he became a raving maniac.

To Change Inauguration Day.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The senate committee on privileges and elections yesterday authorized a favorable report on the amendment to the constitution of the United States introduced by Senator Hoar, changing the time of year for the expiration of the terms of the president, vice president, senators and representatives in congress from March 4 until the last Wednesday in April. The change is made to take effect in 1901.

Editor Crazed by War News.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Ernest O. Chamberlain, managing editor of the Evening World, was taken out of the office of that paper a day or two ago, his reason being completely shattered. He is suffering from brain fever. For some time Chamberlain has shown in increasing degrees the effects of the overwork which has fallen to his lot in the rush to keep up with the news incident to the Maine disaster.

Decreased Earnings of the Alton.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The annual report of the Chicago & Alton road shows gross earnings as follows during 1897: Passenger, \$1,961,397, against \$2,116,242 for 1896; freight, \$4,309,680, against \$4,328,600 in 1896; express, \$187,800, against \$173,712 in 1896; mails, \$208,773, against \$205,638 in 1896. Total gross earnings, \$6,677,650, against \$6,840,251 in 1896, a decrease of \$166,673.

Unique Way to Collect Relief.

MANOKA, Kan., March 19.—A new way has been discovered for collecting Cuban relief funds here. Some school boys armed themselves with guns and sticks, carried a Cuban flag, and after lining up before each house in town, their captain knocked at the door and asked for a contribution for the sufferers of Cuba. In one day the boys secured \$50.

The Army of Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Seventy thousand men is the number of Spanish soldiers who have been killed, wounded and otherwise incapacitated for duty during the present war in Cuba. The present number of Spanish soldiers in Cuba is about 135,000, and the total fighting force of Spain is given at 610,000.

Chinese Demand Indemnity for Boycott.

BUTTE, Mont., March 19.—The boycott of the Chinese in Butte by the labor organizations, which has been prosecuted for several years until an injunction was issued by the federal court and is now being investigated in this city, will result in an important international question. Wilbur F. Sanders, chief counsel for the Chinese government, stated yesterday that it had been determined to make a demand on the United States government for indemnity for the financial loss sustained by the Chinese by reason of the boycott.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Pittsburg wants the populist state convention.

At Salina the bicycle riders have named a city ticket of their own.

Ex-Congressman Ben Clover rules a hotel at Douglass, Butler county.

Franklin county republicans instructed for Funston for governor.

It cost \$18,618.31 to run the state charitable institutions during February.

There are now 20 negro students attending the state university at Lawrence.

An early morning fire at Garden City destroyed several valuable business houses.

Ex-Secretary of State William Higgins is prospecting for gold in New Mexico.

Work has begun on the Santa Fe double track between Emporia and Florence.

J. H. Glahart, a wealthy merchant of Lawrence, was thrown from a horse and killed.

James Dawson died at Newton, aged 78. He was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars.

W. J. Buchan won out over J. K. Cubbin in the Wyandotte county congressional race.

Several horses were burned to death in a fire that destroyed the Hopper livery barn at Pratt.

Members of the Topeka Populist Flambeau club are booming L. P. King, of Cowley, for governor.

A posse of citizens at Cuba arrested three men whom they suspected of burglarizing the post office there.

B. F. Burwell, recently appointed associate justice of Oklahoma, lived in Saline county, this state, until 1891.

The city council of Junction City awarded the contract for the erection of a new city hall and opera house, to cost \$20,000.

Linn county has two candidates for the populist nomination for congress—County Attorney Clay and ex-County Attorney Poor.

Gov. Leedy says he will not appoint the committee to prepare the Kansas exhibit at Omaha until the money necessary is in sight.

Rev. J. D. Matthews, a Baptist preacher at Belleville, wants a position in the state militia, with the privilege of fighting Spain.

State Labor Commissioner Lee Johnson has made a compilation of all labor laws now in force in Kansas and 5,000 copies will be circulated.

Ex-Postmaster Sturm, of Caldwell, who was accused of embezzling \$300 while in office, was fined \$10 and costs in the federal court at Wichita.

Bourbon county republicans in convention elected delegates favorably to Gates for congress, Funston for governor and Cormany for lieutenant governor.

The Fourth congressional district populist convention will be held at Emporia, May 17. A committee has been named to confer with the democrats.

Attorney General Boyle has begun proceedings to prevent the receiver of the Wichita & Western railroad from tearing up the track between Pratt and Cullison.

Three young men at McPherson thought it would be a good joke on somebody to pull up a telephone pole. Now they have a fine of \$500 each ahead of them and imprisonment if they don't pay it.

The chart agents who had been "working" rural districts were having trouble in discounting their school warrants as a result of the warning letter sent out by State Superintendent Striker.

In Hamilton county the 12 townships have been redistricted into only three. This was done to reduce the number of officers and curtail expenses. Other western Kansas counties may do likewise.

Solomon Smith, of Burroak, who served Uncle Sam faithfully in the Mexican and civil wars, says he is ready now to fight Spain. All he asks is that his "hard tack" be soaked so he can chew it.

The John A. Martin monument fund, started three weeks ago by Editor Howe, of the Atchison Globe, has reached over \$700. There is no doubt the \$1,000 required will be raised in a very few days.

Gov. Leedy pardoned C. C. Ross, serving a ten-year sentence for highway robbery in Cowley county. The county attorney who prosecuted him wrote that he did not now believe Ross was guilty.

The disappearing carriages for the rapid-firing guns now used for defense on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are the invention of Capt. William Crozier, son of the late Judge Robert Crozier, of Leavenworth.

Chairman Love, of the democratic state committee, appointed W. F. Sapp, J. G. Johnson, Thomas G. Fitch, John I. Lee and Dr. C. W. Brandenburg as the committee to confer with populists regarding democratic representation on the state ticket.

It is authoritatively stated that in every single case brought by the state school fund commissioners against different counties to enforce the payment of bonds, the district judge has decided in favor of the county. In 80 per cent of the cases the supreme court reversed the lower court and ordered the counties to pay their debts.

Henry J. Butler, of Fort Scott, a former legislator and very popular, was reported several thousand dollars short in his accounts with eastern loan companies.

Dr. Rude, chairman of the Cowley county populist committee, who recently openly declared for democracy, was "fired" from the committee after having refused to resign.

Senator Farrelly, of Chanute, may oppose Congressman Ridgely in the Third district fusion convention.

A Topeka asylum attendant named Holt was discharged for choking an insane patient. He appealed his case to Gov. Leedy.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Post Office Appointments Delayed.

Moffitt Fulton, post office inspector for the southern Kansas district, says that fully 75 per cent of the changes in Kansas postmasters have been made by Axman Bristow already. Among the changes yet to be made are a number of large ones, including Lawrence, Atchison, Seneca and Wichita. The postmasters of these large offices will not be named until after the congressional conventions.

Gov. Leedy's View of It.

Gov. Leedy recently gave out an interview in which he declared that the administration at Washington was taking advantage of present troubles to increase the army, not for the purpose of fighting Spain, but to have a standing army to keep down strikes and troubles at home. He said he had received no request for militia or volunteers, and furthermore he was not looking for any.

Western Union's Property in Kansas.

The Western Union Telegraph company has filed its annual statement with the auditor of state. The statement shows that the company owns in Kansas 8,233 miles of poles, worth \$239,337, and 24,216 miles of telegraph wire, worth \$217,944. Instruments and fixtures sufficient make the total value of its Kansas property \$480,289.80. There is no showing of receipts and expenditures.

Debs Partial to Kansas.

Eugene Debs is figuring on starting his first socialist colony in Kansas instead of in the state of Washington. In an interview in the east Saturday he said: "I think Kansas is the most hopeful state in the union for the furtherance of our work. When we start our colony, Kansas will likely be the objective point instead of Washington."

Interesting City Ticket Test.

The question of the right of a non-partisan caucus to nominate a city ticket is to be tested in the district court at Junction City. The chairman of the republican committee claims that a ticket can only be nominated by nomination papers or by a party which cast five per cent of the vote at the regular election.

Deadly Ravages of Lightning.

During a storm near Hutchinson the other day lightning struck Farmer Eisminger's barn, which was burned to the ground, and 17 fine draft horses perished in the building. Farm machinery, sheds and grain valued at \$6,000 also went up in smoke. A half dozen dwellings in Hutchinson were also struck.

Fate of a Peacemaker.

James Murphy, a wealthy cattleman of Clark county, tried to prevent a fight between two neighbors, S. P. Mitchell and Henry Montgomery, and received a gunshot wound from one of them that mortally wounded him.

Kansas Sheep Beat all Others.

Secretary Coburn has prepared figures based on findings of the United States department of agriculture which show that Kansas and Nebraska sheep clip eight pounds to the fleece—more than any other state in the union.

The Fourth Masonic Consistory.

Ten counties in southeastern Kansas comprise the jurisdiction of the fourth masonic consistory of Kansas, recently established at Fort Scott. The other consistories are at Topeka, Wichita and Salina.

A Careless Mail Carrier.

Four sacks of valuable United States mail were stolen from the waiting room of the Rock Island depot at Manhattan the other night. The mail had been left unattended by a careless mail carrier.

Little Pay for Their Work.

Robbers entered the State bank at Meriden, Jefferson county, and blew open the safe with dynamite, but secured only \$10. The building was almost wrecked by the explosion.

For Hogue and Funston.

Republican primaries in Johnson county resulted in the election of delegates strongly favoring Thomas L. Hogue for congress and E. H. Funston for governor.

Bernard Kelley Leaves Kansas.

Rev. Bernard Kelley, the well-known preacher-politician who was recently appointed army chaplain, has been ordered to report for duty at Fort Bliss, in Texas.