

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1899.

NO. 31.

LAWTON RECALLED.

Gen. Schwan Talks About the General Being Ordered to Manila.

GEN. LAWTON NOT VERY SANGUINE.

A Belief That 100,000 Men Will Be Required to Subdue the Rebels—Janta's Hope in the Climate—The Climate Defended—Twenty-First Off.

Washington, April 18.—When a dispatch announcing the recall of Gen. Lawton was reported to Brig. Gen. Schwan, acting adjutant general, he said it was in accordance with the understanding of the war department as to the purpose of Gen. Lawton's campaign:

Gen. Otis sent this expedition to southern Luzon for the purpose of destroying any insurgent forces that might be found there, to make a careful reconnaissance of the territory and to spread broadcast the recent proclamation of the Philippine commission, setting forth the purposes of this government with respect to the islands. I understand that he will release all prisoners that he has taken, and that they will be sent to their homes. By this action it is proposed to prove to the Filipinos that the Americans are not as barbarous as the insurgents pretend we are, and that we propose to treat the Filipinos humanely.

"Why is Gen. Lawton needed at Manila?" was asked, to which Gen. Schwan answered:

Gen. Otis has not communicated his plans to the department, the matter being left entirely to his discretion. The insurgent leader has established his headquarters at San Fernando, to the northwest of Manila, and I suppose Gen. Otis contemplates a movement against that city. Gen. Lawton only had 1,500 men under his command and it was, of course, impossible for him to divide his force by stationing detachments in every village captured. His command will be useful, however, in reinforcing the line about the city of Manila. It is possible that when the lake rises Gen. Otis will resume the campaign in the southern part of the island.

GEN. LAWTON NOT VERY SANGUINE.

Manila, April 17.—Maj. Gen. Lawton yesterday authorized this statement: "The present prospect is that 100,000 troops will be necessary to pacify the Philippine islands." Gen. Lawton's expedition has been ordered to Manila and will return there immediately. All the territory he captured will be evacuated and all the launches he seized will be restored to their original owners; that is to say, they will be given back to the persons from whom Aguinaldo's soldiers took them. After giving the opinion that 100,000 men will be required to subdue these islands, Gen. Lawton explained the situation as follows: "The difficulties in the way are those of fighting guerrillas in a tropical country. With my brigade I could force my way from one end of the island to the other if I did not have to hold the territory I traversed. But leaving garrisons behind would soon eat up the whole force." Gen. Lawton regretted exceedingly being compelled to evacuate the territory he captured.

PLACE HOPE IN THE CLIMATE.

Hong Kong, April 18.—Dr. Galliciano Apacible, the head of the Filipina junta here, says:

We are weak and you are strong, but we have an ally and you have none. We have 70,000 stands of arms and 30,000 troops in the field and sufficient material to make cartridges to supply our troops for four years to come. Our ally is the climate of the Philippines. Your bullets cannot kill one of our men where disease will kill 20 of yours. Once you begin your advance into the interior, we will have your advance at the same time that we welcome it. We cannot fight pitched battles with you, and we do not need to. We shall be here to-day and there to-morrow, attacking, then flying. You can no more catch us or conquer us than you can the wind.

THE CLIMATE DEFENDED.

Washington, April 18.—The state department has published a report from United States Consul Williams at Manila in which he refutes the statements regarding the health and climate of the Philippines. During the last year he says he heard of no temperature in the islands below 57 degrees and none above 95 degrees in the sun. The city of Manila is swept by sea breezes and has an abundant and good water supply. The death rate is small and with proper care one may be entirely healthy.

TWENTY-FIRST OFF FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, April 18.—The United States transport Hancock sailed yesterday for Manila with the Twenty-first infantry regiment. Several other transports will depart during the week. The Grant, with invalided soldiers and many dead bodies on board, is due here within a few days.

Chicago to Be the Center.

Chicago, April 18.—Chicago is to be the center of a great union of organizations, composed of German-Americans, who are antagonistic to any plans that would bring about an alliance between the United States and a foreign power. This was the enthusiastic sentiment of the representatives of two score of German societies last night at Scheller hall. Offers of hearty co-operation were received from half a dozen cities scattered throughout the country.

Smallpox Situation at Cushing.

Guthrie, Ok., April 18.—The smallpox situation at the Indian village near Cushing is much improved. There have been 35 deaths and there are now 21 cases in the hospital. Thirty patients have recovered, while 41 of the village residents have escaped the disease.

RAISED TO AN EMBASSY.

Hon. Bellamy Storer, Selected to Represent This Country at Madrid, Will Be the First Ambassador to Spain.

Washington, April 17.—The United States legation at Madrid is to be raised to an embassy, and Bellamy



BELLAMY STORER.

Storer, who has been selected for the place, will be the first American ambassador at the court of the infant king.

CALAMBA IS BOMBARDED.

The City Taken by Lawton's Gunboats and His Expedition Landed There—Chinese Fear Violence.

Manila, April 17.—The American troops quartered at Taguig, near the head of Laguna de Bay, reported that Calamba has been bombarded by Gen. Lawton's gunboats and that his expedition has landed there. Calamba is a town on the southwest shore of the lake, for which Gen. Lawton started yesterday after clearing out the country around Santa Cruz on the eastern shore.

The Chinese inhabitants of the town captured by Gen. Lawton, who did not flee with the Filipinos upon the approach of the Americans, are now coming to Gen. Lawton for protection, as they fear violence from the insurgents. The Chinamen will probably be sent to Manila.

New York, April 17.—The celebration attending the return of the United States cruiser Raleigh from Manila, which had to be postponed Saturday owing to the warship's late arrival, occurred yesterday. The Raleigh, accompanied by two small war vessels captured from the Spaniards last summer and a fleet of about 25 excursion steamers and tug boats, paraded, from Tompkinsville to Grant's tomb, and from there back to anchorage in the North river, off Thirty-fourth street.

Famous Free State Agitator Dead.

Worcester, Mass., April 17.—Eli Thayer, member of congress from 1856 to 1860 and originator of the Kansas "crusades," died at his home in this city yesterday. He was chiefly identified in the early days with the movement toward the settlement of Kansas. He devised and organized the system of emigrant aid that was admirably suited to the needs of settlers, and which worked wonders in the development of the latent resources of the newly-settled region.

Cannot Board in Cars.

Chicago, April 17.—The railroads have made a new rule for the Grand Army national encampment in Philadelphia next September. Heretofore it has been customary to sidetrack sleeping and dining cars and allow them to be used by the veterans for sleeping and eating purposes during an encampment. The railroads have given notice that such a custom cannot be followed this year or hereafter.

Mrs. Ewing Declared Not Guilty.

Maryville, Mo., April 17.—The jury in the case of the state against Mrs. Ida Ewing, charged with having murdered her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lizzie Ewing, at Hopkins, the night of September 26, brought in a verdict of acquittal. Jurors who were interviewed say that the principal reason why they were unable to convict was that the state failed altogether to establish a motive.

United States Minister to Belgium.

Washington, April 17.—The president has appointed Lawrence Townsend, of Pennsylvania, to succeed Mr. Bellamy Storer as United States minister to Brussels, Belgium. Mr. Townsend is at present United States minister at Lisbon and his transfer leaves a vacancy in the Portuguese mission for which a selection has already been made and will shortly be announced.

Fair Crop Expected.

Omaha, Neb., April 17.—Reports from over Nebraska received within the last few days indicate that the damage to the winter wheat and rye has been greatly exaggerated. Fields which had all the appearance of being dead when the ground was frozen are reported to be coming out, and with a favorable season from now on will make a fair crop.

A New State Capital for Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., April 17.—A bill has passed the legislature providing for the erection of a new state capitol at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000 and now awaits the governor's signature. The new capitol is to be erected on the site of the present penitentiary and that institution is to be removed beyond the city limits.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

Congress May Be Called Together Prior to September 1.

THE WADE COURT OF INVESTIGATION.

Prof. Atwater Testifies About His Examination of Rations—Extra Pay to Be Extended to All Our Soldiers.

Washington, April 18.—A prominent senator from one of the northwestern states who is close to the president is authority for the statement that the president will call the Fifty-sixth congress in extraordinary session at some date prior to September 1. The house currency caucus now in session at Atlantic City is expected to finish its work some time early in the summer and to be ready to submit some measure, or a number of measures differing little in general principles, upon which the republicans in congress can strike a compromise and which will prove satisfactory to the rank and file of the party as a relief from the present currency evils. The early enactment of a satisfactory currency bill is believed to be for the best interests of the party. Many of the leaders are desirous of disposing of this question at a special session rather than risk the danger of delay until the campaign is fairly under way, as will be the case if no currency legislation is undertaken until the regular session which begins next December. As it will take some time for the house to organize and considerable time will be consumed in the senate passing any measure of similar importance, in all probability no action could be had until about the time of the national conventions. It is understood that the president shares this view, and is strongly inclined to listen to the advice of those who counsel a special session. Another consideration entering into the question is the desire of the leading republicans to make needed changes in the present tariff act, and to pass a bill increasing the army to a status that will enable the government to deal successfully with any contingency that may arise either in the Philippines or elsewhere, as was intended in the original bill when it left the house.

THE WADE COURT OF INVESTIGATION.

Washington, April 18.—After devoting the forenoon to a practical examination of the beef supplied to the army in cans, the Wade court of inquiry recalled Prof. Atwater at two o'clock and he held the witness stand during the greater part of the afternoon. He expressed the opinion that pound for pound the canned roast beef was of greater nutritive value than fresh beef, but suggested that, unadorned with vegetables, it would not prove so acceptable a ration. Col. Weston, of the commissary department was also recalled during the afternoon and examined with reference to the supplies furnished the troops in the field at Santiago.

EXTRA PAY FOR ALL TROOPS.

Washington, April 18.—The payment of the 20 per cent. extra pay to the American troops in the Philippines has been extended to include all our soldiers now in service and will continue until hostilities in the Philippines cease. The troops in the Philippines, both officers and men, will be given the two months' extra pay when mustered out.

NEWS ABOUT SAMOA.

Senator Morgan Says the Islands Must Be Divided Up Between the Three Nations—Secretary Hay Talks.

Washington, April 18.—Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, a leading member of the foreign relations committee, when asked for an expression on the Samoan problem, said: "There is only one permanent solution of the Samoan question. That is a partition of the island by the three great powers, which have by common desire just formed a commission to reconcile the differences between themselves and the native Samoans."

The secretary of state in conversation said that neither of the three powers to the treaty of Berlin had scored a victory in the arrangement of the Samoan matter, nor suffered defeat. All three of them were, he believed, actuated by the same desire to reach a peaceable and honorable solution of a state of things, which was not only most regrettable at this time, but likely, if neglected, to go rapidly from bad to worse.

CROOKS MAY BE ARRESTED.

New York, April 18.—In the session of the Mazet legislative investigating committee yesterday Richard Croker was named the principal object of Mr. Moss' examination, and the most important development was the probability that the Tammany chieftain and John F. Carroll will be the subject of contempt proceedings before the state legislature shall adjourn.

The Porter Story Denied.

Washington, April 18.—The story that the resignation of John Addison Porter, secretary to the president, was now in the hands of Mr. McKinley to take effect at the latter's convenience, is officially denied at the white house.

BRYAN IN NEW YORK.

The Silver Champion Received a Great Ovation at the Chicago Platform Dinner Saturday Night.

New York, April 17.—Twenty-four hundred men on the floor of the Grand Central Palace and 600 women with escorts in the galleries Saturday night hailed William J. Bryan as the "next president," the "savior of the workmen" and the "silver king." The Chicago platform dinner, beginning with a burst of enthusiasm, ended in a wild political frenzy. From all the speeches, Bryan's included, it was evident that the policy for 1900, so far as they were concerned, was a campaign against trusts. O. H. P. Belmont's attacks on plutocracy and his pledge to support Bryan and the Chicago platform evoked wild applause. Mr. Bryan declared he stood by the Chicago platform of the administration toward the Filipinos. He urged the need of an income tax. He asserted that the increase of trusts since 1895 under republican influences had made that a much more important subject for the next campaign.

THE CZAR'S CONFERENCE.

Results of Far-Reaching Character May Be Brought About in the Amelioration of the Horrors of War.

Washington, April 17.—The president will this week deliver to the United States delegates to the czar's disarmament conference instructions of the course he desires them to pursue when the conference is held. In one respect it is said in official quarters that the congress may achieve results of far-reaching character, although not in full realization of the plan of disarmament. This, it is hoped, will be in the line of ameliorating the horrors of war, doing away with the needless suffering and maiming which some missiles of warfare occasion and in general placing warfare upon a humane basis as is consistent with military and strategic usage.

The Domestic Exports for March.

Washington, April 17.—The monthly statement of exports of domestic products of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows that during March the exports were: Breadstuffs, \$19,595,053; decrease, as compared with March, 1898, \$4,500,000; cattle and hogs, \$2,589,738; decrease, \$815,000; provisions, \$14,225,239; decrease, \$1,214,000; cotton, \$11,269,863; decrease, \$12,625,000; mineral oils, \$5,291,534; increase, \$1,043,000. Total, \$53,365,427; decrease, \$18,144,000. For the nine months of the present fiscal year the exports of these articles amounted to \$274,725,291, against \$312,296,104 for the same period of 1898.

Reed May Retire from Congress.

Washington, April 17.—Intimate friends of Speaker Reed say positively he will not be in the next congress. They declare he announced this fact to them during his recent visit here after his return from Jekyll island. Mr. Reed's desire to get out of congress and into some more remunerative employment has been known for some time, and the result has been frequent stories of a coming resignation which were promptly denied. Now the story comes so directly as to make it at least probable.

A Hundred Soldiers Under Arrest.

San Francisco, April 17.—One hundred soldiers are under arrest on the Presidio reservation. They are camped on the open and are guarded by cavalry and the Twenty-fourth infantry, regulars, negroes, the force being in charge of Adj. Lieut. Harris. The offense of the men was the burning down of a saloon just outside the reservation line, in which Private Charles L. King, company G, Twenty-third infantry, was so brutally beaten Saturday that he is not expected to live.

Great Work in the Mining District.

Joplin, Mo., April 17.—Another record-breaking week was scored in the Missouri-Kansas lead and zinc mining district last week, the production reaching the highest point on record. The greatest week's previous production was on March 11, when the total production reached \$261,374, or \$30,126 less than for the week just closed. The production last week in value was \$150,375 greater than for the corresponding week of 1898, at which time zinc ore sold at \$25 per ton.

Record of Contraband's Snow.

Denver, Col., April 17.—According to the latest report of Weather Forecaster Brandenburg, the total snowfall at Leadville during the winter was 253 inches; at Breckenridge, 375 inches; and at Ruby, 524 inches (nearly 44 feet). The South Park line of the Colorado & Southern Railway company is still blocked by snow beyond Breckenridge, but the rotary is making good progress and the line will probably be opened before the end of the week.

Could Not Stand the Disgrace.

Humboldt, Neb., April 17.—S. W. Grinstead, aged 37 years, cashier of the bank in this city, committed suicide by blowing off the top of his head with a revolver. Friday Bank Examiner Wilson called at the bank to examine the books and Cashier Grinstead admitted to him that he was short in his accounts \$10,000. The examiner immediately took charge of the bank. The bank will continue business.

ABRAM S. HEWITT'S VIEW.

He Says Trusts Will Absorb the Industrial Business of the Country and Labor Will Absorb the Trusts.

Washington, April 15.—The industrial commission recently requested ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, to appear before it and give his views on industrial questions. He was unable to attend because of ill health, but sent a letter in which he says:

Corporations have continued to grow and at the present moment they threaten to absorb the entire industrial business of the country which is capable of being administered by centralized management. It seems to me to be in accordance with the evolution which has taken place within the last half century. My own view is that the industrial has been sufficiently centralized and the ownership widely diffused through this distribution of shares, the workman will gradually acquire these shares and control the property which they represent. In fact I cannot see any other outcome of the present movement towards the consolidation of industrial enterprises than the transfer of the control to those who are actually engaged in the work of operation. How far legislation can be made to promote this desirable end I am unable either to predict or suggest. As a general suggestion I regard legislative interference with capital and labor as pernicious.

MILES ON ARMY CANTEEN.

He Issues a General Order Further Elucidating the Technical Points of the Much-Disputed Law.

Washington, April 15.—Maj. Gen. Miles has issued a general order to the army promulgating the law passed at the last session of congress in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors in army canteens or on military reservations. The recent opinion of Attorney General Griggs construing the statute is given in full, and is accompanied by the following special instructions for the enforcement of the law as thus construed:

So much of paragraph 10 of the said exchange regulations as required that "the canteen must be in a room used for no other purpose and, when practicable, in a building apart from that in which the recreation and reading rooms are located; the sale of beer must be limited to week days and the beer consumed upon the premises" and that the "practice known as 'treating' will not be permitted," is amended by the addition thereto of the provisions that no officer shall be assigned, nor any private soldier detailed, to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen, and that such sales shall be made only by civilians employed for that purpose.

"Alger Will Not Resign."

Washington, April 15.—Secretary Alger last night put an effective quietus on the persistent reports that he contemplated retirement from the cabinet by a positive and unequivocal statement that the reports were absolutely without foundation; that, unless some unforeseen and unlooked for contingency arises, he proposes to remain secretary of war throughout this administration. He had his attention called to recent rumors that he would resign after the investigation into the conduct of the war and incidental matters ceases and that his successor already had been determined upon.

Low Rates for the G. A. R.

Chicago, April 15.—For the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Philadelphia September 4 to 9, the eastern roads have agreed to make a rate of one fare for the round trip from Chicago and all points in Central Passenger association territory. The same rates will be made over all lines, standard and differential alike. It will also apply to New York. Tickets will be placed on sale September 1 to 4, inclusive, good for return up to September 15.

Bryan and Stanley Will Speak.

Kansas City, Mo., April 15.—The committee having in charge the national encampment of the Modern Woodmen, which will assemble in Kansas City during the week of June 6 to 10, is now making active preparations for the entertainment of the thousands of guests who are expected to be here from all over the United States. Gov. W. E. Stanley, of Kansas, and W. J. Bryan have accepted invitations to make addresses during the week.

Counsels Ordered to Their Posts in Spain.

Washington, April 15.—The secretary of state has directed the return to their posts in Spain of the United States consuls who were obliged to leave on account of the war. The department has determined that they shall all be retained in the consular service, there being no ill-feeling incurred by them. The sub-consular officers mostly remained in Spain throughout the war and they will also be continued in the service.

Whipping at Reform School Abolished.

Topeka, Kan., April 15.—Superintendent J. O. Butler is trying some experiments in the management of the reform school. He has abolished whippings, and the obstreperous boys are now punished by confinement. The result is being closely watched by the employees at the institution, and those who believe in strict discipline say that the institution is becoming demoralized under the new order of things.

Cuban Army Muster Rolls.

Havana, April 15.—The Cuban army muster rolls, which were delivered to Gov. Gen. Brooke through Senor Domingo Mendez Capote, are prepared in neat clerical style, the 1,200 broad sheets showing on their face 48,000 names—6,000 commissioned officers and 42,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. The whole statement is an orderly arrangement of corps, regiments, battalion and company scores.

IN JEFFERSON'S HONOR.

Democratic Banquets in New York and Milwaukee—Van Wyck Speaks to the Former and Bryan to the Latter.

New York, April 14.—The \$10 dinner of the Democratic club in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson was held last night at the Metropolitan opera house. This is the dinner that W. J. Bryan refused to attend. Looking from the tiers to the floor of the vast dining hall the tables seemed like great beds of roses. The 22 tables were on either side of the speaker's table. Each table was piled with a mass of roses and ferns intertwined. Just before the guests were called to order, Richard Croker, Perry Belmont, Commissioner Scanned and Commissioner Sexton entered a box. Mr. Croker was in enthusiastic conversation with those about him and waved his hand to guests all over the hall. There were fully 200 more guests than the 1,500 planned for, but all found seats. This is said to be the largest number ever accommodated at a banquet in the history of the city. The great dinner to President McKinley at the Waldorf-Astoria was served to only 900. Judge Augustus Van Wyck, the defeated democratic nominee for governor last fall, was the principal orator. He spoke against the tariff and trusts, but ignored the money question and territorial expansion.

Col. W. J. Bryan at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, April 14.—The Jefferson club, of Milwaukee, observed the natal day of the founder of democracy in a most fitting manner by a banquet at the Plankinton house, which was attended by over 400 guests. Col. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was the guest of honor and delivered the principal address. Delegations of democrats were in attendance from many towns throughout the state and nearly all the democrats from the state legislature were present. Mr. Bryan said the free silver question would be the issue again in 1900.

USED PRUSSIC ACID.

Deadly Drug in a Box of Bonbons Sent to Cora Tanner, an Actress, Who Took of the Candy.

Omaha, Neb., April 14.—Cora Tanner, the actress, is on the verge of death as the result of a most determined attempt on the part of some unknown person to take her life. Two poisons were used and three physicians were unable to say whether she would live. The entire detective force of the city is working on the case. Last night while Miss Tanner was at the theater here a large box of bonbons and a handsome bouquet were left at her hotel by a messenger. There was no name on the card attached other than Miss Tanner's. With her manager, Louis Massen, Miss Tanner returned to the hotel just before midnight. Shortly after Massen left Miss Tanner, terrible groans were heard issuing from the room occupied by the actress. A chambermaid forced the door open and found Miss Tanner in most terrible agony. There were unmistakable evidences of poisoning, and the open box of candy with several pieces missing was on the dresser. The physicians also detected the presence of some drug in the buds of the bouquet. Dr. Lee analyzed the candy to-day and found prussic acid in large quantities. The poison used on the flowers could not be clearly analyzed, but all the physicians pronounce it poison of some deadly description.

CAUSED GREAT LOSSES.

Prairie Fire in Nebraska Burned Over a Large Territory and Destroyed Much Valuable Property.

Omaha, Neb., April 14.—Specials from Newport, in Rock county, on the line of the Elkhorn road, say the loss of property from the prairie fire was enormous. Henry Haberer, John Mauch, Jonas Conrad, W. Beebe, F. Sixberry and Opp brothers lost their ranch buildings, including big stacks of hay and some cattle. The fire is spreading into Holt and Garfield counties. Reports from Ogallala, the county seat of Keith county, say the entire northern part of that county is being swept by fires. The flames, driven by a swift wind, reached North Platte. The ranches of the Holcomb brothers, Jonathan Smith and the two Farnstroms, among the heaviest stock raisers in western Nebraska, have been destroyed. At Loup City George W. Misner, an old resident of Washington township, was burned to death in a prairie fire.

Wants South Dakota Troops Retained.

Pierre, S. D., April 14.—Gov. Lee has written to President McKinley, demanding the return of the South Dakota volunteers from the Philippines. He recites the facts of enlistment to fight for humanity against Spain, declares that "the South Dakota volunteers have fulfilled every obligation which they owe to their country and its flag," and should be allowed to return home. He says: "We view their present or future detention as unconstitutional and a violation of the law which called the organization into being, and feel sure they will not be retained against their will, against the law and against the moral sense of the people of our state without offering some reason for so doing."

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

THE STAY-AT-HOME.

There's dress an' hood to buy fr' Jane—
A pair o' pants fr' John,
A whole outfit fr' Buster Bill,
An' winter's comin' on.
But baby Nan, the stay-at-home,
Jis laughs, an' never knows
That all on earth she has to wear
Is ole made-over clothes.
There's books to buy fr' them at school—
It makes a pore man sick
To hear 'em holler "Joggafy"
An' "mental rithmetic."
But, thank the Lord, the stay-at-home
Is mighty cheap to please;
Jis gits the family almanac
An' reads it on her knees.
An' writin'-books an' drawin'-books—
They never seem to think
How much it costs to buy sich truck,
An' pencils, pens, an' ink.
But little Nan, the stay-at-home,
She knows her daddy's pore;
Jis gits a charcoal pen an' writes
Her lesson on the floor.
There's boots to buy fr' Buster Bill,
An' boots to buy fr' John,
An' shoes fr' Jane an' ma an' I,
Till all my money's gone.
So Nan, the last, the stay-at-home,
Is left to do without;
Jis wears her home-made mocassins,
An' crows, an' crawls about.
Pears like that all I rake an' scrape
Won't hardly satisfy
The pressin' needs o' Bill an' John
An' Jane an' ma an' I.
But baby Nan, the stay-at-home,
Is full o' sweet content;
Jis cuddles up in daddy's arms
An' never wants a cent.
—George Weymouth, in Century.

Love and War

LIEUT. JOSEPH M'KENNOY had been to the war—as far as Chickamauga. The inducement? He loved a girl; he hoped, but dared not ask, that the girl loved him; but all girls love a hero; therefore he would perform glorious deeds and make the matter sure.

Now the war was over and he was mustered out; his only scar of battle a stiff neck, souvenir of a case of mumps contracted in camp. Alas, hard was fate!

And so it was with doubting heart that he paid his first call. It was sad. He heard sung the praises of the heroic Dewey; he heard the girl declare that did the women have votes Roosevelt should be the next president. Nor was that all. In heartbreaking desperation he had seized the worst possible moment to make an offer of his heart and hand, and the same had been almost contemptuously refused.

"It seems evident," soliloquized Lieut. McKennoy, wending his way sadly homeward, "that my war record is not my strong suit in this deal. But we shall see, we shall see," and he sat late in his room, smoking many big, strong, meditative pipes.

The next evening he honored Miss Fremont with another call, at which she was scarcely able to conceal her surprise. It did not seem the natural order of things for the rebuffed—nay, almost ridiculed—suitor to bob up serenely. Perhaps her sarcasms had not been appreciated. She would make it certain that this young gentleman should no longer be in doubt as to her sentiments regarding soldiers who allowed themselves to be kept safely in camp, while their brothers—men of sterner stuff—were battling in blood for their country's glory.

"I am so glad that your poor wounded neck does not keep you indoors," was her sarcastic greeting. "Such a serious hurt was enough to keep any man out of battle."

McKennoy smiled grimly. "You are pleased to be facetious, Miss Fremont. But it was not so easy as you imagined to get to the front. We tried our best."

"Yes, you are right. It needed men. Why, from the beginning even the newspapers knew that if there was to be any fighting Teddy's Terrors would be right in the thickest of it, and they were. Col. Roosevelt is a man with a will. Ah! if we poor women could vote, how quickly we would make him president!"

"Yes, so you said last night," interrupted McKennoy, hoping to get her out of that strain.

"Ah, jealous!" she cried, "jealous! Really, Mr. McKennoy, if you are so jealous of those who have proven themselves men of sterner stuff than yourself, you should at least have the tact to conceal it."

"Women were always cruel," the lieutenant remarked, sadly.

"Cruel!" she cried, indignantly, straightening up in her chair. "Cruel! But I noticed that company D was so utterly lacking in cruelty, so fearful of hurting some one, of wounding the poor Spaniards' honor, that they were careful not to leave their camp. Lieut. McKennoy, I should think that you would expire from shame. Twenty thousand heroes bore the suffering of crowded transports and heeded the enemy in his lair. The gallant rough riders charged him the first day. Their brothers, their fighting brothers, were not behind. Their names are writ in blood on the slopes of Caney and San Juan. Nothing kept them from the front. Forward, ever forward, they went right up to the cannon's mouth; 'guns to the right of them, guns to the left of them; men dropping around them like hail—or—er—bullets—bullets, dropping around them like hail, men falling as—er—as grass before the scythe. Heroes they were, etc."

and collectively, might rot in their graves before they got her.

"In the drama of war, Miss Fremont," he said, "all the star parts are not cast on the field of battle. Some of the sublimest scenes are acted out in the quiet camp, unheralded to the public, seen only by the few. Those whose lot it is to fight, it may be to fall—to shed from bullet wound or saber gash their life's blood—are fortunate, indeed. They may be brave men; they may be cravens who go forward only because they fear the jeers of their comrades; these are cowards. Whatever their impelling motive, they are urged on by the knowledge that an expectant nation at home will greet with loud acclamation their slightest deed; their triumphal arches are sure to be awaiting them. But we poor devils in camp, Miss Fremont—who hears of us, or cares to hear? And yet, believe me, those few who know consider some of us 'camp loungers' as deserving of praise as any."

He had spoken feelingly, and his listener was becoming impressed.

"I am sure I do not understand," was all she could say.

"How should you? You have heard only one side. You knew Charlie Malloy, the old dressmaker's only son?"

"Yes."

"Well, he died—not gloriously, at the cannon's mouth, but shamefully, cowardly, you would say, in a camp hospital. His last words were—I was with him—'Oh, my poor mother! Who will care for her?' But his was a coward's death, so what does it matter? He only had the fever. And Dr. Stanley—you were berating him last night—'shameful shirk,' I believe, was your rather strong expression. Yet that boy, seeing all his chances of what the multitude, the unthinking, consider the only service deserving plaudits and praise—work on the field of battle—slipping away from him one by one, cheerfully and patiently continued his duties among the sick around him. You no doubt read of Dr. Bob Church's heroism at Las Guasimas. We got the news one night about supper time, and Stanley, giving no sign of the bitter disappointment he was feeling because no such lucky chances were to be his, spent the rest of the night in the hospital caring for his charges, who were not suffering from battle wounds, but only from camp fever. There was no glory in it—only duty. And you do not call that noble?"

"Ask some of those poor devils whose lives depended on his tenderness and skill at Chickamauga, Miss Fremont, and they will tell you stories of that youngster that should make you proud to call him your friend."

"I had never thought of all that," she said.

"There were a hundred chances of dying in our camp," he continued, as she did not speak, "to one among those heroes at Santiago. They could lie in their trenches, secure from Spanish bullets."

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BRYAN TO BELMONT.

The Silver Leader Reviews Factional Differences on Questions of Party Policy.

Col. W. J. Bryan has sent his answer to the latest letter received from Perry Belmont some weeks ago. The correspondence thus far has dealt largely with the rival Jefferson dinners to be held in New York, but Mr. Bryan now ignores that matter and devotes his attention to the differences existing between himself and Mr. Belmont on questions of democratic party policy. His letter in part follows:

"Lincoln, Neb., April 8. Perry Belmont, 355 Fifth avenue, New York. Dear Sir: Upon my return to Lincoln I found your letter containing the original letter and postscript given to the press some days before. I cannot find anything in my letter to which you can consistently object."

"My letter was much more conservative in tone than the editorials and resolutions directed against you by the democrats of your own state in 1896. In your book, volume 5, page 19, you reproduce an editorial which appeared in the Brooklyn Citizen of October 8, 1896. That editorial was more severe in its condemnation of you than the New York Journal editorial from which you quoted in your letter, and yet, instead of suing the Citizen, you contented yourself with furnishing evidence to show that your father shared your views upon the money question."

"You ask, first, that I point out wherein your utterances are 'unpatriotic, un-democratic, un-American, and in conflict with the democratic creed as set forth in Jefferson's first inaugural address.' We have no accepted standard by which to determine whether a given opinion is patriotic or American, but we have means of determining whether an opinion is democratic and in accord with the teachings of Jefferson. I presume you use the word democratic in the party sense, otherwise that term would be as difficult to define as 'patriotic' or 'American.'"

"The right to determine what is democratic in a party sense belongs to the democratic party. The Chicago convention was more purely representative than any other convention held in recent years, because the rank and file of the party spoke on public questions through instructed delegates. The Chicago platform is the latest authoritative definition of democracy as applied to existing conditions. If a minority of the delegates to a national convention, representing a minority of the members of the democratic party, has a right to determine what is democratic, then each member of the party has a right to define democracy for himself and to assert that he is a better democrat than anyone else."

"Let me apply this principle to three questions upon which you have taken a position in the volumes sent me—first, standard money; second, paper money; third, income tax."

"Jefferson favored the double standard as against the single gold standard, and during his administration our nation had the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the legal ratio of fifteen to one. The ratio was changed to sixteen to one during Jackson's administration. The Chicago platform pronounced against the gold standard and in favor of the return to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the gold or consent of any other nation. As a delegate to the Chicago convention you voted for a minority report which declared against independent free coinage of the gold and silver, but would not imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent international bimetalism, to which the effort of the government should be steadily directed."

"As a delegate to the Indianapolis convention two months later you supported a platform which declared in favor of the gold standard and without any declaration in favor of international bimetalism. You may be able to explain why the minority rejected at Indianapolis the plank for which it fought at Chicago."

"Mr. McKimley, in 1891, charged in a public speech that Mr. Cleveland during his first administration was dishonoring one of the precious metals, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He insisted that Mr. Cleveland was trying to make 'money scarce and therefore dear,' and added: 'He would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else. Money the master and everything else the servant.' If Mr. McKimley then understood the real purpose of the gold standard, as I believe he did, who could think Jefferson capable of advocating a policy which, instead of securing equal and exact justice for all, makes 'money the master and everything else the servant.'"

"After the election Mr. McKimley sent a commission to Europe to secure international aid in getting rid of the gold standard, and a republican congress appropriated money to pay the expenses of the commission. The commission failed because of English opposition, and English opposition was due to the opposition of English financiers. Jeffersonian democrats must have a better reason for submitting to the gold standard than a means for raising the purchasing power of their money."

"I have selected these three questions because they are important and because your position upon them has been clearly defined. Your speeches abound in expressions of confidence on the gold standard, your correspondence with Mr. Warner sets forth your opposition to the income tax, and a newspaper item, quoted in your book, gives you credit for drafting that portion of the Indianapolis platform which related to the retirement of the greenbacks and the substitution of bank currency."

"Your prophecy that 'a law to prevent wage-earners and salary earners from demanding and securing payment in gold dollars would tend to a widening of the tender solicitude for the laboring man. I might suggest that bimetalism alarms you more than it does the wage-earners. It was not the employees who were frightened at the specter of free silver in 1896. Neither did the laboring man share your desire to add to the privileges of the banks. On December 20, 1897, a year after the election, the Federation of Labor adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we declare ourselves most positively opposed to the Gage financial bill recently introduced in congress by the secretary of the treasury. It is a measure that, if adopted as a law, will only more firmly rivet the gold standard on the people of the country and perpetuate its disastrous effects in every form."

"Resolved, That we pronounce the Gage bill an undisguised effort to retire our greenback currency and all government paper money, with a view to the substitution of national bank notes in their stead, and thus fasten the national bank system for years upon the American people."

"I am not willing to believe that you are more interested in the laboring man than they are in themselves, or that you know better than they what is good for them. Yours truly, W. J. BRYAN."

Carlisle was not very careful about his personal appearance; he was too apt to think a genius could wear anything he chose and never bothered about how he looked. He probably got the idea from the fact that two of his heroes—Cromwell and Frederick II.—were both the worst dressed men of their time.

In the days of chivalry one of the most solemn and binding oaths was taken "on the peacock," which seems on these occasions to have been served up garnished entirely with its gaudy plumage.

HIS OLD YELLOW ALMANAC.

I left the farm when mother died, and changed my place of dwelling. To daughter Susie's stylish house, right in the city street, And there I sat, before I came, that sort of scared me tellin' How I would find the town-folks' ways so difficult to meet.

They said I'd have no comfort in the rustin' fixed-up throng, And I'd have to wear stiff collars every weekday right along.

I find I take to city ways just like a duck to water, I like the racket and the noise, and never tire of shows; And there's no end of comfort in the mansion of my daughter, And everything is right at hand, and money freely flows;

And hired help is all about, just listenin' for my call, But I miss the yellow almanac off my kitchen wall.

The house is full of calendars from attic to the cellar; They're painted in all colors, and are fancy-like to see. But just in this particular I'm not a modern feller,

And the yellow-covered almanac is good enough for me; I'm used to it, I've seen it round from boyhood to old age, And I rather like the jokin' at the bottom of each page.

I like the way the "G" stood out to show the week's beginnin' (In these new-fangled calendars the days seemed sort of mixed), And the man upon the cover, though he wasn't exactly mine;

'T'd rather have my almanac than all that costly pile. With lungs and liver all exposed, still showing how we are fixed; And the letters, credentials that was writ to Mr. Ayer, I've often, on a rainy day, found readin' very fair.

I tried to find one recently; there wa'n't one in the city. They touted out great calendars in every sort of style;

I looked at 'em in cold disdain, and answered 'em in pity: 'T'd rather have my almanac than all that costly pile.

And, though I take to city life, I'm lone-some, after all, For that old yellow almanac upon my kitchen wall.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in the Century.

They Were Loud Enough.

Wheeler-Beverage never has a bell on his bicycle. Scorer—He doesn't need it. Just look at his stockings.—N. Y. Journal.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17.
CATTLE—Best beefs..... 4 35 @ 5 37 1/2
Stockers..... 3 90 @ 5 35
Native cows..... 2 90 @ 4 35
HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 1 25 @ 3 85
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 25 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 75 @ 67
No. 2 hard..... 68 @ 66
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 32 @ 33 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 28 1/2 @ 29
RYE—No. 2..... 54 @ 56
FLOUR—Patent, per bbl..... 3 60 @ 3 70
Panic..... 2 95 @ 3 10
HAY—Choice timothy..... 8 50 @ 9 00
Panic prairie..... 7 50 @ 8 00
BRAN (sacked)..... 43 @ 54
BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 17 @ 20
CHEESE—Full cream..... 11 @ 11 1/2
EGGS—Choice..... 10 1/2 @ 11
POTATOES..... 15 @ 65

ST. LOUIS
CATTLE—Native and shipping 3 00 @ 5 05
Texans..... 3 00 @ 4 25
HOGS—Heavy..... 3 60 @ 3 90 1/2
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 40 @ 4 70
FLOUR—Choice..... 3 70 @ 4 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 78 @ 78 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 34 1/2 @ 33 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 28 @ 28 1/2
RYE—No. 2..... 54 @ 56
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 16
LARD—Western mess..... 5 00 @ 5 05
PORK..... 8 37 1/2 @ 9 12 1/2

CHICAGO
CATTLE—Common to prime..... 3 90 @ 5 60
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 3 60 @ 3 95
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 3 00 @ 5 10
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3 50 @ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 75 @ 78
CORN—No. 2..... 35 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 27 1/2 @ 28
RYE..... 55 @ 56
BUTTER—Creamery..... 14 @ 16 1/2
LARD..... 5 17 1/2 @ 5 30
PORK..... 9 02 1/2 @ 9 19

NEW YORK
CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 30 @ 5 60
HOGS—Good to choice..... 4 00 @ 4 25
SHEEP—Common to choice..... 3 20 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 81 @ 81 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 32 @ 32 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 26 @ 26 1/2
BUTTER..... 16 @ 20

Life Saved by Swamp-Root.

The Great Discovery That Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Statistics prove that more people are brought to the grave by diseases of the kidneys and bladder than by any other disease.

For many years medical science has been trying to discover some remedy that would positively overcome these dangerous troubles.

But not until recently was the discovery made. Doctor Kilmer, the eminent physician and scientist, after years of study and research, and after test on test that never varied in the grand result, announced the discovery of Swamp-Root, which has proven itself a most wonderful cure for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

While Swamp-Root has proven such a remarkable success in curing kidney and bladder diseases, it has also proved equally invaluable in the cure of blood diseases, rheumatism, liver and stomach troubles and in the regulation and cure of all uric acid troubles.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Besure and mention this paper when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

This great modern discovery is for sale at most drug-stores in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

ONE reason Mrs. Pinkham's treatment helps women so promptly is that they have confidence in her.

Through some of the many thousands of Mrs. Pinkham's friends an ailing woman will be led to write to Mrs. Pinkham at her home in Lynn, Mass., and will tell her symptoms. The reply, made without charge of any kind, will bear such evidence of knowledge of the trouble that belief in her advice at once inspires hope.

This of itself is a great help. Then the knowledge that women only see the letters asking for advice and women only assist Mrs. Pinkham in replying makes it easy to be explicit about the little things that define the disease.

Mrs. ELIZA THOMAS, of 634 Pine St., Easton, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I doctored with two of the best doctors in the city for two years and had no relief until I began the use of your remedies. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I suffered something terrible, could not sleep nights and thought sometimes that death would be such a relief. To-day I am a well woman, able to do my own work, and have not a pain. I used four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash and cannot thank you enough for the good it did me."

Mrs. M. STODDARD, Box 268, Springfield, Minn., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For about four years I was a great sufferer from female troubles. I had backache all of the time, no appetite, pains in stomach, fainting spells, was weak and my system was completely run down. I also had falling of womb so bad that I could scarcely walk across the floor. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound and one box of Lozengers, can say I am cured."

What do you get for your money?

YOU GET for \$66.50 an instrument which has an actual market value of \$90.00.

YOU GET the instrument which is the very best made, the STANDARD OF THE WORLD, which will wear better and keep in tune longer than any other.

YOU GET with this instrument a stool and book of instruction free.

AND

YOU GET all this, freight prepaid, with the privilege of a thirty days' trial in your own home. Also, your money will be refunded if this bargain is not exactly as represented in all respects.

We are able to make this extraordinary offer because we sell direct to you, and thus the profit which usually goes to the dealer will go STRAIGHT INTO YOUR POCKET. A penny saved is a penny earned.

FOR 60 DAYS ONLY.

MASON & HAMLIN CO.,

146 Boylston Street, - Boston, Mass.

FILL YOUR OWN TEETH

With IVORINE. Arrests decay, relieves pain, guaranteed for 30 years. \$1.00 fills 8 teeth.

IVORINE CO., 65 Dearborn st., room 560, Chicago. Write for circular. Only preparation ever discovered.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION



PLANTING AND PRUNING.

Some Valuable Hints for Peach Growers Who Are Comparatively Inexperienced.

J. J. Holland, of Marion, O., says he set 100 peach trees last fall without trimming, and wants to know when to trim them, and if limbs should be cut close to body, and asks for illustration by cut. Yes, cut close, leaving nothing but a cane or stick, as seen in cut. Peach trees should be trimmed when set, but in this case he should trim

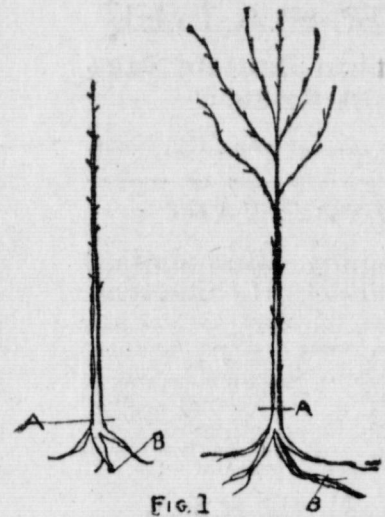


FIG. 1

PLANTING PEACH TREES.

(Left) peach tree pruned to single stalk at setting. Also (right) head forming. A, A, depth to plant. B, B, cutting off injured roots.

while yet in the dormant state. If they are not frozen they will put forth a new top. Suckers or sprouts below the proper head three or three and one-half feet high, should be trimmed off.

Peach trees are not classed as hardy, and are better in storage houses, or heeled in over winter and set in the spring. They are only used to transplant the first season after being budded. First-class nurseries do not leave their peach trees out over winter to be dug in the spring, but protect them root and top, and they are thus better handled in the early spring. But what are termed hardy trees, such as the apple, plum, sweet and sour cherry and shade trees can be set fall or spring with safety.

Hardy trees are best to transplant when two years old. When raised in proper soil and in first-class nurseries they are generally headed and in good

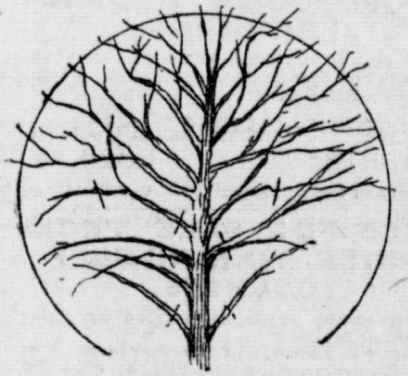


FIG. 2

PRUNING PEACH TREES.

Dotted line and cross marks are suggestions for pruning a compact head. proportion, therefore easily trimmed. The top shoot is often clipped when a year or two old, in order to give a better head, as shown by cross mark at C and D, Fig. 1. Also under-trimmed, to make a nice body.

The peach needs some trimming inside and outside the circle, Fig. 2. A heavy, round and compact top can be carried on a short, thick body, then start it right. Nature is perfect and imperfect. "As the twig is bent so the tree is inclined," hence the betterment by the art of man. A, in Fig. 1, show depth to plant. B, B, show root pruning of bruised roots.—S. C. Myers, in Ohio Farmer.

NEW USE FOR GLASS.

Ceromocrystal Successfully Used in the Construction of a Street in Lyons, France.

John C. Covert, United States consul at Lyons, reports that last October a paving company there began laying a piece of pavement of ceromocrystal, or devitrified glass, laid in the form of blocks, eight inches square, each block containing 16 parts, in the form of checkers, fitted together so that water cannot pass between them, and the whole pavement looks like one large checkerboard. The advantages claimed are that it offers a greater resistance than stone; that it is a poor conductor of cold, and ice will not form upon it readily; that dirt will not accumulate upon it as easily as upon stone, and that it will not retain microbes; also, that it is more durable than stone, and just as cheap. The new product is obtained from broken glass, heated to a temperature of 1,250 degrees, and compressed in matrices by hydraulic force. The firm manufacturing this material proposes to have a large house constructed entirely of glass as one of the features of the coming Paris exposition.

The Early Garden Crops. The early crops are quickly destroyed if neglected. Onions require careful watching, as the early weeds may get ahead of them in 48 hours should the weather be warm for a few days, which doubles the work of the farmer. The best time to destroy weeds is when they are germinating. Whenever the hoe runs between the rows it not only admits warmth and causes the seeds of weeds to germinate, but kills those that are just starting.

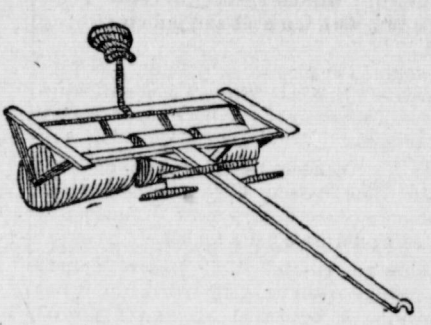
STRONG LAND ROLLER.

How to Make One at Home Which, If Properly Cared For, Will Last a Lifetime.

Few things are more essential upon the farm than a good land roller. Nevertheless, many object to the use of the roller because it frequently tears up the ground for a considerable space when it is turned around, or else the weight of the tongue and frame bear so heavily upon the necks of the horses as to make them sore. Again, some considerable cost and care of the implement in excess of the net returns. These objections can be avoided.

Select a good oak or maple log 20 or 25 inches through (if more the better), as nearly cylindrical as possible. Having peeled off the bark, sink it under water and leave it there several weeks, at the end of which remove and let it dry under cover. Before it gets too hard saw it up into the required lengths for the rollers; that is, have each of the three sections about two feet in length. Then, having struck a center and worked them to a uniform size, so all will turn alike, bore the holes for the journal. Perhaps the best way to do this is to have a pumpmaker (provided there be one in your locality) bore with his auger an inch-and-three-quarters hole through the entire pieces.

When the rollers are thoroughly seasoned, "mount" them, as shown in the accompanying illustration, on a rod of iron or steel an inch and a half in diameter, so it will work as a loose spindle. Above the rollers erect the frame, to which attach the tongue. To make the whole strong and rigid, connect the frame to the iron spindle with brace irons made of old wagon tire—work which any good blacksmith can do. Use



HOMEMADE LAND ROLLER.

eight braces, two at each end and two between each of the rollers in the center, firmly welded to the spindle in such a manner as to keep the rollers in their respective places and yet allow them to turn readily.

Attach an old mowing-machine seat to the frame, as it helps to counterbalance the weight of the tongue and so make it work easier on the necks of the horses. Having the roller in three sections makes it easier to turn around than if made solid or even in two pieces. This is a cheap, simple, easily made and very practical land roller. If kept under cover when not in use it will last almost a lifetime.—Fred O. Sibley, in Farm and Fireside.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

System is Growing in Popularity and the Department is Planning to Extend It.

The post office department at Washington is constantly receiving a large amount of evidence tending to show the popularity of the rural free delivery system where it has been tried, and the desire for the extension of the service to other territory where it is not yet in operation. The original appropriation by the last congress under President Cleveland's administration for the trial of the system was \$50,000, and the fifty-fourth congress followed this with an appropriation of \$150,000 to continue the experiment. The congress just ended increased this amount to \$300,000, and the system is now considered practically a permanent feature of the post office department.

It is said by the officials that great satisfaction has been expressed throughout the country, and those familiar with the subject say that in populous sections, where the country is thickly interspersed with farmhouses and correspondence naturally is considerable, the system will be self-supporting. The only persons, it is said, who are opposed to free rural delivery are the fourth-class postmasters, who lose not only their revenue from stamp collections, but also the privilege of doling out provisions of various kinds to the patrons of the office, who, naturally, in a good many cases, deal with them in the grocery line, the fourth-class postmasters usually keeping a store.

The service has now been extended by the department to nearly all states and territories, and in such states as have made application the department is now considering the most advisable systems to introduce. In some of the sparsely-settled regions, where the farms are large and the distance between houses is great, the experiment is being made with a biweekly and tri-weekly system, instead of a daily.

A Basis of Civilization.

There is no better basis upon which to estimate civilization, or, rather, the material advancement, of a people than the prevalence of good roads among them. They form the local arteries of trade, reaching out to fountain heads from which the waters of trade are gathered to form the great streams and oceans of commerce. Good roads are good taxpayers, because they relieve the farmers and tradesmen of the country of their heaviest burden, for it is well known that one of the most constant, most troublesome and most wearing of all the taxes they pay is the transportation of their products to market over bad roads. Prosperous communities therefore are made by good roads, and in turn good roads are an index to the prosperity of the community.—J. R. Killebrew, in Southern States Magazine.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Conan Doyle is an all-around sportsman. He is a good heavy weight boxer and a good football player.

Archbishop Ireland is a man of many tastes, chief among which is that for law, which study he has pursued for several years.

George G. Barnard, the sculptor, was once an ardent naturalist, and at 16 was elected taxidermist of the Academy of Sciences of Iowa.

Mrs. Thomas C. Platt is a most unostentatious woman, tall, matronly, with dark hair, verging on gray. She wears little jewelry, though she is the owner of some famous diamonds.

Though the name of Collis P. Huntington is generally connected with railroads, Mr. Huntington owns more coal mines than any other man in the United States, if not in the world.

Conan Doyle's forthcoming novel, "A Duet with an Occasional Chorus," is a story of happy married life. He decided it would injure the story to print it in installments, and threw away a lot of money in consequence.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the general, interested herself in her husband's work when he was an army surgeon, and under his direction read medicine to such good purpose that it is now said she could easily secure a diploma from any medical college.

The lord chancellor of England is never allowed, under any circumstances, to make a journey which involves a sea voyage, however short the passage. He is supposed to have the seal in his immediate keeping, day and night, under all circumstances, and its safety is not to be risked.

Paul De Longpre, the well-known flower painter, after spending seven years in New York is transporting both his studio and his entire establishment to Los Angeles, where he proposes to spend the next three years, devoting himself to the portrayal of the beautiful and relatively unknown flora of the Pacific coast.

A friend of Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, the popular Chicago preacher, not long ago found the pastor in one of the large department stores. He was leaning up against a pillar in a brown study.

"Why, Henson, what in the world are you standing there for?" "Oh," said the parson, as a twinkling came into his eye, "just putting into practice that verse in the Bible: 'All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come.'"

A HOUSEKEEPER'S VIRTUES.

The One Who Best Succeeds Must Be a Master of Economic Problems.

Domestic accomplishments have gone rather out of fashion. It requires real moral courage to be a good housekeeper. And this is true not only as regards the affairs of the kitchen, but the fashions of the parlor as well. Who will deny that it needs something more than tact to keep a sharp watch over dishcloths, dish towels and floor cloths, and to insist in face of an indignant cook that they must be kept scrupulously clean and in open sight for daily inspection?

But sour and moldy kitchen cloths are one thing and sanitary draperies another. Who ever saw a "perfectly lovely" interior that was really sanitary or a room furnished according to the requirements of the microbe expert that was cozy looking? It certainly is hard for the young housekeeper to forego plush door curtains because they shut out light and air, when all of her preconceived notions of a pretty home include some of these draperies. But then door hangings can be taken down and aired out of doors, so they are not so bad after all. But carpets—there's the rub! It is gradually dawning upon women that sweeping is a dust-breeding process instead of a dust-removing process, and that while the broom may remove the surface dust from a carpet more yet is driven into the nap. The same lovely carpets also absorb unhealthful odors, which come from the cellar or bathroom in the form of gases.

The dust enemy is the worst the housekeeper has to vanquish. "Dust and Its Dangers," by S. Mitchell Prudden, is one of the books of reference in a study course of household economies. And now the progressive housewife is finding that there is a better way than stirring dust up in one place to settle in another, and that if there must be carpets instead of hardwood floors there is a way of wiping the dust off the carpet, which is better than driving it in among the meshes, to rise again with every footfall.—Chicago Chronicle.

Prehistoric Man a Cannibal.

What was the favorite food of prehistoric man? According to Dr. Matiegka, of Prague, it was his brother. In a learned article in the miscellany of the Anthropological society of Vienna, he proves from an examination of some prehistoric remains at Knovitz, in Bohemia, that the people who buried them were cannibals, not from need, but from choice, and that they preferred the flesh of their own relations, especially if young and tender, to that of their enemies. He also contends, and most anthropologists seem to agree with him, that the eating of human flesh was in prehistoric times spread all over Europe, the practice being first induced by scarcity of food, next by preference, and was finally persisted in for religious, or rather ceremonial, reasons. The flesh was in every case prepared by cooking, sometimes with the juice of oranges and lemons.—Pall Mall Gazette.

But That Was Enough.

"Were you out in that rain?" asked Mary. "No," said the young woman from Gorton, "I was merely in the portion of the rain that descended in my immediate vicinity."—Stray Stories.



FUNNY FOLKS.

His Inference. Jumps—What is Newlywed Bigghead looking so glum about?

Bumps—Why, the wife that she would have two husbands, and that the second one would be a very fine sort of a man.

Jumps—Ha! Ha! And Bigghead thinks that is a reflection on him, I suppose?

Bumps—Oh, no! He thinks his wife must have been married before, and never told him.—Tit-Bits.

An Experience Meeting. A bachelor confessed himself unable

To keep his watch in trim—four benedicts were with him grouped around a poker table.

"The works are always getting out of fix, or else I soak the thing; I never carry a time-piece out of twelve months more than two."

A benedict spoke up: "You'd better marry; Your wife would always keep a watch on you."—Judge.

COMBINED.



"Hello! Just back from the west? Pleasure or business?"

"Both. I did so much business that it was a pleasure."—St. Louis Republic.

Pegging Away. They say that if you peg away

Unceasingly with all your might

'Twill be your lot to gain some day

A place upon some lofty height.

And yet I know a teller who's

Been pegging on for years, yet he

Has gained no height—he cobbles shoes,

And still is at the foot—ah, me!

—Chicago Daily News.

Family Resemblance. Crimbeak—Owen Moore's son was

in to see me, to-day.

Yeast—Indeed! Doesn't he remind

you of his father?

"Very much; he wanted to borrow

five dollars."—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Unanswerable Argument. "That young man means well," said

Mabel's father, "but he isn't intellectual. He doesn't think much."

"Yes, he does," interrupted Mabel,

confidently. "He thinks a great deal

of me."—Washington Star.

Sensible Advice. "Have you ever read the article on

how to tell a bad egg?"

"No, I haven't; but my advice would

be, if you had anything important to

tell a bad egg, why break it gently."—

Tit-Bits.

An Old Adage Enforced. Dombey—How did you get that scar

on your forehead, Jones?

Jones—My wife and I had an argu-

ment, and she obeyed that mean old

adage—strike while the iron is hot.—

Judge.

A Sign of the Season. The breath of spring is in the air,

And forth there issues from his lair

With brushes and with color pots

The man who makes unsightly blot

Upon the landscape far and near

To advertise Van Chump's Root Beer.

—N. Y. Journal.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.



Rigby—It would be terrible if we

had women juries.

Nell—How so?

Rigby—They never would agree.—

Punch.

Eccentricities of Rhyme. A lady who learned in the ballet

Steps highly graceful to dallet

On the show bills was known

As Mlle. Fanfarone;

But her true name was Sallet McNalett.

—Washington Star.

Scribbler Knew Him. Scribbler—There goes the snubeditor

of the Weekly Ha-Ha.

Dauber—You mean the subeditor.

Scribbler—No, I don't. He is the man

who turns down contributors.—N. Y.

Journal.

Only Natural. "That fellow has a regular horse

laugh."

"What could you expect of a man who

is in the habit of taking a pony every

hour or two?"—Chicago Evening News.

Very Neatly Put. She—You are a conundrum.

He—But I hope you haven't given me

up yet.—Town Topics.

A Slight Objection. "What do you think of current fic-

tion?" asked the young woman who is

one of the officers in a literary society.

"It's all right," answered the young

man with the striped shirt. "Only I

can't help wishing they'd get more

imagination into the stories and less

in the weather report."—Washington

Star.

A Wise Precaution. Jamser—What a wonderfully old

man De Tanque is for a man who has

always been a drunkard.

Flamser—He is somewhat advanced

in years, but the cause of it is plain.

Jamser—I don't see it.

Flamser—They're afraid to admit

him to the next world for fear he'll

swallow all the spirits.—Harlem Life.

His Advice. "And what," asked the literary aspir-

ant, "would be your advice to a young

poet?"

"Well, if he's mercenary," replied

the elder scribe, "I'd advise him to take

the money he intends to spend for post-

age stamps and buy lottery tickets. He

would have some chance to make a for-

tune."—Puck.

Working for Money. "What!" exclaimed the surprised

traveler in Florida; "you want me to

pay three dollars for riding half a mile

in your carriage?"

"Certainly," replied the native, with

eyes wide open; "yer don't think I'm

like you other jays—down here for my

health, do yer?"—Yonkers Statesman.

He Can't Forget. "Northside says that he has no diffi-

culty in remembering the Maine,"

said Mr. Gaswell to Mr. Dukane. "His

wife helps him."

"How so?"

"She blows him up every night."—

Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

A New Reason. Mr. De Club—My dear, a great Ger-

man physician says women require

more sleep than men.

Mrs. De C.—Does he?

Mr. De C.—Yes, my dear—um—er—

you'd better not wait for me to-

night.—N. Y. Weekly.

As to Advice. The trouble with advice from those

Who tell the world how they

Got to the apex is that you

Must gird your loins up and pursue

Some very different way.

—Chicago Daily News.

UNDIGNIFIED HASTE.



Sally—Say, Mr. Michael Clancey,

where's that diamond ring you prom-

ised me?

Mickey—Aw, can't yer wait till I sell

me poipers.—N. Y. Journal.

Prima Facie. Integrity upon his face

Shone clearly forth to all he met;

And so he found it possible

To get in everybody's debt.

—Brooklyn Life.

Discouraging. Visitor—Why is the wife-murderer

weeping?

Guard—His female sympathizers got

hold of a tale that he was really not

guilty of killin' his wife and have quit

sendin' him bouquets.—Judge.

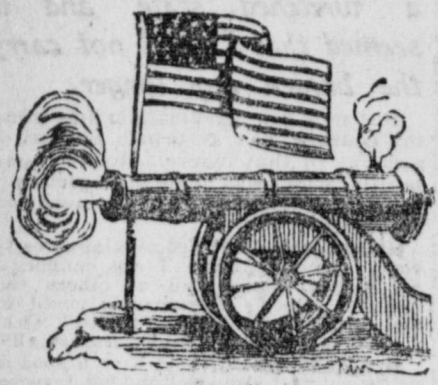
A Serious Case. Young Mother—Wake up! Quick!

The Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of City & County



"The Republican party came into existence in an attempt to apply the Declaration of Independence to the black man; it seems likely to go out of existence for its refusal to apply the same principles to a brown man—only half black."

—Wm. J. Bryan.

Some things in the April McClure's are a series of poems by Hamlin Garland, "The Trail to the Golden North," characteristic short stories by Rudyard Kipling and Sarah Orne Jewett; a strong story of political life, and a humorous little story of far western life. Charles Dana Gibson records, very engagingly, in text and pictures, some more of his observations and impressions of Egypt.

"The blood of the slaughtered Filipinos, the blood and the wasted health and life of our own soldiers, is upon the heads of those who have undertaken to buy a people in the market like sheep or to treat them as lawful prize and booty of war, to impose a government on them without their consent, and to trample under foot not only the people of the Philippine Islands but the principles upon which the American Republic itself rests."—Senator Hoar of Mass.

The Lawrence World shows symptoms of flopping. It says: "Lawrence has already suffered keenly on account of one trust, and now the report comes that another of our important industries is being forced into a trust. Lawrence has been known far and wide as a manufacturing town, and yet one after another of our industries are being swallowed up. The administration must act. The story that is being told in Lawrence is being repeated in every town in the country where there are small plants."

Troubles for Americans who have located in Central American states are multiplying. Many of them have gone there with money and doubtless are considered an easy mark by the rapacious officials. Many of the European settlers in these states have been accustomed to being robbed at home and have submitted to the extortions of the Spanish Americans without any serious protest. Our people are not accustomed to such methods and it is becoming evident that they do not intend to yield without a struggle. Complaints are coming to Washington at such a rate as to warrant the conclusion that the United States government will soon have its hands full in Central America.—State Journal.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, makes this month's contribution to the discussion of the educational question which The Cosmopolitan magazine has been conducting, during the past two years. The Cosmopolitan's title, "Modern College Education—Does it Educate in the Broadest and Most Liberal Sense of the Term?" is not used as President Harper's theme. He confines himself rather to the consideration of the relations which universities bear to our republic and to the people. President Harper is one of the men who seem to desire to take broad and liberal views of the subject of education.

Benton Murdock, editor of El Dorado Republican, says: When McKinley was elected president, Senator Lucien Baker came to me

and said that he would make me postmaster of El Dorado. When the time came Senator Lucien Baker didn't even try to make me postmaster of El Dorado. That man Baker has lied to more people about what he would do than any other man in Kansas. We know of a case where he lied from the start in regard to the appointment of a certain gentleman for postmaster, when he knew he was lying all the time. But one thing is sure, the people of Kansas are through with Baker and after the 4th of March, 1901, he will be out of a job.

United States of America. She is a chick of the eagle and a forty-fifth of the stars. When a war came and there was blood to shed, Kansas was right alongside of Tennessee and Pennsylvania. Nobody but the Filipinos was surprised when the Kansas regiment Saturday swam the river and took the blockhouse which the insurgents had fortified and disguised as a leper hospital.

The Filipinos don't know Kansas, although some of them are much better acquainted with her since she introduced herself to them Saturday. If they had not been so ignorant they would have seen no cause for astonishment at the Kansas' conduct; they would have understood that charging a leper hospital was a small matter to the boys who think it nothing to light into the money devil in his lair, and that swimming rivers is trivial to those who have been swimming in possible gore ever since they quit swimming in catnip and paregoric.—Louisville Courier Journal.

The following story is old but it is good yet: An old Dutchman had a beautiful boy of whom he was very proud, and he decided to find out the bent of his disposition. Headed a novel plan by which to test him. He slipped into the little fellow's room one morning and placed on his table a bible, a bottle of whiskey and a dollar. "Now," said he, "you dot poy come in, ef he dakes dot dollar he vas going to be a beezdness man; ef he dakes dot bible he'll be a breacher; and ef he dakes dot whiskey he's no goot—he vos goin' to be a drunkard," and he hid behind the door to see which the boy would choose. In came the boy whistling. He ran to the table and picked up the dollar and put it into his pocket; he picked up the bible and put it under his arm; then he snatched up the bottle of whiskey and took two or three drinks and went out smacking his lips. The old Dutchman peered his head out from behind the door and exclaimed: "Mine gracious, he's goin' to be a bolition."

ALFALFA GRASSHOPPERS, BEES: THEIR RELATIONSHIP.
We have just received from the Department of Entomology, University of Kansas, a valuable publication entitled "Alfalfa Grasshoppers, Bees, and their Relationship." This volume is the work of Prof. S. J. Hunter, of that department, and comprises 175 pages, and over 100 beautiful illustrations expressly prepared for this publication. Professor Hunter has wisely made the agricultural portions of the state his laboratory and the farmers his co-workers.

With the hearty cooperation of the resident farmers, he has been conducting experiment in the western part of the state for the past two years upon methods of alfalfa culture that will eliminate the native grasshoppers. Professor Hunter has been given the direction of several quarter-sections of alfalfa land, and has caused them to be disked in the spring, after frost has left the ground and before vigorous growth has set in, the ground being in suitable condition to work. The alfalfa land so worked last year produced: First crop, average, one and one-fourth tons; second crop, average, one ton per acre; while adjoining land so treated averaged three-fourths ton first crop, and one-half ton second crop. Not only was the yield greatly increased by this method of culture, but the native grasses were also killed. The details of the manner of conducting this method of alfalfa culture are fully set forth. The farmers have been called upon to give their part of the work and benefits derived therefrom.

The work further takes up alfalfa as a honey plant adds a practical treatise upon handling bees. By observations made in various parts of the state, it is shown that bees feeding exclusively upon this give greater yields than those depending on other sources for the honey yield. A very interesting fact has been shown in this connection; it is, that where bees work upon alfalfa the seed crop is more than fifty per cent. greater than when no bees visit the blossom. This is due to the fertilizing influence of the bee.

Much more could be said upon this interesting and valuable work. How-

ever, we have reason to believe that if eight cents in stamps are sent to Professor Hunter, of Lawrence, Kan., to pay the postage, the sender will receive a copy of this important volume. It ought to be in the home of every farmer and beekeeper in this section.

"RED HOT" NEWS

Intents interest in the Legislature and the Administration. Kansas people are always wide awake. They are readers of newspapers, of course. Everybody reads in Kansas, and everybody ought to read along with his home papers, a good, bright, interesting, reliable, daily paper printed at the capital city of the best state in the union.

The Topeka Daily State Journal appeals to people who want to know, first of all, the news, know it quickly, fully and ungarbled—well reported and honestly and accurately presented in a readable and interesting form.

It will be mailed to any address in Kansas or elsewhere for sixty calendar days, for sixty cents, or one hundred days for one hundred cents. A dollar will more than cover the entire session of the legislature and the early days of the new administration.

Of course, it is understood that the State Journal receives the full Associated Press report and publishes a very large amount of state, railroad, political and other news in advance of all other dailies.

"DON'T TALK THEM OVER YOU FOUND ME."

The above is the name of a new song issued on the following incident: The Rev. Thos. Delaney, when Chaplain of the large State Penitentiary, while passing through the Hospital Ward was called to the bedside of a dying convict. The last words of this unfortunate youth were: "Father, I see you do not know me; but you know me well and my family, I will die to-night." I prepared his soul's exit into eternity and whilst his hands were clasped in mine his last request was made: "In my dying moment promise me what I will ask." I here gave him my word; he then revealed his parentage who thought him dead. "Now give me your word that you will send my body home, but don't tell them where you found me." I sent the body home to another State, but they never knew where I found him. The Groene Music Publishing Co., 32 E. Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, will send the above song to any address for 20 cents in silver or stamps, regular price 50 cents.

HOW TO GET THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETINS.

The bulletins of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station are sent whenever they are issued to the addresses on the mailing list. Any farmer may have his name put on this list by writing to the station. Bulletins already published may be had on application. A list of these is usually found on each bulletin. The last one (No. 81), on "Feed and Care of the Dairy Cow," has been widely called for. At this time of the year some very short extra bulletins are being sent out, containing information which farmers ought to have right at this time. Among them is one on soy beans, a highly valuable new drought-resisting crop; also one on fattening hogs on alfalfa hay and Kaffir corn together. The discoveries explained in these last two bulletins may be of priceless value to the farmers of Kansas. Names may be sent in to the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Kansas State Sunday School association will be held at Hutchinson, May 9, 10 and 11, 1899. Every Sunday school in the state is entitled to representation. Pastors are especially invited. Bishop J. H. Vincent, Prof. H. M. Hamill and Dr. Kephart are among the speakers who will participate. Mrs. Roxana Beech or Preuzner will direct the session devoted to primary work. Prof. S. B. Hoagland will conduct the singing. The Hutchinson Jubilee chorus will appear at every night session. All the railroads of the state have offered a rate of one fare for the round trip. Entertainment at the hotels, restaurants and in private homes at greatly reduced rates. For credentials address your county officers or J. F. Drake. For any additional information address:

J. F. DRAKE, Chm'n. Ex. Com., Topeka, Kansas, or J. H. ENGLE, Gen'l Secretary, Abilene, Kansas.

NOTICE.

Having lost all my office fixtures, books, library, instruments, etc., complete, I would esteem it a great favor if all of those knowing themselves to be indebted to me, in the least, would call and settle, or pay a part of the whole, as I shall need it in order to set up again. Though badly disgraced I am still in the ring.

Respectfully,
F. T. JOHNSON M. D.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Nonpareil for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address: F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

F. P. COCHRAN,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

I have tried raising several breeds of fowls, and like the Partridge Cochins best. Why? They are the best winter layers. When eggs are high price you have eggs to sell. They are certainly as beautiful in plumage as any. They are a good, tender, table fowl and you don't need to kill two or three for a meal. I have had hens that weighed eleven pounds, live weight.

Yard No. 1 is headed by cock scoring 93%. Mated to him are four fine penciled hens, scoring 93%, 92, 92, and one other good hen.

Yard No. 2 is headed by a fine feathered cockerel. Mated to him are eight heavy feathered pullets, scoring 91%, 91%, 91, 90 and four others as good.

Yard No. 3 is headed by a large heavy bodied cockerel with heavy feathered legs and toes. Mated to him are five large pullets with high cushions, scoring 93%, 93, 90%, 90 and one other good pullet.

Yard No. 4 is headed by a fine prize cockerel, scoring 92%. Mated to him are six good large pullets.

Yard No. 5 is headed by cock scoring 91. He is very heavy feathered. Mated to him are eight large pullets.

At Hutchinson show I took all firsts and seconds and sweepstakes (silver cups); F. W. Shellabargers, judge. The above birds were scored by him. Cuts on weight not counted in the given score.

Eggs from Yards No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30. Yard No. 5 at \$1.00 per 15 straight. I put yard number and date when laid on each egg. If eggs from all the yards are wanted \$5.50 per 50, \$10.00 per 100, but must have 10 days notice. 1/2 price after May 1, and \$2 to \$3 each, singly. Eggs, \$2 per setting.

J. W. COOK, 600 Monroe St., HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

Mention the Courant.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WYANDOTTES

Are the most practical of all fowls. As year round layers they cannot be beaten and as dressed poultry they have no rival. We breed the White Plymouth Rocks and the Silver Laced Wyandottes according to the requirements of the Standard of Perfection as the following list of prizes won will show. Winners of 16 firsts, 11 seconds and 4 thirds at Kansas City and Jackson county shows in 1897. Winners of 21 firsts, 8 seconds and 5 thirds at the same shows this season, and also several handsome special prizes. We also breed Buff Cochins Bantams. Send for circular giving all information. First-class breeders, \$2 to \$3 each, singly. Eggs, \$2 per setting.

Westport Poultry Yards, 708 Gibraltar Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. Jan 25 times

Mention the Courant.

15 Eggs for \$2, 45 for \$5 AND OWEN, HE PAYS THE EXPRESS.

THOMAS OWEN, 520 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kan.

—BREEDER OF—

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY

Three Grand Yards, of the best strains in the country.

Eggs \$2.00 per 15, 3 settings for \$5.00. Expressage prepaid.

Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College on the west.

My stock this year is an improvement over last year, though birds under the new Standard do not score as high as under the

old. Still there are some pretty high scores in my yards. Judge Rhodes, a conservative and conscientious Judge, on Feb'y 1st scored sixteen of my birds as follows: ck's 95%, 94%, 94%, 94%; pullets 95%, 95%, 95%, 94%, 95%, 95%, 95%, 95%, 95% and one if full weight 96%.

Pen No. 1 will be headed by cock Prof. Snow 96% with ten hens and pullets scoring from 95 to 96.

Pen No. 2 headed by ck'l. White Cockad-III, score 95%, son of White Cockad II, score 96% with six hens and pullets none scoring less than 95.

Pen No. 3 headed by a ten pound ck'l. White Giant, scoring 94%, with ten large hens and pullets from 94 to 95. This pen is mated up for especially for size.

As for an experiment this season, I prepay expressage on all eggs, though I have not raised the price on same. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; 45 for \$5.00 an equal number from each pen. Birds in pen 3 no kin to those in pens 1 and 2.

Light Brahmas, Exclusively.

At the BIG KANSAS CITY, MO. SHOW, 1899,

I won all the 1st, 2nd and 3rd premiums, and also won at the Mo. and Kan. State Shows.

EGGS, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per setting.

T. F. WEAVER, BLUE MOUND, KANSAS.

OTTO WEISS, Wichita, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rouen Ducks.

Winner of 24 premiums at 3 shows this season: SEDGWICK, WICHITA and STATE SHOW IN TOPEKA.

Eggs from my Prize Winners \$2.00 per setting of 15. Duck eggs \$1.50 per dozen.

Mention the Courant. mar 23 3mo.

S. C. WHITE LECHORNS.

And they are the STAY WHITE. I took sweepstakes (Silver teapot) in Mediterranean class at Hutchinson show, December, 1898, Shellabarger Judge. Score of cock 93 pullets: 94%, 93%, 93%, 93, 92% and have hen score 95 by Snyder. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CARRIE A. COOK, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS. mar 23 2mo.

Mention the Courant.

BLACK LANGSHANS -AND- WHITE GUINEAS, EXCLUSIVELY.

Guinea Eggs \$1 for 17. Langshan Eggs from my Prize Winners, \$1.50 for 13. Outside ranged (all pure bred) \$1 for 26.

You save on Express and get just as good or better birds from these eggs, at a lower price than to send abroad.

JAS. STEPHENSON, CLEMENTS, KANS. Mention the Courant.

BARCAINS IN

Black and White Langshan Cockerels, FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS; FINE SIZE BIRDS.

Scoring from 90 to 94 points.

EGGS, \$2.00 per Sitting of 15; \$3.50 per 30.

MRS. A. G. ROBBINS, EMPORIA, KANSAS. Mention the Courant.

Mention the Courant.

ROCKS WHITE and BLUE BARRED

Five Pens: Three Barred, Two White.

One pen headed by E. B. Thompson Ringlet cockerel; one by a grand Lash cockerel; one by a bird of the Conger strain. My White Rocks are from Madison Square Garden winners—large, pure white birds. Eggs, \$1 for 13, \$2 for 26, \$3 for 50, \$5 for 100. White Guinea eggs same. Write for descriptive circular and prices. Printed receipt for making and using Liquid Lice Killer, 25 cents. Address

T. E. LEFTWICH, LARNED, KANSAS. Mention the Courant.

Maple Lawn Poultry Farm.

Mrs. John Whitlow, Prop'rs.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

EXCLUSIVELY.

I have been breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks for eleven years, being an exclusive breeder; there is no danger of getting half-breeds or mongrels.

I have 3 pens that are headed by cocks that scored 91% and 92 in 1898.

The hens are the Hawkins and Bradley strains; and the cocks are the E. B. Thompson strain.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting of 15. I also have a few cockerels for sale, at \$1.50 each.

COUNCIL GROVE, KANS. Mention the Courant.

Mention the Courant.

B. F. NEAL, BREEDER OF-

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Score from 88% to 93%. Eggs \$1.50 per Sitting, and two for \$2.25.

R. C. B. LECHORNS.

Score, 90 to 92%. Won three firsts, one second and one third premiums at Hutchinson; also, all firsts at Garden City. Eggs, \$2.00 per Sitting. All eggs guaranteed.

PIT GAMES.

Shawlocks and Irish Blues; farm raised and free ranged. Eggs, \$1.00 per Sitting. Young Stock for sale. Write for prices.

GARDEN CITY, KANS. Mention the Courant.

FOR SALE.

Buff Cochins Bantam eggs. \$1 for 13.

A. T. COOLEY, Jewell City, Kans.

DO YOU WANT Good Golden Wyandottes?

Then buy those that win. Won at state show, Topeka, Kan., January, '99, 1st and 2d chls, 1st hen, 1st pen and 3d pullet. (Did not show cock.) On Golden Sabrighta, 1st and 2d pair, 1st cock, 1st and 3d chl, 1st 2d and 3d hen, 1st pullet. S. B. H. G. Bantams, 2d pair, 1st chl, 1st 2d pullet, 3d hen. Eggs 15 for \$2, 30 for \$3.50 and \$1.00 for 13 after June 1. Bantam eggs \$1.50 for 15.

L. V. Marks & Son, 501 Jackson St. Crawford Bldg., TOPEKA, KANSAS. Mention the Courant.

E. D. TAYLOR, BREEDER OF Golden Wyandottes

AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS

I have for sale 4 or 5 Golden Wyandotte cockerels; price, \$4 to \$5. Pullets, \$2 to \$3. Five or six Partridge Cochins cockerels, at \$4 each. Pullets, \$2 to \$3.

The Golden Wyandotte male from which I bred, last year, is from H. D. Mason & Sons, Fairbury, N. Y., and the females are from the McKee strain; and my Partridge Cochins are from a trio of which I paid \$25.00 last year, and are from imported birds, of the year before. All of my birds are prize winners wherever shown.

Golden Wyandotte eggs, \$2.00 per setting; \$3.00 for two settings.

Partridge Cochins eggs, \$2.00 per setting.

INDEPENDENCE, MO Feb 2-3mo Mention the Courant.

ROSE COMB BROWN LECHORNS.

(Forstyth Strain.) At Beloit they won 1st on pullet and 1st on pen. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Black Cochins Bantam eggs, \$1.00 per 15.

G. A. STOCKWELL & SON, WASHINGTON, KANSAS. Mention the Courant. mar 23 3mo.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM PRIZE WINNING BUFF COCHINS.

Four grand yards all headed by Prize Winning Males.

Yard No. 1 headed by Superior he has 7 1st and 3 2d premiums, scores 94% as cock by Moore and 93% by Emory under new standard. Mated to 2 hens and 3 pullets, three Grand Prize Winners, the females in this yard score from 91 to 96 points.

Yard No. 2 headed by chl. Major, winner of 1st at two shows, mated to 1st hen at Parsons, scores 95% by Emory and other good ones scoring from 93% to 95%. This yard will produce good results.

Yard No. 3 headed by a fine Prize Winning chl. of large size and heavy feathered scoring 95%, mated to a grand lot of females scoring from 93 and up, very fine in wing and tail.

Yard No. 4 headed by a beautiful chl. a Prize Winner, scoring 93% mated to females scoring from 93 to 94%.

Eggs from Yard 1 \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$3 per 45; \$4 per 60. Send for free catalogue. My birds win prizes wherever shown.

J. M. MYERS, JEFFERSON, KANSAS. Mention the Courant.

J. H. SCOTT, BREEDER OF- Buff Plymouth Rocks and Golden Wyandottes.

Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, from Stock receiving first premium at our late show, Pen scoring 182% in Golden Wyandottes, and 182 and five sixteenths in Buff Plymouth Rocks. At Kansas State Show, I won 2nd pen, and only beaten 1% for first, my stock, being young, was cut 1/2 points on weight. I have some fine Golden Wyandotte cockerels for sale; no other stock for sale at present.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Mention the Courant.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Scoring 90% to 92%.

I won 1st premium on pen; 1st on cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on hen, at

McPHERSON, February 1st, 1899.

Eggs, \$1.50 for 15.

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Mention the Courant.

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

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.

Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

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AIM HIGH.

"Aim at the sun," the proverb says.
If you would cleave the sky,
And, though your arrow miss the mark,
It yet shall pierce the ether high.
Than if content with lower aim;
And thus success shall be
More easy when you next shall try
Your skill at archery."

Who honor, fame or wealth would win
Must set their standard high;
And for the ladder's topmost round
Strive high and earnestly.
Not all may reach the highest peak,
Not all the prize may gain;
But, in the conflict, each may hope
The victory to obtain.

Aim at the sun! Oh, be it ours
To strive the best to win!
The field is wide, and he who wills
The victor may be chosen.
God helpeth those who help themselves,
But spurns the willing slave;
The prize is his who nobly strives—
For fortune crowns the brave.
—Edward Grafton, in S. S. Times.



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SYNOPSIS.

Chapter I—D'Aurillac, commanding outpost where some laid the story. De Gomeron has been appointed by Gen. de Rone to examine into a charge made against him. Nicholas, a sergeant, brings in two prisoners, a man and a woman, who are from the king's camp at Le Perre. D'Aurillac, angered by insulting manner of De Gomeron toward the woman, strikes him. A duel follows, and during the commotion the prisoners escape. De Rone happens on the disorderly scene, and D'Aurillac, upon giving his parole not to attempt escape, hears this remarkable sentence: "To-morrow...you must die on the field. Win or lose, if I catch you at the close of the day, I will hang you as high as Haman."

Chapter II—D'Aurillac next morning takes his place as usual on de Rone's staff. In the course of his ride over the field he saves the life of Nicholas, the sergeant, who, a victim of de Gomeron's malice, is found in imminent danger of almost instant death.

Chapter III—After the battle in which King Henry utterly routs de Rone's forces, D'Aurillac, lying severely wounded, sees the forms of a man and woman moving under cover of the night among the dead and wounded. They find a golden collar on de Leyva's corpse, and Babette stabs Maguinet (her partner) to gain possession of the prize. After this hideous scene Henry with a retinue, among whom is the fair prisoner who had escaped from the hand of de Gomeron, rides over the field.

Chapter IV—D'Aurillac in the hospital at Ste. Genevieve discovers his unknown friend is the heiress of Bidache. She visits him daily, and when he is well enough is taken to her Normandy chateau. Here he learns from Maitre Palin, the madame's chaplain, that the king is about to force upon the woman a very distasteful marriage with M. d'Ayen. With Jacques, his steward, D'Aurillac leaves for the avowed purpose of preventing their marriage.

Chapter V—D'Aurillac's horse casts a shoe. This causes a delay at village of Ezy, where he comes upon Nicholas, his old sergeant, who says de Gomeron is in the neighborhood with the king's commission, and that he (Nicholas) has evidence of treason brewing among de Gomeron and certain associates against the king.

Chapter VI—Led by Nicholas, D'Aurillac goes by night to where de Gomeron is stationed. Standing beside a broken pane, they hear something of the outline of a plot against the king. Burning with revenge, Nicholas fires through the window at de Gomeron, but misses his mark.

Chapter VII—The two men fly for their lives, and think themselves almost beyond pursuit when they come suddenly face to face with Biron, one of the traitors to the king, whom D'Aurillac cuts down, and with de Gomeron, who makes slight work of Nicholas, and escapes.

Chapter VIII—He comes to Rouvres where Jacques, by previous arrangement, had prepared to have him received; from there he goes to Paris. Chapter IX—D'Aurillac takes up lodgings in Paris, and lays what he knows of the treachery in the army and among the nobles before Sully, master general of the ordinance, who advises him to keep himself as much confined as possible.

Chapter X—Calling on de Belin, a friend living in Paris, the chevalier secures from him a servant, named Ravalliac (whom de Belin had wanted for a broken pane), to temporarily take the place of Jacques. He learns marriage of d'Ayen and Madame de la Bidache is to take place in a fortnight. De Belin is to be d'Ayen's sponsor.

Chapter XI—Maitre Palin appears in Paris in attendance upon Madame de la Bidache, comes to see D'Aurillac and outlines to him a plan for the madame's escape into Switzerland. D'Aurillac crosses the river, meets d'Ayen, who thrusts him into his glove, which almost forces him into a duel on the spot. Forced by the danger to himself of such a disturbance on the street, he flees, eluding the guards only by plunging into the river and swimming to his own side.

Chapter XII—D'Aurillac has his suspicions aroused concerning his new servant, Ravalliac. Later he witnesses a meeting of the servant and de Gomeron. D'Aurillac thereupon returns him to his former service under de Belin.

Chapter XIII—M. de Belin introduces D'Aurillac at court, and before the king he charges Biron with being a traitor to France and the king. For his pains Henry gives him 24 hours in which to quit France.

Chapter XIV—Upon leaving the Louvre D'Aurillac is joined by de Belin, who gives him his signet to be shown to the forester at his castle of Mourmeton in Champagne, where he may find refuge until his pardon has been secured. In the meantime the king has ordered marriage of Mme. de la Bidache to be celebrated on the morrow, making it imperative that the flight occur that night if the madame is to be saved.

CHAPTER XIV.—CONTINUED.

I took the ring he gave me and slipped it on, and then our hands met in a hearty clasp that expressed more than words. It was at this moment that Susette announced Pantin, and the little notary came in, with his quick, short step.

"I am late, messieurs, I know," he said, "but I was not at home when Vallon arrived, or else I had been here sooner."

"You are in ample time for what we want, Pantin," I said, "though there is no time to waste. I am leaving Paris to-night and will not return to the Rue des Deux Mondes, but start from here. My business concerns the safety and honor of Mme. de la Bidache, and when I say that I know I can rely on you. Is it not so?"

"It is, monsieur."

"Well, then, should anyone ask for me, say I have gone you know not where. You do not know, as a matter of fact, if Jacques, my servant, returns, bid him go straight to M. le Comte. He will get orders from him."

"I understand perfectly, monsieur,"

"There is yet another thing. Hasten to Maitre Palin and bid him await me now outside the Porte St. Denis with two spare horses; he will understand what I mean. And now, my friend, adieu. This will pay what I owe you!"—and I thrust a half dozen pistoles into his hand.

But he resolutely refused. "No—no—M. le Chevalier."

"But Dame Annette?" interposed Belin.

"Ugh!" said the notary scratching his chin—"that is another matter. I had for the moment forgotten I was a married man. Very well, monsieur, I will take the money, not that I need it, but for the sake of peace; and now there is little time to lose. I go to do all you have asked me to, and rest assured, messieurs, it will be faithfully done."

"I have no doubt of that, Pantin."

"We had better make a start, too," I said, and Belin shouted for the horses. We stayed for a moment or so after the notary's departure, during which time Belin urged me to take Vallon and a couple of men with me to my tryst; but fearing no complications, I refused, saying that this was a matter that were best done with one hand. Belin would have come himself, but that his friendship with me being known, it was necessary for him to avoid all suspicion of his being in the affair.

"I shall go to the Louvre," he said, "and engage d'Ayen at play. Pimental and others will be there, and, if I mistake not, M. le Baron will have a sore head for his wedding," and he chuckled here.

Then I settled the score with mine host, and mounting our horses we rode back the way we came. It was at the Magasins that we wished each other good-by, and with a last grip of the hand, and a last warning to hasten to the Louvre, whilst I went on towards the Tuileries, keeping the northern road and not the more frequented street along the river bank.

There was a strong moon, and the night was as clear as crystal. One side of the street was in shadow, illuminated here and there by the dim light of a few lanterns set high up in niches in the old and mass-grown walls of the buildings. The houses here were old even for this part of Paris, and with their sloping roofs and many gables rose in irregular outlines on either side—outlines, however, so softened by the moonlight, in which they seemed to quiver, that it was as if some fantastic creation of fairyland had been set down here—a phantom city that would melt into nothingness with the warm rays of the morning sun.

Away in the distance it still occurred as if I could hear the hum of the city behind me, but here it was quiet and still, and the iron-shod hoofs of Couronne rang out with a strange clearness into the night.

I had now come to the gardens of the Tuileries, and putting Couronne at the wall which was just being raised around them found myself within a quarter mile of our place of meeting. The turf was soft and level here, and I let Couronne go at a half gallop, keeping the chequered shade of the huge trees, which whispered strange things to each other in the breeze. At this moment it seemed as if I heard the smothered neigh of a horse. I knew the sound well, for often had my old Norman tried to serve me in this way through the scarf by which his jaws were bound together when we lay in ambush. With a touch of my hand I stayed my beast and stopped to listen. Beyond me stretched the avenue, at the end of which stood the great lime trees. I could see nothing but the ghostly line of trunks lit up here by the moon, there standing out black against the night, or fading away into a lacework of leaves and branches, and the sullen creaking of the boughs overhead. "It must be her horse or Palin's," I said aloud to myself; and then, the complaine came to me clear and sweet from the spire of St. Germain.

I lifted my hat for an instant with a silent prayer to God for help, and then shook up Couronne. Ere the last notes of the bells had gone I was under the limes. At first I could see nothing; there was no one there, and my heart grew cold at the thought that some danger had overtaken my dear one.

"Madame!" I called out. "It is I—D'Aurillac."

Then a figure in a gray mantle stepped out from the shadow of the trees, and I sprang from the saddle and held out my hand. "I knew it was you, chevalier," she said, "but I wanted to make certain and waited until you spoke."

"I hope I have not kept you waiting?"

"Indeed no, I had but just come across from the Louvre when you arrived."

"Then you did not come riding?"

"How could I? I have been in the Louvre, and am expected to be at the coucher of Mme. Catherine in a half-hour," and she laughed slightly. The thought of that smothered neigh flashed through my mind like lightning. "We must trust ourselves to Couronne," I said. "Palin will be at the Porte St. Denis. There is no time to waste—come."

Then it seemed that she hesitated, and flinging back her hood looked me full in the face. In the moonlight I saw her, white as marble, and she suddenly put out both her hands, saying:

"I trust you utterly, d'Aurillac."

Man is not made of stone; and I loved this woman as my life. There was that in her voice, in the pitiful appeal of its tones, that broke down all my false pride. I cannot say how it happened, but in a moment my arm was round her waist, and I drew her toward me—she nothing resisting.

So for a time we stood in a silence, and then I kissed her.

"Come, dear," I said; "and with the morning we shall be safe."

Of her own accord she put her arms about my neck and pressed her lips to mine, and then I lifted my darling to Couronne's saddle bow.

Had I but taken de Belin's offer—if Jacques were but with me then!

My foot was in the stirrup, my hand on the reins, when there was a sudden flash, a loud report, and my poor horse fell forward, floundering in the agony of death.

I just managed to snatch Claude from the saddle and staggered back, and then with a rush a half dozen men were on us. They were masked to a man, and made their attack in perfect silence; but as my sword flashed out of my scabbard I recognized the tall figure of the capuchin and thrust at him fiercely, with a curse at my folly in coming alone.

Things like these take a short time in doing, and should take a shorter time in telling. I ran one man through the heart, and with a gasp he fell forward and twisted himself like a snake round my blade. Then some one flung a cloak over my head, I was overborne by numbers and thrown. Two or three men held me down; there was an iron grip at my throat, and a man's knee pressed heavily on my chest. I made a frantic effort to free myself; the covering slipped from my face, and I saw it was the capuchin kneeling over me, a dagger in his hand. His mask had fallen from him, and his face was the face of Ravalliac.

I could not call out; I was held too tight; and the villain lifted his poniard to strike, when a voice, the voice of de Gomeron, said: "Hold! We will put him out another way."

"This is the quickest and surest," answered Ravalliac, but the reply was brief and stern:

"Carry out my orders—gag him and bring him with us."

"To Babette's?"

"To Babette's; there is the oubliette; quick, there is no time to lose."

"O, ho!" laughed Ravalliac, "that is good; M. le Chevalier will be able to drown his sorrows under the Seine; but he will take a long time to die."

"You villain!" I gasped; but like lightning the gag was on me, and then I was blindfolded. I could see nothing of madame, though I tried my utmost to get a glimpse of her. Then I was bound hand and foot and lifted by a couple of men. After being carried a short space I was thrust into a litter, and as this was done I heard a faint cry from Claude; and I groaned in my heart, for I was powerless to help.

The litter went forward at a jolting pace, and from the echo of hoofs around it I gathered that there were at least a dozen mounted men about me. Sometimes I heard a brief order given by de Gomeron, and the sound of his voice made me certain that madame was with us. If so there might still be hope, and I lay still and tried to follow our route by the movement of the party, but I could see nothing; and after a time my brain began to get confused, for we turned this way and that, up side streets, down winding roads, until the thing became impossible.

Once we were challenged by the watch and my captor answered boldly: "M. de Gomeron, of the marshal's guards, with prisoners for the chatelet; let us pass in the king's name."

I heard the words and strove to call out, but the gag was too secure. At any rate I had learned one thing—we were going in the direction of the chatelet. Who, then, was Babette? I had heard the name once before on the night that I lay wounded before La Fere, and an inspiration seemed to come on me; and I was certain that the night hag and de Gomeron's Babette were one and the same.

Then we jolted on for about another half hour—we must have passed the chatelet by this—when suddenly the litter took a sharp turn to the right and after going a little way was put to the ground.

After a half hour or so I was dragged out and I heard a woman's voice:

"This way, my lamb; the gentlemen's room is below, very far below, out of all drafts," and she laughed with the same pitiless note in her voice that I had heard once before, and I knew it was the murderer.

Down a winding stair we went, and I remained passive, but mentally counted the steps and the turns. There were 18 steps and three turns, at each of which there was apparently a door, and then we stopped. There was a jingling of keys, the harsh grating noise of a bolt being drawn back, and Babette spoke again:

"Monsieur's apartment is ready—'tis the safest room in the Toison d'Or." Then I was flung in heavily as I was and the door bolted behind me.

CHAPTER XV.

THE HAND OF BABETTE.

I lay for a time where I had been flung, overwhelmed with the disaster. Then a frenzy came on me, and, but for the gag in my mouth, I could have screamed out curses on my folly in allowing myself to be trapped like a wildcat. Now that I think of it, in the madness of those moments, I did not pray to the God who had so often and so repeatedly helped me; yet in His mercy and goodness I was freed from my straits, as will be shown hereafter.

In the meantime I was so securely bound that it was all but impossible to move, and the bandage over my eyes prevented me from seeing anything. I watched and twisted like a serpent on the wet flags, where I lay, and in the violence of my struggles gradually moved the bandage, so that my eyes were at last set free, and then, exhausted by my efforts and half choked by the gag, I became still once more and looked around me. For all I could see I might have been as before—I was in blank, absolute darkness. Into the void I peered, but could make out nothing, though I could hear my own labored breathing and the melancholy "drip, drip" of water as it oozed from above me and fell in sullen drops on the slime below.

As I strained into the velvet black of the darkness, it came to me, some fiend must have whispered it, that I

was blind. My mind almost ceased to work at the thought, and I remained in a kind of torpor, trying in a weak manner to mentally count the drops of water by the dull splashing sound they made in falling. Ages seemed to pass as I lay there, and the first sense of coming to myself was the thought of Claude, whom I had lost, and the quick agony of this made my other sufferings seem as nothing. There is a misery that words, at least such words as I am master of, cannot picture and I will therefore say no more of this.

A little thing, however, now happened, and but for this I might have lain where I was until I died, so entirely impressed was I with the idea that I was sightless. In utter weariness I turned my head to one side, and saw two small beads of fire twinkling about a yard or so from me. They were as small as the far-away stars, and they stared at me fixedly. "This is some deception of the mind," I thought to myself, when suddenly another pair of fiery eyes appeared; then there was a slight shuffling, and all was still. But it was the saving of me. Sight and hearing could not both deceive. I knew what they were, and I knew, too, that I was not blind. From that moment I began to regain possession of my faculties and to think of means of escape. In my vest pocket was a small clasp knife. If I could but get at that I could free myself from my bonds. That at any rate had to be the first step. I began to slowly move my arms up and down with a view to loosening the cords that bound me; but after some time spent in this exercise, realized the fact that the ropes might cut through me, but that they would not loosen. Then it struck me, in my eagerness to be free, that I might get at the knots with my teeth; and by a mighty effort I raised myself to a sitting posture, only to remember that I was gagged, and that it was of no avail to think of this plan. There are those who will smile perhaps if their eyes meet this, and put me down in their estimation for a fool for my forgetfulness. That may or may not be; but I have written down exactly what happened.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

O'DONNELL'S DEATH.

Fearlessness of the Dauntless Irishman Who Became Famous in Spain.

In the early part of this century three brothers named O'Donnell left their native country, Ireland, and went to live in Spain, where they all had extraordinary careers. One died in 1867, after he had become the duke of Tetuan, though he was better known as Gen. O'Donnell; he was one of the most brilliant military men of his time. The youngest brother was cut off in his youth, but nothing in the lives of the others is so strange as the story of his death.

In 1832 there was war in Spain regarding the succession to the throne, and young O'Donnell declared himself for Isabella, who was soon proclaimed queen; but before that time O'Donnell fell a prisoner to Gen. Zumalacarreque, a leader of the Carlist forces. The young Irishman looked upon this as almost a piece of good luck, for the Carlist leader was an old schoolmate. The two friends celebrated this meeting after a separation of years as a festive occasion, and as they ate supper together and drank toasts to old times Zumalacarreque said:

"Your captivity will be brief, my friend. I am just about to send off a flag of truce to your general to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, so that you may expect to be free to-morrow."

The flag of truce was sent, but the result was terribly unexpected. The general of the Christians (that was the name given to Isabella's party) answered the Carlist envoy by saying:

"I will show you how I treat rebels," and forthwith he had all his Carlist prisoners brought out and shot down before eyes of the Christians, and the officer had no better news than the story of their death to take back to his chief. The next morning Zumalacarreque came into his tent where his prisoner was breakfasting. He sat down in silence.

"What is the matter?" asked O'Donnell. "Have you slept badly, or was your chocolate burnt?"

"I am immensely disturbed," was the answer, and he told how the Carlist prisoners had been shot, and added: "I must make reprisals. My friend, in one hour's time you must be shot, no matter how I feel about it."

O'Donnell set down his cup after finishing his chocolate and said:

"Yes, that is a matter of course; you must not distress yourself about it; I would act in the same way myself. Now give me a couple of cigarettes and writing material, for I must write a letter, which I will trouble you to take care of after my execution."

As he was finishing the letter the guard came to take out the prisoners. O'Donnell got up at once, shook hands with the man who was both his friend and his enemy, lit another cigarette and walked out to be shot.—N. Y. Sun.

Mistaken.

Artist (showing his latest picture to a friend): "What do you think of it?"

Friend—Admirable—very realistic—brilliant technique—it actually makes my mouth water.

Artist—Why, what do you think it represents?

Friend—Represents? Still life, of course—scrambled eggs in a frypan.

Artist—Scrambled eggs, you blanked fool! It's a sunset in the desert!—Heitere Welt.

Afterward.

Chollie—Don't you think it was bad fawn in you lawst night to drink too much wine?

Rounders—Didn't think about form then, but I must admit the bad taste of it now.—Philadelphia Record.

THE CENSUS BUREAU.

Thousands Are Now Seeking Work Under Its Director.

How the Politicians at Washington Have Managed to Give the Civil Service Law and Commission a Black Eye.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The civil service law has been having a hard tussle with the politicians. The law remains undimmed and untarnished, but the politicians have, nevertheless, come out ahead in the wrangle.

To tell the truth, the civil service law never was popular with the politicians, and if the senators and representatives had voted according to their convictions the original bill would not have become a law. Scores of the alleged statesmen voted for the Pendleton bill, in January, 1883, who disliked to do so, but public opinion was in favor of the scheme, and the congress enacted it into a law.

People who believe or imagine that the law has always been honestly administered are mistaken. It has been violated in both democratic and republican administrations, and it is not now administered with absolute exactness. There are various ways of violating the law, and all sorts of schemes have been devised to make it inoperative.

For example, it is possible to secure the temporary employment of "an expert" in various branches of the public service, with the consent of the civil service commission; and such an appointment is good for three months. This is admitted to be a palpable stretching of the law, but it is done. After a man has been in the service for three months as "an expert" he may receive a permanent appointment without going through the regular civil service channels by competitive examination.

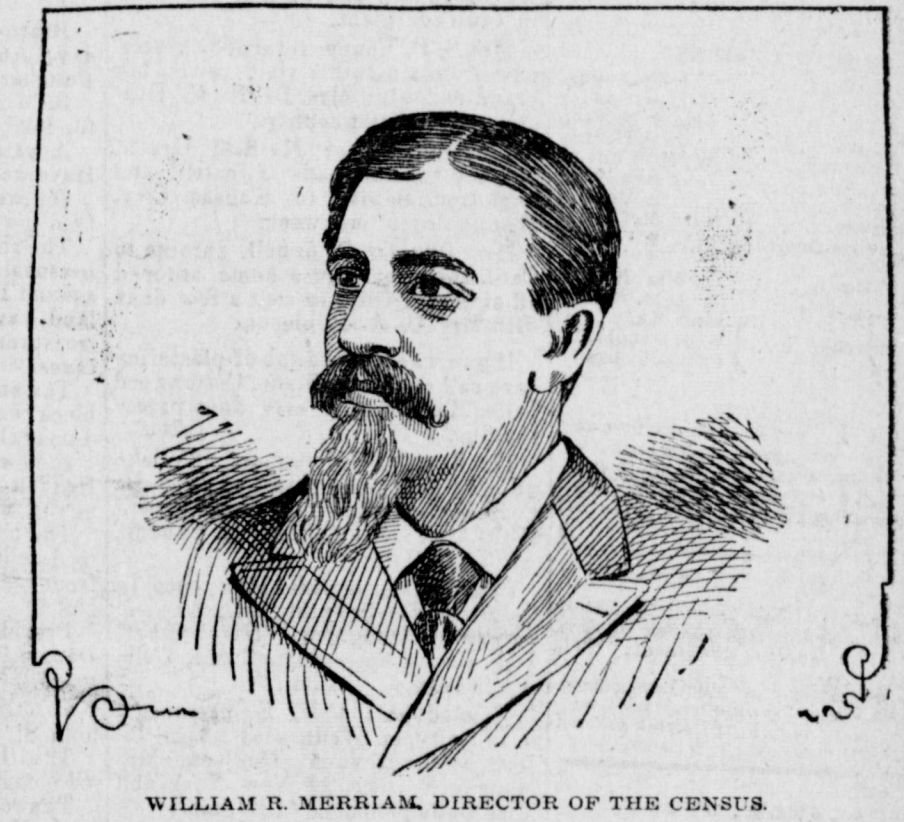
In every congress during the past ten years some sort of effort has been made to get around the law without repealing

been taken, the census once must be abolished.

On March 3, 1899, just 24 hours before the adjournment of congress, the president sent to the senate the nomination of William R. Merriam, of Minnesota, to be director of the census; and the nomination was promptly confirmed. On March 4 the president issued a commission to Merriam, and he at once assumed the office. An assistant director and a chief clerk were appointed, and Director Merriam went to Minnesota to close up his private business affairs, in order that he might be able to devote all of his talents and energies to the duties of the office.

This official was once governor of Minnesota, and has long been prominent in state affairs, but he was not known as a national character until the president appointed him to the position which he now holds. After an absence of three weeks he returned to Washington and found the trails of the spoliemen all over his new office. There were almost 2,000 applications for appointment; and he only intends to appoint about 200 clerks during the first six months. He is now engaged in the work of weeding out the probable incompetents and selecting those who are likely to prove capable of rendering efficient service. Applications for appointment are coming in daily; and it is estimated that he will have about 10,000 applications on file before the close of this year. Altogether, there will not be more than 3,000 appointments made for service in this city. The others will be appointed to do local work in the cities, counties and congressional districts of the several states, all of them near their own homes.

Although congress purposely ignored the civil service commission, the president of that body undertook to induce Director Merriam to select a civil service board to aid him in selecting men and women for the various positions. Director Merriam recently said: "While I am not a spolieman, and while I believe in the civil service law,



WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

it. Out of the brains of various statesmen have emanated bills of devious character, but not one of these bills has ever been favorably reported, because the representatives believe that the law is popular, and they dare not place their votes on record adverse to the law.

You know that every ten years the congress provides for taking the census of this republic. That is, not merely the enumeration of our population, but the collation of statistics covering all branches of business. To accomplish this work in the course of two years upwards of 3,000 people are appointed to clerical positions in Washington, and something like 50,000 enumerators throughout the country. All of this work is done by a bureau called the census office; and it is done under the supervision of a supreme official called the director of the census.

Ten years ago the writer witnessed a prolonged struggle in congress over the formulation of a census law. The civil service reformers in congress are very few now, as they were then. They endeavored to provide that all appointments to the census office should be made through the civil service commission, and under the rules and regulations adopted under the civil service law. The spoliemen in congress largely outnumbered the reformers then, and they outnumber the reformers now.

One year ago a census bill was introduced, and was passed by the house of representatives, but it was held up in the senate. When the recent congress assembled last December, the census office bill was taken up in the house of representatives, and also in the senate, and the old struggle was repeated. Almost three months elapsed before a bill was finally agreed upon and enacted into law. Finally it was agreed that the appointments in the census office should be made under the direction of the director of the census, and without giving consideration to the civil service commission or the civil service law.

Thus, without voting to repeal the civil service law, the senators and representatives indirectly showed their contempt for the law. They said, by indirection, that while the civil service law was good enough to cover the executive departments of the federal government it was not good enough to cover the census office. By thus ignoring the law they have made it possible to provide places for political workers, just as they used to do under the old spoils system before civil service reform debauched upon the political field. The only trouble with them is that the spoils system side-show will only last a couple of years. Of course, when the census shall have

I cannot acknowledge the civil service commission in making appointments, because the congress did not acknowledge the commission. Therefore I shall make all of the appointments upon my own responsibility, just as the congress intended I should do."

So you see, that, although the congress ignored the civil service commission, after a long struggle in both the senate and house of representatives, the civil service commissioners carried the fight right into the census office itself, but without avail. Because of this state of affairs, the statement was made at the beginning of this letter that, although the civil service law remains untarnished, the politicians have come out ahead in the wrangle.

The fruits of this condition are already apparent. One of the older congressmen to-day said: "While I don't believe in the civil service law, I must acknowledge that it has afforded me much protection. Heretofore I have been able to reply to office seekers that I could not secure appointments for them, on account of that law, and it was accepted as a good excuse. Now, however, they are all after me for appointments. Those who receive my recommendation and are appointed will be my most helpful politicians at home; but those who do not receive appointments will blame me, and become my enemies and opponents for all time. Every congressman is now suffering from this complicated condition of affairs."

Strange as it may appear, the office-seekers would invade the white house, if they dared to do so. Hundreds of letters of application for appointment have been sent direct to President McKinley by men from various parts of the country, who know him, and believe that they are entitled to official recognition for services rendered in securing his nomination and election. It may be said to all such that they need not blame McKinley for not appointing them forthwith, because the president never sees their letters.

There is only one sure way of getting onto the pay roll of the census office, and it may be a good thing for the office-seekers to have this pointer. If you can get both the senators from your state and the representative of your congressional district to go to the director personally and ask your appointment, you may prove to be successful. If you have not and cannot get this amount of political influence, you may as well go about your ordinary vocations, and lose no time and no sleep chasing an ignis fatuus of this character.

SM—TH D. FRY.

Speaker Reed is partial to red neckties.

HEROES IN OFFICE.

The Republican Administration Puts Are Not Popular with the People.

McKinley and Alger are deeply disappointed and chagrined to discover that the people will not accept their dictation as to who will be accepted as the heroes of the war.

There was a deliberate scheme at Washington to place specially favored friends of the administration in positions where they were likely to easily win glory. Admiral Sampson, one of these favorites, and backed by McKinley, seems to be intent on depriving Admiral Schley of his well-deserved fame. There is much credit, possibly, due to Sampson. He was specially favored in being assigned to important and, perhaps, even arduous duty. His disposal of our naval forces about Santiago harbor may have been very masterful. History, however, has not yet passed upon that point.

It must be borne in mind that, while the people of this country profoundly respect administrative ability, they impulsively love a hero. They love the soldier who rushes through a rain of bullets and plants a shot-riddled standard on the ramparts of the enemy. They love the sailor who takes his ship into the greatest danger and pours broadside after broadside into the hulls of the enemy's ships, until they sink.

When Cervera's fleet sank to its grave in the Caribbean sea the name of Schley rose up as that of the hero of the day, and time can but add luster to his imperishable renown. To the extent that Sampson made a masterful assignment of the various ships, he is a great strategist, and time will bring him full meas-

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Head Know-It-All of the Administration Dissemulates Trust Wisdom.

Once in a great while the attorney-general of the United States, his name is Griggs, announces something. He feels that he should earn his salary, but as he puts a very high value upon his knowledge of law, he does not have to appear very often before the public in his official capacity to balance the account between himself and the government. But when he does open his official mouth only profound wisdom cometh forth. It is also true that Griggs thinks what Griggs does not know is not worth trying to find out. Therefore, when he condescends to enlighten the country the country knows, or rather Griggs thinks it should know, that what it hears comes from the very roots of all knowledge. As a logician Griggs may or may not be all wool and a yard wide. He never deals in the article. He prefers bold assertion. It sounds more as if "by authority;" besides, what does the public know about logic, anyway?

In reply to a request to define the meaning of the word "trust," as used in the Sherman anti-trust law, the attorney-general says that "companies organized for the purpose of securing complete or partial monopoly of different branches of manufacture are similar to the sugar combination, and are not within the jurisdiction of the federal courts." What the attorney-general is trying to jam into the obtuse minds of the people is that there are no trusts in the United States, and hence the Sherman anti-trust law is a meaningless and foolish legislative enactment. There are no trusts; what are

PLEASED WITH ALBERTA.

An Excellent Report from Wisconsin and Minnesota Delegates.

The opinion of five delegates from Minnesota and Wisconsin, published by the Edmonton Bulletin, are very complimentary to Northern Alberta. The report says:

"We must say with all sincerity that, driving all over the country for six days, we have not found one settler who was not more than pleased with the country and its productions, and will not return to the land he left. We have seen people here from all parts of the states and all doing well. We met a Dakota farmer by the name of McLean, who has informed us that he has raised more grain here in three years than he did in 13 where he came from, on a half as much ground. We have seen a number of others, both men and women, and all speak in the same strain about Alberta. They all look well and contented; even the children are happy. In our drives over the country, in passing the countless schoolhouses, we could only see happiness in the faces of the little ones. We noticed them all well dressed, equal if not better than the same class of children in the State of Minnesota.

The wheat that is raised here is just beautiful, the kernel full and plump and may well be termed golden grain, yielding 30 to 35 bushels to the acre. This statement is not from one farmer, but from hundreds, who tell the same tale. Oats yield from 70 to 100 bushels to the acre, barley from 40 to 60 bushels and potatoes from 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

We have taken particular notice of the climate in regard to the difference between this country and our own. When we left Ada, Minnesota, we were in the midst of a real Dakota blizzard. When we arrived at Edmonton we found the people on the streets still wearing summer clothing, no mittens on their hands and far less use for them. The country is simply more than we ever dreamed of. The printed matter sent out by the Government does not half tell of the grand country in Alberta, open for millions of people to make beautiful homes for themselves. Too much cannot be said in praise. It is all and more than the greatest eulogist ever thought of giving to the public.

We saw cattle and horses in herds grazing on the prairie like in summer time, all sleek and fat. We were informed by several farmers that most of the stock run out all winter. We also found the market extra good here for beef and pork. Hogs fetch 4½ live weight. Three-year-old steers will bring from \$40 to \$45 right from the prairie. Coal and wood are here in abundance. Coal is sold in the town of Edmonton for \$2 per ton and farmers can secure coal at the mines themselves for 75c per load.

Before closing we say to you one and all, come to Alberta, where there are homes for millions and a promise for something to lay by for an old age. We are well satisfied with this country, and as evidence have each bought a half section of C. P. R. land in township 55, range 21, west of the 4th initial meridian, and will return next spring to reside.

Hoping this may be of some benefit to the overburdened farmers of the United States.

Sent by Floyd Dean, son of E. S. Dean, of Beaverville, Mich., who is now in Alberta, and has taken up 160 acres there.

Bargain Hunting.

It is impossible for all us men to be the gallant prince who is the devoted slave to the lady in the rose-colored fairy story, but we can offer our sort in the street car to the tired woman who has been "shopping" all day in the vain endeavor to make the \$2.25 her husband kindly "gave" her clothe a family of six and make them look neat and comfortable as the children next door. —L. A. W. Bulletin.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In Ring Parlance.

Miss Fox—Papa, why does a young man give his fiancée a diamond ring? Mr. Fox—Oh, that's the forfeit he puts up to insure a fight.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to try 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 stomachs receive it without distress. 14 the price of coffee. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

When a man builds a large and costly house, he should plan it with a view to its fitness for a boarding house, for that is what every large house ultimately comes to.—Atchison Globe.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating feet and In-growing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Oimsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

After it is too late a man thinks of a lot of bright things he might have said.—Chicago Daily News.

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

No man is so good that his neighbors can't see room for improvement.—Chicago Daily News.

Cure your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The century plant is a case of age before beauty.—Golden Days.

Sentiment and Fact.

She—Do you remember how you used to put your arm around my waist, when we were engaged, ten years ago? You never do so now.

He—No; my arm has not grown any longer.—Indianapolis Journal.

Wonderful Evangelist.

"Biggest revival preacher we ever had here," said the country grocer, "was old Brother Jarvis. Actually, when that man got through with 'em, the whole blame community turned in an' paid all its debts!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Swallowed his False Teeth.

A man recently swallowed his false teeth and it drove him mad. Stomachs will stand a great deal, but not everything. If yours is weak try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures indigestion, constipation, kidney and liver troubles, as well as malaria and fever and ague. It is particularly effective in all nervous affections, and is strongly recommended at this season of the year when the system is run-down and most susceptible to disease. All druggists keep it.

Notoriety is cheap to get, but dear to keep.—Ram's Horn.

The Best Prescription for Chills.

And Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

It's useless to try to kill time, for it will eventually turn the tables on you.—Chicago Daily News.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

It's well to begin at the top of the ladder and go down—in case of fire.—Golden Days.



MACK—What old book is that?
MARK—I don't know.
MACK—I wonder what it was ever used for?

ure of credit for his ability. If Sampson be truly great he will be generous, and will add to rather than seek to detract from the glory of Schley.

To the extent that McKinley and Sampson attempted to rob Schley of his laurels, they will show that they have souls of smaller caliber than that of the smallest gun of the smallest ship afloat.

Shafter is even a more striking example of the "home-made" hero. Where is Shafter, anyway? What state wants him for governor? Who writes poetry about him? Who, even, kisses him? Shafter is credited with having eaten some of the rations issued by the Alger commissary department. If this be conceded, the fact must stand unchallenged that he risked his life in the service of his country.

Seriously speaking, Shafter probably deserves more credit than he is ever likely to receive. There are chances that he may be even a fairly good general. He is a victim of circumstances that were seemingly beyond his control. He has, nevertheless, been relegated to obscurity, and the reason is obvious. It has been rendered very plain that a man of mediocre ability was unduly pushed ahead of Gen. Miles, who is a distinguished military chieftain—placed by competent authorities among the foremost soldiers of the world.

This situation existed because a narrow-minded and unscrupulous man was misplaced as secretary of war and given the opportunity to vent his petty and malignant spite.

When Shafter comes before the people the crowd begins with "Hip! hip!"—then they think of Alger, and the "hurrah" dies away.

Laurel wreaths made up at the white house and the war department to fit favorites, and to further political ends, get no reverence from the people. They are too palpably spurious.

Laurel wreaths made by the grateful and loving hands of the people have immortal grace, and are fragrant with the incense of undying fame. The Washington imitation looks like the clumsy trademark on packages of trust-made goods, and an odor clings to them suggestive of "embalmed beef."—Chicago Democrat.

Mr. Bryan is taking proper precautions against "ringers" at the New York banquet. He asks that "all speakers be supporters of the Chicago platform." This is entirely proper, as the ten-dollar banquet of Perry Belmont will give the McKinley aids ample scope for expression.—Illinois State Register.

called trusts are mental hallucinations, and hence there being no such a thing as a trust, there could not be an anti-trust law—one cannot oppose the non-existent. In pointing to the sugar combination to prove that there is no such a thing as an industrial trust, Mr. Griggs kills two birds with one stone, so to speak. The charge against certain senators that their acquaintance with the Wall street end of the "friends of sugar" was good for their bank account falls to the ground, because they were charged with being close to the sugar trust, when there is not, nor could there be, a sugar trust.

But the attorney-general's knowledge of law does not loom up in all its vastness until he strikes the jurisdiction of the states. He says the whole business is "entirely a matter of state control." He knows that congress enacted and the president approved the act called the Sherman anti-trust law. The presumption is that he means the state must go up against the trusts under an act of congress; for the constitutionality of the Sherman act has been fixed by the federal court, and hence it is a sure enough law. But since when has congress had the right to enact laws that are excluded from the jurisdiction of the federal courts? Mr. Griggs as much as admits that trusts may exist in the states, and that they may be controlled by the state courts under a national law, but that the nation itself denies that there is such a thing as a trust. However, the attorney-general is a representative McKinley cabinet man. They all were cut from the same piece of highly-protected mental barrenness.—Kansas City Times.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

—Mr. Hanna says he had no part in the beef contracts. Mr. Hanna fries his fat; he does not boil it.—St. Paul Globe.

—The picture by an imperialist of the United States as a benevolent slaveholder is most apt. But who would think that such an admission would ever be made without blushing?—Utica Observer.

—By counting as "revenue" \$12,000,000 obtained by the sale of the notes of the Central Pacific railroad, given in settlement of its debt to the government, the treasury officials are able to figure out a surplus for March of "nearly \$14,000,000." They admit, however, a deficit of \$85,378,319 for the first nine months of the fiscal year, in spite of these artificial and temporary aids.—N. Y. World.

AN EXCELLENT COMBINATION

THE pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well-known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company, illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative,

CLEANSING THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY, DISPELLING COLDS AND HEADACHES, PREVENTING FEVERS, OVERCOMING HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, gently yet promptly, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but

THE MEDICINAL QUALITIES ARE OBTAINED FROM SENNA AND OTHER AROMATIC PLANTS,

by a method known to the California Fig Syrup Company only. In order to get its beneficial effects, and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

Consumers of the choicest products of modern commerce purchase at about the same price that others pay for cheap and worthless imitations. To come into universal demand and to be everywhere considered the best of its class, an article must be capable of satisfying the wants and tastes of the best informed purchasers. The California Fig Syrup Company having met with the highest success in the manufacture and sale of its excellent liquid laxative remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, it has become important to all to have a knowledge of the Company and its product. The California Fig Syrup Company was organized more than fifteen years ago, for the special purpose of manufacturing and selling a laxative remedy which would be more pleasant to the taste and more beneficial in effect than any other known. The great value of the remedy, as a medicinal agent and of the Company's efforts, is attested by the sale of millions of bottles annually, and by the high approval of most eminent physicians. As the true and genuine remedy named SYRUP OF FIGS is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, the knowledge of that fact will assist in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties.

KANSAS NEWS OF RECENT DATE.

And Kansas Don't Care.
Gov. Stanley was informed that a bill was pending in the Connecticut legislature to prevent the banks of that state from investing in Kansas bonds. No steps will be taken by the Kansas authorities to prevent the passage of such a bill or any other kind of a bill. Never in its history has Kansas defaulted a penny on interest or principal of her state bonds. It is assumed that some Connecticut money shark got caught on a town-time issue of Haskell, Stevens or Wichita county bonds and takes this means of retaliation.

Kansas Court of Visitation.
The new Kansas court of visitation has adopted a set of rules governing practices in the court. In all cases the customs of civil procedure will be followed. The court will meet in Topeka the first Mondays in each month and continue until all business is disposed of. Whenever good cause is shown the court will hold its sittings at any place in the state. Any person, firm, company, corporation or municipality may make complaint under oath to the solicitor of the court.

Populist Officials Resign.
All populist officials of the insane asylum at Osawatomie resigned to take effect July 1 and the republicans will then assume control of the institution. Dr. Uhls, of Paola, is the new superintendent. There are 604 male and 512 female inmates. The site of the asylum and farm consists of 324 acres. The new board is having a large cherry and peach orchard planted, and 10,000 strawberry plants.

Seas for Her Sweetheart's Insurance.
Alice Barnett filed suit at Wellington against the Knights and Ladies of the Fireside for \$2,000. Before Robert Sea, of company C, Twentieth Kansas, went to Manila he insured his life for \$2,000 in favor of Miss Barnett, his sweetheart. Sea was killed in battle and the company refused to pay, saying Sea took hazardous risks.

Strange Coincidence Near Newton.
Carl Bartle, a farmer near Newton, was thrown from his horse while riding and injured internally by being thrown against a tree. His brother Peter started for a doctor when his horse, too, ran away and threw him, rendering him unconscious for a time. It was thought, both men would recover.

Left Without Asylum.
Charles Cook was convicted at Hutchinson of assault with intent to kill. The court did not at once order Cook into the sheriff's custody, neither had his bondsmen surrendered him. While all parties were waiting about the court room, Cook took his departure. Now his bondsmen are looking for him.

Room Resembled a Slaughter-House.
Alex Radcliff and Sam Varnell, miners at Frontenac, who had been drinking together several years, got drunk the other day and fought each other in their room with spades, both receiving dangerous wounds. When officers were called to separate them the room resembled a slaughter-house.

The White Boy-Brought Back Home.
Mayor Hesser, of Fort Scott, received word from Manila notifying him that the body of Howard Olds, a Fort Scott boy who was killed in battle, had been sent from Manila. The letter indicated that the bodies of many other Kansas dead have been sent from Manila on a government transport.

The Boys Won in a Contest.
At the recent election in Hays City a ticket composed of boys was run against the old men, and the boys won out in a contest. Fred Hoffman, the mayor, is barely 21 and only one of the councilmen is older than 23. Two of the councilmen were privates in the Twenty-first Kansas.

Soldiers' Orphan's Home.
There are now over 300 inmates of the state soldiers' orphan's home at Atchison, and their health is good. W. H. Young, the new superintendent, has taken charge. During March \$1,085.50 was paid for salaries and \$508.83 for salaries and \$416.68 for care and maintenance.

A Sad Home-Coming.
Guarded by his sons, one a sergeant, the other a corporal, the body of Capt. D. S. Elliott, of the Twentieth Kansas, who was killed near Manila February 28, arrived at Coffeyville last week and was buried with all the honors befitting one who died for his country.

Teachers Must Be Up-to-Date.
The state board of education decided upon an important revision of the course of study for teachers' institutes this year. The changes will be in the branches of geography and history, which will include Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii and the Ladrones.

Is a Fictitious Firm Justified.
An indictment against D. M. Davis, cashier of the defunct First national bank of Emporia, was returned by the federal grand jury. The charge is manipulation of the company's books. Davis learned that he was likely to be indicted and left the state.

Means Practically a Life Sentence.
Petitions were in circulation asking Gov. Stanley to pardon William Eldred, convicted at McPherson of unlawful liquor selling, and sentenced to 300 days in jail and to pay a fine of \$3,000. Eldred is not able to pay his fine and his sentence means life imprisonment.

It Was a Dog Fall.
James Fallow, of Hiawatha, who contested the seat of Judge W. L. Stuart, of the Twenty-second judicial district, said that he would take no further steps against Stuart. "It was a dog fall all around," said he, "and I am through with it."

Banks on a Firmer Basis.
The reports of the state and private banks of Kansas, just made to the bank commissioner, show that the total deposits of these banks aggregate about \$24,000,000, as against \$23,500,000 one year ago. The reports show that all of the banks combined only have \$297,000 in borrowed money, as against \$322,000 one year ago, and \$1,793,000 in 1891, when the state banking department was established. One year ago the Kansas banks had \$850,000 in deposits on which they were paying six per cent. interest. The banks have been scaling down this amount until now there is only \$100,000 in six per cent. deposits in the banks.

Negro Troops Are Paid Off.
The Twenty-third Kansas volunteer infantry (colored) was mustered out of service on the 10th at Fort Leavenworth. It took nearly \$90,000 to pay the troops. The privates received from \$80 to \$110, and Lieut. Col. Beck, regimental commandant, received \$1,300. Each man having been in Cuba received the two months' extra pay voted by congress. In addition to this he receives allowances for clothing and incidentals. A few of the men enlisted in the regular army. Capt. John Walter, it is said, intends to organize a colony to return to Cuba to purchase and operate a big plantation.

Deputy Oil Inspectors.
Under the new oil inspection law State Oil Inspector Spencer has 78 local inspectors to appoint. On the 10th he announced the appointment of the following:

John H. Favors, Abilene; J. C. Wentz, Marysville; Frank G. Kibby, Valley Falls; John L. Brady, Lawrence; Frank E. Shoemaker, Neodesha; J. P. Hiner, Paola; Eugene Lorton, Mound City; John L. Orchard, Beloit; C. M. Ellis, Sedan; George Cormack, Junction City; E. N. Bullis, Washington; William F. Hempstead, Garnett; H. G. Martin, Council Grove; Thomas J. Fleming, Emporia; W. R. Huntine, Great Bend; Edward Chenoweth, Ottawa; A. R. Mont, Winfield; M. Matthews, Seneca; W. G. Long, Coffeyville; T. H. Perkins, Wamego; W. L. Little, Hutchinson.

The State Normal School.
Regents of the state normal school met at Emporia recently and organized by electing F. S. Larrabee, of Stafford, president; John Madden, Emporia, secretary, and S. H. Dodge, Beloit, treasurer. The plan for the summer school, to open June 16, was approved. The regular school year was fixed at 33 weeks. The salary of President Taylor was placed at \$5,500 and the compensation of all senior professors was restored to the amount paid them before the legislative cut two years ago.

Kansas Boys the Winners.
The state universities of Kansas and Missouri met in annual debate at Columbia recently. Missouri took the affirmative and Kansas the negative of the question: "Resolved, That the United States should adopt the British colonial policy in the government of its recent acquisitions of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines." Two of the judges, who were Missourians, decided for Kansas, and one of the judges, a Kansan, voted for Missouri.

His Force Is Rebuilt.
A. E. McKenzie, who succeeds W. W. Culver, as state grain inspector, will maintain headquarters in Kansas City, Kan. He let out all the old deputy inspectors and named the following replacements: W. J. Graham, Wyandotte county; S. S. Harvey, Minneapolis; J. L. Hugos, Norway; Charles Lewis, Kingman; J. P. Chess, Burlington; S. H. Nickert, Junction City.

Convinced of Their Guilt.
County Attorney Johnson, of Greenwood, refused to issue warrants for the arrest of the gang implicated by Frank Allgood's "confession" in the murder of Joseph New. Johnson says the people of Eureka are thoroughly satisfied that Allgood's confession is a fake and that Mrs. New and Dobbs are the guilty ones.

Methodist Membership in Kansas.
The reports of secretaries of the four Kansas Methodist conferences show the following interesting figures: Total number of full members and probationers, 85,394; local preachers, 484; church buildings, 846; parsonages, 330; value of churches and parsonages, \$1,101,328; Sunday schools, 1,094, with an enrollment of 90,668; collections for missions during the year, \$28,000.

The Postal Wants Relief.
The first case to come before the new board of visitation was one filed by the Postal Telegraph company. The extra session reduced its tolls 40 per cent. The Postal wants the old rates restored, alleging that during the past year it has operated in Kansas at a loss of \$1,000.

School for Incurable Girls.
The state industrial school at Beloit for girls has 138 inmates. The cost of running it last month was \$1,541, of which \$450 was for salaries and wages. Miss Elizabeth Barnes has been elected matron of the institution.

No More Office for Him.
Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson declines he will never again seek or accept an office—not even the governorship. His new paper soon to be started at Wichita will be called the Bayonet.

Could Not Live Without His Wife.
Isaac N. Mills, a farmer near Fort Scott for 33 years, committed suicide in a corncrib by shooting himself. He left a note saying he had nothing to live for since the death of his wife.

Pension for a Santiago Widow.
Mrs. Leona W. Miller, of Fort Scott, has been granted a widow's pension of \$13 a month. Her husband was in the Twenty-fourth regular infantry (colored), and he was killed on San Juan hill in Cuba. This is the first widow's pension granted to a Kansas woman on account of the Spanish war.

Editor Mardock Declined It.
Gov. Stanley offered the fish commissioner'ship to Editor T. B. Mardock, of the Eldorado Republican, who declined it, alleging that the governor had personally promised him a place on the railroad board.

KANSAS ITEMS CONDENSED.

The new courthouse and jail at Yates Center will be built for \$23,170. There are now 85 pupils in the state blind institute in Wyandotte county. Emporia refunded \$212,000 city bonds at 4 1/2 per cent. interest and \$2,000 premium.

Mrs. Ewing Herbert, the talented young wife of Editor Ewing Herbert, of Hiawatha, is dead.

Editor J. M. Mickey, of the Osage City Free Press, was elected clerk of the court of visitation.

State Labor Commissioner Johnson says the factories in Kansas are in a bad sanitary condition.

The earnings of the Kansas penitentiary for March were \$16,410.97 and the expenditures \$12,661.73. John T. Blake, who was captain of the Sixth Kansas cavalry in the union army, died at Kansas City, Mo.

George Wiley, member of the legislature from Meade county, is the new fish warden. The place pays \$1,000 per year.

The annual meeting of the State County School Superintendents' association will be held at Hutchinson May 16 and 17.

Ten banks of Jefferson county have on deposit, subject to check, \$1,146,605.97, or \$65.50 for each man, woman and child in the county.

The supreme court decided that a district judge cannot sit in the trial of a case where he was formerly the attorney for one side or the other.

Albert Maduska, a Leavenworth high school boy, was appointed to a cadetship at West Point upon recommendation of Congressman W. J. Bailey.

The remains of Private Charles Pratt, of company M, who was the first Kansan to fall at Manila, will be shipped to his sister in Clay Center.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the general association of Congregational churches and ministers of Kansas will be held in Topeka May 11-15.

The First Congregational church at Leavenworth, one of the finest in Kansas, was damaged \$5,000 by fire. The fine library was completely destroyed.

Henry Gray, a Methodist "evangelist," was arrested while conducting a revival meeting at Wamego. He had forged a check on a Manhattan bank.

Joseph Simeon, a war veteran, was found dead in his bed at Yates Center the other morning. His bedfellow awoke to find himself sleeping with a corpse.

Lieut. Harry Seckler, of company C, Twentieth Kansas, arrived at his home in Leavenworth from Manila, having been honorably discharged on account of physical disability.

On a recent meeting night an A. O. U. W. lodge at Winfield initiated 239 members, which is said to be the largest number ever initiated by any one lodge in the state of Kansas.

A Leavenworth dispatch said that Gov. Stanley had persuaded Warden Landis, of the state penitentiary, to resign. J. R. Tomlinson, of Minneapolis, is slated for the wardenship.

A diminutive cyclone struck the suburbs of Ottawa on the afternoon of the 13th, picking up small buildings and unroofing dwellings. It lifted and disappeared before doing serious injury.

The Christian church of Abilene called H. V. Scholes to be permanent pastor. Mr. Scholes is a former cowboy and led the cowboy band of Woodbine for Gillett. He has been preaching since Gillett's failure.

The forty-first annual commencement exercises for Baker university will perhaps be the most notable in its long history. It begins with an Epworth league training school which continues from May 19 to 23.

Charles Griffin, of Lawrence, a graduate of the state university, who has been studying at Harvard recently, has been offered the position of lecturer on economics in the university of Japan, at Tokio, at \$4,000 per year.

Three well-dressed strangers, one wearing a soldier's uniform, robbed a store and the post office at Devon, Bourbon county. They were tracked to Fort Scott and, after an exciting chase, captured. They refused to reveal their identity.

Nortonville has a prodigy in Charley Hummel, aged 14, who weighs 210 pounds and who weighed 190 pounds before he was 13. Although so heavy, the boy has never known a day's sickness and can keep up with his mates in all athletic sports.

When company B, Twenty-third Kansas, reached Lawrence after being mustered out, the boys were met at the depot by a band, the G. A. R. posts and several hundred people. The black soldiers were then escorted to a hall and given a reception and banquet.

The Lanyon Zinc company, capitalized at \$3,000,000, is doing business in Kansas without a charter and therefore has no standing in the courts and could not collect a debt. Under the Bush law the company must pay in cash 20 per cent. of its capital stock, or \$600,000, before it can be chartered. This it has not done.

The Kansas Women's Press association's annual meeting was held in Topeka last week. Mrs. Ollie Royce, of Phillipsburg, was elected president; Mrs. Minnie Morgan, of Cottonwood Falls, vice president; and Mrs. Frow, of Ottawa, secretary. Several very interesting papers were read and discussed. The ladies were given a fine banquet.

A letter from Lieut. Col. Ed C. Little, of the Twentieth Kansas, said he had recovered from his accidental wound and reported for duty February 27.

In the state university oratorical contest O. J. Lane, T. M. Brady and Franklin Baker were chosen to represent Kansas in the annual debate with the university of Nebraska.

Dr. J. M. Mills, a Williamsburg druggist, was in jail at Ottawa for wife beating. He is a morphine fiend. Ottawa university won the annual debate with Williams well college at Liberty, Mo. Both are Baptist colleges.

AMBUSHED BY SAMOANS.

Anglo-American Party Set Upon by Rebels and Two Americans and One British Officer Were Slain.

Auckland, N. Z., April 13.—Dispatches received here from Apia, Samoa, April 1, say that a party of 105 American and British sailors were forced to retreat to the beach after having been caught in an ambush on a German plantation on that date. It was estimated that 800 warriors attacked the Anglo-American party. The expedition was led by Lieut. A. H. Freeman, of the British third-class cruiser Tauranga. Lieut. Freeman and Lieut. R. L. Lansdale, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, and Ensign J. P. Monaghan, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, were left dead on the field. Ensign Monaghan remained to assist Lieut. Lansdale and was shot in retreating. Two British and two American sailors were also killed. The natives engaged were some of Mataafa's warriors. They severed the heads of the British and American officers killed. Priests of the French mission afterwards brought the heads into Apia. The manager of the German plantation has been arrested and detained on board the Tauranga, on affidavit that he was seen urging the rebels to fight. In a previous engagement 27 of Mataafa's warriors were killed and there were no casualties among the European forces.

THREE NOTABLE WEDDINGS.

Daughters of Chief Justice Fuller, Senator James K. Jones and Ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls Married in Washington.

Washington, April 13.—Three notable weddings were solemnized in Washington yesterday. Miss Jane Brown Fuller, the fifth daughter of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, and Nathaniel Leavitt Francis, of Boston, were married at St. John's Episcopal church. The bridegroom is a graduate of Harvard.

Miss Mary Jones, of Arkansas, was married at noon to Frank W. Plant, of St. Paul, Minn., at the Mount Vernon Place Methodist church south.

Another charming bride of the day was Miss Constance Ingalls, daughter of ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, who was married at the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal) to Mr. Robert Shick, of Reading, Pa., in the presence of a small circle of relatives and friends, no cards of invitation having been issued. Miss Ingalls is a graduate of Georgetown college, being valedictorian of her class. Mr. Shick is a lawyer and a graduate of Princeton and Harvard.

NEED OF MORE CURRENCY.

Much Pressure Being Felt at Treasury Department for Small Bills—Volume of Business Causing It.

Washington, April 13.—The necessity for some means of currency expansion for meeting the future growth of the country, beyond the means afforded by the present bond-secured circulation, is being keenly felt at the treasury department as the result of the pressure for small bills. There are more small bills in circulation than ever before, but the immense volume of business throughout the country is causing calls which the treasury is unable to meet from its narrow margin of available currency. Most of the pending propositions for bank note reform propose to limit bank notes to denominations of \$10 and above this amount, and to abolish the present bank notes for \$5.

Prize Fighting Bill Defeated.
Jefferson City, Mo., April 13.—The Burley prize fighting bill was refused engrossment in the house. It attempted to legalize limited round sparring exhibitions with gloves of not less than five ounces each in weight, held by a domestic incorporated athletic association, providing such association paid into the state treasury an annual license of \$1,000. The bill was loaded down with amendments before its final rejection by a vote of 58 to 32.

Gilham Resigns as General Manager.
Kansas City, Mo., April 13.—A circular was issued yesterday affecting the Omaha & St. Louis and Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern railroads. Robert Gilham having resigned as general manager, B. S. Josselyn, superintendent, will have charge of the operation of the above mentioned companies, with headquarters at Quincy, Ill. O. E. Moore is appointed acting auditor and cashier.

Bold Robbery in Chicago.
Chicago, April 13.—Two highwaymen boarded a Lake Shore train at Grand Crossing last night, abducted a passenger who was standing on the rear platform of a passenger coach, bound and gagged him and then dragged him into an empty freight car, where they left him, after taking everything of value he had in his possession, \$6 in money, a gold watch and gold ring.

Will Represent the United States.
Chicago, April 13.—Clarence Eddy has been appointed official organizer for the United States to the Paris exposition. Mr. Eddy for many years was prominent as a teacher, organizer and concert player in Chicago and the west. In recent years he has made his home in Europe, residing most of the time in Paris.

A Furnace Put in Operation.
Easton, Pa., April 13.—The Keystone furnace of the Thomas Iron company at Easton park, which was blown out a year ago on account of dullness in the iron trade, has been put in operation, giving employment to a large number of hands.

Departments in Cuba.
Washington, April 13.—The war department has decided to make four departments of the island of Cuba. Heretofore the seven different provinces have been departments. Gen. Brooke is now arranging for the consolidation.

OPPOSE SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Philippine Natives Say That Independence Would Result in Chaos, Endless Tribal Wars and European Intervention.

Manila, April 13.—The United States Philippine commission is hearing the leading residents of various nationalities, priests and Spaniards, numbers of them appearing voluntarily on the subject of the future of the islands. The questions put to all are: "Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the townships?" "Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the provinces?" "Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the archipelago?" All of those who have been interrogated, including Filipinos who sympathize theoretically with independence, have replied to the third question with remarkable unanimity in the negative. Independence, they say, would result in chaos, endless tribal wars and European intervention. A few of them think that provincial self-government is practicable, but most of them favor self-government in the townships with a form of American supervision protecting the inhabitants against the speculations and extortions which their experience with the Spanish regime has led them to consider the natural prerequisites of officialdom.

The commercial classes urge the sending of detachments of American troops, each numbering about 100 men, to take possession of the towns in the southern provinces and in the Visayas islands, now held by small bands of Tagalos. They declare the natives find the Tagalos' oppression worse than Spanish oppression and that they will welcome the Americans.

LAWTON'S ONWARD MARCH.

His Victorious Army Captured Two More Places on the 13th, Putting the Rebels to Flight.

New York, April 13.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Manila says: Lawton's command captured the villages of Pagsajan and Lumban yesterday, with some resistance at the latter place. The mouth of the river, commanded by Lumban, was effectually blocked against the entrance of the gunboats. Shells from the Laguna de Bay drove most of the insurgents in flight up the mountain side. A small force remained in an old church side, offering resistance until it was rushed by the troops. About 50 were captured and several killed. There was one casualty among the Americans, that being an arm wound.

While it is probable that there is an end to the big engagements in the Philippines between the Americans and the Filipinos, the war is not at an end by any means. It is the universal opinion among army men here that it will require the presence of 50,000 American troops to occupy the territory that has been taken and to keep open communication among the islands.

Aguinid is reported to be in San Fernando and still in absolute charge of the defenses of the new capital and of Calumpit.

Charter for a New Railroad.

Guthrie, Ok., April 13.—Articles of incorporation for the reorganization of the Wichita & Denison Railway company have been filed with the territorial secretary and it is believed the survey for the new road will be commenced during the coming summer. It is intended to run the road from Denison, Grayson county, Tex., in a northerly direction through the Chickasaw nation, Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Payne, Noble and Kay counties, of Oklahoma, and Cowley, Sumner and Sedgewick counties, of Kansas, to Wichita. It will run through Shawnee, Chandler, Perkins, Tryon and Stillwater. The estimated length of the road is 325 miles and the estimated cost of construction is \$2,000,000.

No Successor to Col. Sexton.

Philadelphia, April 13.—The executive committee of the national council of the Grand Army of the Republic held two sessions at the local G. A. R. headquarters, in Independence hall, yesterday for the purpose of electing a commander-in-chief to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. James A. Sexton. The committee decided to allow the senior vice commander to perform the duties of the commander until the next encampment.

An American Town in Mexico.

City of Mexico, April 13.—The great Mexican capitalist, President Teresa, of the International bank, and brother-in-law of President Diaz, is planning a townsite close to this city, on which he will build a regular American town, with houses on the American plan, electric light and traction and ample water supply. The town will contain 7,000 people. Mr. Teresa is a great admirer of the United States, where he has traveled extensively.

Oklahoma's Convicts.

Guthrie, Ok., April 13.—D. H. Martin, of the Kansas penitentiary, is in the city making the regular quarterly settlement with the territorial officials for the care of Oklahoma convicts at the big prison. The territory pays Kansas at the rate of 35 cents per day for each prisoner. Mr. Martin says that there are now about 740 convicts, exclusive of a few United States prisoners. Of this number Oklahoma furnished 180.

It Criticized the Court.

San Juan, P. R., April 13.—The supreme court has confiscated an issue of the San Juan News, an American newspaper published here, for criticizing the court. The News published an extract from Gen. Grant's report, stating that the Porto Rican judiciary is corrupt and referring particularly to the lower courts.

Grant Ordered to Manila.

Washington, April 13.—Gen. Fred D. Grant has been ordered from Porto Rico to the Philippines. It is possible Gen. Wheeler will also be ordered to the Philippines.

LIGHT TO COME.

Illustration of the Future Will Be Accomplished Entirely Without Heat.

It has been the dream of scientists to invent a light that shall produce a maximum of illumination with little or no heat. What nature can do man can do, has been their maxim, and though they have been baffled again and again in carrying this theory into practice, yet substantial progress has been made, especially toward the close of this century.

To understand the necessity of an invention that shall give a light without heat it need only be said that of the ordinary gas jet 98 per cent. is heat and only two per cent. light. Though electricity was a great discovery and a distinct advancement, yet of 100 units of energy in an electric current only five or six comes out as light.

The light of the fire-fly is estimated to be 100 per cent. light. But so far the wonderful little insect is a puzzling mystery to scientists, and the secret of its light has not yet been found. It has proved as elusive to electricians and scientists as the will-o'-the-wisp to ordinary mortals. For the glow of the fire-fly, like the flight of the skylark, though a simple object lesson in natural philosophy, has simply baffled scientists.

It has been demonstrated to the world beyond all dispute that light of all kinds is really electrical phenomena, and differs from ordinary alternating current waves only in the rate of vibration. This explains why signals can be transmitted without wire by waves of high frequency and how a wireless telegraph system is possible. In ordinary sunlight every sensation that the eye experiences is the effect of 500 trillion of waves every second upon the ether above us, by virtue of the molecular of electric energy of the sun.

The principal line of investigation has been with vacuum tubes. Many excellent results have been obtained. An ordinary room has been illuminated with one form of illuminant that gave a splendid lighted room without so much as the sources of the light being apparent. Other lights have been devised, but they are at present not commercial successes.

One scientist has practically perfected a lamp that will give a soft and brilliant light, with a bluish tinge, and in which there will be no heat, no connection with deadly wires, and no wire filament, as is now used in the ordinary incandescent light. This is really the nearest approach to the natural light such as the fire-fly gives us. It is quite within reason that in the early part of the next century some new form of lighting will be discovered which will completely revolutionize all existing methods of illumination.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A COPPER CORNER.

The Story of an Unprecedented American Output Which Swamped the Market.

The death of M. Secretan, the projector and moving spirit in the great "copper syndicate" that went to pieces ten years ago, recalls the last great effort to corner an article of world-wide necessity. M. Secretan had conducted a very profitable corner in tin, and turned his attention to copper. When the syndicate commenced operations (1885) "Chili bars" in London were sold at between \$39.2 shillings 6 pence and \$49.7 shillings 6 pence; in 1888 the price rose to \$100.10 shillings. All copper properties were held at high prices, and the French and English members of the syndicate professed their confidence in complete success. The only ominous note came from the British ironmonger, who said the American output could not be controlled.

The American copper industry, that, according to the Evening Post, was crushed in 1888 by the imposition of a duty of 5 cents per pound had increased its production from 11,000 tons in the above-mentioned years to 118,000 tons in 1888.

This crushed industry, if one may be allowed the use of the expression, tumbled to M. Secretan's little racket. Instead of sending Europe between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000 worth of copper, they gave up over \$13,000,000 worth—or, at least, they got that for the copper they sent over. This broke the corner. M. Secretan sold his pictures. The Compteur d'Escompte and the Societe des Metaux went out of business, and the extreme inconvenience that a state-aided industry can give a syndicate proposing to corner an industrial necessity, swamping the market by our unprecedented output, was once more impressed on the European mind.

As said above, the standard copper Chili bars sold in 1888 up to \$100.10 shillings; in 1890 they were \$46.10 shillings. Americans were the only ones who made anything out of the syndicate; they also prevented the price going to \$120, as was intended.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Dress to Impress the Jury.

Pretty women on trial have a habit of dressing so as to impress the jury, but the highest type of this art was naturally left for development in Paris, where toilets are "composed" for the occasion. An example of the art was in evidence at the trial of Mme. Bianchini, who was accused of having disposed of her husband in an unlawful way. "Her costume," says a chronicler, "was the essence of outraged dignity and resignation, and at the same time of elegance, due to her position as a mondaine Parisienne. She naturally was all in black, with a mantle close fitting at the waist and a high collet de mongolie. The severity of the low hat, with its ostrich plumes, was relieved by her jaunty way of symbolizing her confidence in the triumph of innocence in that the left brim was turned up, sheltering a little bunch of peacock tips."—N. Y. Sun.