

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1898.

NO. 24.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

A WASHINGTON telegram to the Chicago Herald on the 23d stated that should the court of inquiry find that the battleship Maine was destroyed by a submarine mine or torpedo President McKinley will, immediately on the receipt of the finding of the court, demand an explanation of Spain.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY GAGE says the United States treasury is in good condition for war if it should come.

The interstate commerce commission has just issued, for public information, a book showing all existing national, state and local commercial organizations, agricultural associations and railway associations, their location and the names of the presidents, secretaries and commissioners.

A DELEGATION of officers of the naval reserve of several of the eastern states appeared before the naval committee of the house at Washington on the 25th and urged favorable action upon the bill to increase the naval militia and providing for the construction of 20 torpedo boats of 150 tons each for the use of the militia.

The comptroller of the currency has issued a call for a statement of the condition of national banks on February 13.

Very little additional light was shed on the 25th upon the Maine disaster. At Washington the cabinet held a meeting and discussed the affair and the talk of its being an accident was less tenacious than heretofore. The situation was reported grave and the belief at the capital was that a vigorous programme was in course of preparation, although the administration holds firm to its purpose to await the report of the court of inquiry.

The first full meeting of the cabinet in some weeks was held at Washington on the 25th, both Secretaries Alger and Sherman, who had been sick, being present. The cabinet talked about the Maine disaster at some length as a current topic of vital interest, but no action was adopted.

COL. HENRY C. CORBIN was appointed adjutant general of the army to succeed Gen. Samuel Breck, retired on account of age.

W. P. HAZEN, late chief of the secret service bureau of the treasury department at Washington, has been transferred and made chief of the eastern division of the bureau. He has been succeeded as chief at Washington by John A. Wilkie, of Chicago, a former newspaper man.

REAR ADMIRAL STEPHEN B. LUCE, who has been on the retired list for several years, has been called from his home at Newport, R. I., to Washington by the navy department. He has expressed his willingness to serve his country in any capacity.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

GEN. THOMAS H. DOCKERY, originally of Arkansas, who was at one time in command of a detachment of the confederate army, was found dead in bed at a New York hotel on the 26th. He was 70 years old.

Two masked men took A. C. Taylor, president of the bank of Bayard, Neb., from bed the other night and compelled him to open the safe in the bank. Only a small sum was secured.

The Western league baseball magnates, at their recent session in Kansas City, Mo., agreed on the schedule of games to be played during the season of 1898.

The business failures in the United States for the week ended the 25th were 183, according to Bradstreet's commercial report, against 25 in the corresponding week of last year.

JAMES McNAMARA, a peddler, and Clara Schaler were found with both their throats cut, in a room of the Windsor hotel at St. Louis the other night, by Henry Smith, an employe of the hotel, who, alarmed at the continued silence in the room, had opened the door with a skeleton key. Not a line was found to tell the story of the causes which led to their tragic end.

FRANK McPHERSON, a guard in the penitentiary at Canon City, Col., was stabbed with a knife by Charles Reynolds, a prisoner. McPhereson's wound was considered fatal.

The Chicago Tribune on the 24th printed the following statement as coming from President McKinley: "I do not propose to do anything at all to precipitate war with Spain. Up to the present I do not think war is either necessary or inevitable. I would be lax in my duty, however, if I did not prepare for the future. The situation and the policy of the administration will be determined almost entirely by the course of events from time to time."

The big event of the National Creamery Batters' association at Topeka, Kan., on the 24th was the awarding of prizes for the best creamery butter. There were 500 entries in the contest. The judges awarded the first prize, a gold medal and \$25 in cash, to Sam Houghdal, of New Sweden, Minn., who scored 98; the second prize, a silver medal and \$10 in cash, was given to Martin Mortenson, of Ames, Ia., who scored 97 1/2.

A SPECIAL from Shipman, Ill., on the 24th said that the vault of the Shipman bank was blown open by robbers who used nitroglycerine. The robbers only obtained \$10 in pennies, as they were scared away before being able to break into the inner steel safe which contained thousands of dollars.

An attempt was made to assassinate the king of Greece at Athens on the 26th. The first shot missed the king and the second shot wounded a footman.

The entire business portion of Cortez, Col., was destroyed by a fire which originated in Blackmore's hotel. The British steamer Legislator was burned at sea the other day. A boat capsized and five men were drowned and a fireman was fatally burned, the rest of the crew and passengers being rescued and taken to Boston.

The court of inquiry into the Maine disaster arrived at Key West, Fla., on the 27th from Havana and will examine the survivors of the catastrophe there and then probably return to Havana.

The big steel sidewheel steamer City of Erie, the finest of the steamers on the great lakes, was launched at Detroit, Mich. The City of Erie is 324 feet long and will accommodate 450 passengers.

The millionaire owners of residences at Newport, R. I., are removing their works of art and costly bric-a-brac and having them stored in inland safe deposit companies, for fear of the possibility of their destruction by the hostile guns of a Spanish warship.

FIFTY girls employed in the ticket windows of the elevated road on the Union loop at Chicago have been ordered discharged by the superintendent for the good of the service. The girls declared that the superintendent was "a horrid woman hater."

At Mineral Wells, W. Va., two old women, Edith and Linda Caplinger, were burned to death by their clothes catching fire.

NINE people were burned to death in a tenement house fire at Charleston, S. C., on the 25th.

The picking, drying and steaming warehouses of the National Tobacco company, at Louisville, Ky., were totally destroyed by fire on the 25th. The loss will amount to \$1,000,000, fully covered by insurance. Over 1,400 people were thrown out of employment.

GEORGE HAAS was assisting his father to load a wagon with manure at Belleville, Ill., when the horses became frightened and he was knocked down and the heavy wheels passed over him, killing him instantly.

ANGELO WILL, at Coalburg blocks, near Youngstown, O., the other night shot Martha Lawrence, Mrs. Peter Farando, Joseph Farando and Daniel Noute, the two latter being fatally wounded. All the injured persons are relatives. No motion for the deed was learned. Farmers were out with their guns hunting for Will.

At a meeting of the Woman's Temple trustees at Chicago on the 25th resolutions were adopted appealing to the public for assistance in raising the debt which hangs over the W. C. T. U. building. When these funds are secured the building will be rechristened "Willard Temple," as a monument to Frances E. Willard.

TOMMY RYAN knocked out George Green in the 15th round at San Francisco on the 25th before an immense crowd.

SARAH HAMILTON, living near Center, Ok., was burned to death by her clothes igniting. She was 104 years old.

RUSSELL SAGE, the financier of New York, said that he had private information that the Maine was blown up by Spanish fire-eaters, and that he would be willing to loan the government \$8,000,000 if necessary.

A DISPATCH on the 24th from New Bedford, Mass., the seat of the great cotton mill strike, said that 400 families of strikers, comprising 3,000 persons, were slowly starving to death and unless financial aid came quickly the strike would have to be declared off.

In the midst of the busy proceedings of Judge Berry's court at Atlanta, Ga., the other day a bailiff called attention to the peculiar expression on the face of Arnold Bumstead, a teacher, who was defendant in the case on trial, and when a functionary of the court room reached him, he was found dead.

M. EMILE ZOLA, the French novelist, was found guilty at Paris on the 23d of the charge of libelous comment on a court-martial in connection with the Dreyfus treason case and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of \$600.

At Reinbeck, Ia., Richard Clausen, 15 years old, crazed with the desire for revenge because of fancied wrongs, shot Minnie Focht, a sister of his employer, and then put an end to his own life by hanging. Miss Focht's chance of recovery was slight.

MRS. ELIZABETH WILCOX, a widow, the mother of eight children, tried to exterminate her whole family at Cleg-horn, Ia., the other day. She managed to kill her five-year-old son before she was restrained by the others. The woman was insane.

The business portion of DeKalb, Tex., was destroyed by a midnight fire. Loss, \$50,000.

Two British government cutters were capsized in a gale off Wells, Norfolk, drowning 16 persons.

A CIRCULAR addressed to veterans of the Atlanta campaign, whether wearers of the blue or gray, has been sent out from St. Louis to secure the organization of all surviving participants into a "society of the Atlanta campaign." The organization will be a purely social one, and will have for its principal object the creation of a national park in and around Kenesaw mountain, where the principal battle of the campaign was fought.

WHILE the firemen were attempting to put out a fire at Hall Bros.' laboratory at Kalamazoo, Mich., on the 26th several explosions took place and the firemen on ladders were blown in every direction. Work of rescue began at once and the building was left to its doom. Ten men were found dead and several others were badly injured.

SENATOR HANNA recently visited Wall street, New York, and had talks with some of the leading bankers and it was currently reported that they had promised to loan the government \$500,000,000 in case of trouble with Spain.

An omnibus filled with pleasure seekers while crossing the tracks at Blue Island, near Chicago, was struck by a Grand Trunk passenger train and seven persons were killed and several others badly injured.

REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH W. BAILEY, the democratic leader in the house of congress, delivered a speech of three hours' length on the silver question before the legislature at Richmond, Va., on the 26th. He said the democrats would adopt the Chicago platform in 1900 and would renominate Bryan.

The New England hotel at Cleveland O., was gutted by fire on the evening of the 27th and a dozen guests had narrow escapes from death.

WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, the noted Philadelphia publisher and democratic politician, died in that city on the 27th of heart disease, aged 66.

OFFICERS FENTON and Carey, of the Chicago police force, were fatally shot by Michael Clark, a maniac, whom they were trying to arrest.

The finest brick block in Shreveport, La., was destroyed by fire on the 25th. The places burned included a grocery, dry goods and clothing store. The total loss was estimated at more than \$75,000.

The Kentucky house has passed an anti-cigarette bill. The bill is sweeping in its penalties and absolutely prohibits the sale, barter, loan, or use of cigarettes or cigarette material or even the possession of the proscribed weed.

An avalanche at South Quebec, Can., the other night destroyed two houses. In one house resided a man named Angers, his wife and six children. The father and two children were taken out dead and the mother was in a critical condition. In the other house James King lived with his wife and two children. Mrs. King was killed, and the others escaping serious injury.

A RECENT dispatch from Havana said that Americans there had been quietly notified by Consul General Lee that it might be well for them to send their families to a place of safety, as it was suspected that the anti-American volunteers had been inspired to create trouble in case the Maine inquiry proves that the catastrophe was due to design.

A SPECIAL to the Chicago Journal on the 22d said: Should it be proven that the Maine was destroyed by an outside explosion with the knowledge of Spanish officials, President McKinley will demand an indemnity of from \$13,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

#### ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

The remains of George W. G. Ferris, the inventor of the Ferris wheel at the Chicago world's fair, are held at a crematory in Pittsburgh, Pa., for the unpaid funeral expenses, contracted over a year ago.

The assistant secretary of the interior, Webster Davis, has issued an order which will result in giving all soldiers affected by the Bennett decision a chance to be heard. The cases referred to are those claims that were taken from the files by a board of revision which had, been allowed under the act of June 27, 1890, for a re-examination.

It has been decided to extend the time in which applications for space at the Omaha (Neb.) exhibition will be received until March 15.

The five-year-old child of Mr. Messick, the owner of a restaurant in Atoka, I. T., was burned to death in the presence of its mother. It was supposed that the child played with matches.

The senate on the 25th voted not to admit Henry W. Corbett as senator from Oregon. The house passed the sundry civil appropriation bill and a resolution and bill were introduced each appropriating \$20,000,000 for the purchase of war vessels and their equipment.

ABOUT 2,000 negroes held a mass meeting at Chicago on the 28th to protest against the recent assassination of a colored postmaster at Lake City, S. C., and memorialize President McKinley and congress to punish the murderers. The resolutions recited that steps should be taken to stop lynching and protection be afforded to every citizen regardless of color.

MRS. CELIE WALLACE, the wife of the wealthy Chicago lumberman, has added to her magnificent collection of jewels the second largest diamond in the United States. The price paid was \$31,500.

THERE was nothing of importance on the 28th concerning the Maine explosion. The court of inquiry commenced giving a hearing to the survivors of the wreck at Key West, Fla., and it will probably be some weeks before a report will be made.

The entire system of government inspection of meat, which has been established in the packing-houses of the United States, was declared to be unconstitutional, ineffective and void in an opinion handed down in the United States district court at Kansas City, Mo., by Judge John P. Rogers.

## THE CORBETT CASE.

The Senate Decides His Appointment as Oregon's Senator Was Illegal.

Resolution and Bill Introduced into the House, Each Appropriating \$20,000,000 for Purchasing War Vessels and Their Armaments.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Hon. Henry W. Corbett was yesterday denied admission to the senate as senator from Oregon on the appointment by the governor by the decisive vote of 50 to 19. Speeches were made against his admission by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, and in favor of his admission by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama. After disposing of the Corbett case, the senate, on motion of Mr. Hansbrough, proceeded to the consideration of a bill extending the homestead laws and providing for the right of ways for railroads in the district of Alaska.

Mr. Stewart offered an amendment to section one of the bill providing that no homestead should be located within 1,000 feet of navigable waters.

In the course of the discussion of this proposed amendment Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, antagonized the entire measure, charging that it was artfully drawn in the interest of speculators and not in the interest of the public. Before Mr. Rawlins concluded, the senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

#### THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The house passed the sundry civil appropriation bill yesterday after four days' debate. The most important action yesterday was the elimination of the appropriation for representation at the Paris exposition on a point of order. The sudden change of sentiment in the house, which is often witnessed when members go on record, was twice illustrated yesterday. On Friday last, the house, in committee of the whole, where there is no record of the vote, knocked out a provision in the bill for an appropriation to pay those who furnish the government with information leading to the conviction of the violators of the internal revenue laws and yesterday, in committee, an extra month's pay was voted to the employees of the house. Both these propositions commanded a very respectable majority in the committee, but when the members voted on roll calls in the house both of them were overwhelmingly defeated.

A bill was passed granting to the Nebraska, Kansas & Gulf railroad a right of way through the Indian territory. A bill was also passed granting a right of way through the Indian territory to the Dennison & Northern railroad.

Mr. Bromwell, of Ohio, introduced the following resolution: That the secretary of the navy be and is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment it shall become expedient for the best interests of the country to do so, to secure options upon and consummate the purchase of such battleships, cruisers, rams, torpedo boats or other form of naval vessels as are of the most modern type and ready for immediate use; together with the necessary armament and equipment for the same, as in his judgment are necessary to place the naval strength of the country upon a proper footing for immediate hostilities with any foreign power with which the same may be threatened, and that for the purpose of consummating such purchase there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$20,000,000, to be immediately available.

The resolution was referred to the naval committee. Mr. Bromwell said he introduced the resolution to call the attention of the naval committee to the necessity for providing such a contingent fund in the naval appropriation bill. If the committee does include such a provision in the bill, when it is reported, he will offer it as an amendment in the house.

Mr. Gibson, of Tennessee, introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000,000 "for the maintenance of national honor and defense." The construction, purchase, repair and equipment of vessels of war and for the construction, purchase and repair of material and stores of naval warfare and for the enlistment, transportation, equipment and subsistence of sailors, officers and marines and other men, as in the judgment of the secretary of the navy the public welfare may require.

#### SPAIN MUST FIGHT ALONE.

London Daily News Says England Will Not Take Sides Against the United States.

LONDON, March 1.—The Daily News, commenting editorially on the relations between the United States and Spain, says:

Spain can expect no support, moral or otherwise, from England against the United States. She has ruined Cuba, as she has ruined or lost every colony, by the grossest corruption, cruelty and maladministration, and she must be left to settle the account for it with those whom it may concern, without any aid or sympathy on our part.

One of King George's Assassins Arrested. ATHENS, March 1.—The attempt to assassinate King George has caused a great outburst of popular enthusiasm. The conduct of the king on the occasion has made him again a hero to the people. One of the men who attempted the life of the king has been arrested. His name is Karditza and he is a minor employe in the mayor's office here. He refuses to give the name of his accomplice.

A Surplus for February. WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the 28 days of February the receipts of the treasury were \$28,572,538 and the expenditures \$26,729,010, leaving a surplus for the month of \$1,843,528, the first February surplus since 1892.

## W. M. SINGERLY DEAD.

The Great Philadelphia Editor and Democratic Politician a Victim of Heart Disease.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—William M. Singerly died suddenly at his residence, 1701 Locust street yesterday afternoon. Heart disease was the immediate cause of death.

Mr. Singerly was proprietor of the Record Publishing company; president of the Chestnut Street national bank and the Chestnut Street Savings, Fund & Trust company, which recently collapsed, and president of the Singlerly pulp and paper mill. He was born in this city on December 27, 1832, and with the exception of a brief period in his early manhood, when he conducted a commission business in Chicago, has lived here ever since. Mr. Singerly was always an active democrat. In 1894 he was unanimously made the democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, speaking in nearly every county in the state. During the last national campaign he supported the Palmer and Buckner ticket, making a number of speeches in its behalf. Financial misfortune overtook Mr. Singerly during the last few months of his life, when, on December 23 last, the Chestnut Street national bank and the trust company were compelled to close their doors. Mr. Singerly promptly turned over every personal asset he possessed, including his interest in the Record.

#### LOST AT SEA.

Capsizing of a Boat Causes Five Deaths and One Man Is Fatally Burned.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The British steamer Legislator, Capt. Tennant, bound from Liverpool to Colon, was burned at sea on February 16 in latitude 31.21 N. and longitude 44.10 W. The fire broke out so suddenly that the 11 men forward were cut off from the rest of the ship, and in saving them a boat was capsized and five men, including the second and third officers, the chief steward and cook, were drowned. A fireman received such severe burns that he died in a few minutes. The remainder of the crew, 28 in all, with two passengers, were rescued within four hours after the fire broke out by the fruit steamer Flower Gate and brought to this port. The Legislator was burned to the water's edge.

#### THE LA CHAMPAGNE SAFE.

Long-Missing Steamer Towed into Halifax Harbor After Drifting Several Days.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 28.—Over 300 passengers on board the French liner La Champagne rested more soundly last night than they had for ten days. Since Thursday, two weeks ago, half of which time they have drifted on the Atlantic, three days and nights have been filled with anxiety for their personal safety, but last night they slept in peace and comfort, safe in the harbor of Halifax. After drifting for five days on the Newfoundland banks with her engines disabled and the screw shaft shattered, the great Boston-bound freighter Roman from Liverpool came along, picked her up and brought her into Halifax without further mishap or consequence.

#### KING GEORGE'S ESCAPE.

Greece's Ruler Fired Upon by Two Men Who Were Hidden by the Roadside.

ATHENS, Feb. 28.—An attempt was made to assassinate King George. The king was returning from Phalerum at five o'clock in the evening in a landau, accompanied by the Princess Maria, his daughter, when two men who were hidden in a ditch alongside the road opened fire and but for King George's coolness in whipping up the horses his majesty might have been killed. There was a great patriotic outburst throughout the country over the escape of King George with thanksgiving services everywhere and demonstrations of every kind.

#### THE DEADLY CROSSING AGAIN.

Passenger Train Strikes an Omnibus and Seven Persons Lose Their Lives.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—An omnibus filled with pleasure seekers was struck by a Grand Trunk passenger train south of Blue Island Saturday evening. Seven persons were killed and no occupant of the vehicle escaped injury. The train was behind time and was going at high speed. As the bus rounded a curve in the road the train was seen approaching. A slight down grade prevented the driver from stopping the vehicle, which slipped on the ice and snow. As the frightened horses leaped across the railway tracks the locomotive struck the omnibus, hurling occupants and vehicle in all directions.

#### EVEN THE COURT ASTONISHED.

A Jury Renders a Verdict for Bartley's Bondsmen, Contrary to the Judge's Instructions.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 28.—The jury in the case of the state against the bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer Bartley returned a verdict for the defense Saturday evening. The amount sued for was \$555,000. The case was on trial 14 days and was given to the jury on Friday evening. The court's instructions were in effect that a verdict for the full amount should be returned in favor of the state. There was such surprise when the verdict was read, even the court expressed astonishment. The state will move to have the verdict set aside.

#### It May Fall of Final Passage.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 28.—The Goebel election (force) bill was passed by the house with three or four to spare, but after a six hours' finish of a three days' fight, almost unprecedented even in Kentucky legislative history. The bill will be rushed to the governor, who can keep it ten days before returning it vetoed. But three days of the session will then remain and the republicans hope, by dilatory tactics, to defeat passage over the governor's veto.

## NOT FOR WEEKS.

Findings of Court of Inquiry in Maine Case Will Be Delayed.

Financiers Quietly Getting Rid of Spanish Securities in the Belief That Cuba Will Soon Be Free—Gen. Miles Going to California.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—At the close of office hours yesterday a telegram came to the navy department from Adm. Sicard at Key West in the following terms: "Court of inquiry will commence session at Key West to-day. They must resume session at Havana to obtain evidence of divers after further work upon the wreck." The important feature of this communication is the declaration that the court will return to Havana. It sets at rest rumors that have been current for some days past that the court was not to return to Havana, for the reason that it had discovered that the cause of the sinking of the Maine was not an accident, and that they had consequently no further business in Havana.

One important deduction to be drawn from the message was that the report of the board of inquiry can scarcely be expected for several weeks to come. The court will be occupied at Key West for some days at least in taking the testimony of the survivors there. Then, upon the return to Havana, it is expected that a good deal of time must elapse before the divers can get through the mud which now encompasses the lower part of the wreck of the Maine and examine the bottom. After this is done, the court must deliberate in order to secure an agreement upon their findings.

A Cuban mail was received during the day and with the candor which has so far characterized all his dealings with the public in this matter, Secretary Long caused it to be given to the newspaper reporters as soon as he had read it to himself. It was made up of one letter from Capt. Sampson, dated at Havana, February 23, and, although it is simply a statement of events that had already been reported by telegraph, one fact is significant, viz.: The statement that the testimony of certain civilian witnesses before the court would be of no importance. The attention of Secretary Gage was called to the published statement that he was making preparations for a bond issue and that the bureau of engraving was preparing the plates. The secretary pronounced the statement unqualifiedly false. No such action has ever been considered, he said.

Lieut. H. H. Whittlesey, of the bureau of navigation, who has charge of all telegrams received after department closing hours, stated at a late hour last night that nothing had been received from Capt. Sigbee at Havana nor the court of inquiry at Key West.

#### SPECULATION IN CUBAN BONDS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Whatever may come of the Maine incident, it is now generally believed that Cuba's independence is assured. Actual war would, of course, mean independence almost at once, but the belief is that even if war is averted Spain's actual hold on the island will be terminated before many months have passed. There is a strange story to this effect floating about the cloak rooms of the senate, where it is asserted positively that certain great financial interests have become convinced that the island will soon be free. There are even rumors that certain senators have been informed of the fact and have been urged to delay action for purely speculative reasons. It is said that the Belmonts, representing the Rothschilds' interests, have gradually disposed of their large holdings of Spanish bonds, having unloaded them quickly but persistently during the period when talk of autonomy led unthinking politicians to believe that the revolution would fall of its own weight under the pressure of public opinion. Thereupon, so the story goes, the Belmont interests quietly gathered in all the Cuban bonds obtainable, which are still at merely nominal figures. Back of all this talk is the evident conviction that Cuba's independence is now assured, and that the Maine catastrophe, if it does not provoke war, will surely induce the president to act in a way to drive the Spaniards from the island.

#### THE COURT AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 1.—The United States court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine began its sessions here yesterday morning. Those officers and civilians here who believed the reports from Havana saying that the court had already decided that the loss of the Maine was due to treachery have apparently changed their minds, for now the universal question is, "What has the court found out?" while before one heard all around, "When will war be declared?" Brought face to face with the court, men realize for the first time how unlikely it will be for the court to allow any inkling of its conclusions to be known out of due season.

#### GEN. MILES GOING TO CALIFORNIA.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 1.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, of the United States army, accompanied by Rear Admiral Phelps, of the Pacific coast squadron, U. S. N., passed through Pittsburgh en route to San Francisco from Washington. It is reported that both officials are on the way to San Francisco to look into the preparations being made to defend that port in case of war.

THE TRULY GREAT.

Not only in the immortal rolls of Fame, Where Genius shines, or Chance has won a place, Are found the noble souls that praise should claim.

SHE TURNED ... THE TABLES.

By Mary Sweet Potter.

"SO YOU see," said Mrs. Lane, in the course of a chat with a neighbor who had dropped in, "how it is with us, John is a good, steady man and saves every cent, but there's been sickness in the family, and besides our own we have John's mother to care for, making quite a large family—six in all—and I tell you when the end of the year comes there isn't much left to pay on the mortgage.

"Oh, she's deaf as a post. We talk before her just as if she had no ears. She's a good woman enough, mother is; don't mean to make any trouble; I just mentioned her as making one more in the family, that's all."

"That is good. I'll have some of that soft gingerbread you like so well; come early," was the hearty response. Then the caller took her leave.

"I'm thinking that Mrs. John Lane is a little mistaken about Grandma Lane's deafness," she said, as the gate clicked behind her. She's deaf, I know, but not so deaf as she thinks; and I guess that she knows a good many things they think she don't know, and I'll warrant she gets her feelings hurt a great many times."

"Mother, I should think you would get tired knitting so much, don't you want to hold the baby a spell? He's waked up cross and it's most dinner time."

Mrs. Lane, Jr., shrieked this request at her mother-in-law, and plumped the fat baby down into the old lady's lap anticipating her ready acquiescence; so the knitting work, which was a mitten knit double, in a firm, old-fashioned way by carrying two threads (of contrasting colors), instead of one, was cheerfully laid aside, and baby John took its place.

Words could not tell how grandma loved that baby. Her beloved knitting was always cheerfully put aside that he might be attended to.

Nevertheless, when dinner was out of the way, and baby was laid down in his cradle, fast asleep again, Grandma Lane put on her bonnet and shawl with joyful alacrity, and started to make her afternoon visit at Mrs. Miles'.

It was only a short distance, and ten minutes, even at grandma's slow gait, brought her to the end of her walk.

"Here I am, you see," she said, dropping wearily into the big chair which was cordially set out for her. "I don't walk around to know how, hardly, and a little tires me."

"Breathe a minute and get rested; then give me your things, grandma," said Mrs. Miles. "Got a lot more mit-

tens, I see. Mr. Miles said that the man was anxious for some more the last time he was in town, so they will go like hot cakes."

"There's ten pair in there, and I wish you'd tell Mr. Miles to get two pounds of yarn and the rest in money, and then you keep it down here, and I'll get it a little at a time, so they won't notice it. John and Jane wouldn't think I ought to do so much knitting if they knew," she added, with a queer little smile.

That was one of Grandma Lane's gala days. They came about once in two weeks in the pleasant weather; when the snow was on the ground the times between her visits was often a month, and sometimes longer. Then the closely packed bag which was supposed by Jane to hold only the knitting work upon which she was engaged, held sometimes 40 pairs of mittens of various sizes. These, as we have seen, Mr. Miles carried to the town, several miles away, and disposed of them, for her, receiving a price per pair, and always an order for more.

Grandma Lane's bright, firmly-knit mittens were always in demand by a certain class of people who had by agreeable experience come to value them at their true worth. These customers of her's had been known to say that one pair of Grandma Lane's mittens would outwear three of those ordinarily for sale at the stores in town, and though the price was pretty high it was not three times as high.

So it will be seen that expense as well as quality was on grandma's side.

"I declare," said she, as she pinned her shawl and made ready for her walk home, "I've eaten so much gingerbread and drank so much tea that I don't know's I shall ever get home."

"Oh, yes you will," laughed Mrs. Miles. "Now come again, grandma, do, before the snow gets so deep you can't get here."

"Yes, I'll try to, and say, Jennie, tell Mr. Miles to put all but enough to get the yarn in—well, just where he did the other, you know."

"All right, I will." And then the old lady began her short journey, and when it was ended put her knitting work bag away with her bonnet and shawl, and spent the evening in loving submission to the wants and wishes of her three grandchildren.

This routine had been closely followed for all the three years of her life in her son's home—knit, knit, knit, tend baby and make an occasional visit at their next neighbors—and, looking back over the time, she could not say that it had been unhappily passed.

"For," she was wont to say to Jennie Miles, "the children are the best little things, and Jane—well, there's a good deal worse women than Jane."

Time passed till three more years had been added to the three Grandma Lane had spent in her son's home when we were first introduced to her.

Baby John was no longer called baby, because a yellow-haired little girl held that position and he was wearing pants. In the faces of John and Jane Lane many care lines could be traced, which, when we first knew them, were not so plainly defined. Indeed, the change in grandma herself was far less noticeable. She still sat at her endless knitting and sometimes hummed the tune of an old song as an accompaniment. She seemed so light hearted and care free at times that Jane felt aggravated, feeling at the same time her own burden press so heavily.

"For mercy's sake," she snapped one day as grandma sat singing "Black-eyed Susan" and clicking her knitting needles swiftly at the same time, "I wish I could sing and be so gay as you, mother; here's John and me all broke up over this mortgage business and you singing and knitting just as happy as can be."

Jane shouted this out at the top of her clear voice, and grandma stopped singing and knitting instantly.

"Anything new, Jane?" she inquired, gently. "Has anything been done about the mortgage lately?"

"Nothing, only it is to be foreclosed next week and the place sold from under us, that's all," returned Jane, bitterly.

Grandma looked sober enough now. "How much is it, Jane?" she asked, quietly, wincing at the sharp reply in Jane's highest key.

"Five hundred dollars! You know we've only been able to keep up the interest, with all our extra expenses."

Jane meant the new babies and such matters by the "extra expenses," but somehow grandma took it otherwise and sighed as she heard the words.

After that she sang no more, but put away her knitting and helped about the dinner and the children, and looked as sober as even Jane could wish.

But after dinner she put on her things and took her knitting work bag and started for Jenny Miles' house.

"Jenny, it's come," she said, as she sank into her accustomed seat. "What I've been expecting for six years. You know John's place was mortgaged for \$500, its full value; or to tell it another way, old Solomon Shaw let John have \$500 to buy his house and lot with, and took a mortgage on the property for security."

"Well, the terms of the mortgage expired a year ago, but John begged off, and so Solomon Shaw let things lie, to give him one more chance; but now he wants his money, so Jane told me today."

"Yes," returned Mrs. Miles. "Mr. Miles heard something about it; but, grandma, I don't think I would worry myself sick, if I were you. Something will turn up."

"Oh, I ain't worrying," answered grandma, "only I don't know which to do, exactly."

bank book last night. To think that you've earned \$500 in six years knitting mittens!"

Grandma smiled serenely and continued in deep thought.

These words of Jane's—"extra expenses"—and a good many others which her supposed entire deafness had placed it in her power to overhear, turned the balance at length. This, added to the advice of Mrs. Miles,

"I'll do as you say," she said, by and by. "It may make hard feelings, but I'll risk it. I really think I would like it better so, and I've earned it, anyway."

"I should think you had earned it!" "Now, Jennie, do you think I can get Mr. Miles to tend to this business for me? Maybe he will not want to get mixed up in it."

"He don't care. He's in it up to his eyes already, you know; he might as well see you through. But say, Grandma Lane, I don't believe he guessed what you were at any more than I did."

Grandma smiled her deep little smile. "Maybe not," she said. "It was hard work for grandma to keep her secret during the next six days, when John went around with his honest face clouded with sorrow, and Jane was ill-natured to even the baby, and everything seemed wrong. But she insisted that nothing should be done till the very day which had been set for the foreclosure."

"Who did you say bought it, John?" inquired Jane.

"I didn't understand," replied John, moodily. "I didn't think to notice; Miles did the business for her—some woman, I think. I was thinking about where to go when we leave this; that was of more importance to me than to know who is to live here."

"Here comes mother from Mr. Miles', looking as happy as if we owned the roof we are under and all was right. I do think your mother is the most heartless woman, John—"

"Oh, don't, Jane; let the poor old woman be happy if she can; it can't change matters, can it?"

Grandma Lane came briskly up the path and entered the kitchen, where her son and his wife sat gloowering over the fire, each with a child in arms and the two oldest trying to understand the situation.

She laid her cool hand on her son's hot forehead and smiled down into his face.

"Forgive me, John," she said, gently. "For what, mother?" he asked, in surprise.

"For letting you worry longer than was necessary, John," she replied. "I do not understand you, mother," he said, slowly, wonderingly.

"John, what do you mean?" she cried, "don't you know that this place is mine, and that it will in course of time be yours? I bought it to-day and paid for it. You are welcome, and more than welcome, here, if I may only stay on with you."

John and Jane looked at the old lady in astonishment, mixed with alarm. Had the general trouble driven her crazy?

"How did you get the money, mother?" John said at length, just to humor her conceit and soothe her, as he had always heard that it was best to do in dealing with crazy people.

"Knitting mittens," she replied, quietly, and now John and Jane felt certain that her mind was gone.

But just here Mrs. Miles stepped in and made matters as clear as day within a short space of time.

Grandma tells Mrs. Miles in confidence that life is not the same it was before her investment in real estate.

Not that she was not happy before; but now she is happier because independent, not of honest John, but of—Jane.

One thing more—Jane has learned that her mother-in-law is not so very deaf, after all.—Good Housekeeping.

EASTERN SHORE DARKIES.

They Are Poor and Shiftless Yet Always Happy.

It is worth while to see them drive into one of the villages, say on a Saturday, when the country people are gathered to do their shopping. One will see many an old negro come in driving at a snail's pace, clad in ill-fitting garments too big or too little, of any color or no color, ragged and patched. He slouches on the seat of his tumbledown wagon as if it were too much trouble to sit erect or as if he were about to fall over into the bottom of the vehicle and go to sleep. His steed is a mule, small, bony, starved looking, wabbling in gait, a very caricature of his kind. One expects him every moment to stop and go to feeding on the grass that grows near the gutter. The wagon rattles from afar; every bolt and screw is loose, the wheels seem about to fall entirely off, the sideboards sway, and the seat moves from side to side, apparently at the peril of the occupant. The harness is composed largely of ropes and twine; the lines are innocent of all accusation of being leather.

One would be willing to risk his life on a venture that such a team would never get down the street to the hitching place by the pump; but the zigzag journey is safely made with no sign of anxiety on the part of the driver. And he hails his lounging comrades on the pavement with a guffaw that can be heard a mile; the voices of the ill-clad but happy group sound mellow and sweet and good natured as they chaff each other. These voices are the very expression of the happy-go-lucky, idle, easy, careless life of these people, too indolent to sound all the syllables of their words. Yet they are happy; to see and hear them one would think there was no to-morrow, nothing to be done in the world, and no such thing as care upon earth.—Lippincott's.

—Thin sheets of crude Chilean copper left in contact with water for several days have been shown by Schlagdenhaufen to give off appreciable quantities of arsenious acid and oxide of antimony.

KNavery OF REPUBLICANS.

Legislative Corruption for Organized Wealth.

Conservative men and conservative newspapers hitherto affiliated with the republican party are beginning to recognize the corruption of that organization. Gov. Pingree has given his views on the situation and has been attacked fiercely by the subsidized press as a republican renegade. Now the United States Investor, one of the most influential of the financial papers in this country, speaks serious words of warning. In an article discussing the political situation the Investor has the following to say concerning the republican party:

"Here we have knavery pure and simple. In a word, legislative corruption in the interests of organized wealth! Where is the person who will venture to deny this? Was it many years ago that one of the leading business men of Boston—the promoter of large schemes for the public benefit—frankly admitted under investment that he had spent large sums in obtaining necessary legislation from the legislatures of Massachusetts, excusing himself with the plea that such a course was absolutely necessary?"

Remember, this is not the utterance of a partisan newspaper. It is not even an argument made by the editor of the Investor. It is a statement of historical fact proved by the records of a court of law. But this is not all the Investor says. It points the moral in the following strong and vivid words:

"How much longer can the republic tolerate such a state of affairs with impunity? The concentration of wealth in a few hands and its employment in influencing legislation are phenomena which have been carefully studied in the past. The history of the Roman empire affords an interesting study in this direction. Or perhaps the career of France prior to the revolution would be more pleasing."

When a financial newspaper, naturally inclined to favor the party pledged to serve the money power, sees the danger which threatens this country, is it not time for the people to assert their power? Indeed, the time is ripe, and the people are not closing their eyes. In 1900 there will be a revolt against corruption and the republican party will be swept out of power.

ENGLAND AND BIMETALLISM.

A Republican Scheme to Help the Gold Power.

Those who still have a lingering faith in the myth of international bimetalism will do well to read the dispatches received from London recently. That England will never consent to an international agreement looking to an enlarged use of silver has long been apparent to the best friends of silver, and it has become perfectly apparent that the republican party has used this plea of international bimetalism to keep silver republicans in line and thus keep the gold clique in power. In the dispatches from London, the following statement is made: "Replying to a question of Mr. Field in the house of commons as to whether the government intended to cooperate in promoting an international conference to consider the currency question, Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader, said he was happy to say the government would be very glad to see an international agreement regarding currency, but that he had nothing to add to the information already in the possession of the house."

Thus it will ever be with England. The true friend of bimetalism in that country can never overcome the influence of Lombard street, and while government leaders may express and even feel a desire for an international agreement, that desire will never find expression in action. Silver men in the United States should drop all consideration of international action. It is a delusion and a snare.—Chicago Dispatch.

DINGLEY EXPLANATIONS.

Republican Statements Which Are Intended to Mislead.

The faithful little band of Dingley defenders are rending the air with wild huzzas over the treasury statement of our January exports. "Nine millions and a half larger than under the Wilson law last year!" they shout. "Who dares say that Dingley is not bidding up our foreign trade?"

It is a pity to interfere with these sights and sounds of glee where gloom has reigned ever since the New England strikes were announced.

But— An examination of the figures shows that there was an increase in two items of food products of more than \$11,000,000. And even the most devoted Dingleyite admits that Dingley is not chiefly the author of the shortage in the European and Asiatic food supply.

If Dingley is to be credited with the general increase of nine and a half millions, and if he is not the author of the crop failures abroad, then on the showing of his friends he must be responsible for the decrease of about two millions in exports of products other than breadstuffs and provisions.

The January statement seems to call for more of those Dingley explanations that do not explain.—N. Y. World.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—In case war should break out Lieut. Mark Hanna could be depended upon to guard the guests' room of the white house.—Kansas City Times.

—No doubt Senator Hanna will feel tickled to death when he hears that Gov. Bushnell has reappointed Col. A. L. Conger a member of his military staff. Col. Conger is the talented Ohio republican who advised his fellow republicans to throw the harpoon into Hanna.—Columbus (O.) Press.

—One result of the Hanna-Forker-Bushnell-Kurtz vendetta opened by the recent fight on Hanna in President McKinley's state will be that of causing the country at large to entertain a profound distrust of Ohio republicanism as a factor in the production of the more desirable types of American public men.—St. Louis Republic.

—During the present month the government has paid out about \$1,000,000 a day more than it has taken in. The revenue from customs has not been equal to the disbursements for the single item of pensions. The deficit is piling up every day. In short, the Dingley tariff seems to work at all points for the confusion of its advocates and supporters.—Boston Post.

—The administration's dealing with the Kansas Pacific, having agreed to settle a \$13,000,000 debt for half that sum, is regarded as a great victory for the jobbers and the corporation. At the last moment, after having stood out for full payment, the attorney-general telegraphed from Washington to accept the half-pay proposition. The effect of this is seen in the advance of Kansas Pacific bonds from below par in ten days to 115.—Pittsburgh Post.

—Senator Hanna, who has been confined to his apartments at the Arlington for several days with a severe cold, was able to transact business yesterday and expects to resume his duties at the capitol to-morrow.—Washington Dispatch.

"His duties" consist of waylaying his fellow senators and begging them to vote for the confirmation of malodorous heelers who have been nominated to public office because they "swung" delegations to McKinley in the St. Louis convention.—Chicago Chronicle.

WILD SCHEME OF BOUTELL.

Would Forever Deprive Silver of Its Money Value.

Congressman Boutell may be of that intellectual fiber which places him in the same class with former President Harrison, Justice J. Brewer and Bishop C. Potter, but his speech at the Chicago Marquette club banquet on "Chicago a Political Storm Center," gives little proofs of that fact, if it be a fact. However, Congressman Boutell added to the hilarity of the occasion by proposing a "new" system of coinage which he explained as follows:

"I suggest the establishment of a monetary system based upon the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver by weight according to the metric system, and I would like to venture the prediction that within the lives of many of us who are here to-night this will be the generally accepted money system of the world. It can be adopted at any time by any nation without waiting for the cooperation of other countries, and foreign exchanges can be adjusted to such a system more readily than our fathers adjusted their outstanding contracts under our present system when it was adopted a century or more ago. Under this system we would have a universal coinage. Each coin would express on one side its national character and on the other its universal character. On the obverse side of the coin would appear the arms, insignia and legend of the nation that issued it, and on the reverse side would appear the simple story of its weight, told in the universal language of the metric system."

This "new" scheme was old to the ancient Greeks, as it is proved by the terms they used in characterizing their money. The talent, the mina and the drachma are all measures of weight, though drachma means literally a handful. It must have appeared to the banker secretary of the treasury that Congressman Boutell had too large a grasp on the financial question, when he advocated the free unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a gold monometallist's love feast. Of course, the objection to such a method of coinage is self-evident. No man could tell just how much his talent, his mina or his drachma was worth until he had considered the market report of gold and silver bullion. But Congressman Boutell's heart is in the right place. He denounces the "40-cent dollar" with due republican scorn, and he appeals to "national honor" with true republican gush.

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Legal Wit.

"What's the matter there?" said the judge to the defendant in the suit, who had just been released from the witness stand, and was rummaging amongst the jury.

"I've lost my hat," replied the defendant, in an injured tone.

"Perhaps Mr. H— has it," said the defendant's counsel, indicating the counsel for the other side.

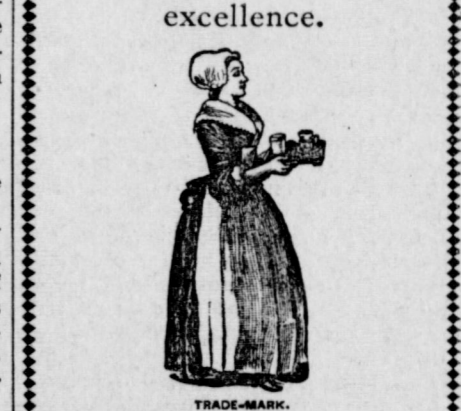
"Not I," replied that gentleman, "but I hope to have his whole suit before we get through."—Chicago Tribune.

Not Worried About His Ancestors.

"I can trace my ancestors back to a hundred years before William the Conqueror."

"Well, I can't trace mine that far, but I haven't the slightest doubt that some of them were living even earlier than that."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lots of boys say they cannot stand the confinement of the schoolroom, who can stand to loaf around a billiard hall every day.—Washington Democrat.



Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co's Breakfast Cocoa, including text about its purity and cost.

Advertisement for Estey Organ Co., featuring the 'Estey' tone and a five-finger exercise.

Advertisement for Tower's Fish Brand Slicker, a waterproof garment.

Advertisement for Allen's Ulcerine Salve, a medicinal product.

## TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

Thirty Years Ago Messenger Boys Had a Fine Snap.

Now They Earn But a Few Dollars a Week—How a Newspaper Man Once "Scooped" Horace Greeley.

[Special Washington Letter.]  
"I used to be a telegraph messenger boy," says the head book-keeper of a leading hotel. "It was a very common thing for messenger boys to make as much money as the telegraph operators between 25 and 30 years ago. We used to receive six cents for every message delivered and four cents for every answer to a message. In this way we often made ten cents a trip, covering half a dozen blocks for each message, and we sometimes had from five to ten messages each trip. We also used to receive two dollars for delivering a message at the soldiers' home and four dollars for delivering a message at Arlington. We could easily hire a horse for one dollar to make the trip to the soldiers' home or Arlington, and it was lots of fun to take a horseback ride in that manner, and clear from one to three dollars at the same time. We always had plenty of money, and, besides, had free access to the theaters, so that the life of a messenger boy in those days was a jolly and a profitable life to lead.

"There was a sure thing of a \$20 gold piece for the first boy to deliver a telegram to Gen. Grant at the white house on Christmas or New Year's day. Consequently there was always a great rivalry among the boys to get the first white house message on those days. Other boys all along the line, however, on those holidays received from one dollar up to ten dollars each for delivering telegrams to the president, and I presume the amount tendered in each case was largely influenced by the effect of the telegram on the old man's mind. Grant was always very kind to the messenger boys on all occasions. On cold, wet or snowy days the boys were certain to be invited to a place beside a wood fire, and have a cup of coffee and a sandwich in the president's library or working room, before they started again on their trips.

"Then there was old man Spinner, the treasurer of the United States, who used to sign his name so that it looked pretty, although nobody on earth could read it. He always paid the messenger boys well for their services, but he never signed any receipts for the messages. His private secretary did that. He had a beautiful room in the northeast corner of the treasury building, and the walls were beautified with handsome and costly pictures. His mantelpieces were covered with bric-a-brac. Old man Spinner had a bedroom adjoining his office room, and frequently had his meals sent to him in the treasury department; so that it was his hotel and residence, as well as his business office. I have had many a cup and sandwich in his room, and many a gift of from one dollar to five dollars in greenbacks.

"When I was about 17 years of age the telegraph company began to realize the fact that the messenger boys were making a decent and gentlemanly living, and the corporation immediately proceeded to grab all of the receipts which had been making the boys and their families comfortable. Uniforms were provided for all messengers, and their salaries were fixed at seven dollars each per week, which was a clear gain of at least ten dollars a week for the telegraph company in the case of each boy. I regarded that as rank rob-



NOTHING IS AS IT USED TO BE.

bery, and I quit the messenger boy business.

"I understand that the messenger boys have gradually been cut down until now they get only three dollars per week; but if they are extra good boys they may get \$3.50 or four dollars a week, and go to the cemetery on Sunday to amuse themselves. I was a very active, ambitious, hard-working messenger boy, and was saving my money, expecting to go into some kind of business, when the company undertook to hog it all, and I simply went on a strike. In winter, and in all disagreeable weather, when I see the poor little underpaid boys trudging along the streets, I think of my own experiences, and many a dime I have spent buying coffee and pie for them. It gives me great pleasure to be able to help them, for the majority of them are worthy and deserving."

"I have been here as a Washington correspondent for 46 years," says the Nestor of the press. "I was at work in the government printing office in 1852, as a compositor, but my eyes became affected by the lead and the poor light we had in those days, and there was lots of night work then, so I had to give up typesetting, and I went to writing letters for newspapers. It was not a very good paying business, and I had a hard time keeping body and soul together; but I finally got work on the New York Herald at three dol-

lars per column, and then I was all right. When I also got a chance to do space work on the Tribune, I felt that I was rapidly becoming a millionaire, for I made in the aggregate about \$15 per week, and that was big money in those days. I was a pioneer here as a special correspondent, but I soon had company. The political excitement of 1856, when the Black republicans nominated John C. Fremont for the presidency, and made such a great campaign for him, caused all eyes to turn to Washington, as they had never done before. Then came the inauguration of Buchanan, and all of the complications which knowing men saw were leading up to the civil war, and so the newspapers began to send correspondents here, until now the press galleries at the capitol will not hold half of them. They all look at me as a sort of relic of the past, I guess, but I am as hard at work to-day gathering news and sending it to my paper as I was a generation ago.

"I sent the first message ever sent from Washington over the electric wires. It was by the old Morse sys-



EVEN THE KID'S PASTIMES HAVE CHANGED.

tem. The operators at that time could not tell the letters by sound, but read them as they recorded dots on long slips of white paper. By the way, when the Banks speakership fight was on, Horace Greeley came over here to look into the matter himself. I was in the telegraph office in the old National hotel about eight o'clock one evening, when old Greeley came in, handed some copy to the operator and hurried out to join a friend. I heard him say something that indicated that he was going to the theater, but I do not now remember his exact words.

"Well, I was writing a dispatch on the speakership situation, when the telegraph operator asked me to help him read Greeley's dispatch. It was a horribly-written manuscript, but, being an old typesetter, I was able to help the boy piece it out and make a sensible dispatch of it. Moreover, incidentally, I found out that old Greeley had gotten some inside facts which I had not learned; so I tore up what I had written and wrote for my paper a different dispatch. It turned out the next day that Greeley and I were both right in our prognostications, but if I had not seen that dispatch I would have been awfully wrong in my news matter.

"As a matter of precaution, to prevent others from getting on the inside, I gave that telegraph operator a fatherly talk. I told him that while it was all right for me to help him out in reading that dispatch, he must be very careful not to let any other newspaper man see any dispatch, under any circumstances, because he might lose his place if he did. Thus, with a clean conscience, I had helped old Greeley by helping the boy read his manuscript; I had helped the boy with some well-meant advice, and I had helped myself at the same time by keeping on the right side of the news market.

The messenger boys and the newspaper correspondents have very close relations in Washington in modern times. The correspondents seldom go to the telegraph offices with their dispatches. They write their news in their offices, then ring for a messenger boy, who promptly responds and carries each dispatch to the telegraph office. In the press galleries of the capitol the correspondents write their brief telegrams to afternoon papers, and, although the telegraph office is not more than ten or fifteen feet from the table where the dispatches are written, the messenger boys are there to carry the news from writer to sender. The successful Washington correspondents are pampered in many ways.

The position of Washington correspondent has become so desirable that there is an ambitious reporter in every large newspaper office who longs and hopes for the day when he may be sent to the national capital. As a result of this ambition and consequent intrigue some of the best and most successful correspondents have been supplanted by new men during the past ten years, because of the home influence exerted on the managing editors. Consequently there are scores of new faces in the press galleries, and the old-timers do not know one-half of them. They are all bright fellows, for the managing editor of a good newspaper would not, under any circumstances, send to this city anyone who did not possess superior ability and education. Therefore, it is not an exaggeration to say that in the press gallery of the house of representatives there is fully as high an order of intelligence as there is upon the floor of the house; and the average Washington correspondent need not take off his hat nor bow too low to the average congressman. In the senate it is different. The members of that body are elderly, experienced, learned, grave, dignified, and command the respect of all newspaper men. SMITH D. FRY.

**Inhabitants of the Sea.**  
A statistician asserts that every square mile of the sea is inhabited by 120,000,000 flabby creatures.

## A Woman's Dream.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

(Copyright, 1898.)

Two years after the death of John Fairleigh, the richest of the Birmingham manufacturers and a man famous in his day for his good deeds, his wife Emeline became engaged to a gentleman named Welby. He was a gentleman by birth as well as title, and, as far as a humble man like me could find out, was in every way worthy, though poorly off in this world's goods. His health was also failing him, and soon after it was publicly known that they were betrothed he was ordered by his physicians to make a voyage to Callao and return, on a sailing ship. In pursuance of this, he selected the Meteor, a fine new ship on her second voyage, and had a cabin specially prepared and was the only passenger aboard.

The Meteor sailed away from Liverpool on a certain date, and was spoken here and there until she was fairly off Cape Horn. Then the last news of her came, and weeks and months dragged away and she was posted as lost and given up by everybody. Being nobody but a sailor man with a first mate's certificate, I can only tell you what I read in the papers and heard talked among my own class. That was to the effect that the rich widow was nearly heart-broken over the loss of her lover, and that her life was despaired of for many weeks. It wasn't much use to figure on how the Meteor was lost. She struck the regions of the cape in winter time, and that meant snow, and sleet, and fog, and gale, and ice. Lost she was, however it had happened, and as many a good ship has been before her, and by and by everybody but the widow had forgotten the circumstance. At least the name of the Meteor no longer appeared in the public prints, and sailors had ceased to talk of her. I think it had been three years since the disaster, and I had made several voyages here and there, when I took a run down to Margate one summer's day. It so chanced that a woman walking ahead of me on the pier would have lost her hat by a puff of wind had I not been at hand to pick it up, and her "thank you, sir," led to other words, and directly she found out that I was a sailor. Then she asked me to sit down, and began questioning me about the loss of the Meteor. Until then I did not suspect her identity. She proved to be Mrs. Fairleigh, and for fear you may think her over-bold in conversing with a stranger, let me add that the loss of her lover outweighed all the rest of the world in her mind. She had, as I afterwards learned, talked with ship owners, captains and mates whenever she had an opportunity and always cherished a hope that her lover still survived. As a man I pitied her, but as a sailor I offered no grain of comfort. If the Meteor had been wrecked aloft, and then swept by seas, there would have been no chance for small boats. If she had crashed into the ice it was barely possible that some of her people had taken to floe or berg, but with no chance of living beyond a day or two. When asked to give an honest opinion I did so, and though I could see that the woman was hoping against hope, she was not greatly cast down. Her fixed idea was that her lover and some of the others escaped on the ice, and it was plain enough that she could surrender it to no argument.

Three months later, as I sat in the office of Messrs. Graves & Hargreaves, shipowners, Liverpool, the firm received a note from Mrs. Fairleigh, whom they knew quite well, asking them to send a captain or mate to a hotel which she named. It was doubtless about the old matter, and after ascertaining that I had talked with her once it was suggested that I respond to the note. I did so, and was by no means prepared for what followed. She had a sea chart, sailing directions, a narrative of exploration, etc., and had evidently been posting herself up a good bit. She was positively sure that Mr. Welby and four men had escaped to an iceberg, been driven far to the south, and were even then living among the ice and hoping for rescue. When I looked at her for an explanation of her earnestness she told me she had had a dream to that effect. One night, two or three weeks before, she had fallen asleep to dream that she was aboard the Meteor in storm and darkness. She first discovered herself in the cabin. Then she went on deck and among the crew. As she wandered over the ship it crashed into an iceberg and the masts went by the board. In the wreck and confusion four men got away, one of whom was her lover. They found lodgment on a shelf on the berg, but were without food or extra clothing. Mrs. Fairleigh had never been aboard the Meteor or any other sailing ship, and my surprise was great when she told me of things she saw in her dream. She drew a correct plan of the cabin, gave the exact location of the clock, barometer and other things, and her account of things on deck could hardly have been better told by a sailor. But for these particulars I should have ridiculed her dream. One of the things she mentioned in particular was the captain's night glass, hanging in brackets in the companionway. It had been presented to him by his brother Will, and the inscription read: "From W. to S." In her dream she read that inscription correctly, as was afterwards ascertained, and she also described the personal appearance of the captain as well as if he stood before her. On the door of the chief mate's stateroom was a long scratch, caused by a bullet fired accidentally. This woman saw that scratch in her dream as she stood looking about the

cabin. I had never been aboard of the Meteor and could not answer her off-hand, but later on I confirmed every statement she made except the wreck of the ship. It was no dream, str, but a vision—a second sight. Her spirit must have sought and found that ship through storm and darkness, to be able to describe things as she did.

Well, what the lady wanted is the next thing of interest, and perhaps you will not be surprised when I say that she had fully made up her mind to fit out a ship and send it cruising down towards the south pole in search of her lover. Nothing I could say would dissuade her from her enterprise, and that very afternoon she commissioned Messrs. Graves & Hargreaves to buy and fit out a craft. As I stood well with the firm I was offered the berth of chief mate and sent out to look for a suitable bottom. The orders were to spare no expense, and in the end I bought a new bark of 400 tons burthen and sent her to the shipyard to be strengthened.

I am not going to detail the run. We had learned that for a period of 18 days before the "Meteor" was supposed to have been lost, there was an unbroken gale from the northwest. This would have been in her teeth and driven her down to the south and southeast. Getting our latitude as nearly as we could we bore away to the south. It was now summer time, and though we got an occasional gale, there was nothing to dread. For 12 days and nights, making very ordinary runs, we held our way down into the region of silence and fear, and then we sighted our first ice. It was being driven northward by the summer winds, and at daylight one morning we found the whole ocean to the south covered. We ran 70 miles to the east to turn this field of ice, and then to the southwest for three days more before we got among the pack ice and icebergs. One night the wind failed us and we drifted into a gap in a floe and were frozen in. If the silence and darkness of the Arctic sea are as awesome and terrifying as men tell us it is no worse than that almost unknown sea which washes the base of the other pole, the darkness of which is so awful and the darkness so dense that men dare not open their lips to speak the name of God. One week we lay embedded in the floe, making not the slightest drift in any direction, and seeing neither gull nor whale nor shark nor any living thing except what belonged to us. The days were full of haze and fog and hollow sounds and strange whispers—the nights were appalling. God, how gruesome it was! If a gale had not sprung up and let us loose, some of our men would have gone crazy in a day or two more. For eight days we battled with ice—gigantic bergs, pack ice, floes and patches—and there was not an hour in all that time when we felt safe. On the ninth day the wind fell to a gentle breeze, the sea went down, and at noon we were within a mile of the biggest berg of them all. It was three bergs frozen together, or looked that way, and from the water to the highest point must have been a distance of 800 feet. It was a solid mass a mile square, and there were peaks and ravines and plateaus, as you would find on a mountain. As we sailed slowly along, a new sight presented itself every moment, and the grandeur and solidity of the great berg awoke us until the men spoke in whispers to each other.

We had traversed two-thirds of the length of the big berg when it began to turn on its axis, as it were. I suppose some current far down was at work at the gigantic base. It revolved from east to west, turning slowly and majestically, and as we watched it with bated breath the captain suddenly raised his glass to his eye and sung out:

"Good God, Mr. Clarke, but look there—on that shelf about 50 feet up!"

I took the glass and at once made out human figures—men seated with their faces towards us. A moment later we had run up a flag, brought the bark to the wind and were firing muskets. I was making the boat ready when the pale-faced captain advanced and whispered:

"They are dead men, Mr. Clarke, but get the bodies if you can! They must be the men from the Meteor."

Four sailors pulled me as near the berg as I dared go, and with the glass to my eyes I brought the bodies within three feet of me. There were three seaman and the passenger Welby. They sat with folded arms and their open eyes on the sea, and the cold had preserved them until it was hard to believe them dead. Pulling along a few hundred feet I found a landing place, and accompanied by one of the men, clambered over the ice toward the bodies. We reached a spot directly beneath them, but there was a perpendicular cliff nearly 100 feet high between us and the shelf. There had been no cliff when they first set foot on the shelf. They reached the spot when the ship struck and bounded back to go down, and there they had perished from hunger and exposure. For three years or more they had drifted about, their arms always folded, their glassy eyes staring out to sea. The berg on which they were originally cast had crumbled to a third of its bulk and then been driven amidst others and enlarged again. The swell prevented our landing on that side, and on all other sides the berg rose straight up. I returned to the bark and reported, and it was determined to stand by until a landing could be made, but by night another gale came on and ran us 100 miles to the east; and though we spent ten days looking for the lost berg, we could not find it. It had either broken up or gone driving back into that region of eternal ice and silence and death. As the grieving woman dreamed so had things come about, but it was not for the hand of man to rescue the poor fellows from their icy raft. Seated with elbow to elbow, with eyes searching the cold and driving sea and never a hope in their hearts, they had died and the wild gales had chanted their requiem.

## THE FARMING WORLD.

### OLD-FASHIONED BARN.

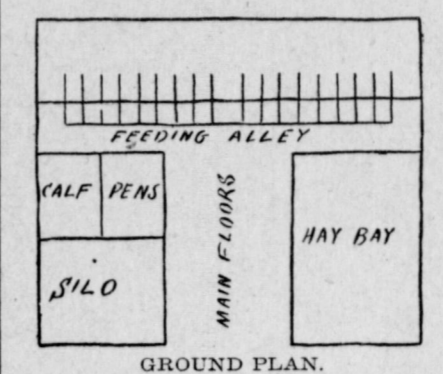
How It Can Be Enlarged Without Very Much Expense.

There are many barns that have the main driving floor running from side to side of the barn instead of from end to end. The stock is kept in one end, in narrow quarters, while the other end is used for a hay bay. A sensible plan



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF BARN.

for cheaply enlarging such a barn is shown in the perspective view, Fig. 1, and its accompanying floor plan, Fig. 2. The addition gives a long "tie-up" for stock, leaving the old quarters for a silo and for calf pens. The hay bay remains as before. This interior arrangement is very convenient for feeding and



cairing for the stock. In many cases the land slopes sufficiently in the rear to make a manure cellar possible under the cattle stalls. The dressing can then be kept safe from leaching until it can be hauled to the fields.—American Agriculturist.

### FEEDING FOR WOOL.

Lack of Care is Almost Certain to Injure the Fiber.

For best results everything that lives and grows does better to have generous and continuous good treatment from the start to finish. The sheep is no exception to this rule. It is as sensitive to bad treatment as the dairy cow. If in the latter case the cow is allowed to fall in milk no amount of generous treatment will fully restore the milk to its former flow. The wool of the sheep is said to be as equally sensitive to bad treatment. If during the growth of the wool the sheep is subjected to hard conditions there will be a weak place in the fiber of the wool during this period.

Flockmasters should see that the sheep should be under generous treatment the entire season. No amount of winter care will fully compensate for allowing the sheep to run down in the fall. The weak place in the fiber cannot be eliminated. The manufacturer cannot make as good cloth from wool that breaks, and will not pay as much for it as good, strong wool. In feeding for flesh we feed for wool also, for the latter can be reached only through the former. Remember all the time that the evenness of fiber has more to do with the price of wool than its fineness. This is the reason that range wool is usually lower in price than wool produced on the farm. The season affects the range sheep more than the farm flocks. This is equally true with all forms of live stock.—Rural World.

### Steam Engines for Farms.

Because farmers always have horse power on the farm it does not follow that it must be used for every purpose where additional power is required. There are many kinds of jobs where a small engine, which any farmer can easily learn to run, will give better satisfaction and be far less expensive than keeping a horse. With the proper connections so as to furnish the power such an engine will do the churning or run the milk separator. It will do the washing and turn the grindstone in the summer, a job that has disgusted more boys with farming than any other. One of the best uses of the engine is to make it cut a lathe where the young people can turn out various kinds of wooden utensils and learn skill in handicraft that will be useful to them all their lives.—American Cultivator.

### The Best Breed of Cattle.

Which is the best breed of cattle? is a question frequently asked. The best breed depends on what is expected of it. If choice steers are to be raised for market, and which are to grow rapidly, produce carcasses that will command extra prices, and at the lowest cost, use the best breeds. If milk and butter are the objects the beef qualities should not be sought. It is not difficult to learn at the present day how and where to produce the best breed of milk and butter producers, but in so doing aim to secure not only the breed, but choice animals of the breed. If a beginning is made with the best the more rapid will be the progress to success, as there are inferior animals even among the pure-bred ones. An extra dollar or two expended at the start will return fourfold in the future.—Prairie Farmer.

### Ridding Cattle of Lice.

This is the time of year that cattle are likely to be attacked with lice. If any of them have a rough coat and are constantly licking or rubbing themselves you can be quite sure they are lousy. Calves and yearlings are generally attacked first. Powdered aloes, which is cheap and can be procured at any drug store will kill every louse. Apply with a pepper box, rubbing it in with the hand. Leave it on three or four days, then go over the animal with a currycomb, and apply again. Two applications are sufficient and it is perfectly harmless to the animal.—Dakota Field and Farm.

### Sorghum seed makes a good feed for poultry.

It tends to egg production and adds to the variety.

## THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

It Can Easily Be Rendered Harmless, Says This Writer.

Practical, personal experience with the San Jose scale will be of interest. The following is from Mac. J. Crow, for years associated in the management of a leading California nursery and orchard at Napa, Cal., who has recently taken up his residence in Pike county, Mo. Mr. Crow writes:

"The San Jose scale is evidently thoroughly established in numerous localities east of the Rocky mountains. Orchardists should accept the fact and turn their attention to prevention or cure, as the case may be, in their individual orchards.

"Some are making a mountain out of a molehill, and seem to overlook entirely the fact that this scale probably was solved in California some six or eight years ago, and is to-day requiring much less attention than some fungous diseases which are so numerous throughout the eastern and middle states. It is far easier to combat the San Jose scale than the codling-moth, scab, blight or borers; the former can be thoroughly kept in check with less work and expense than any one of the latter. This is an indisputable fact—a fact thoroughly demonstrated in the California orchards. It is unnecessary to "dig up and burn a badly infested tree," as the wise ones often say. Three thorough sprayings with lime, sulphur and salt, or the resin washes, properly applied at the right times, will clean any tree, no matter how many scales are on it; then one spraying a year is sufficient. Of course, if the scales have been on so long as to almost kill the tree, then a new one had better be planted.

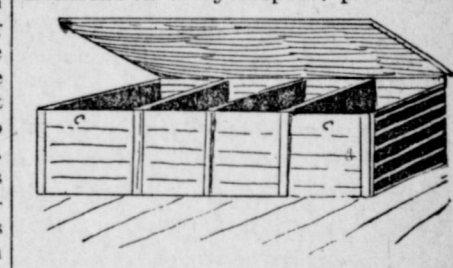
"It sounds rather ridiculous to hear such an uproar about an insect that, as said before, is less dangerous or troublesome than many of the insects which orchardists are fighting and saying nothing about. The numbers of curculio, codling moth and several others, can only be diminished, in a degree, and the damage resulting from their depredations in proportion, but the scale can easily be rendered perfectly harmless."—W. P. Stark, Secretary of Stark Bros. Nurseries.

### CHEAP GRAIN BINS.

How They Can Be Built at a Merely Nominal Expense.

In these "hard times" it is advisable for the farmer to utilize those things which are the most easily procured, and especially when they are adapted to his needs. In most cases feed chests with compartments for different kinds of grain are necessary conveniences in both the barn and stable, but often the construction of such a bin is a matter of considerable expense and labor if the ordinary course is adhered to. Accordingly, I suggest the plan shown in the illustration. It is perfectly simple and very serviceable.

First, obtain a number of dry goods or grocery boxes, all of the same dimensions in every respect; place them



HANDY GRAIN BIN.

side by side, then nail together with wire nails long enough to reach through and clinch. Next, attach a cover to the top of the bin thus made, and your work is done. Of course, each box should be of size sufficient to hold all the grain of any one kind that must be kept on hand, but this need not occasion any alarm, for boxes of every size and shape mentioned can be procured at grocery and dry goods stores, for a merely nominal sum.—Fred O. Sibley, in Ohio Farmer.

### HINTS FOR STOCKMEN.

Give the swine clean, dry beds. Short tails and a short cheek rein indicate a short supply of common sense.

Never keep the carriage where the ammonia from stables will reach the paint.

Europeans and the American hog threaten to utilize all the corn we can grow.

Hogs should never be fed the offal from slaughter houses, which is likely to contain trichinae and tuberculosis.

If you can afford it buy a nice buggy or carriage. It will make boys feel better and won't make you feel any worse.

Because the hog will eat anything is no reason why we should attempt to make good pork on filthy food. Can't do it.

Half the so-called hog cholera is nothing but worms, to which the hog is very subject. A good vermifuge would cure a good deal of "cholera."—Western Plowman.

### Eggs That Do Not Hatch.

I have been experimenting lately on the eggs from certain hens, to find out if there is any great difference in the way they hatch, their vitality, etc., and have been greatly interested in the discoveries. The eggs from the abnormally fat hens seldom hatch. The chicken usually dies on or about the twelfth day of incubation. When an egg hatches a day or two in advance of time one usually concludes that it was quite fresh when put in, but I now find that it is the eggs from the active and most healthy hens that break the shell first. Five eggs from a little game hen, which were all over five days old, were the first to hatch. Invariably the egg from the sleepy, lazy hen hatches late. Out of 27 hens whose eggs I experimented with I found two quite sterile. They both lay fine, large eggs of good shape and shell, but though I must have tried quite a dozen of their eggs, not one has ever had a sign of a chicken.—Fanciers' Gazette.

The Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of City & County.

The Kansas Democratic State Convention will be held this year at Atchison. The date has not, as yet, been fixed. Everything now points to a thorough union of all the silver forces in the state.

The Traders' Exchange is the name of a paper recently established at Arkansas City, by L. M. McFatire, formerly of the Democrat. The Exchange is run for the convenience, primarily, of the buyer and seller.

The COURANT acknowledges the receipt of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. It contains much valuable information on railroad matters and has an accurate up-to-date railroad map.

H. S. Martin (dem.) of Marion, has announced his candidacy for the fusion nomination for Congress in the Fourth district. His friends say that this and one other Congressional nomination would satisfy them and that they will favor the renomination of the entire State ticket.—Advocate and News.

The Modern Woodman of America has been furnishing its members protection for fourteen years. During that time there has been levied 119 assessments, or an average of only nine a year. Although the last year was its fourteenth, only ten assessments were necessary to pay promptly all of its death losses and still have a balance of nearly a quarter of a million dollars surplus with which to meet the first death losses of the year 1898.

The Emporia Republican says a few years ago the high price of butter led to the invention and subsequent manufacture of buttermine. Now that the high price of wheat is forcing upon the public a mixed wheat and corn meal known as "flourine," the high price of chickens eventually may lead to the manufacture of "chickens." There will be no advance in the price of children nor any call for the manufacture of children.

McClure's Magazine for March will contain a valuable article on the Klondike. Within the last month government surveyors and explorers have returned with full information regarding the character of the country and the ways of reaching it and living in it; and this article, prepared by Mr. Hamlin Garland, will embody information derived from these surveyors and explorers in special interviews with them, and from their official reports, some of which are not yet published. It will be illustrated with scenes along the several routes from unpublished official photographs.

No one is to be more profoundly pitted than he who believes every evil thing reported of his neighbor. Such a disposition may be termed cancer of the heart and eats out alms, charity, mercy and faith in his kind. We are dependent upon each other for all happiness in this world, and life is a dreary, dark dungeon, if we lose faith in humanity. There are frailties enough in human hearts, but the world holds millions of men to-day who would die for honor, and whose word is as sure as life. Millions of pure women worthy of all love and esteem live in our country, rear their children in fear and admiration of the Lord, and will one day pass through the pearly gates, and be who see evil in innocent actions and impute wicked motives to others, is a human hyena unworthy the name of man. This custom of believing every evil report is so common that the most notorious blackguard in the community holds the power to tarnish the name of the purest woman, leaving upon it a smirch never to be effaced. No weakness is productive of so much harm as that of credulity in reference to slander, being responsible for more broken

hearts than any other sin. If you want to be kind or just or merciful as you would obtain mercy, hold fast to faith in the integrity and purity of your friend.—Sayings.

An important decision has just been handed down by the court of appeals regarding school elections. The decision was made on a case taken from the district court of Franklin county. At the school election in the Lane district in July, 1895, there were several candidates and as usual a good deal of bitter feeling. T. S. Lathan received a plurality of the votes cast on the first ballot, but the chairman of the meeting declared no election as a majority of the votes was necessary to an election. On the next ballot Lathan was defeated and Olive Campbell was given a majority of the votes cast. The chairman declared Mrs. Campbell elected. Mr. Lathan instituted proceedings to gain the office to which he believed he was rightfully elected. Attorney C. A. Smart was employed, but the decision of the district court was against Lathan. The case was taken to the court of appeals which recently found in Lathan's favor, deciding that in a school election a plurality of the votes is sufficient to elect and only one ballot is necessary. This will change the whole method that was followed heretofore in Kansas school elections. The patrons of the district gather at the school house on the last Thursday of July of each year and there proceed to ballot until some one gets a majority of the ballots. The decision entitles Mr. Lathan to take his office immediately and serve until July next. He will, of course draw back salary up to date.

WHEN THE HEART IS HEAVY Fight against allowing yourselves to be submerged by personal griefs. "There is always a remedy for a heavy heart," writes Ruth Ashmore in the March Ladies' Home Journal. "It may be in work—it often is. It may be in thinking about the joys that have been given to you, and the sorrows from which you have been saved. It may be in helping others by sympathy, or in whatever way help is most needed. But the heavy heart can always be made light if self is forgotten, and the needs of others are remembered, and, as far as possible, relieved. Not one of us can learn to become light-hearted in a day, or a week, or a month, or a year, for it is the lesson of life, this knowing how to lift our hearts up and give from them help unto those who are in need. It is a good fight—this one against allowing one's self to be submerged in personal griefs—it is a good fight, and out of it you can come conqueror if you will.

"Do you intend to give up the fight and fall by the wayside overcome by a heavy heart, or to go along through life as a brave woman should? You must decide this early in your life. And you will, I feel sure, decide to do that which is right and then your heart will never be heavy nor your conscience disturbed, unless you fall. And when you fall, thank God, you can always rise again if you keep up a brave heart."

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

We will also send a copy of our new wall map of Kansas showing counties, railroads, towns, etc., 1898 edition, with a marginal index, locating every town on map and giving population, 28x44 inches in size, just issued.

Above two maps almost sell themselves, but printed instructions accompany samples. Later on you can try some expensive article. Write quick and choose your field.

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

COMMON SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SADIE P. GRISHAM, Co. Supt.

DISTRICT COURT.

W. A. RANDOLPH, JUDGE.

The March term of the District Court began in this city, Tuesday, and the following cases have thus far been disposed of as follows:

State vs. Geo. Mauls, assault; plea of guilty entered.

State vs. David E. Oldberry, attempting to wreck train, plea of guilty entered, and sentenced to Reform School.

State vs. Earl Sample, rape; plea of guilty entered, and sentenced to Reform School, at Hutchinson.

Wm. Perrin et al. vs. Isaac Alexander, damage; dismissed with prejudice.

Chicago Cottage Organ Co. vs. Wm. Gangloff et al., note, judgment for plaintiff.

R. T. Bedortha vs. J. T. Foreaker, recovery; change of venue granted, and Judge M. P. Simpson, will sit in the case, in this city, on March 22, or to suit his pleasure.

W. Lane Sear vs. Oliver P. M. Mitchell, foreclosure; Sheriff's sale confirmed and deed ordered.

Henry Brandley vs. Addie P. C. C. Whitson et al., foreclosure; mandate of Court of appeals spread on docket, and case affirmed.

Florence M. Pyles vs. Wm. T. Pyles; divorce granted.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

Program of the Chase County Teachers' Association to be held at Clements, Mar. 5, 1898, at 2:30 p. m.

Music. Recitation. Paper—Discussion of the Word Method, Mrs. Winne.

Discussion led by Josie Tinkham, Maude Thomas, Pearl Holtz and Brizie Quinn.

Oration—"The Teacher and the State," C. E. Hedrick.

RECEES. Music. Roll Call. General Exercise by Primary.

"Good and Bad Points in New Text books," T. G. Allen.

Discussion led by Emma Goudie, Victoria Boyd, Mayme Simmons, Alfred George, Nora Stone and Vay Johnson.

Committee on local arrangements, W. W. Austin, E. F. Rockwood, Mrs. Winne.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

The firm heretofore existing between T. W. Jenkins and J. A. Johnson has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Jenkins having sold his interest to G. W. Heintz. The firm will hereafter be known as Johnson & Heintz. The old firm desire to thank the public for their patronage in the past and the new firm hope to enjoy the same in the future.

J. A. JOHNSON, G. W. HEINTZ.

SPECIAL RATES.

Convention Texas Cattle Raisers Association, Fort Worth, Texas, March 8th and 9th, 1898, one fare round trip, on sale March 6th and 7th, limited March 13th, 1898.

Denver, Trinidad and intermediate points in Colorado, one fare for round trip, on sale March 6th; return limit, March 16th, 1898. Inquire of E. J. Fairhurst, Agent, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Feb. 17, 1898.

Mrs. Hattie Ash, Mrs. H. Grimm, Mrs. John P. Feiffer, Miss Edith Westfall (4), A. H. Smith, Geo. H. Lee, Esq., Owe D. Jones (2), C. O. Johnson, S. M. Akin, John Charvov. All the above remaining unclaimed for Mar. 3, 1898, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

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

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

This Company Gives the Poor Man a Chance as well as the Rich.

NOW IS THE TIME!

To invest your money. \$1.00 will buy one share of stock invest now before our stock advances in price. Not less than five shares will be sold. We have the best known men in America as Directors in this Company. Therefore your money is as safe with us as with your bank. Send money by Post-Office order, or registered mail, and you will receive stock by return mail.

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North-American Mining And Developing Company 23 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

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McCLURE'S MAGAZIN FOR THE COMING YEAR

Some Notable Features

CHAS. A. DANA'S REMINISCENCES. These reminiscences contain more unpublished war history than any other book except the Government publications. Mr. Dana was intimately associated with Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, Sherman, and the other great men of the Civil War. He had the confidence of the President and his great War Secretary, and he was sent on many private missions to make important investigations in the army. Lincoln called him "The Eye of the Government of the Front."

RUDYARD KIPLING STORIES & POEMS. The Christmas McClure's contained a complete Short Story by Rudyard Kipling entitled "The Tomb of His Ancestors," the tale of a clouded Tiger, an officer in the Indian army, and a rebellious tribe. We have in hand also a New Serial, a powerful, grim, moving story of War Ships. It will be superbly illustrated. Mr. Kipling will be a frequent contributor.

ANTHONY HOPE'S NEW ZENDA NOVEL. Rudyard Kipling, Robert Barr, William Allen White, Ian Maclaren, Octave Thanet, Stephen Crane, and many others, the best story writers in the world, will contribute to McClure's during the coming year.

EDISON'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT. Edison's Wonderful Invention. The result of eight years' constant labor. Mountains ground to dust and the iron ore extracted by magnetism. "The Fastest Ship." An article by the inventor and constructor of "Turbina," a vessel that can make the speed of an express train. Making a Great Telescope, by the most competent authority living. Lord Kelvin, a character sketch and substance of a conversation with this eminent scientist on unsolved problems of science.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE. The account of this terrible fight written down by Hamlin Garland as it came from the lips of Two Moons, an old Indian Chief who was a participant in it.

MARK TWAIN. Mark Twain contributes an article in his old manner, describing his voyage from India to South Africa. The illustrations are by A. B. Frost and Peter Newell, and are as droll and humorous as the article itself.

ADVENTURE. Andrée: His Balloon and his Expedition from materials furnished by the brother of Mr. Scribner, Andrée's companion. Snow India in Unexplored Asia, a story of remarkable adventure and endurance. Lander in Thibet. His own story. He was captured, tortured and finally escaped to India. Jackson in the Far North. The famous explorer writes of the years he lived in regions far north of the boundaries of human habitation.

NANSEN. The great Arctic explorer has written an article on the possibilities of reaching the North Pole; on the methods that the next expedition should adopt, and the important scientific knowledge to be gained by an expedition; concerning the climate, the ocean currents, depths and temperature of the water, etc. This knowledge will be of the greatest value to science.

ILLUSTRATIONS. The best artists and illustrators are making pictures for McClure's Magazine. A. B. Frost, Peter Newell, C. D. Gibson, Howard Lyte, Keosau Cox, C. K. Linson, W. D. Stevens, Alfred Brennan, and others.

FREE. The November Number will be given free with new subscriptions. This number contains the opening chapters of Dana's Reminiscences, Mark Twain's Voyage from India to South Africa, the account of Edison's great invention, and a mass of interesting matter and illustrations.

Be sure to ask for it in subscribing. 10 Cents a Copy \$1.00 a Year

The S. S. McCLURE CO., 200 East 25th Street, New York

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THOS. H. GRISHAM, J. T. BUTLER, GRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.

Office over the Chase County National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas.

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb18-1f

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

Practices in all State and Federal courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' CHASE COUNTY LAND AGENCY, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy of well wild lands or improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY.-

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F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches.

OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Cornish Indian Games, Black Langshans, Silver Laced Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, chickens; also Halls and Rankin strains of Pekin ducks. Stock and eggs for sale. Address, with stamp, MRS. D. S. HERSEY, WICHITA, - - KANSAS. feb18-3mos

Black Langshans AND White Guineas. Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. My Langshans score from 95 to 94 1/2, by Rhodes and Hitchcock. You will need some prize winners for next show. You can get them from my matings.

JAS. STEPHENSON. CLEMENTS, - - KANSAS. feb18-1f

More Kansas Birds.

Black Langshans AND White Guineas. Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. My Langshans score from 95 to 94 1/2, by Rhodes and Hitchcock. You will need some prize winners for next show. You can get them from my matings.

MRS. D. S. HERSEY, WICHITA, - - KANSAS. feb18-3mos

Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Cornish Indian Games, Black Langshans, Silver Laced Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, chickens; also Halls and Rankin strains of Pekin ducks. Stock and eggs for sale. Address, with stamp, MRS. D. S. HERSEY, WICHITA, - - KANSAS. feb18-3mos

POULTRY.

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

LIGHT BRAHMAS, FIVE PENS. If you want to raise Show Birds, heavy weight, good combs, good black points, and heavy leg and middle toe feathering, try a setting of eggs from my pens. The finest Light Brahmas in the West. Some good cockerels for sale, at \$2.00, each. Eggs, \$2.50 per setting.

HENRY E. CROSSER, ENTERPRISE, - KANSAS. feb18-3mos

COLUMBIAN POULTRY YARDS. S. C. B. and Buff Leghorns, Black Langshans and Barred Plymouth Rocks, bred from a long line of PRIZE WINNERS AT THE LEADING POULTRY SHOWS IN KANSAS, IOWA and MISSOURI. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 for 30; four settings for \$5.00. Choice Young Stock for sale. Show Birds a specialty. CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ANSWERED. Prices of stock a matter of correspondence. Orders for eggs booked now. Address

E. C. FOWLER, 1323 Harrison Street, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS. feb18-3mos

EGGS FOR HATCHING, From High Class Poultry. Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Black Langshans, Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Gold Laced Wyandottes. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 13.

E. A. MOTT, POMONA, - - KANSAS. feb18-3mos

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

At The EAST SIDE POULTRY FARM, P. C. BOWEN & SON, Proprietors, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS. P. O. Box 343. feb18 3m

1885. 1898. NOURSE'S POULTRY YARDS. This year finds me with better stock than ever before, and as finely finished thoroughbred as any Kansas breeder. The results of years of study and careful management has brought me to the top notch in poultry culture. I will sell young stock from any of my strains of Fowls, from \$1.00 up, which includes either Pullets or Cockerels; and Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. My Mammoth Light Brahmas I will close out at any price; and the Par-Excellent Barred Plymouth Rocks find places in the yards of your truly,

JAMES NOURSE, ELLSWORTH, - - KANSAS. feb18 3mos

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

Light Brahmas, S. C. B. Leghorns, W. C. B. Polish, W. F. B. Spanish, S. S. Hamburgs, Houdans, White and Pearl Guineas and Colored Muscovy Ducks. Stock for sale a matter of correspondence. Eggs, from all but S. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.00; and Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15. feb18-3mos

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRANK B. CLIMPSE, ABILENE, - - KANSAS. feb17-2mos

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1898.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.
W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall... flow to the line, on ships fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for 12 months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

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

SOCIETIES:
A. F. & A. M., No. 80—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month.
K. of P., No. 60—Meets every Wednesday evening.
Holmes, K. K. S.
I. O. O. F., No. 58—Meets every Saturday.
T. S. Klous, N. G.; S. W. Beach, Sec.
K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.
Meets second and fourth Monday of each month.
Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America—Meets last Thursday night in each month.
L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Beck, Clerks.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Paul Carter is home from college. Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's. Clothing still at cost, at Martin & Co's. Will Harris is again home from Colorado. Ed. Oldberry came in from Oklahoma, yesterday. W. G. Patten is still very ill, at his home in Emporia. Mrs. Prof. Shirk visited at Abilene last week and this. Mrs. E. W. Tanner, of Lawrence, arrived here Monday. Mrs. S. A. Breeze visited at Emporia, one day last week. A. Lehnerr, of Emporia, came in, yesterday, on business. Be sure to read our new poultry ads., in another column. Mrs. S. Fred Shipman was down to Kansas City, last week. Geo. B. Carson, of Emporia, was in town, one day last week. For Sale—A splendid milk cow. Apply at COURANT office. Miss Nellie Howard was down to Emporia, one day last week. Jas. Lawless is enlarging his pool and billiard hall, in Strong City. Mrs. John Hendley, Oklahoma, is visiting friends and relatives here. Smith Bros. will pay the highest market price for poultry and eggs. Matt. McDonald, of Strong City, is again home, from his Colorado trip. Don't fail to read the poultry ads., in another column of the COURANT. County Treasurer C. A. Cowley has moved into the G. M. Hayden house. Ed. Huggins, of Marion county, has rented the Patten farm, and moved to it. W. F. Danlap has contracted to pasture 8,000 cattle in Chase county, this year. Geo. W. Holsinger has gone to Belton, Texas, to work for B. Lantry's Sons. Mrs. J. K. Milburn will start to St. Louis, to-day, to purchase her spring stock. Floyd McMorris, of Strong City, has returned home, from Hot Springs, N. M. W. C. Handy has rented the farm of Mrs. C. L. Sheehan, near Matfield Green. Harold Blackshere, of Elmdale, was down to Emporia, on Wednesday of last week. Sol Varner has moved into the house vacated by County Treasurer C. A. Cowley. Be sure to read the advertisement of Mrs. D. S. Hersey, in our "Poultry" column. Don't fail to read the ad. of Henry E. Grosser, breeder of high scoring Light Brahmas. If you intend sending away for eggs, be sure to read the "Poultry" ads., in another column. Al. Lewis, of Strong City, who is home, on a furlough, will return to Lansing, to-day. G. W. Heints has sold his interest in the dog kennel to J. Ray Blackshere and Lee Cochran. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, was at the B. Lantry's Son's contract works in Arizona, last week. Mrs. B. W. Dodge, of Strong City, went to Council Grove, last Thursday, on a visit to her sister. If you want corn chop, flour, bran or shorts, go and shake hands with H. L. Hunt before you buy. Be sure to read the advertisement in another column, of E. C. Fowler, breeder of fine chickens. Farmers, bring your eggs and poultry to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords. oct28 Miss Nellie Sanders entertained the teachers and the Senior class, yesterday evening, at her home. On the 23d ultimo a marriage license was issued to B. M. Twining and Ann Sanford, both of this county. Among the new ads. in our "Poultry" column, is one from Jas. Stephenson, of Clements. Read it.

Read the ad. of D. A. Wise, breeder of Black Langshans, to be found under the head of "Poultry." Irvin Thompson, of Matfield Green, has been granted restoration and reissue of pension, at \$8 per month. The advertisement of E. A. Mott, breeder of high class poultry, will be found in another column, Read it. I have 150 head of Colorado native yearlings for sale cheap. J. A. HOLMES, Elmdale, Kans. Len Scroggin, of Kansas City, Kansas, was in town, visiting relatives, and took in the Old Settlers' meeting. Read the ad. of J. M. & C. M. Rose breeders of fine Jersey cattle and standard bred poultry, in another column. Read the advertisement of P. C. Bowen & Son, breeders of high scoring chickens, to be found in another column. The first day of March was clear, but a strong north wind prevailed during the day, hence March came in like a lion. Ralph Hoffman and wife, of Enterprise, were down to attend the coursing meet of Clover Cliff Kennel, last Friday. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. jy20tf Charley Williams, the colored boy who was accidentally shot, a short time ago, is able to be about on crutches. L. B. Morledge, of Ponca, I. T., formerly of this county, was in town, last week, renting pasture for a number of cattle. Among the new ads. in our "Poultry" column will be found one of P. M. Haines, a breeder of high scoring birds. Read it. Last Monday night, Co. I elected the following officers: Captain, B. L. Spence; 1st Lieut., C. C. Massey; 2d Lieut., Wm. Duckett. W. J. Deshler, station agent at Bazaar, laid off a few days last week. Frank Hackett, of this city, filling the position in his absence. Co. I, K. N. G., are making preparations to give a grand dance, in Music Hall, on the night of St. Patrick's Day, March 17th, instant. J. S. Stanley, having resigned as teacher of the Miller school, has moved to Emporia, where he will work for a real estate agent. The ad. of James Nourse, breeder of fine poultry, at Ellsworth, Kansas, will be found under the head of "Poultry," in another column. Mr. and Mrs. Byat Ome, of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. Tradw Thuss, of Strong City, were at Emporia, the fore part of the week, shopping. Send for eggs for Barred Rocks Pekin Ducks and M. B. Turkeys to M. S. Kohl Furley Ks. He has premium stock. See advertisement. Be sure to read the ad. of Frank B. Glimpe, breeder of Golden Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, to be found in our "Poultry" column. Geo. Seiker & Co. have overhauled the old mill, at the foot of Broadway, and once more have it in condition to do grist work on wheat as well as corn. Married, in this city, by the Rev. R. T. Harkness, on Saturday, February 26, 1898, Mr. Edward Lentie, of this county, and Miss Alice Mead, of Denver, Col. The following Emporians, well known in this city, have started to Klondike, viz: Cliff Burge, John A. Morgan, Harry B. Lakin and Frank G. Bears. S. T. Houston and C. H. Klein, of Elmdale were down to Kansas City, the latter part of last week, the former buying cattle, and the latter on other business. In our last issue we neglected to say that E. W. Ellis, of the Topeka State Journal, at one time "devil" in the COURANT office, was in attendance at the Old Settlers' meeting. J. E. Duchanois came in, Friday, from the contract works of the Chase County Stone Co., in Colorado and New Mexico, and left again, Sunday morning, for Las Vegas, N. M. The non-resident lawyers in attendance at the present term of the District Court, have been John and Dennis Madden, I. E. Lambert and L. R. Kellogg, of Emporia; and J. M. Miller, of Council Grove. Col. Allen, Adjutant General of the K. N. G., was in town, a few days ago, ascertaining the probability of Co. I, recruiting 100 men, in case it should be called on for business, and he went away well satisfied that it can be done. James Stephenson, of Clements, has received a Black Langshan cockerel, from Nebraska, which score 933, having been cut one point on color, and this, with his high scoring hens, gives a matzing hard to be beaten in the State. WANTED—TRUST-WORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house, in Kansas. Monthly \$85.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago. On Wednesday night of last week the Woodmen, of this city, went to Strong City, and assisted the Lodge there in initiating Joe Rettiger and Chet Wotring into the mysteries of Woodcraft, after which oysters were served, and a good time was had. John O'Rourke and L. Franz, of Strong City; E. M. Blackshere, J. A. Holmes and J. R. Jeffrey, of Elmdale, Dr. F. Johnson, T. H. Grisham, and W. E. Timmons, of this city, were in attendance at the Democratic banquet at Topeka, last Thursday night. Joe F. Ollinger, of Salina, formerly of this city, has been appointed official handicapper of the L. A. W. for Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory for this year. He will have the largest territory ever assigned to one handicapper in the country. Michael Quinn, of Lowry, Bedford county, Va., arrived in this county, last Friday, on business and a visit to relatives. He arrived at Emporia, the previous Wednesday, and visited with his sister, Mrs. Jas. O'Byrne, there, for a couple of days. He left, yesterday, on his return home.

E. D. Jones, of the firm of L. P. Santy & Co., of Clements, will leave, to-day, for Chico, Col., with a gang of fifteen men to work on bridges between Pueblo and Denver. Charles Brace, of this city, and John Dugan, of Strong City, are among the men who will go with him. J. E. Guthrie, one of the drivers on the Consolidated Street Railway, who was recently, while on duty, stricken with paralysis, from a small clot of blood on the brain, and who was taken home and remained unconscious until 10 o'clock, that night, is again on duty and as faithful as ever. We, the undersigned received another car load of that good flour, and are prepared to deliver flour, feed or hay to any place in this or Strong City, and will sell to you and all at wholesale prices. Those ordering through mail we will refund stamps for address. SEIKER & Co. A. On guess about difficulty in selling Stark Trees may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth drop a postal to Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport, Ill. Name reference. Cash paid to salesmen the year round. Outfit free—takes no money to TRY the work. Also want CLUB MAKERS—get their trees free. Tom McCabe, son of B. McCabe, of Bazaar, was bitten, on Wednesday of last week, by a rabid dog which was afterwards killed, and young McCabe was taken to J. G. Winters' mad stone was applied to the bite, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and adhered to it about fourteen hours, altogether, and the young man is all right now. The Triple Tie Benefit Association has organized a Lodge at Strong City, including members from this city, the officers of which are Post President, John McCallum; Sec'y, Geo. W. Crum; Treas., T. M. Broderick; Chaplain, Clara Mable; Guard, Will O'Byrne; Sentinel, Sam Clay; Trustees, M. C. Newton, Geo. McDonald, D. W. Roberts. The barbers of this city and Strong City have organized a Barbers' Union, with Geo. W. Newman, of Strong City, as President, and Wm. LaCoss, of this city, as Secretary, and have elected John Doering, of this city, to represent them at the Kansas State Barbers' Association, at Topeka. A barber's license law, a move to secure better workmen, is the cause of the organization. The Clover Cliff Kennel gave a coursing meet and dance, last Friday, which were both very pleasant affairs. The dogs were taken from their kennel, and, on account of scarcity of rabbits, did not get to finish. O. M. Wilhite, of Emporia, Judge, and several out of town people were in attendance. The dance in the evening, was one of the nicest parties of the season. The Emporia Orchestra furnished the music. A wolf hunt was started, last Saturday, at Bazaar, and A. Z. Scribner's dog killed two wolves. The greyhound of George and Charlie Yeager caught the fast wolf which had been out running all the dogs for several months past. He was caught in Hotchkiss' pasture, near Buck creek. He came up within a few rods of the dogs, and then turned and ran, and for about three hundred yards he fairly flew from the dogs. It was a grand chase. The current week is Special Farmers' Institute week with The Kansas City Live Stock Indicator, and the regular edition is accompanied by one of the monthly supplementary Institute numbers which The Indicator has made so popular during the past two years. In the March Special this week "Renting Farms" is very thoroughly discussed by many farmers and land owners, and specimens of some of the best of the leases in use are given. "The Farmer's Berry Garden" is also treated very fully by many farmers and berry growers, and abundant information as to what, how and when to plant is imparted. The same topic tells how to make farm life more attractive to the boys and girls, and the entire Special is one of the most interesting of this very interesting series. The Indicator itself is full of valuable, practical matter, as usual. Every farmer in this county should read it. Price, \$1, including the monthly Specials. Address Indicator Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo., for sample copies. PURE SEEDS FOR TRIAL. To give our subscribers an opportunity to test their famous seeds, Messrs. May & Co., the well known Seed growers of St. Paul, Minnesota, whose order of one million packets of Seeds tested over 99 pure (Government Report) will mail seventeen trial packets of choice varieties of Flowers Seeds to any of our readers sending to them only ten cents in silver or stamps. This is their Giant Collection, and consists of one Packet each, Asters, Mignonette, Antirrhinum, Pinks, Poppies, Alyssum, Zinnias, Nicotiana, Godetia, Pansy, Calceola, Petunias, Sweet William, Portulaca, Sweet Peas, Calliopis, and Candytuft. On each packet will be printed full cultural instructions. They will also send to any Gardener or Farmer one Package of their Extra Early Tree Tomato on receipt of six cents in stamps. Their handsomely illustrated Catalogue will be mailed free on application, to any one who intends to purchase Seeds, Plants or Bulbs this Spring. Be sure and mention our paper when writing May & Co. SUNSHINE. Just a bit of real sunshine and pleasure dropped into our office this morning. A thing of beauty is Vick's Garden and Floral Guide, with its cover of delicate tints, blue, pink, and gold, and the Golden Day Lily and Daybreak Aster embossed in bold relief. The many half-tone illustrations are as life like as possible to make by photography. One can almost smell the fragrance from the flowers, and the radishes and asparagus in glass dishes look very tempting. No doubt but this catalogue is the best one sent out by James Vick's Sons of Rochester, N. Y., during the forty-nine years they have been in business, and next year will be their Golden Wedding anniversary, and it is their intention to give a handsome souvenir to each customer for 1898.

BULBS PLANTS FRUIT SEEDS

Catalogue for asking. Send to-day

Bulbs for planting—out of doors. Bulbs for Winter blooming in the house. Plants for blooming during the winter. Plants for decorating. Seeds for Fall sowing—out of doors. Seeds for Winter sowing in the house. Send us 10c to pay postage and package and we will send you 15 Selected Bulbs, or six packages of Selected Flower Seeds, or six packages (all different) Sweet Peas, or all three collections for 25 cents.

The PAGE SEED CO., - GREENE, N. Y. TRY THE PRAIRIE FARMER NEXT YEAR.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY--\$1 A YEAR. By special arrangement we can send BOTH OUR OWN PAPER AND THE PRAIRIE FARMER A FULL YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.50

Regular price of The Prairie Farmer \$1; We send both for \$1.50 Regular price of COURANT \$1.50 This offer is made to our old subscribers who will renew for next year; and to all new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. Come in and look over a sample copy of The Prairie Farmer or send to The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill., for a free copy.



3 RAMBLER ROSES. WHITE. YELLOW. CRIMSON. Will make a magnificent hedge, beautiful shade for the piazza, or charming bed. Constant bloomers, perfectly hardy. One plant will produce thousands of flowers. ONLY 40 CENTS, DELIVERED.

FREE UPON APPLICATION. Vick's Garden and Floral Guide. THE BUSY MAN'S CATALOGUE and the Ladies' Gardener and Adviser.

The only one containing full Descriptions and Directions for planting and culture; so comprehensive, condensed, classified and indexed that HE WHO RUNS MAY READ. Many illustrations from nature. Colored plates of Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Tuberosus Begonias, Golden Day Lily, Cactus Dahlias, Daybreak Asters. Beautifully embossed cover; 120 large pages completely filled with honest illustrations. Vick's Seeds Never Disappoint.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FREE! (For the) Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine The GARDENING FAVORITE AUTHORITY. A valuable mine of information about Flowers, Vegetables and Fruits, and how to grow and care for them successfully. A farm house may be brightened at a slight expense and the grounds made attractive, instead of bare and forbidding. The price of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE is Fifty Cents per year, but if you will return this Coupon with six two-cent stamps the magazine will be mailed to you regularly for six months for trial. Write at once to VICK PUBLISHING CO., Rochester, N. Y.



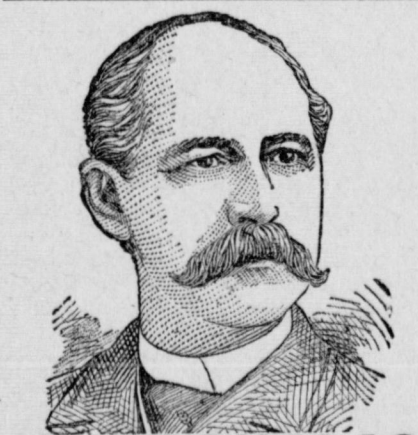
ST. JAMES HOTEL, ST. LOUIS. RATES: \$2.00 PER DAY. Room and Breakfast, \$1.00. EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.00 Per Day. Good Rooms. Good Meals. Good Service. When you Visit St. Louis stop at ST. JAMES HOTEL, Broadway and Walnut. Street Cars Direct to Hotel. TURKISH BATHS, Open all Night.

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## THE BOWSER FAMILY TROUBLES.

Mr. Bowser Still Continues to Find Life in a Flat Full of All Kinds of Strange and Startling Adventures.

Copyright, 1898.

BY M. QUAD.

It was five o'clock in the morning. Mr. Bowser suddenly shook off sleep, sat up in bed and exclaimed: "Land o' Goshen, but what has struck this house!"

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Bowser, as she opened her eyes.

"The house seems to be falling in! D'ye hear that noise?"

"That's only the family overhead. The man gets up at five o'clock to go to his work somewhere. I've heard him every morning since we've been here."

"He's only putting on his shoes," said Mrs. Bowser. "You'll get used to all these noises in time. You see, in our house—"

"I see that no man on the face of this earth can prance around and wake me up at five o'clock in the morning!" interrupted Mr. Bowser, as he got out of bed. "Why, hear him! He's jumping up and down on purpose to spite me! He's probably in cahoots with the janitress, and she's told him to knock down the plastering over our heads!"

"But you can't do anything. Please don't raise a fuss. If you'll come back to bed I'll speak to the man's wife during the day."

"Jump up and down over my head, will he!" growled Mr. Bowser, as he continued to dress; "I don't intend to raise a fuss, but as he comes down stairs I shall give him a piece of my mind. If the people in this house think they can run me they will get left."

Mrs. Bowser coaxed and argued, but as soon as he was ready he stepped out into the hall to wait for the man to come down. He hadn't long to wait. The man not only came clattering down, but he whistled as he came.

"You—you live upstairs, do you?" demanded Mr. Bowser, as he barred the way.

mill nor a skating rink, and the sooner you find it out the better. Oh! you needn't stand there glaring at me! I mean every word I say, and if you feel like it come down and put up your dukes!"

Mr. Bowser was on the point of going down when Mrs. Bowser appeared in the hall overhead, and at the same instant the other man's wife stepped out of her flat to appeal to him. They were thus dragged away from each other, and as the Bowsers entered their room he was so angry that his trembling knees refused to hold him. That he would break out in the course of four or five minutes Mrs. Bowser fully realized, and she was wondering whether it was best to faint away or flee from the house, when Providence came to her aid. The hall door had been left open, and a vegetable peddler, holding a string of beets in one hand and a cabbage head in the other, came climbing upstairs and rang the bell.

"That's the police!" whispered Mrs. Bowser. "I told you not to raise a row, but you would do it, and now we'll be dragged off to jail."

Mr. Bowser thought he was surely in trouble now, but after a minute he braced up and opened the door. Great was his relief when he saw the peddler and heard him ask:

"Any nice fresh vegetables for breakfast this morning?"

"You audacious donkey! How dare you enter this house at this hour to ring folks out of bed and ask 'em to buy your miserable vegetables. You want a lesson in manners, you do, and I'll give you one right here and now!"

Mrs. Bowser screamed and the peddler started to run, but Mr. Bowser had found somebody to lick and he jumped on the man and proceeded to paralyze him. The peddler's yells and the



MR. BOWSER GIVES THE PEDDLER A LESSON.

"Yes, sir."

"And you get up at five o'clock in the morning and hammer, and bang, and thump, and pound, and jump me out o' bed! Do you suppose I will put up with any such goings on?"

"Do you occupy the flat in here?" asked the man.

"I do, sir."

"Do you pay your rent?"

"Of course I do."

"Well, I have the flat over you, and I also pay my rent. If you want to dance around, kick over the chairs, or yell like an Indian, go ahead. That's your privilege. I shall also do as I've a mind to."

"Do you mean that you will continue to get up at the unearthly hour of five o'clock in the morning and stamp around till you wake me up?" asked Mr. Bowser.

"I'll get up when I like, go to bed when I like, and don't you try to fool with me! If you don't like things, move out!"

And the man gave Mr. Bowser a dig with his elbow and passed on, making a great deal of unnecessary noise with his feet and whistling away for dear life. He was not yet out of the house, and Mr. Bowser was choking with indignation, when the head of the family in the flat below came out into the hall and looked up and shouted:

"Hey, you up there—is the house on fire?"

"No!" was the savage reply.

"Then what the devil is all that row about! Are you dancing in your sleep, beating your wife, or trying to climb a greased pole? If I'm to be woken up at this hour in the morning again you'd better look out for squalls!"

Mr. Bowser descended three or four steps to get a better view of the man, and every hair on his head was trying to stand on end as he hoarsely demanded:

"Do you know, sir—do you know who you are talking to?"

"I neither know nor care," was the reply. "This house is neither a saw-

sounds of conflict aroused the whole house, and though Mr. Bowser got the best of the scap he did not come off entirely free. His ear had somehow got between the peddler's teeth and was badly chewed, while all the buttons were ripped off his vest and he lost a handful of hair. As he let go to get a better hold the peddler escaped, but before Mrs. Bowser could get her husband inside the door a dozen tenants came running out to see what was the matter. Among them was the janitress, and her first words were:

"You will all bear witness that the man Towser was trying to murder the peddler when we came upon him!"

"Aye! and it was robbery, too!" shouted the vegetable man from the bottom of the stairs. "He pitched into me to rob me of seven dollars in my pocket, and if the crowd hadn't come he'd have murdered me to git it!"

"Somebody go for the police!" shouted half a dozen voices in chorus.

"Didn't I say that he was a murderer the very first time I set eyes on him!" exclaimed the janitress. "I did that, as all ye know, and my words hev come true. If he don't git 20 years in Sing Sing for this morning's work, then I don't own the landlord who owns this house!"

Mr. Bowser tried to explain to some of the people how it had happened, but before he had said ten words the janitress interrupted him with:

"He's only palaverin' till he kin git some of us by the throat! I'll go down and lock the front door, so that he cannot escape, and when the landlord comes this morning that family will either take a skip or I'll call in the police!"

Mr. Bowser was dragged into his flat and pulled down on a chair, and as Mrs. Bowser got water and a sponge to wash his bleeding ear she couldn't help saying:

"Seven rooms—hardwood finish—beautiful scenery—quiet neighborhood—two bugs in a rug!"

## FARM AND GARDEN.

### POULTRY YARD HINTS.

#### A Few Reliable Health and Disease Indications.

When fowls are judiciously fed, made to take exercise, and their quarters kept clean and free from filth, there is comparatively no trouble with sickness, except in cases of contagion.

When the combs and wattles of the fowls are of a bright red color, it indicates the condition of good health.

When the fowls are busy scratching, the hens laying and singing, and the cocks crowing, these are signs of good health.

When you can enter the hen house after dark and hear no wheezing, it proves there are not any rumpy fowls in the flock.

When the manure is hard, and a portion of it white, it indicates a healthy condition of the digestive organs.

When the edge of the comb and wattles are a purplish red and the movements sluggish, there is something wrong.

When fowls lie around, indifferent to their surroundings, they are too fat, and death from apoplexy, indigestion or liver complaint will result unless the trouble is corrected.

When the fowls are restless and constantly picking their feathers, they are infested with vermin.

When young poultry, especially ducklings, appear to have a sore throat, and swallowing is difficult, it is the symptom of the large gray lice on the neck.

If the fowl has a bilious look, with alternate attacks of dysentery and costiveness, it is suffering with liver complaint. A lack of grit, overfeeding and idleness will cause this trouble.

A hospital should be a part of every poultry yard. As soon as a fowl gets ill, remove it to the hospital and commence doctoring it at once. The trouble with far too many is that they wait until the disease is in its advanced stages before giving medicine. A very sick fowl is difficult to cure, and when cured it is seldom of value afterward.—Rural World.

### SQUABS FOR MARKET.

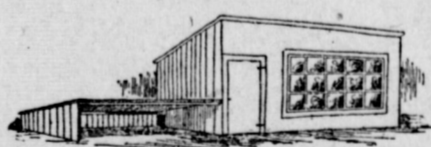
#### How to Raise Them Successfully on the Poultry Farm.

At this season squabs are very high and frequently bring 50 cents each at retail. The wholesale price ranges from \$2.50 to four dollars a dozen. A pair of pigeons will produce from six to ten pairs of squabs a year. They are not profitable if permitted to fly at large, as boys, hawks, and other enemies destroy them, but can be made to pay if kept in a suitable building with a wire-covered yard. A house eight by 12 feet, and a yard 100 feet long, 20 feet wide and 12 feet high, will serve for 20 pairs. The food should be wheat, bread, cracked corn, fresh meat (chopped), seed of any kind, finely-chopped grass and clover, ground bone, etc. A box of ground meat, one of ground bone and one of pulverized charcoal should be kept conveniently for them, with fresh water at all times. Put high and low roosts across the yards, and hang a salt codfish for them to pick at will. A point in keeping pigeons is that the sexes must be equal, as an extra male will break up the matings. Only an expert can tell the cocks from the hens when the birds are quiet. They must be kept clean and free from lice.—Farm and Fireside.

### CHEAP BUT USEFUL.

#### A Comfortable Poultry House and Scratching Shed Combined.

The design of poultry house is one containing large windows to admit plenty of light and heat during the day. It may be of any size. A feature is the small and low shed, which is intended



### COMBINATION HOUSE.

simply as a resort in the winter for scratching. It is made low, not only to cheapen the cost, but also because it is a better protection against winds than one that is higher. The shed has a ground floor, and should contain leaves or straw, into which a handful of millet seed should be thrown as an inducement for the hens to scratch. The roof and sides of both the house and shed may be covered with tarred paper or some similar roofing material, which will permit of the use of cheap lumber in its construction.—Farm and Fireside.

### Beginning with Poultry.

A writer advises a beginner if he has \$1,000 to put only half of it into the poultry business at first. We would advise him to start with little or no capital—at most, very little. Get a few hens and hatch the flock. One does not need costly henhouses, bone cutters, incubators and so on to start with. Many of the most profitable flocks have never seen anything of these luxuries. Most farm flocks are kept in the barn with the other stock, though shut away from it, and as to bone cutters, etc., no barn flock needs them. Woe unto the one who starts with a large capital. One of the strongest points in favor of poultry keeping is that it requires very little capital.—Dakota Farmer.

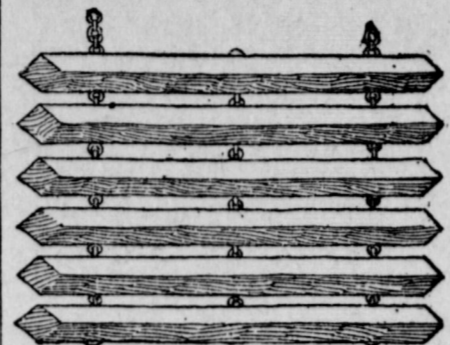
### How to Keep Chickens Healthy.

Charcoal, crushed and ground oyster shells and stone grit should be kept in small shallow boxes where the chicks can help themselves. Feed often, but only what the chicks will eat up clean in say, five minutes, and keep the feed tray and drinking fountain as clean as soap and hot water (occasionally) can make them. The practice of dumping a lot of food down on the ground or on a dirty board is poor economy. It will save time, but it will not save the chicks. Keep the coop clean by thoroughly cleaning it out every day and be sure there are no lice.—Agricultural Epitomist.

## RUBBER AND EVENER.

### Good Implement for Preparing Land for Seeding.

In preparing land for corn culture, the land rubber illustrated herewith may be made at home at but small cost and will prove to be an effective implement. It consists of six pieces of four by four scantling, seven feet long, loosely bolted by the corners. Three bolts are in each piece, an eye in each end of the bolts and so connected as not



### FOR PREPARING LAND FOR SEEDING.

to hold each piece of scantling rigid. One bolt is placed in the center; the others one foot from each end. Chains from the outer bolts of the front scantling are brought together and serve as a place of attachment for the whiffletree. The front cutting edges of each scantling are protected and their efficiency aided by having them bound with flat iron two inches wide and one-quarter inch thick. This size rubber is found to be heavy enough and well adapted for ordinary work, but if made of pine or any light wood it will require weighting.—S. N. Cox, in Farm and Home.

### TANNING FUR SKINS.

#### An Operation Requiring Some Care and Experience.

Soak the skins until soft, remove superfluous flesh and soak in tepid soft water one hour. For each skin make a solution of one-half ounce of borax, three-quarters ounce saltpeter and one-half ounce globular salt. Dissolve or moisten with soft water sufficient to spread on the flesh side of the skin. Put on with a brush, taking into consideration the varying thicknesses of skin and apply accordingly. Keep in a moderately cool place for 24 hours, when the skin is to be washed clean. Then take one ounce sal soda, one-half ounce borax and two ounces hard soap, melt together, taking care not to bring to a boil. Apply the heated mixture to the flesh side and keep in a warm place for 24 hours. Wash the skins clean and apply two ounces saleratus, three quarts hot soft water, four ounces alum and eight ounces salt. Dissolve in water. When sufficiently cool to allow handling without scalding the bare hand allow the skin to remain in this mixture for 12 hours. Afterward wring out the moisture and allow 12 hours to dry. Finish by pulling and working and finally by rubbing the flesh with sandpaper or pumice stone.—G. H. Hapgood, in Farm and Home.

### AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Cultivate the corn before it is up. Get the implements ready for spring work. Clover will run out the common weeds. Alfalfa is not satisfactory in the middle west. On poor soil sow wheat a little thicker than on good. Orchard, timothy, blue grass and clover make a good pasture. Wire fencing is so cheap that there is no excuse for lack of fences. Fermenting and heating in the mow are what make clover hay dusty. Black loam earth, in a dry state, is just as good an absorbent as plaster. Clover, clover and more clover with all the stock you can keep, will bring up a worn-out farm. If the land is level three inches of fine pulverization of the soil is believed to be best for conservation of moisture. There is a very general opinion among corn growers with whom we talk that we plant too thickly for best results. Old straw stacks may be spread on the pastures in spring to advantage. It is a mulch and prevents too close cropping. If cattle are turned on topped dressed pasture before the grass gets a good start and before there has been a good rain, it will be offensive to them.—Western Plowman.

### The Use of Fertilizers.

You cannot, by the use of commercial fertilizers alone, make your land rich. Indeed, if they are ignorantly applied, the result will be the impoverishment of the soil. If you add ten dollars to your bank account and check out \$20, you know the result. In like manner, when you use a small quantity of your fertilizer, it grows a vigorous plant, which enables it to gather fertility from the soil largely in excess of the materials added by the fertilizer. Judiciously used, they are a great boon to the farmer. But, I repeat, the best method of using the phosphates and potash salts is on the pea and clover crops. It insures, as a rule, a fine crop of these renovators.—Southern States Farm Magazine.

### Asbes with Stable Manure.

It may seem strange to advise applying wood ashes unbleached to stable manure just before it is plowed under. Yet this is often a good thing to do. While exposed to the air, especially if the manure be wet so as to leach the ashes, there will be some loss of ammonia. But so fast as the manure and ashes are turned under this waste of ammonia ceases. The ashes cause the manure to ferment rapidly, and in contact with the soil none of the ammonia will be lost. In fact, much of it will combine with the potash in the ashes, forming a nitrate of potash, which is the most effective manure known.—American Cultivator.

## ABOUT THE SQUAN CREEK FOLKS.

Old Jep Jones Tells the Story of Moses Parker Who Was Found Sadly Wanting.

Copyright, 1898.

BY M. QUAD.

When Moses Parker moved down to Squan Creek from Keyport we gin him just a week to git settled and look around. Then Ephriam Watkins took him down to the old sawmill, and sat him down on a log, and begun:

"As I'm one o' the leadin' men o' Squan Creek I feel it my solemn dooty to ax ye a few qeshuns. Do ye want to belong to the upper crust o' society here, or do ye want to be counted among the mudsills?"

"As fur that," sez Moses, "I'm allus fur the upper crust. My family ar' descended from the revolushun, and my feelin' ar' allus feelin' fur the aristocracy."

"The upper crust will receive ye," sez Ephriam, "or it will cast ye out. That's accordin' to the course ye take. Was thar many liars in Keyport?"

"Only three or four worthy to be called by the name."

"Was you one o' 'em?"

"I kin say without undo vanity that I was. I calkerlate that I ranked as liar No. 1 up thar."

"That's a mighty pint in your favor. All of us here kind o' sized ye up fur a liar, but we didn't know fur sure. Ye can't allus tell by a man's face whether he will lie or tell the truth. What sort o' lies did ye lie about up thar?"

"Mostly about clams and lobsters," sez Moses. "My great speciality was lyin' about lobsters. That's how I got the name o' the 'Lobster Liar.' It went without sayin' that I could tell a bigger lobster lie than any other man within 20 miles of Keyport. Mebbe you

saved and I'll never tell another lie as long as I live!"

The boys rowed out and took him off, and when they brung him home his words was reported. He had promised to lie and stick to it, but he'd gone back on hisself the very first thing. At the meetin' which was called he was ordered to stand up and explain, and thar' was a sweet smile on his face as he riz to his feet and said:

"Gentlemen, thar's sum awful mistake yere. It's true that my boat was upset by the squall, and that I was left hangin' to the buoy and expectin' every minute to be my last; but I was thinkin' up a new lobster lie and repeatin' it aloud, and them was the words the boys overheard."

As the wind was howlin' and the waves roarin' it was just possible that the boys may hev been mistaken. They vowed they wasn't, but it was decided to gin Moses the benefit of the doubt and he was let off. He understood, however, that he was to be watched from that time on, and he jest braced right up and told some of the mightiest lobster lies ever heard in America. That was one of his lies published in a Philadelphia paper, about a lobster walkin' ashore on Cat Island and seizin' a yearlin' colt belongin' to Deacon Spooner. Moses said he saw the hull performance from his boat, and that the screams of the colt made his blood run cold. He took a reporter down to the island and showed him the airth all torn up, and pieces of hide lyin' around, and the story brung him in \$20 in cash and restored his



THE PREACHER ADVISES AGAINST CONFESSION.

remember the story in some of the New York papers about a gigantic lobster seizin' my skiff and upsettin' it in Keyport bay?"

"I dev, and was that one o' your lies?"

"It was—one o' my small ones."

"Then you'll certainly do fur the upper crust of high society here," sez Ephriam, as he slaps his leg. "That was a bewtiful lie—a bewtiful lie. Hanged if it didn't deceive all the liars in Squan Creek! Yes, that's all right, but I must ax ye furder. Hevin' once told a lie do ye stick to it right along?"

"Allus."

"If yer boat got upset and ye was drifitin' around, would ye own up?"

"Never! I'd drift clean across the ocean before I'd give up!"

"Spouse ye was took sick and thought ye was goin' to die?"

"It would be jest the same. Indeed, I believe I should think up a bigger lie to tell. I ain't no man to brag onto himself, but when I go back on the reputashun of my colonial forefathers the folks of Squan Creek kin ride me outer town on a rail."

Then Ephriam felt that Moses was all right, and he clasped him in his arms and welcomed him to Squan Creek. He was introduced to all the folks, paid fur all the drinks, and everybody was glad we had a lobster liar among us. We had the best kind o' liars about oysters, clams, sharks, whales and crabs, but nobody had made a speciality of lyin' about lobsters. Moses was told to begin Monday mornin', and he didn't need no proddin' up about it. He jest got off sum of the sleekest, fattest lies we ever listened to, and it was voted that he was all right and an ornament to the upper crust.

Mebbe six weeks had gone by, and Moses Parker was makin' a name fur himself and doin' us proper credit, when a squall upsets his boat in the bay and he saved himself from goin' to the bottom by catchin' hold of buoy No. 3. He thought he was all alone, but he wasn't. Two of the crowd was on Bird Island, near by, and arter Moses had bin hangin' on fur 15 minits they heard him yell out:

"Oh! Lord, I ain't fitten to die in this way! I've bin lyin' about lobsters fur the last five y'ars, and I want at least a month to repent in! Jest let me be

prestige among us. The colt was over on Catfish marsh all the time, but the story went jest the same.

Moses Parker had been in Squan Creek fur six months, and was hevin' things all his own way, when one day he was took with bilious colic. He was around the house, and when the fust pain struck him he got skeert and said to his wife:

"Lucy, I'm marked fur death and you'll be a widdar afore night! It's all on account of my lyin'!"

"But I never knowed you to lie," sez she.

"I've done nothing but lie fur the last six months, and now Providence is arter me. If I die with all these 5,000 whoppin' big lies on my soul I won't go within a thousand miles of Heaven. Don't ye think I'd better call in sumbody and confess?"

His wife thought he had, and she run fur the preacher. By the time she got back with him Moses was all doubled up with pains and thought he hadn't but half an hour to live. When he said he wanted to confess to his lyin' the preacher speaks up and sez:

"I shouldn't be too hasty if I was you. You hev worked hard to build up a reputashun in Squan Creek, and it shouldn't go in an hour."

"But I want to own up and ask forgiveness," sez Moses, and right then and thar' he owned up to 352 lobster lies, big and little. The preacher tried to choke him off, and his wife wept when she thought of his lost reputashun, but thar' was no holdin' him back. He didn't die, however. A dose of Jamaica ginger cured him arter he'd owned up, and then he tried to git out o' it, same as before. It wasn't fur him to do it. The preacher was agin him and his own wife was agin him, and Ephriam Watkins stood up and said:

"Ye can't never make no upper crust out o' no lobster crust. He's a bewtiful liar—a bewtiful liar, but he can't lie and stick to it. He might be a ornament to this community, but he's only a disgrace, and if he would save the reputashun of Squan Creek from everlastin' disgrace he must go."

And the next week Moses Parker moved back to Keyport, and nobody would bid him good-by as he went out o' town with tears in his eyes.

**IN THE OLD DOMINION.**

**A Northern Man's Impressions of Richmond and Its People.**

**Cavalier and Puritan Contrasted—One Thrives on Tradition, the Other on Fact—A Talk Without a Sting.**

[Special Richmond (Va.) Letter.]  
Virginia is sui generis. There is no other state like it in the union. And there is no city like Richmond. No one who has failed to visit the former capital of the confederacy can truthfully say that he has a thorough knowledge of the south. Richmond is as different from Atlanta as New York is from Chicago. Atlanta is booming, bustling, boisterous. Richmond is sedate, dignified, patrician. Although northern business enterprise has revolutionized things to some extent, it has had no effect on the social life of Virginia's aristocracy.

Courtesy still rules the day. People do not "walk all over you," to use a slang phrase, when you stroll through the business part of the city. They do not set you down as an imbecile if you ask for information about this or that monument or public building.

Several years ago, while walking through Central park in New York, I saw a stranger halt in front of the statue of the Puritan father. He asked a native what the "statue was for." "For fools to look at," was the reply. It is barely possible that the New Yorker's answer was inspired by honest disgust, for of all the bad work in Central park the Puritan father is by all odds the worst; yet the remark showed an utter absence of gentlemanly feeling.

Richmond has some good statuary. It also has some bad statuary. I sought information from strangers concerning both kinds, and in every instance received courteous and comprehensive explanations. A Virginian who would answer a traveler as did the New Yorker alluded to would, I honestly believe, be ostracized by decent society. He would

dence of Gen. Lee, on Franklin street; and half a dozen or more excellent monuments of men who made the Old Dominion famous the world over.

All of these historic spots are pointed out with pride; but around Hollywood cemetery centers the real sentiment of Richmond's citizenship. A visit to this city which does not embrace a drive through Hollywood is incomplete; for there only can be witnessed the outward signs of the great reverence in which the southern people hold their departed heroes. On the side of a hill, overlooking the James river, is the unpretentious grave of Jefferson Davis, almost hidden under the shade of a magnificent tree. Farther on is the last resting place of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the dashing cavalry leader; and in a quiet spot near by rest the remains of Gen. Pickett, of Gettysburg fame. At the other end of the cemetery towers a pyramid, erected by the women of Richmond, constructed of stone and entwined by ivy, a unique memorial to the confederate dead, grander in conception than the marble monument near by which gives the names of hundreds who died for the "lost cause."

When the southerner is with his silent heroes he is at his best. He approaches their graves with reverence born of love. He leaves laughter behind when he enters the gate of Hollywood. He does not shed tears, but is overcome by memories of the greatness of his heroes, who knew how to fight and die for the principles which he himself holds sacred. He is to-day as loyal to the old flag as the descendant of the Puritans of New England, yet is convinced in his own mind that the south had a right to secede from the union. His is a struggle between tradition and cold fact, between sentiment and reality.

There is a vast difference between the man of the north and the man of the south. Sentiment in the north is just as strong as in the south. And so is love of country. But with this difference—the northern man will fight only for a well-defined purpose, the southern man for an idea or an ideal. The New Englander, by instinct and tradition a trader, or the tiller of un-

**A VIGOROUS BATTLE.**

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.  
The following is a straightforward statement of facts by a veteran of the late war. No comrade will need further proof than their friend's own words, as here given.  
Squire John Castor, of Newport, Ind., is the narrator, and an honest, respected citizen he, too. He said: "I have been troubled with rheumatism in all my joints, ever since I went to the war. It was brought on by my exposure there. It came on me gradually, and kept getting worse until I was unable to do any work. I tried several physicians, but they did me no good. They said my trouble was rheumatism resulting in disease of the heart, and that there was no cure for it. Nevertheless I had lived and fought the disease for thirty years, and did not intend to die, simply because they said



I must, so I hunted up some remedies for myself, and finally happened on Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I asked some of my neighbors about the medicine, for it had been used by several persons in the community, and they recommended it. I purchased a box, and the pills helped me right away, and I continued taking them. I commenced taking them last fall, and finished taking the sixth box a few months ago. I am not bothered with the rheumatism now—the medicine has cured me. I can most certainly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."  
These pills are not only good for rheumatism, but are invaluable for any disease that arises from impoverished, or bad blood. They do not act on the bowels.

**FIRE GRENADE AGENT FOOLED.**

**The Proprietor of the Hotel Lost a Good Customer.**

The proprietor of a suburban hotel has a son whose name seems likely to result in the destruction of the business of the house. Recently one of the guests was the traveling representative of a fire grenade manufacturing house. The grenades are green glass bottles filled with a compound that is said to smother fire. They are hurled into the center of the blaze, and bursting with the force of the impact render an engine and a line of hose unnecessary.  
The fire grenade agent remained several days at the hotel and advertised that before his departure he would give a grand exhibition of the efficiency of the green glass bottles. Early in the evening when the exhibition was advertised to take place a large and curious crowd gathered in front of the hotel. The agent caused a fire to be built in the street, boxes and barrels being piled many feet high. After seeing that the fire was roaring merrily the agent made his appearance bearing an armful of fire grenades. He hurled the bottles one after another into the blazing pile, but instead of smothering the flames the grenades seemed to have the opposite effect. The fire blazed up nearly twice its former height, and the surrounding buildings began to shed their paint, while the crowd drew back from the fierce heat.

The agent was the most astonished man in the group until he learned that the son of the hotel proprietor had extracted the grenades from the simple case, poured out the contents and then filled them with gasoline. The crowd soon found out that the grenades had been "doctored," and yells of derision nearly drowned the protests of the agent as he attempted to persuade the hotel proprietor that the house should pay the cost of the fire. The fire blazed merrily twice its former height, and the surrounding buildings began to shed their paint, while the crowd drew back from the fierce heat.

**Safe at All Hours.**  
Humanity is never satisfied. The man with a watchdog, a nervous wife and a restive baby does not feel safe without a burglar alarm.—Adams (Mass.) Freeman.

In the advertisement of the John A. Salzer Seed Company, La Crosse, Wis., a few weeks since, the price of potatoes was inadvertently placed at \$1.05 per barrel; this should be \$1.50 per barrel. We advise sending 5 cents postage for Salzer's catalogue.

**Check—**Something that a man has a great deal of when it covers an ache.—Chicago Daily News.

**Why suffer with an ache or pain?**  
When St. Jacobs Oil will cure? Why?

**Bachelor—**A traveler on life's railway who has missed his connections.—Chicago Daily News.

**Frost-bites are like burns, and both are cured by St. Jacobs Oil promptly.**

**With the day light, with the road the strength to tread it.**—Samuel Johnson.

**A poor speller always spells words the hardest way.**—Washington Democrat.

**THE GENERAL MARKETS.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	\$ 3 85 @ 5 25
Stockers.....	2 50 @ 5 00
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	2 85 @ 4 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 75 @ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	92 @ 94
No. 2 hard.....	88 @ 89 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	55 @ 56 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	25 @ 26 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	44 1/2 @ 45
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel.....	4 85 @ 5 10
Fancy.....	4 35 @ 4 65
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8 00 @ 8 50
Fancy prairie.....	7 00 @ 7 25
BRAN (sacked).....	55 @ 55 1/2
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	16 1/2 @ 18
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 1/2 @ 11
EGGS—Native.....	11 @ 11 1/2
POTATOES.....	50 @ 70

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 75 @ 4 50
Texas.....	3 95 @ 4 10
HOGS—Heavy.....	4 00 @ 4 15
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 00 @ 4 40
FLOUR—Choice.....	4 85 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	97 1/2 @ 98
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	57 @ 57 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	24 @ 27 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	49 @ 49 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	15 @ 20
LARD—Western mess.....	5 00 @ 5 12 1/2
PORK.....	10 70 @ 10 75

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4 15 @ 5 60
HOGS—Packing and ship.....	3 85 @ 4 07 1/2
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 25 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 80 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	1 02 @ 1 03
CORN—No. 2.....	28 1/2 @ 29
OATS—No. 2.....	22 @ 25 1/2
RYE.....	49 @ 49 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	13 @ 19 1/2
LARD.....	5 15 @ 5 20
PORK.....	10 45 @ 10 63

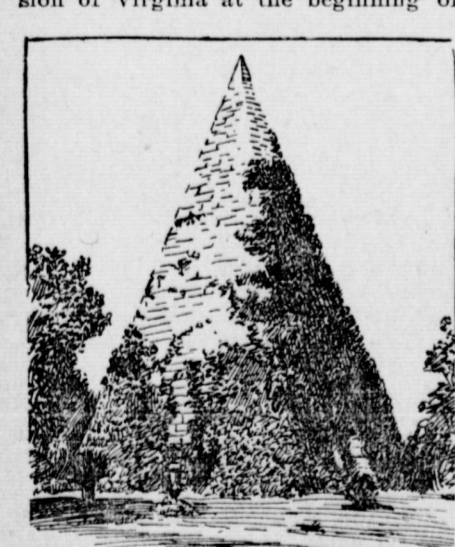
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers.....	4 45 @ 5 05
HOGS—Good to choice.....	4 25 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	1 06 @ 1 06 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	30 1/2 @ 30 3/4
OATS—No. 2.....	21 @ 21 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	14 1/2 @ 15
PORK.....	10 25 @ 10 50



**GRAVE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY, RICHMOND.**

be persona non grata even in second-class circles.  
Everything in Richmond reminds you of the days of antebellum chivalry. When a lady leaves a street car she is assisted by the conductor. When an old man wishes to enter a car he is given a helping hand, and the car does not start until he has found a seat. Little things, but to me—used to Chicago street car manners—they meant much. They demonstrated that the spirit of the cavaliers lives not only in their descendants, but has in a measure been transmitted to their dependents.

Every town has its patron saint. The impression prevails in the north that Richmond worships the memory of Jefferson Davis. To a certain extent it does; but the hero par excellence of the city is not the leader of the late confederacy, but Gen. Robert E. Lee. Every body pays eloquent tribute to the confederate chieftain, even the few surviving loyalists who opposed the secession of Virginia at the beginning of



**CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.**  
(Erected by the Women of Richmond in Hollywood Cemetery.)

the civil war. The Lee monument and statue, one of the finest specimens of modern art in America, is an object of veneration, almost a shrine. Jefferson Davis is not yet remembered either in bronze or marble. Perhaps, with Washington, he is first in the hearts of the Virginians; but if such is the case the affection was not displayed before me. However, before another decade passes away, Richmond will have a Davis memorial which, in gorgeousness of design, will rival the Grant memorial in New York.

In the north a dead man is soon forgotten. In Virginia he is held in public remembrance. Richmond has many "show places." There is the old state capitol, once the seat of confederate government; and St. John's church, where Patrick Henry delivered his great patriotic speech. "Give me liberty, or give me death;" and the Jefferson Davis mansion, now a confederate war museum; and the war time resi-

G. W. WEIPPERT.

**HE HATED TO LIE.**

**A Negro Pioneer Who Rose Superior to His Prejudice.**

William Thomas is a negro whose remarkable aim in life is to, under all circumstances, tell only the truth. William was indicted by the next county the last grand jury for grand larceny, and he was brought from jail this morning to be arraigned. Thomas has what is termed a "tough case," so he agreed with the prosecutor to plead guilty and receive the minimum sentence—two years in the penitentiary.

"Stand up, Thomas," said Judge Wofford. "Are you guilty or not guilty?"  
"Judge," answered the man, with a sigh, "I do hate to tell a lie, but I guess I'll have to. 'Oh, my guilty.'"  
"Oh, you hate to tell a lie, do you? I won't let any man plead guilty if he thinks he is innocent. You'll stand trial."  
"This was exactly what William's attorney did not want."  
"Your honor," he said, "this man is not accustomed to court ways. He did not mean that."  
"That's right, judge, I never was in court before, and I don't think I quite got you."  
"You may not understand much law," reported the court the last grand jury whether you went into that store and stole those goods."  
"Oh, yes, sir, I done that."  
"Two years,"—Kansas City Star.

**Sound Money Discussions.**

Between now and next presidential election there will be hosts of discussions of the questions of "sound money" and silver. However opinions may be divided on these points, there is but one public and professional opinion, and that is a favorable one, regarding the merits of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for and preventive of malaria, as well as a curative of kidney complaint, dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble and rheumatism.

**Bad Investment.**

Mrs. Holden—John, we'll never be able to save a cent if you don't quit being so extravagant.  
The Mesmerist—Why, my dear, I'm not at all extravagant.  
"Yes, you are. There's that accident policy you bought nearly a year ago, and you haven't used it once; if that isn't extravagance I don't know what it is."—Chicago Evening News.

**Give the Children a Drink**

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1/4 as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

**Very Probable.**

The Clairvoyant—Yes, I get most of my business through the papers!  
The Mesmerist—Ah, you are an advertising medium then.—N. Y. Journal.

**Oh, What Splendid Coffee.**

Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry I received 1 1/2 gross lbs. of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a lb."  
A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice. Send for same to-day. 14

**What Puzzled Him.**

The most ignorant man in America lives in St. Louis. The other day he asked his employer, who was reading a paper: "Say, boss, which does you read, the black or the white?"—Kansas City Star.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"I suspect there has been some crooked work going on here," he said, "and he was right. His wife had been driving nails.—Puck.

**Clove—**An article used in the manufacture of a counterfeit breath.—Chicago Daily News.

Every dog has his day; but only thoroughbreds get entered at the bench show.—Chicago Record.

Dr. Hayes, of Buffalo, N. Y., is succeeding in curing Asthma so that it stays cured. A postal card will bring full information.

Don't run from a bore; he is probably keeping you from boring somebody else.—Chicago Record.

Not yourself? Use St. Jacobs Oil for Soreness and stiffness. It will cure.

Flag-raising is one of our standard industries.—Chicago Daily News.

Sprained last night. To-day you are Well if you use St. Jacobs Oil to cure.

A-las!—The favorite interjection of the love-lorn youth.—Chicago Daily News.



**ONE ENJOYS**

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

**Catarah Cannot Be Cured**

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarah Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarah Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarah. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**Aids.**

Fannie—I wonder where Mr. Reggie got his lovely English accent. He's American born.  
Queenie—Why, I heard he bought his feet in London.  
"How clever of him."—Philadelphia Call.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. Biunt, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

Practice makes perfect—and often makes the neighbors feel like smashing the piano.—Chicago Daily News.

Keep on and suffer if you think St. Jacob's Oil won't cure rheumatism.

The principles of acoustics are sound doctrines.—Chicago Daily News.

**A FRIEND'S ADVICE.**

**And what it led to.**

It is not a common occurrence that a friendly word should be the means of giving nearly forty years of happiness and health to the person heeding the advice it carried. This was the case with Mary Lingard. At twenty-five she was dragging out her days in misery. At sixty-one she finds herself so active and strong she can do work that would shame many a younger woman, and looks back on thirty-six happy, healthy years of industry. But let her tell her story:

"Thirty-six years ago I had great trouble with my liver. The doctors allowed that there were tumors growing on it, and they blistered my side in an effort to give me relief. I was at that time carrying my living as a tailoress, but for five years, between the pain in my side and the blisters I was in constant misery, and work was a drag to me, with no prospect of relief; fortunately for me, however, a friend advised me to take Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and finally persuaded me to take a regular course of it. When I first commenced taking the Sarsaparilla my side was so painful that I could not fasten my dress, and for a time I did not get any relief, but my friend advised me to persevere and relief was sure to come, and come it did. This happened, as I say, thirty-six years ago. My liver has never troubled me since, and during these years I have passed through the most critical period of a woman's life without any particular trouble, and to-day, at sixty-one years of age, I am active and strong, and able to do a day's work that would upset

many a younger woman. Ever since my recovery I have taken a couple of bottles of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla each spring, and am quite satisfied that I owe my good health to this treatment. I give this testimonial purely in the hope that it may meet the eye of some poor sufferer."—MARY LINGARD, Woodstock, Ont.

Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has won its way to every corner of the world by the praise of its friends; those who have tried it and who know they were cured by the use of the remedy. There is nothing so strong as this personal testimony. It throws all theories and fancies to the winds and stands solidly upon the rock of experience, challenging every skeptic with a positive "I know." Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with its purifying and vitalizing action on the blood is a radical remedy for every form of disease that begins in faint or impure blood. Hence tumors, sores, ulcers, boils, eruptions and similar diseases yield promptly to this medicine. Some cases are more stubborn than others, but persistence with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla usually results in a complete cure. Mary Lingard began with a bottle, and went on to a course of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When she was cured she realized that a medicine that could cure disease could also prevent it. So she took a couple of bottles each spring and kept in perfect health. There are thousands of similar cases on record. Some of these are gathered into Dr. Ayer's Curebook, a little book of one pages which is sent free by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Write for it.

**Directions**

**Closer you keep**  
to the directions, the more Pearlina will do for you—especially so in washing clothes. Even the hit or miss way in which many use Pearlina is better than soap-using. But soaking, boiling, and rinsing the clothes—according to directions—is best of all—better for clothes; better for you. Use no soap with it.

**Millions use Pearlina**

**ALL DRUGGISTS**

**CANDY CATHARTIC**

**Encorets**

**CURE CONSTIPATION**

**REGULATE THE LIVER**

10c 25c 50c

**ALL DRUGGISTS**

**"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE."**

**BUY**

**SAPOLIO**

**'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.**

**In 3-4 Years**

**An Independence is Assured**

**FARMERS WESTERN CANADA**

If you take up YOUR HOME IN WESTERN CANADA, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experience of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat. Reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates, can be had on application to Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. CRAWFORD, 408 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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We wish to send 150,000 new catalogues, and home order forms, to our great friends. No list or return necessary. We will send you one of these catalogues upon receipt of this notice and 14c postage. We invite your trade and know when you order Dr. Salzer's send you will never get along without them. Postoffice No. 84-933 is 13th, Catalogue No. 5c. No. 5c. J. A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.

**Oats 23¢ Wheat 40c.**

**Buy Oats, Wheat or a Bu.**

How to grow wheat at a profit, and 23¢ bushels of oats, and 40¢ bushels of wheat, are some of the many valuable facts contained in our GREAT CATALOGUE mailed you a few days since. It contains full information regarding OATS, WHEAT and 100 cents in stamps. J. A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.

**STOPPED FREE.**

**PERMANENTLY CURED**

**DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER**

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases. Fits, Epilepsy, Convulsions, St. Vitus' Dance, No. 10 or Nervousness after fever, etc. Traces and SERIAL letter from Dr. KLINE, Ltd., Baltimore, Md., enclosed. Send 3c. Address: DR. KLINE, Ltd., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

**CANCER TUMORS, PILES and all forms of Malignant Growths**

removed at home without the use of the knife. Book free. Dr. J. B. LYON CO., Greenville, Ill.

**OPIMUM**

and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. E. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

**WISCONSIN CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in all cases. Sold by druggists.

**SOW GOOD SEED**

GENERALLY KNOWN as good. Prices low. Quality high. New varieties vegetables described in free catalogue. James J. H. Gregory & Son, Marlborough, Mass.

**ROOFING**

The best Red Hope Roofing for 1c per sq. ft., caps and nails. New varieties vegetables described in free catalogue. James J. H. Gregory & Son, Marlborough, Mass.

**A. N. K.—D 1698**

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS** please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

BRYAN THEIR GUEST.

Kansas Democrats Have a Big Banquet in Topeka, Kan., Feb. 25.—Over 600 democrats from all over the state attended the banquet in this city last night. It was a success in every way. The only disagreeable feature was the difficulty experienced in seating the crowd. The banquet was held in the third story of a business block and it took Mr. Bryan just 40 minutes to reach the hall after he had entered the front door of the building, so dense was the crowd. The hall was gayly decorated with flags, bunting and potted plants, and on each plate was a buttonhole bouquet. It was not until 11 o'clock the tables were cleared and the guests settled back to listen to the toasts. J. G. Johnson, democratic national committeeman, presided as toastmaster. On his right sat Mr. Bryan, while David Overmyer was at his immediate left. Then for four hours oratory flowed freely. The money question, of course, furnished the theme. There was also some sentiment expressed in favor of fusion of allied forces in Kansas this coming campaign. Mr. Bryan responded to the toast, "The Teller Resolution," and among other things said: The Chicago platform marked an epoch in the history of the democratic party. We had within the party probably the greatest party contest that this country has ever known. You will remember that when the conventions met to elect delegates to the republican national convention, it was a contest between men, the newspapers reported that Mr. McKinley had secured so many delegates, or that Mr. Reed had secured so many delegates. But when a democratic convention met to elect delegates, the question was not how they would vote on presidential candidates, but how they stood upon a great economy question. We had been in the habit of selecting our delegates on general principles, but when we came to select them in 1896 they were selected because of their advocacy of certain ideas. In the Chicago convention of 1896 we saw a triumph of certain ideas, and when the platform was written, and I believe it was one of the best platforms ever written, certainly the best platform that has been written in the last 25 years, it was the definition of a democrat mean something. When I went to Washington in 1891 I went supposing that when a man was a democrat he advocated certain principles, and that when he was a republican he advocated entirely different principles, but I found that we had some democrats who were so much like some republicans that you could not tell them apart, until you had inspected the brand, but the Chicago platform was a definition of democrat and it was a definition that means something. Ever since that time there has been a difference between a democrat and a republican and it has been a growing difference because the republicans have been growing more in favor of the Chicago platform, and the republicans have been growing worse ever since the Chicago platform was adopted, and it is not unnatural that a growing difference should exist. It is a positive position, our people have become more earnest as they have studied the platform. The republican party, on the other hand, having lost the leaven in the party, or a large part of it, very naturally went further in the same direction than it would have done if the silver republicans had stayed with the party. I don't remember to have ever seen any party enter a contest with more confidence and with more enthusiasm than the democrats at that time entering the contest of 1896. Our fight in 1896 was an earnest fight and while the result was not as we had hoped, our people arose immediately from the defeat and went to work. They believed that they were right in 1896, and if they believed it then, there is far more reason for them to believe it now, because the months which have elapsed since that time have been vindicating as rapidly as events can the position which was taken by the democrats at that time. There are, therefore, abundant reasons for the confidence that is manifested here and throughout the country. I say that events have been vindicating our position, vindicating our position rapidly, no doubt if we ever within 18 months witnessed so many vindications of great political ideas as within the last 18 months, and your meeting here at this time to prepare yourselves for the campaign means a great deal for the advancement of our ideas. If we carry the congressional election in 1898 and secure a house to act with the senate it will be possible for our congress to make out a line of battle, and the party which is opposing those ideas, will join issues with us for the great campaign of 1900. Now, there are some who think that a man is narrow-minded if he believes that the money question is the question of paramount importance, but my friends, there is no other battle that we can fight and no other battle that we can win, until after we have won this fight. Just as long as there is a party in this country that denies the right of the American people to attend to their own business, no other questions can equal it in importance. Not because we like it, but because other nations insist upon our having it. If we were to drop this question and turn our attention to another question, the very same issue would be raised. If we cannot have a financial policy of our own, we cannot have any kind of a policy of our own, and the same men who can control the pecuniary independence of the nation, can control this question can do the same thing on any other question. We are passing through a great crisis in the history of our nation. When we have won this fight, when we have taken the government out of the hands of those who get their inspiration from a few financiers in New York, it will be possible to go forward and bring the people relief on all subjects. If we can be turned from the right position which we have taken, then, my friends, the people must look to somebody else to rescue them from their perils. Once convince the people that bimetallicism is necessary to the American people and they will wait long for somebody else to bring us a necessity. We have patriotism upon our side. We can appeal to the patriotism of the people, and it was never appealed to in vain. In the presence of such tremendous issues all of our people ought to be willing to bring together in a solid phalanx all those who are opposed to the dangerous policies and tendencies of the republican party. As the democratic party grows more and more like Jefferson in its ideas of popular government and the rights of the people, the republican party grows more and more like Alexander Hamilton in his contempt for the people and their intelligence. I want to encourage you by telling you that whenever a fight occurs in this country between the rights of all the people and the demand of a few who want to ride on the backs of the many, there is only one solution. This question has never been raised, but what it has been settled upon the side of the people. This idea of democracy is gaining ground, and the more it is discussed the more votes it will have. It requires not the use of prophecy to look forward to the time when this government will be in the control of those who believe that no law should be passed that enables one man to plunder another, but that all laws shall be passed which are necessary to prevent one man from plundering another. Veterans Petition for Recognition. HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 25.—A large number of the members of George B. McClelland post, Grand Army of the Republic, department of Texas, assembled yesterday and passed resolutions indorsing the fight of the Cuban patriots for liberty. They also petitioned the president and congress of the United States to grant to Cuba belligerent rights and recognition of her government, thereby emphasizing the spirit and letter of the Monroe doctrine. Copies of the resolutions have been forwarded to President McKinley and to the agent of the Cuban junta at Galveston.

THE NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The President Appoints Col. Henry C. Corbin to Succeed Gen. Breck. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The president today appointed Col. Henry C. Corbin adjutant general of the army.



COL. HENRY C. CORBIN. (New Adjutant General of the Army.)

To succeed Gen. Samuel Breck, retired on account of age. Gen. Breck had held office only since September 11 last, when he succeeded Adj. Gen. Ruggles. Col. Henry C. Corbin is a native of Ohio and entered the army as an enlisted man at the beginning of the late war. He had a most brilliant career and earned brevets for gallant and meritorious service at Decatur and Nashville. In 1886 he was transferred to the regular service as second lieutenant of the Seventeenth United States Infantry. President Hayes appointed him to the staff in 1889, making him a major and assistant adjutant general. Gen. Corbin has seen service in the Indian campaigns at Pine Ridge, in Arizona and elsewhere. Before promotion he was assistant to the adjutant general and before coming to Washington he was adjutant general of the department of the east at New York.

BAD FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

Three Big Buildings of the National Tobacco Company Destroyed, Throwing 1,400 People Out of Employment. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—The picking, drying and steaming warehouses of the National Tobacco company, situated at Twenty-Fourth and Main streets, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss will amount to \$1,000,000, fully covered by insurance. In the drying building, which caught first, 200 hands, mostly women and children, were employed, but the majority of these escaped safely, only a few being slightly injured, as did 200 who were at work in the steaming building. In the four-story warehouse 1,000 men were at work, but they nearly all escaped without injury. George Tishendorf, John Peckham and William Sample stayed too long in the building and had to jump for their lives. Over 1,400 people are thrown out of employment.

DISLOYAL PRIEST.

Peculiar Talk of Father Weber at Kingsport, N. Y., a Funeral. ROUNDOT, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Roman Catholics in this city generally are in a state of great indignation over the declaration reported to have been made by Father Weber at a funeral. Father Weber, it is alleged, said that it was the duty of every loyal Catholic to take up arms for Spain against the United States in case war was declared against that country and that every patriotic Catholic should do all in his power to aid Spain, a Catholic nation. Continuing his remarks, it is said, the priest declared that President McKinley and the members of his cabinet ought to be blown up and that the American flag was not the one for loyal Catholics to fight for under any circumstances.

BONDS NOT FLOATED.

The "South Hill" Arkansas Great Projected Railroad, Has Been Abandoned. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 25.—Arkansas' great projected railroad, the Springfield, Little Rock & Gulf, better known as the "South Hill road," to which was voted by the last legislature, 1,000 acres of state lands for every mile of road completed, has gone by the board. Information was made public here that J. A. Hinsey, the president, had telegraphed the board of directors here that the bonds for raising the money, \$14,000,000, could not be floated as he anticipated and that work would have to be stopped. About four miles of roadbed have been completed.

MAY BE DEFEATED.

Opponents of the "Force" Bill in Kentucky Legislature Hope to Kill It by Delay. FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 25.—At the afternoon session of the house, an attempt to abandon the regular order of business and force the passage of the Goebel election or "force" bill, resulted in the loss of two or three friends of the measure. On a test vote, 51 of the 100 members voted against the measure. Its enemies do not believe they can prevent its passage many days longer, but they believe it is killed, or can be killed, by mere waste of time and by expiration of the session before it can be passed over a veto and put into effect.

The Hayes Home Levied Upon.

FREMONT, O., Feb. 25.—The homestead of the late ex-President R. B. Hayes, known as Spiegel grove, was levied upon by the sheriff to satisfy a judgment obtained for \$5,000 damages awarded Mrs. Addie Smith, of this city. Mrs. Smith was given a judgment for injuries received in a runaway caused by a dog owned by the Hayes estate.

Double Launching of Great Battleships.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25.—The officers of the Newport News ship yard announce that the double launching of the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge will take place March 24, and will be the first double launching of first-class battleships in the world.

Black Fiend Hanged for Murdering Three.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 25.—William R. Colt, a negro, was hanged at Greensboro for the brutal murder there three months ago of John A. Singley, wife and child. He was captured two days afterward and confessed the crime. His trial lasted two hours.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Condense Daily Proceedings of the Fifty-third Congress. WASHINGTON'S farewell speech was read in the senate on the 23d and then a bill was passed for the enlistment of two additional regiments of artillerymen to man the new guns. Senator Morzan (Ala.) secured the adoption of a resolution instructing the committee on naval affairs to get pointers on building a battleship to be named the George Washington, which shall be unequalled by any other vessel in the world. Cuba was considered in the executive session, but no action was taken in the matter. In the house a general debate took place on the sundry civil appropriation bill and, in the latitude allowed, Mr. Johnson (Ind.) delivered a speech that electrified the members, denouncing the attempt to annex the Hawaiian islands and cutting loose from the traditional policy of the United States. Mr. Cannon (Ill.) pointed out in detail the various increases and reductions in the bill and its new provisions. WHILE the senate had under consideration the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill on the 23d a sharp debate on the Cuban situation was precipitated by Senator Allen (Neb.), who offered as an amendment the resolution, passed by the senate a year ago recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents. The amendment was finally ruled out of order. Cuba was considered in the executive session, but no action was taken in the matter. In the house a general debate took place on the sundry civil appropriation bill and, in the latitude allowed, Mr. Johnson (Ind.) delivered a speech that electrified the members, denouncing the attempt to annex the Hawaiian islands and cutting loose from the traditional policy of the United States. Mr. Cannon (Ill.) pointed out in detail the various increases and reductions in the bill and its new provisions.

SENATOR SPOONER (Wis.) made a constitutional amendment on the 24th in honor of Henry W. Corbett to a seat in the senate from Oregon. Senator Allen (Neb.) withdrew his resolution, introduced the previous day, for a senatorial committee to investigate the Cayley claim, saying that he knew it was doomed to defeat. The house disposed of 30 pages of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Sayers (Tex.) criticized the item placing the unexpended epidemic fund of past years at the disposal of the quarantine service and moved an amendment to increase the appropriation \$200,000. The amendment was lost. A motion appropriating \$6,300 for the Yosemite national park was adopted. The senate bill to prohibit the passage of local or special acts by territory legislatures and to limit territory indebtedness was also passed. Mr. Curtis (Kan.) introduced a bill to allow inmates of national and state insane asylums to volunteer soldiers in Kansas to vote for presidential electors and representatives in congress at elections when such officers are voted for. Mr. Boutelle (Me.) introduced a bill for the relief of the victims of the Chain wreck. HENRY W. CORBETT'S right to a seat in the senate from Oregon was under consideration for five hours on the 25th without any conclusion being reached. An attempt was made to amend the bill but it failed. Only a short executive session was held. In the house a long debate over the question of river and harbor appropriations was precipitated by a consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Berry (Ky.) succeeded in securing the adoption of an amendment increasing the appropriation for the Kentucky river from \$100,000 to \$350,000. The item of \$100,000 for the Pacific coast was also passed. The senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were agreed to without debate. Mr. Cooney (Mo.) introduced a bill appropriating \$60,000 for work along the Missouri river between St. Joseph and Nevada county, west of the mouth of the Missouri. The evening session was devoted to considering private pension bills.

DURING the greater part of the senate's session on the 26th, Henry W. Corbett's right to a seat from the state of Oregon was under discussion. Senator Thurston (Neb.) opposed the admission of Mr. Corbett, while Senators Foraker (O.), Kyle (S. D.) and Mantle (Mont.) supported it. Corbett's claim. The session closed by the passage of some private pension bills and a few bills of general character were also passed. The house did not complete the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, only a few bills being disposed of. Mr. Lewis (Wash.) created a little sensation by offering a resolution censuring his minister to Spain for giving a banquet at Madrid to Spanish officials. Mr. Lewis said he was opposed to Mr. Corbett's claim. The session closed by the passage of some private pension bills and a few bills of general character were also passed. The house did not complete the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, only a few bills being disposed of. Mr. Lewis (Wash.) created a little sensation by offering a resolution censuring his minister to Spain for giving a banquet at Madrid to Spanish officials. Mr. Lewis said he was opposed to Mr. Corbett's claim. The session closed by the passage of some private pension bills and a few bills of general character were also passed.

PEPPER'S FARM SCHEME.

The Ex-Senator Wants Tillers of the Soil to Hold Their Own. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—Ex-United States Senator W. A. Pepper is again advocating the formation of a farmers' syndicate for the purpose of systematizing the work of men who till the soil and for the reduction of farm expenses, so that farmers will be enabled to hold their own against the rest of the business world. He says: Why cannot a hundred Kansas farmers organize themselves in an association, each member retaining ownership of his own land and receiving his proportionate share of profits the lands of all the members being subject to management of officers appointed for that purpose? Some such method of organization and work would economize labor, dispense with vast amounts of costly implements and machinery and wholly do away with middle men. All the lands of all the members would be tilled according to one general plan, and the crops would be preserved and disposed of as one unit. A place for storage and warehousing fruits, vegetables and grain would render easy and profitable the holding of crops for suitable markets, and farming could be thus again raised to a level of profit.

WILL NOT BE HYPNOTIZED.

Authorities Will Not Permit a Murderer to Be Worked Upon. ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 24.—The attempt to hypnotize Murderer Moshik and cause him to go to his execution on March 18 with sweet visions of happiness has been given up. Dr. E. H. Haas, of this city, who had made the proposition, has learned that the governor and the sheriff of Hennepin county look with disfavor on the matter and has dropped it, although still expressing himself a firm believer in hypnotism as an accompaniment of capital punishment, so long as the death penalty continues on the statute books.

A Check on Unseating of Delegates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Judge Carter has rendered a decision that, under the new primary election law, Chicago delegates to political conventions cannot be unseated unless fraud has been committed. Unseating of delegates for any other reason may invalidate nominations. This decision, it is believed, will prevent manipulation of conventions by the throwing out of delegates opposed to "machine" nominations.

They Propose to Aid Miss Bradley.

LINGTON, Ky., Feb. 24.—The purpose of Miss Bradley to christen the battleship Kentucky with water has caused the formation here of a delegation of Kentuckians who will attend the ceremonies, each man carrying a bottle of whisky, and when Miss Bradley breaks her bottle of water every man will pull his bottle, take a drink and then smash the bottles on the side of the ship.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle reports that there is a serious rising against Japanese rule in Formosa.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

School Fund Apportionment. State Superintendent Stryker has made the semi-annual apportionment of school funds to the various districts of the state. The whole amount is \$223,177.05. The school population of the state is 495,949, making the apportionment 45 cents per capita. The amount sent to each county is as follows:

Table with columns: County, Amount, Counties, Amount. Lists counties like Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Ellis, Ellsworth, Emery, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Grant, Greeley, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Hodgson, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Kearney, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Logan, Lyon, Marion, Marshall, McPherson, Meade, Miami, Mitchell, Montezuma, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Nemaha, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rush, Russell, Saline, Shawnee, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Wabasha, Wallace, Washington, Wichita, Wilson, Woodson, Wyandotte, Leavenworth.

Adopted the Classified Plan.

By far the most interesting question before the A. O. U. W. grand lodge at Wichita was the proposed change from the "level" to the "classified" plan of assessment. After a warm contest, in which much bitterness entered, the "classified" plan was adopted, receiving but three more votes than necessary. W. M. Wallace, J. H. Crider and J. M. Miller were elected grand representatives. Dr. J. M. Minnick, of Wichita, was chosen grand medical examiner. Pittsburg was selected for 1899 meeting place. Heretofore, every member young and old, has paid \$1 for each assessment. Last year there were 17 assessments, which, with \$4 dues, made \$3,000 insurance cost \$21. The classified plan includes the following schedule of assessments. It is estimated by actuaries that eight assessments a year will pay all death losses: From 18 to 24 years, \$1.30; From 25 to 29 years, \$1.30; From 30 to 34 years, \$1.44; From 35 to 39 years, \$1.66; From 40 to 44 years, \$2.02; From 45 to 49 years, \$2.39; From 50 and up, \$3.56.

State Ownership of Stock Yards.

The question of state ownership of stock yards is beginning to be agitated, and in case of an extra session of the legislature a bill along that line will no doubt be introduced. Last winter a law was passed reducing the yardage and feed charges of the Kansas City Stock Yards company. In order to evade the provisions of the law the company has arranged to do about all of its business on the Missouri side of the line. Now it is proposed to bring the company to time by establishing the state stock yards at Kansas City. The plan is to pass a law condemning the present yards of the company on the Kansas side of the line for public yards, and then let the state, through a commission, operate them.

Bishop of Concordia Diocese.

A number of high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church met in St. Louis last week to select a bishop for the diocese of Concordia, Kan. The result of their deliberations was dispatched to the pope at Rome, and the person selected will not be known until the pope is heard from. Knowing ones pick Father Perier, now vicar general of the diocese, as the one. The Catholic population of the diocese is about 17,250.

A Healthy Paradox.

On January 1 the state of Kansas paid \$14,525 into the state treasury, the amount of the semi-annual interest on the permanent state bonds held by the school fund commission. On July 1, \$84,000 of outstanding state bonds will be refunded and sold to the school fund commission. Then the state will own all its own indebtedness except \$25,000, and this will be due January 1, 1899.

Gov. Leedy Denies a Report.

Gov. Leedy denies the report sent out from Hutchinson that a negro prisoner at the state reformatory had been burned with hot irons to bring him under submission. The governor says the negro was very hard to manage and the hot irons were used only to frighten him after every other method of punishment had been resorted to without success.

To Arouse Interest in Temperance.

The Kansas State Temperance union will begin a vigorous campaign in Kansas about the 1st of April. Dr. Howard B. Russell, national organizer of the anti-saloon league, and two of his assistants, will be placed in the field and 100 big temperance meetings will be held. Sunday, March 30, has been set apart as "temperance day" throughout the state.

Kansas University Won First Prize.

At the Kansas college oratorical contest at Lawrence, Elliott, of the Kansas university, was awarded first honors; Fisher, of Winfield, second, and Cullison, of Emporia, third. There was a large attendance and the speakers were in good form.

Four Hundred and Fifty-Three Delegates.

The next democratic state convention will consist of 453 delegates, based on the vote of 1892. Wyandotte heads the list with 15; then follows Sedgwick with 14, Leavenworth with 13, Shawnee with 11, Atchison with 10 and Cherokee with 8.

PUBLIC LAND SALES.

Commissioner Hermann Makes a Report of Business Done and Money Received. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office, has sent to Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, who is interested in the free homestead amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, a letter giving some statistics concerning the receipts from the sale of public lands during the ten years ended June 30 last. It shows that the cash sales of such lands for the period referred to amounted to \$40,957,732. In addition to the above \$3,458,745 was received in trust for the Indians from the sale of lands ceded by them. The receipts from fees and commissions paid on entries and filings and from fees for reducing testimony to writing were \$10,133,538. The expenses incidental to the disposal of public lands during the same period amounted to \$6,910,136.

NINE PERISH BY FIRE.

Flames in a Charleston Tenement House Cause Fearful Loss of Life. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25.—Nine lives were lost in a fearful fire which raged for a short while in a Church street tenement house this morning. The persons on the first floor were rushed out without any damage. Somebody yelled that a family of women were sleeping on the third floor. Screams from dying women were heard and officers rushed in and pulled out three charred bodies. The quick work of the fire department checked the fire and it was soon under control, but not until nine lives on the third story had been lost.

REPORT FROM SAGUAY.

Officers of the Steamer Pioneer Say the Place is "Lively but Law-Abiding." PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Feb. 25.—The steamer Pioneer returned at midnight from Saguay. The Pioneer's officers report both Dyea and Skaguay as lively, but law-abiding. Capt. Neilson says that while thousands of people are landing at Dyea, the population does not appear to materially increase, as the majority of those landing there are destined for interior Alaska and are pushing forward with little delay. Both the Chilkoot and White passes are reported to be in good condition.

An Italian on the Warpath.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 25.—Angelo Will last night shot Martha Lawrence, Joseph Farando, Mrs. Peter Farando and Daniel Noute. Farando and Noute are fatally wounded. All are Italians and live at Coalburg blocks, a little place about seven miles north of here. All the injured persons are relatives. Will's motive is not known. Mrs. Gabriel Farando was saved by her sister-in-law who interfered and was shot in the arm. Farmers with Winchester rifles and shotguns are searching for Will.

A Trainload of Gold Seekers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 26.—A party of 105 men from various parts of Missouri, Illinois, Mississippi, Indiana and Kansas will leave Mexico, Mo., Tuesday afternoon next in a special train, bound for the Klondike, by way of Seattle. The party will sail from that city March 9 on the steamer City of Seattle, and after stopping at Juneau long enough to lay in two years' provisions, will go to Dyea and then start over the Chilkoot pass for the gold fields.

"Memorial Day" for Miss Willard.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Sunday, March 20, has been set apart by the general officers of the W. C. T. U. as a special memorial day for Frances E. Willard. It is already a red-letter day among the white ribboners—"prohibition day," the birthday of Gen. Neal Dow. The last official act of Miss Willard was to issue a call for its general observance, not by white ribboners alone, but by churches and other societies.

Hero Dies to Save a Little Girl.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—First Mate Cook, of the wrecked ship Asia, which went to pieces in the storm off Nantucket, and of whose company 30 persons only three sailors were saved, was a hero. Had he not stood by the captain's little daughter, Lena, he might have saved his life. But, rather than leave the helpless little girl to perish, he refused, and remained with her to the end.

Killed by a Train's Sudden Stop.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 26.—A fast train on the Plant system's line was brought to a standstill on a burning trestle near Waycross, by a warped rail, and the sudden shock caused the death of Mrs. Horton, of Yonkers, N. Y. Other passengers were thrown into a panic, but all escaped with only slight bruises. The flames from the burning trestle communicated to the coaches and they were destroyed.

Ask Funds for Willard Temple.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—At a meeting of the Woman's Temple trustees yesterday resolutions were adopted appealing to the public for assistance in raising the debt which hangs over the W. C. T. U. building. When these funds are secured the building will be rechristened "Willard Temple," as a monument to Frances E. Willard.

Employees Must Pay Their Bills.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 26.—The employees of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe hereafter must promptly pay their doctor, coal, grocery and other bills and an outstanding liquor account will be regarded as sufficient cause for dismissal. Garnishments will also cause the dismissal of the employe.

Building of Torpedo Boats Urged.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A delegation of officers of the naval reserve of several eastern states, headed by Capt. Miller, of the New York naval militia, and Commander Emerson, of Maryland, appeared before the naval committee of the house to-day to urge favorable action upon the bill introduced by Representative Bull, of Rhode Island, to increase the strength of the naval militia. The bill provides for the construction of 20 torpedo boats of 150 tons each, at a cost not exceeding \$2,500,000 for the use of the naval militia.