Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor. HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXV. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1899. NO. 21.

HEAVY REBEL LOSS.

Careful Estimates Place the Filipinos Killed at Two Thousand.

MANY ARE WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.

Brief Outline of the Conflict—The Americans Determined Not to Give the Filipinos a Chance to Recuperate—Otis Cables Casualties.

Manila, Feb. 7.—Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at 2,000 dead, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 taken prisoners. The rebel forces have been driven back ten miles. During the fighting the United States warships shelled a train loaded with insurgents. Owing to the area embraced in the scene of Saturday night's and Sunday's engagement, a semi-circle of fully 17 miles, details regarding fighting have been extremely difficult to obtain. So far as can be gathered, the brush commenced at 8:45 on Saturday evening, by the firing of a Nebraska sentry at Santa Mesa upon Filipinos who were deliberately crossing the line, after repeated warnings, with the evident intention of drawing our fire.

The first shot from the American sentry was evidently accepted as a pre-arranged signal, for it was followed almost immediately by a terrific fusillade along the entire Filipino line, on the south side of the Pasig river. The American outposts returned the fire with such vigor that the Filipino fire was checked until the arrival of reinforcements.

At ten o'clock the firing was resumed, the American firing line consisting of the Third artillery, the Kansas and Montana regiments, the Minnesota regiment, the Pennsylvanians, the Nebraskans, the Utah battery, the Idahos, the Washingtons, the Californians, the Fourth cavalry, North Dakotans, the Sixth artillery and Fourteenth infantry. The Filipinos concentrated their forces at three points—Caloocan, Santa Mesa and Galingalan—and maintained an intermittent fusillade for some hours. They brought artillery into action at Galingalan at 10:30, but only one gun annoyed the Americans to any appreciable extent. The Third artillery silenced the Galingalan battery by firing two guns simultaneously, which was followed immediately by volleys from the infantry.

At about midnight there was a lull in the firing, lasting until about 3:45 a. m., when the whole Filipino line reopened fire. The Americans poured a terrific fire into the darkness for 20 minutes, and then there was another lull until daylight, when the Americans generally advanced. During the night, in response to Admiral Dewey's signal flashed across from Cavite, the United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed at Malabon, poured a deadly fire from their secondary batteries into the Filipino trenches at Caloocan.

After daylight, the United States double turret seagoing monitor Monadnock opened fire off Malate and kept shelling the Filipinos' left flank, while the other vessels shelled the right flank for several hours. By one o'clock the Americans had apparently completely routed the enemy and had taken the villages of Palawpong, Santa Mesa, Paco, Santana, San Pedro, Macorte, Pandocan and Pasai, and had destroyed hundreds of native huts and had secured possession of the water main reservoir, a distance of over six miles. The Tennessees joined the firing line at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, and assisted in capturing Santa Mesa. One of the most notable events of Sunday's work was driving the Filipinos out of their stronghold at Paco by the reserve, a few companies of Californians commanded by Col. Duboce. The main road to the village was lined by native huts full of Filipino sharpshooters. After they had been firing upon Gen. King and his staff, killing a driver, and firing on an ambulance of the Red Cross society, Col. Duboce ordered the huts to be cleared and burned. The Filipinos concentrated at Paco church and convent where they made a determined stand in the upper stories. The Americans captured 53 of the rebels, and during the fighting about the church 20 of the rebels were killed.

Another intensely exciting incident occurred during the engagement. The Washingtons and Idahos and companies K and M, of the Californians, made charges across the rice fields between Paco and Santana in the face of a terrific fusillade. The ground over which they passed is covered with dead and wounded natives. The former are being buried in groups of five or six, about where they lay, and the latter are being brought to the hospital. It was at this stage of the fighting and at Caloocan that the Filipinos suffered their heaviest losses.

The Americans are determined not to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate. Two Filipino commissioners from Iloilo and four rebel officers were arrested here yesterday morning after boarding the steamer Uranus. Many suspects have been arrested in various parts of the city.

GEN. OTIS CABLES CASUALTIES.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Gen. Otis, according to promise, cabled a list of Americans killed and wounded in the battle at Manila. No casualties occurred in the Twentieth Kansas regiment.

JAMES A. SEXTON DEAD.

Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic Passes Away in Washington—His Career.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Col. James A. Sexton, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at 8:15 yesterday morning at Garfield hospital in this city. He had been seriously ill for two weeks. His remains were taken to Chicago, his home, for interment.



COL. JAMES A. SEXTON.

Col. James A. Sexton was born in Chicago, January 5, 1844. Col Sexton was an active worker in the Grand Army of the Republic, the military order of the Loyal legion and other soldier and army societies. He was past commander of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R., and had been a presidential elector, park commissioner and colonel in the Illinois national guard. At the last meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic he was elected commander-in-chief and held this position at the time of his death as well as that of a member of the board of commissioners appointed by the president to investigate the conduct of the Spanish war.

UNION PACIFIC'S BIG ORDER.

The Railroad Will Spend $1,500,000 for Equipment—Largest Industrial Order by Any Railroad in the West.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 6.—About $1,500,000 represents the contracts for new equipment which have just been let for the Union Pacific railroad, which supplies every deficiency in the company's rolling stock. In the new equipment ordered are the following: Forty 10-wheel locomotives of 80 tons each and eight 12-wheel locomotives of 100 tons each, 15 chair cars, 15 coaches, six improved baggage cars and one diner, 1,000 steel coal cars of 80,000 pounds capacity, being the first order for steel cars ever given by a railroad west of the Mississippi; three wrecking cars and one pile driver. Everything in the shape of cars are to be delivered to the company about July 1. This is pronounced the largest individual order for equipment ever given by an established railroad in the west.

Mrs. Botkin Sentenced.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was sentenced to serve the term of her natural life in the San Quentin penitentiary for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning and Mrs. Joshua P. Deane, of Dover, Del., whom she killed by means of a box of poisoned candy sent through the mails as a gift from a friend and unsuspectingly eaten by Mrs. Dunning, Mrs. Deane and some friends. Mrs. Botkin's attorneys applied for a new trial, but the judge overruled it.

A Pension for Gen. Palmer.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The house committee on invalid pensions reported favorably the senate bill pensioning Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, the amount being reduced from $100 to $50. The report says of Gen. Palmer: "Nearly always an officeholder and strictly honest, he finds himself now, in his eighty-second year, retired to private life without means or income, broken in health, blind in one eye and rapidly losing the sight of the other."

Fatal Riot in a Court Room.

Webster City, Ia., Feb. 6.—As the result of a riot in Justice Smith's office at Drew, Wright county, Charles Hall and Fred Bradfield were shot so they will not live. Six others were wounded. The trouble started in the arrest of a man over a street fight. A big crowd assembled in court and the trial had not continued 20 minutes when one faction began complaining about favoritism shown by Justice Smith. The riot followed.

Dewey Had a Right to Cut the Cable.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Attorney General Griggs upholds the right of a military commander to cut a cable within the territorial waters of an enemy without making his country liable in damages. The question arose on the cutting by Admiral Dewey at Manila of the cable of the British company who filed a claim with the state department for $36,000 damages.

Awful Deed of a Maniac.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—In a midnight struggle with his maniac brother James Anton Pichen, a farmer living near Cary, Ill., was stabbed eight times. In a subsequent battle a few hours later the madman attacked his aged mother and father, who, because of their advanced age, may not recover from the injuries inflicted. Anton may recover.

Terrible Crime of a Jealous Man.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 6.—While May Anderson and Edward Brovard were standing in the doorway of Anderson's hotel at Westminster, Frank Blair, who had been paying attention to Miss Anderson, slipped up behind them and shot both and then shot himself. Jealousy was the cause.

TREATY IS RATIFIED

It Passes the Senate by a Vote of 57 Yeas to 27 Nays.

RESOLUTION OF SENATOR M'ENERY.

It Will Be Voted on To-Day—Senator Hoar's Amendments Laid on the Table—The Census Bill Passed by the House.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The treaty of peace negotiated between the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was yesterday ratified by the United States senate, the vote being 57 yeas to 27 nays, or one more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure senatorial concurrence in a treaty document. The vote was taken in executive session, and, until the injunction of secrecy was removed, the result was supposed to be private; but the vice president had no more than announced the treaty before senators rushed out of every door leading from the senate chamber, declaring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made the mistake of stating that there were three votes to spare. There was, in fact, only one vote more than was necessary; that is, the change of one vote from the treaty to the opposition, making the result 56 to 28, would have left barely the two-thirds majority.

Promptly at five o'clock the vice president interrupted Senator Money, who was then speaking, to announce that the hour had arrived for a vote. But one amendment was offered—that prepared by Senator Vest, placing the Philippines on the same footing as Cuba in the treaty. This was soon disposed of. Then came the vote on the treaty, which was in detail as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Jones (Nev.), Kenney, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McLaurin, McMillin, Mantle, Mason Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Sullivan, Teller, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wolcott—57.

Nays—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Daniel, Gorman, Hale, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Pasco, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Vest—27.

Absent and paired—Cannon and Wilson for with Mr. White against and Proctor and Wetmore for, with Mr. Turple against.

After the ratification of the treaty, the senate in open session took up a joint resolution offered by Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, declaring a policy for the Philippines, and an effort was made to adopt it, but the debate occupied so much time that the resolution went over until to-day. The resolution in full follows:

That, by the ratification of the pending treaty of peace with Spain, it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of said islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States. But it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self-government and, in due time, to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands.

Senator Allen then addressed the senate upon several resolutions relating to expansion. Senator Clay, of Georgia, followed Senator Allen, explaining his views regarding the present situation. He said that why he would always vote against the permanent retention of the Philippines, he felt it his duty to his state, his constituents and himself to support the treaty. To be faithful to his judgment and his conscience be felt bound to vote for ratification. As soon as Senator Clay had concluded his brief remarks Senator Gorman, of Maryland, rose to close the debate.

Senator Hoar proposed an amendment providing that the proposed government in the Philippines should be "with the consent of the people thereof." A motion to lay on the table prevailed, 45 to 34.

Senator Hoar then moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words "or to force a government upon them against their will."

Senator Aldrich moved to lay the amendment on the table and the motion was carried, 46 to 30.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, then offered a portion of his resolution as an addition to the McEnery resolution.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, presented the credentials of his colleague, Senator Stewart, who was re-elected for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1899. Without any further remarks upon the McEnery resolution, the senate then, at 5:35 p. m., adjourned.

THE CENSUS BILL PASSED.

Washington, Feb. 7.—This was suspension day in the house and quite a number of bills were passed, several of them of importance. The census bill, prepared by the house committee, went through by a vote of 147 to 42. The sundry civil bill was reported.

Germany and the Filipinos.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Admiral Dewey has notified the navy department that he has seized a schooner loaded with arms and ammunition for the insurgents. Washington authorities have been informed that the German consul at Hong Kong is concerned in the sale of arms to the Filipinos.

A SHORTAGE IN CATTLE.

Statistics Furnish Convincing Proof That Such Is the Case, According to a Railroad Live Stock Agent.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 5.—J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, said yesterday that statistics must furnish convincing proof of the shortage in cattle. Continuing, he said: "A number of the leading men engaged in the stock business during the past few years made light of the cry of shortage in beef cattle, but now that each day's markets afford evidence of the condition of the beef-producing sections of the country conviction is being gradually carried to the minds of hitherto doubting Thomases. A circular recently issued by the secretary of agriculture will furnish additional evidence."

New Cereal Combine.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—The Chronicle says: A combine covering all grades of oatmeal and other breakfast foods, both in bulk and package, is in process of formation and will be launched within a few days. The capital of the new corporation, which is to absorb the American Cereal company and about ten smaller concerns in the same business, is now estimated at $33,000,000.

Collins' Attorneys Attack Jurors.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 6.—Affidavits upon which the defense of John Collins bases its motion for a new trial were filed in the district court to-day. Several jurymen are accused of discussing the evidence in public and expressing the opinion that Collins was guilty before the case was ended. One juror is arraigned for having referred to the defendant as a dude.

Feared She Would Lose Her Child.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Cora M. Butts, of Beatrice, Neb., attempted to commit suicide in a court room here by shooting herself. The bullet grazed her forehead and the injury is not fatal. Her husband had instituted proceedings to take their two-year-old child away from his wife. While the case was being heard she drew the revolver from her jacket and fired.

Inspectors Ordered to Cuba.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The postmaster general has ordered Post Office Inspectors Erwin, of California; Sullivan, of St. Louis, and Leatherman, of Ohio, to proceed to Cuba to assist Director of Posts Rathbone. Three other inspectors, it is understood, also will be dispatched to the island, with the view of assigning order to each of the six provinces.

Sundays and Holidays Counted.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The comptroller of the treasury has held that Sundays and holidays occurring during the time in which leave has been granted to government employes must be counted as a part of the leave. In some of the departments it had been the custom to deduct Sundays and holidays in making up the time on leaving.

Alabama Flag Bill Passed.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 6.—The house of representatives Friday, without a dissenting vote, adopted a resolution directing that the national flag be hoisted over every schoolhouse in the state and be "kept floating there forever." A few years ago such a resolution would have met almost unanimous defeat.

Roosevelt Presents a Sword to Philip.

New York, Feb. 6.—Commodore John W. Philip, formerly captain of the Texas, was presented with a sword and album at the residence of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, in recognition of his services at the naval battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898. Gov. Roosevelt presented the sword.

Gen. Wheeler Will Stay in the Army.

Washington, Feb. 6.—If the house adopts the report of its judiciary committee, declaring forfeited the seats of all members who took commissions in the army, Gen. Wheeler will probably remain in the army as major general, leaving his next term to be filled by a special election.

Heavy Losses on the Range.

Denver, Col., Feb. 6.—The live stock owners will be heavy losers on account of the continued storms in the mountains and on the plains. In Montana the temperature is 45 degrees below zero. In Texas a cold rain is falling and cattle are dying by the thousands.

Gen. Eagan's Sentence.

Washington, Feb. 6.—There is almost a positive belief among army officers that there will be a mitigation of the sentence imposed by the court-martial which tried Commissary General Eagan. While the final sentence will be severe, it is not probable that there will be a dismissal from the army.

Tornado in a Georgia Town.

Cartersville, Ga., Feb. 6.—The town of Stilesboro was nearly wiped off the earth yesterday by a tornado. No lives were lost, but several people were injured. The Methodist church, a new structure, was completely demolished and about a dozen families made homeless.

No Subsidy for an Alaska Road.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The house committee on public lands heard several men in regard to a proposition that the government grant a subsidy of $6,000 a mile for the construction of a railroad in the Copper river region, Alaska. The committee decided against the project.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Work of Our National Lawmakers at Washington During the Closing Days of the Fifty-Fifth Session.

MOST of the time in the senate on the 31st was taken up in discussing the policy of this country to be pursued in the Philippine islands. No action was taken on any of the pending resolutions bearing on the matter. Senators Gray (Del.) and Money (Miss.) occupied the entire executive session in speeches on the peace treaty, Senator Gray favoring ratification and Senator Money opposing it.... The bill for the reorganization and increase of the regular army to about 100,000 men, but giving the president authority to reduce it to 50,000 was passed by the house by a vote of 168 for to 125 against. Six republicans voted against the bill and four democrats and one populist in favor. Before adjournment was taken the river and harbor bill was formally called up in order to make it the unfinished business in committee of the whole.

FOR a time in the senate on the 1st it looked as if a vote would be taken on one or more of the resolutions relating to expansion that were pending, but as it seemed evident that the vote could not be taken before two o'clock—the hour for the senate to go into executive session on the peace treaty—Senator Bacon (Ga.) asked for unanimous consent that a vote be taken at 12:30 o'clock the next day. To this request Senator Carter (Mon.) objected and the whole question was left suspended. Senator Rawlins (Utah) then addressed the senate upon the Vest anti-expansion resolution. In the executive session Senator Teller (Col.) made a speech in support of the treaty and Senator Hoar (Mass.) spoke in opposition....The house entered upon the consideration of the river and harbor bill and before adjournment had completed 50 of the 88 pages of the bill. It appropriates directly about $12,500,000 and authorizes contracts to the extent of $18,000,000 additional. Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) made a speech in opposition to the measure.

SENATOR SPOONER (Wis.) spoke for three hours in the senate on the 2d. He discussed the question of expansion in all its phases and urged the ratification of the peace treaty. He was several times interrupted by Senator Tillman (S. C.) asking questions, the latter senator declaring at one time that he would not vote for the treaty because, as Senator Spooner admitted, the 10,000,000 people of the Philippines could take the first ship to America and enter into competition with American labor. The executive session held after Senator Spooner's speech was only a continuation of the debate in open session....The river and harbor bill was passed by the house by the large majority of 160 to 7. It carries a little more than 30,000,000. A resolution was introduced that the United States flag on all government buildings should always be displayed at half-mast on February 15 in memory of the destruction of the battleship Maine. A bill was also introduced to repeal the law which prevents an ex-confederate soldier from sitting on a federal grand or petit jury.

IN the senate on the 3d arguments were made in opposition to expansion and in opposition to the ratification of the peace treaty, Senators Money (Miss.) and Daniel (Va.) being the speakers. Senator Harris (Kan.) offered a resolution disclaiming any intention of the United States to permanently hold the Philippine islands. It was laid on the table at his request. Senator Baker (Kan.) introduced a bill changing the place for holding court in the central district of the Indian territory from Cameron to Poteau....Most of the time of the house during its session of three hours was taken up in filibustering against relief bills on the private calendar, the filibuster being successful and the house adjourning without taking up any of the bills. The conference report upon the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was agreed to. Mr. Curtis (Kan.) reported favorably from the committee a bill to put in force in the Indian territory certain laws of Arkansas relating to corporations. The Curtis bill providing for legislation touching railroad right-of-way through the Indian territory was also reported favorably.

SENATOR ALLEN (Neb.) offered in the senate on the 4th a resolution that the senate, in ratifying and confirming the treaty of Paris, does not commit itself or the government to the doctrine that the islands acquired by the war of Spain are to be annexed or to become a part of the United States. He gave notice that he would speak on the resolution on the 6th. An address was then made by Senator Chilton against the annexation of the Philippine islands. He was followed by Senator Wolcott (Col.), who urged the ratification of the treaty on moral and patriotic grounds. An executive session was then taken....The military academy appropriation bill was passed by the house. It carries $6,1817. The exercises for the formal acceptance of the statues of Benton and Blair as a gift from the state of Missouri took place and Congressmen Dockery (Mo.), Champ Clark (Mo.) and others made eloquent addresses about the dead statesmen.

These Graves Are Neglected.

Havana, Feb. 1.—Less than a year ago more than 250 brave American sailors came to their death in Havana harbor. To-day 221 of these heroes of the Maine lie in a Spanish cemetery with their graves unmarked. A great government is neglecting to honor its dead. The little plot of ground where these men are turning to dust has no monument to designate the burying place of American sailors, and no flag to indicate that the dead patriots ever served under the banner of freedom and liberty!

Shiloh, O., Almost Burned Out.

Shelby, O., Feb. 6.—The town of Shiloh, on the Big Four, was almost wiped out Saturday by fire. The fire originated in the bakery of C. Obey and spread to and consumed the remainder of the block, containing the principal establishments of the town. The remainder of the town was saved with difficulty. The loss will run up in the thousands, as all the firms carried large stocks. The only protection of the village is a bucket brigade.

Will Shut Out Negroes.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 4.—The democratic caucus of the legislature has decided to submit to the voters of the state, in August, 1900, an amendment to the constitution to limit suffrage. It is practically the Louisiana law and debars no white voter from the ballot. It is calculated that it will debar about four-fifths of the negro vote.

St. Joseph Stockmen Also Protest.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 4.—The St. Joseph Live Stock exchange adopted resolutions deploring the statements made by Gen. Miles concerning the beef that was furnished the army by the American packers and say that great injury to the packing and live stock interests of this country will be the result.

TO STOP IMPROPER PLAYS.

A Bill to Create the Office of Censor of Public Amusements in New York.

New York, Feb. 4.—The fact that public opinion does not prevent the production of improper plays in New York has impelled Senator Grady to prepare for presentation to the legislature a bill creating the office of censor of public amusements. This official, it is intended, shall examine every play to be produced, every song to be sung and every dance to be danced, eight days before the same is done in public. If the performance does not offend public decency the censor must within three days give a permit for its production. If the act offends public decency the permit is refused. If the theatrical manager thinks that the censor does not know his business he may appeal from his decision to the art commission. Any manager who produces a play, an act, a song or a dance of which the censor has not approved will be liable to punishment for a misdemeanor. That means that he may be required to live on Blackwell's island for a year and pay a fine of $500.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Colonial Premiers Confer About Certain Unsettled Questions Connected with the Bill and Project Seems Assured.

Melbourne, Victoria, Feb. 4.—The unanimous agreement finally reached by the Australian colonial premiers, who have been in conference here for some days regarding certain unsettled questions connected with the Australian federation bill, referred to them by the colonial legislatures, seems to insure the success of the federation project. The federal capital will be like Washington, federal territory, the existing capital being excluded. It will be established in New South Wales, but at least 100 miles from Sydney, the colonial capital. Pending the erection of a capitol building the Australian parliament will meet in Melbourne. The parliament is to consist of a senate and house of representatives and an absolute majority of the members of both houses shall decide all differences that may arise between the two.

Spaniards Want Cuba Annexed.

New York, Feb. 4.—A dispatch to the New York World from Havana says: A committee of Spaniards in Havana has issued a strong appeal to compatriots throughout the island to unite for the purpose of bringing about the annexation of Cuba to the United States. It states that 400,000 Spaniards are ready to vote for annexation and that this number would be largely augmented by Cubans of wealth, position and influence who do not wish to see the revolutionary party in the ascendancy.

Urging Removal of a Nebraska Colonel.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 4.—Gov. Poynter sent a telegram to Secretary of War Alger requesting the removal of Col. Stotzenburg, of the First Nebraska regiment, at Manila. The action follows the presentation of a petition from 174 discharged members of the First Nebraska and resolutions passed by the legislature providing for an investigation of charges made against him.

Regular Soldiers in Splendid Health.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—According to reports received from Washington at division army headquarters here today, the health of the United States soldiers serving in foreign countries was never better. There was but one death in January among the thousands of regulars serving in the West Indies and the Philippines. The only victim was Assistant Surgeon Harlan F. McVey, who died at Manila, January 4.

Gas Leak in the Cellar Caused It.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 4.—A terrible gas explosion occurred on Sycamore street, Etna, completely demolishing the brick residence of Joseph Ackerman. Mrs. Weaver was killed, Joseph Ackerman had both legs broken, Mrs. Ackerman was injured internally and bruised and two young women, daughters of the Ackermans, were badly crushed. One may die. The explosion was caused by a gas leak in the cellar.

The President Thanks Gomez.

Havana, Feb. 4.—The following message from President McKinley was received by Robert P. Porter yesterday and was transmitted to Gen. Gomez:

Robert P. Porter, Havana: The president sends his hearty congratulations and thanks for your dispatch. Convey his cordial greetings to Gen. Gomez and his grateful appreciation of the general's frank and friendly message. The co-operation of Gen. Gomez in the pacification of Cuba will be of the greatest value for both peoples.—John Hay, Secretary of State.

Death Rate Being Lowered.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Secretary Alger has received a telegram from Gen. Ludlow, governor of the city of Havana, showing a greatly improved sanitary condition in that city. His telegram is as follows:

Death rate for January 40 per cent. below last year. Causes, sanitation of streets and houses, cleaning local points of infection, vigilance in watching and isolating infectious cases, medicine and supplies to sick and food to starving.

For Giving False Measure.

Hampton, Ia., Feb. 4.—The second trial of G. C. Jameson and W. C. Crone, indicted for using false weights at Dows, was concluded before Judge Whitaker. The jury was out but a little over an hour when it brought in a verdict of guilty. Crone was employed by Jameson in the grain business.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

And the Sea Gave Up Its Dead

I.

SIR JASPER sat alone in his arm-chair by the library fire. By his side stood a small carved oak table, set with glasses for two, a decanter of wine, a brier pipe, a tobacco box and matches. Such was his custom, and every night after dinner old John Tregony, who had served him, boy and man, as a Tregony has ever served a Denzil, used to light the library candles and lead Sir Jasper to his seat beside the fire, placing the table handy to his side. Then he would draw a large armchair to the other side of the fireplace, as though in expectation of a visitor, and, closing the door, would leave Sir Jasper to his thoughts.

There Sir Jasper Denzil sat alone, brooding over the past till the clock on the mantel shelf struck ten. Then he poured out wine, and rose with glass uplifted toward the empty chair. "Many happy returns of the day, my dear boy!" he said, with a stately bow to the chair. "Gentlemen!" he continued, with a sweep of his glass that appealed to the long rows of portraits of dead-and-gone Denzils that lined the oak-paneled walls—"gentlemen all, I give you a toast. Here's to the health of my dear son, the heir of Mount Royal!"

The other glass remained unemptied and the brier pipe untouched. Sir Jasper was no smoker, and the pipe belonged to his only son, now lost to him.

Fifteen years ago they had parted in anger, and Sir Jasper had never seen or heard of his boy beyond that he had died in California of starvation and fever. He had refused to believe this report, and every night John Tregony, his butler, would lay the glass and the pipe and place the chair for Master Harry, who never came.

"He will come to-morrow." Such had been the burden of Sir Jasper Denzil's life for 15 long years, to the grief of the faithful John Tregony and the chagrin of Rufus Denzil, Sir Jasper's nephew and his next heir.

Rufus could not bear any reference to Harry Denzil's fate, for his mind was uneasy concerning a certain report which he had caused to be inserted in a California paper, and certain certificates which he had obtained under false pretenses from a trusting justice of the state of California.

To-night he felt restless and uneasy as he viciously caromed the balls on the billiard table.

"What if he should not be dead after all?" he murmured. "Great Scott, how it blows!" he added, as a violent gust of wind shrieked with a rattle of rain across the skylight.

He was glad when Tregony entered with a syphon and spirits, for there were no visitors in the house, and the loneliness of the billiard room oppressed him.

From the sea sounded the deep voice of the wet westerly gale, mingled with the distant crash of the great waves as they fell with a thundering boom on the black rocky ledges of Mount Royal Bay.

"It's a bad night, John," remarked Rufus to the old retainer.

Then John Tregony left the room, whilst Rufus Denzil seated himself to drink deep and to ponder over his affairs.

He was head over heels in debt, and his creditors were becoming clamorous. An income of £500 per annum, even when eked out by a first-class hand at whist and an unerring cue at billiards, he had found insufficient to satisfy tastes that were hardly to be indulged in by those whose rent rolls represented five figures.

He turned uneasily in his seat as he thought of the old man in the library, who was so long a-dying.

II.

He called to mind how Sir Jasper had sent him, the next heir, to California in search of the prodigal son, and how the old baronet had paid without a murmur the tremendous bill of costs of his two years of riotous extravagance in the states.

He had located Harry Denzil, together with his wife, the penniless daughter of the Methodist parson of Mount Royal, and the innocent cause of the rupture between father and son.

Worse still, he had found that Harry Denzil had a baby son, who, though the father was dying and in straitened circumstances, was a thriving and healthy child, and likely to grow up to continue the succession to Mount Royal.

Denzil's illness had suggested the first thought of evil, and Rufus surrendered to temptation. He destroyed the letter of forgiveness that Sir Jasper had intrusted to him, and sought no interview with his son, so that Harry Denzil starved on, ignorant of the fact that the young Englishman who for a night or two had cut such a dash at the Piazza hotel was his own kith and kin.

About this time one of his boon companions—a man without name or nationality—died in a small mining camp. The dead man was unknown in the place, and Rufus, with an eye to the future, had registered his death under the name of Harry Denzil.

With a copy of the certificate and a copy of a Sacramento journal, in which he had inserted a notice of the death, he returned to Sir Jasper, arguing within himself that as Harry Denzil was probably dead there would be no harm in assisting at his burial in this fashion.

But the old baronet mistrusted him, and partly with the object of balking his expectations, partly with the desperation of those who hope against hope, clung to the idea that his son still lived.

Then Rufus would curse his lack of courage in that he had never dared test his powers of lying so far as to tell Sir Jasper that he was present at the death of the so-called Harry Denzil.

In default of the necessary will he had drawn up a document on his own account, duly signed with an excellent imitation of Sir Jasper's signature and attested to by the forged signatures of kindred spirits whom on one occasion he had brought down to visit Sir Jasper.

Truly Rufus Denzil had plenty to think of as he sat in the billiard room of Mount Royal and listened to the raging of the storm without.

III.

Boom!

He started from his chair and tore back the curtains.

From the blackness over the sea a thin red line of fire crawled up to the sky.

"Great heavens! A ship on the Hanger!" he whispered to himself.

Boom!

The crash of a second signal gun rolled down on the wind.

Rufus Denzil's knees knocked together. He was not greatly concerned for the people on the ship, but his nerves were out of order, and the idea of the near neighborhood of a catastrophe jarred upon his system.

He gulped down a glass of raw spirits, then rushed out into the hall.

Sir Jasper was working his way into his overcoat, notwithstanding the entreaties of John Tregony.

"Let him have his own way, Tregony," said Rufus, who had a lingering hope that Sir Jasper might at last catch his death of cold.

But he noticed with dismay that Sir Jasper ran like a young man as they raced through the grounds toward the lifeboat house on the beach.

"It's a liner ashore on the Hanger!" shouted someone.

"God help them!" cried the wailing voice of a woman. "Now doan't thee go, Tom—doan't thee go out to-night!"

"Now, boys!" said the butler, coolly pulling on a suit of oilskins over his black tail coat and white expanse of shirt front, "who's a-comin' for a sail with John Tregony? Single men first, please, and doan't all speak at once!"

Then 11 fishermen whose names began with "Tre" elected to face death by drowning rather than to allow themselves beaten by a butler man, even though he were a Tregony.

Sir Jasper wanted to go, too, but two six-foot fishermen took him gently, and with many apologies, by the collar of his coat and thrust him into the shelter of the boathouse.

"Noa, noa, Sir Jasper; let the youngsters have a chance o' distinguishin' theyselves," said they, in tones that betrayed their pride in their brave old lord.

The lifeboat slid out into the white mist of the sea, and was gone.

Half an hour elapsed, while the women wept quietly under the lea of the boathouse.

Then a mighty roar of joy went up



WITH A LIMP FIGURE IN HIS ARMS.

from the crowd as the massive bows of the lifeboat plunged out of the darkness and ground upon the beach.

One by one the forms of women and children were handed out.

"Bring them up to the house!" added Sir Jasper, picking up the insensible form of a small boy and striding off through his shrubberies.

Notwithstanding his age he distanced everyone, and with a limp figure in his arms strode up the steps into the hall.

He laid the boy on the table, then started back with a cry:

"My boy! my boy! Come home at last!"

Then the older servants saw that the white face upon the table was that of Master Harry, who had reigned tyrant absolute of Mount Royal 30 years ago. Presently the boy sat up.

He expressed no surprise at the old gentleman who was crying and kissing his hands. He said that his name was Jasper Denzil, and that his papa and mamma were in the lifeboat. He guessed that they had had a mighty near squeak. The name of the ship was the Empire State, and he guessed that his bicycle was a total loss, since the ship was piled up on the rocks.

"Who is your papa?" asked Jasper, in a shaky voice, as he fondly stroked the boy's fair curls.

"Here he is with ma!" said the boy, cheerfully, as two white faces appeared in the doorway. "Hi, pop!" he cried. "Here I am, good and bully!"

"I knew you would come, Harry. I have waited for you these 15 years!" Sir Jasper said, simply, as he put his hands lovingly upon his son's broad shoulders.

"And this is your wife—my daughter?" he added, as he stooped and kissed the little woman who was holding the boy tightly in her arms.

By the early morning train Rufus Denzil left for London on urgent business.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Rescue of Jock

By John H. Whitson

THAT he should meet with an adventure so out of the ordinary, Sid Holley could not have believed when he stepped the mast in his little boat and stood away for the fishing ground off Saugus Inlet.

There was still some sea running, as the result of the recent gale; but Sid was used to the ocean and its ways. Born in his present home, on one of the small islands of the upper New England coast, the "wash" of the waves had been in his ears since his earliest recollection.

"Must have been a fire in the woods at Cataract Point," was his thought, as he took the tiller and drew in the sheet of the sail for the long tack that was to take him beyond the headland. "Probably a tree burning."

There had been a red light in the southern sky at daybreak, and now he could dimly discern a filmy trace of smoke. There were no houses on Cataract Point, or in that direction. It was a lonely spot, visited only in summer by camping and fishing parties.

Sid Holly did not think of a burning ship; but when he had beat well out through the choppy waves that were running off the headland, he saw a big, square-rigged vessel, rolling heavily, with smoke rising in a thin cloud from a point forward.

Sid immediately altered his course and stood away for the unfortunate ship. As he passed under her stern, he read the name "Java, Boston, Mass." She was down almost to the main chains, and threatened to go to the bottom at any moment. Sid kept well off, not caring to be near the whirlpool that would be produced if she should go down with a sudden lurch.

While studying the smoke, a queer chattering noise caused him to glance aloft, and he saw a small hairy body crouched on the mizzen cross-trees. It was a monkey, looking down at him with what seemed to be an appealing expression.

The monkey's pitiful condition touched Sid's heart.

"Poor little fellow!" he muttered. "They forgot you, did they, when they abandoned the ship?"

Then he called to it:

"Come, Jock! Come, Jock! Come down, Jock!"

The monkey moved uneasily, glanced toward the forward deck as if it saw or heard something there of which it was afraid, and refused to descend.

Sid shifted the tiller, to pass back under the stern, and threw over the boom as the boat came around.

"Come, Jock!" he urged, as he again drew near.

The moneky uttered nervous chatters and moved restlessly on its perch, but would not come down.

Sid sent the boat on round the Java, at a respectful distance. The fire was evidently in the forecastle, but it seemed to be making no progress. The worst thing was the vessel's sinking condition. Sid studied her closely.

"She may stay afloat a half hour, or even a half day," was his conclusion.

Again he looked at the monkey. Pity for it, combined with a thought that there might be something on the vessel which he could take in his boat to recompense him for the risk, finally overcame his fears. He put the boat alongside the ship's starboard, where he fastened it by a line; then climbed to the deserted deck. As the monkey appeared to be on the point of descending the shrouds, Sid, feeling that what he did he must do quickly, climbed up to meet it.

It was in no wise afrtid of him, but pleased, rather, and grateful. It had been the pet of some sailor, he was sure, perhaps of the captain. Sid took it into his arms and looked into its grave brown eyes.

Suddenly it gave a chatter of fear, leaped from his arms to his shoulder, and seemed on the point of springing to the shrouds and racing back to its former position.

Wondering what had frightened it, Sid turned to the deck. What he saw gave him such a start that he almost let go his hold. A big tiger had emerged from the forward companionway and stood looking up at him, its eyes blazing and its tail waving a snaky threat. An exclamation of surprise and alarm came from Sid Holly's lips, and the monkey again chattered in fear. This was answered by a deep growl from the tiger's cavernous throat, and by an advance to starboard which brought it between Sid and his boat.

The appearance of the tiger on the deck was so strange and apparently so inexplicable that Sid Holly might readily have been excused for thinking this the improbable experience of a dream. Later, he knew that the Java had brought the tiger and several other wild beasts in cages from an Indian port, consigned to a circus firm in Bridgeport. The storm had blown the Java out of her course and to the northward.

He learned, too, that when the boats were ready to pull away from the doomed ship some tender-hearted member of the crew had slipped the oars of the cages, with the result that most of the released animals, frightened by the fire, had immediately leaped into the sea and had been drowned. As for the monkey, it had been abandoned simply because it obstinately remained in the rigging, perhaps through fright, and refused to be caught.

Sid Holly's hands shook on the ratlines and his heart chilled as he saw the tiger cross the deck in that threatening manner; and when he thought of the vessel's sinking state, and glanced from the smoking forecastle into the sea, his brain fairly reeled.

With the ship surely settling under him, held in the rigging by that fierce beast, afraid to leap into the sea, his situation was one to unnerve the stoutest heart.

The little boat bumped its nose against the vessel's side. Then a big wave heaved the ship aloft. She fell heavily into the trough, with a waterlogged roll that made Sid's heart rise in his throat.

His scared exclamation, as he thought the ship was surely going down, the tiger answered with another growl. This growl apparently caused the monkey to abandon its idea of springing into the rigging; for, with an almost human murmur of fear, it sought to cuddle in Sid's arms for protection. He put a hand, albeit a shaking one, caressingly on its head.

The tiger, ominous as had been its growl, did not appear to want to force a fight. It did not come nearer. It, too, was frightened by the strangeness of its position and the waste of tumbling water.

It approached the rail and looked down into the little boat. Though this was done without any apparent intention of springing into the boat, the movement gave Sid another thrill of fear. With the tiger's head touching the rail just over the boat, Sid's chances of escaping from the sinking ship seemed slenderer than ever.

After the first shock of fear had passed Sid tried to calm himself that he might consider his situation. His only hope seemed to be to get the tiger away from the starboard rail. If he could do that he might reach the boat by a courageous dash, or by springing into the sea he might gain the boat by swimming, even though he was not a very good swimmer. To remain in the rigging until the ship went down was to go down wth it.

To ascertain what the tiger would do he descended a few feet, holding the shivering monkey tightly against his breast. The tiger instantly noticed and resented the movement. Its lips drew back from its white teeth in a snarl, and it took a step in Sid's direction. Its attitude was so threatening that the boy stopped short, with terror again tugging at his heart.

But fear of the maw of the sea soon drove him downward.

This threw the tiger into a rage. It came nearer. Looking up at him with its blazing yellow eyes, it crouched within springing distance of the shrouds. Its black and yellow bands seemed to writhe in snaky folds, and its sinuous, swaying tail quivered to the very tip.

Only a knowledge that the ship was sinking kept Sid from scrambling back with all speed. He was sure the vessel had perceptibly settled since he came aboard, so short a time before. Another big wave was lifting her; and the conviction was forced on him that the time in which she would remain afloat could be numbered in minutes, if not in seconds.

"If I only had a belaying pin," he thought. "Anything to throw!"

He snatched off his cap and hurled it as far as he could to port.

The tiger rose with a hoarse growl, glared at the flying cap, and took a step toward it as it fell.

The ship was lifting on another wave. With trembling fingers Sid drew out his pocket knife, wrapped his handkerchief about it, and hurled both over the tiger's head.

They dropped in the port scuppers, and, with a blood-chilling snarl, the angered brute leaped in that direction.

This was Sid's opportunity. With the monkey clinging to his shoulders he sprang down the rigging almost at a bound and sped across the deck. He heard the tiger slide and turn. Then he heard its snarl and the rattle of its claws, as he began to cast off the line that held the boat.

Terror drove Sid Holly's heart into his mouth and made his fingers clumsy. In fancy he felt the tiger's hot breath on his back and its sharp teeth in his flesh. But he cast off the line somehow and sprang over the rail into the boat.

At the same instant there was a rumbling growl, and the tiger hurled its sinewy bulk through the air after him. Sid, as he crouched, saw it shoot over him like a flash; then heard it drop with a splash into the sea.

He sank down trembling and exhausted, not having strength to push the boat from the ship's side. The monkey tried to climb from his shoulder into his arms for protection. The boat swung away of itself as the ship once more lifted, and by a sort of instinct Sid put a hand on the tiller.

Then he saw the tiger rise to the surface, splashing as if bewildered. It turned toward him and began to swim. He gave the tiller a further push, the sail caught the breeze and the boat moved through the water.

The sail caught the full force of the breeze and the boat quickly drew away from the ship. Again the tiger sank and rose, weaker than before. Twice was this repeated. Then the big ship her timbers groaning, gave a sudden and ominous roll to port. A huge green wave crawled across her decks, as if seeking to stifle the smoke that rose from the forecastle. There was another groan, with a creaking of yards and cordage.

Sid Holly clung like a drowning boy to the rudder of his little boat. But he was already far enough from the ship to be practically out of danger.

Nor was the commotion as great as he had expected. The waves boiled furiously for a few moments. Then the Java, trailing her masts, went down like a leaden plummet.

When the topmasts had disappeared Sid looked for the tiger. It was not to be seen.

"That came near being our fate, Jock!"

The words breathed a prayer of gratitude; and the little monkey, henceforth for life Sid Holly's friend and companion, crept toward him, as if it, too, felt awed and thankful, and was taken caressingly in his arms.—Golden Days.

WIT AND WISDOM.

The rain falls on the just and the unjust; but the latter nearly always have the former's umbrellas.—Town Topics.

Anna—"They say I have my mother's mouth and nose." Hannah—"Well, your mother was lucky to get rid of 'em."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Well, Johnny, do you feel proud of being an uncle?" "No; 'cause I ain't no uncle." "Why not?" "'Cause I'm an aunt. The new baby's a girl!"—Answers.

Rich Little Girl—"I got a diamond ring, and a big doll, and a gold necklace to-day." Poor Little Girl—"That ain't nothin', I had meat for dinner!"—Jewelers' Weekly.

Student—"And was the operation successful?" Eminent Sugeon—"No. We found that he didn't have a vermiform appendix at all, and he got well."—Chicago Daily News.

He—"Yes, she is living under an assumed name." She—"Horrible! What is it?" He—"The one she assumed immediately after her husband married her."—Syracuse Herald.

Smithers—"You can always judge a man by the company he keeps." Johnson—"That's pretty rough on the jailer of a prison, isn't it?"—Sydney Town and Country Journal.

Mamma (impatiently)—"Charlie, how many times have I told you to keep away from the sideboard?" Charlie—"I don't know. I can only count to 'leven."—Boston Journal.

Poet (to friend)—"I wish you would read my drama before I send it to the theatrical manager for his perusal." Friend—"I am very busy just now, but don't keep it back for me. When he has returned it will be quite time enough."—Spare Moments.

Teacher—"What is a fossil?" Little Willie (raising his hand)—"I know, please." Teacher—"Well? You may tell us what a fossil is." Little Willie—"That's what mamma said you were the day you sent me home for a better excuse when I stayed out because we heard Johnny Tripp's sister had the measles."—Chicago Daily News.

IN A CHURCH PILLAR.

Clement Spelman Chose the Strangest Tomb Ever Recorded in History.

Of all queer final resting places selected by man, it is believed that the last tomb and repository of Clement Spelman ties the limit. Mr. Spelman is, or was, personally unknown to the present generation. Had he lived in this day and age, and had his wishes as to the place of interment been made known, he would have risen to the distinction of getting his name and face in the Sunday papers, and would have furnished a fortune in "copy" to the space filling guild. Mr. Spelman lived way back yonder before there were any Sunday papers and before the American eagle had become a national bird. He gave his residence to the census enumerators as Narburg and his occupation as recorder of Nottingam. He recorder for some time prior to the year 1679, and he was a busy and studious man around the neck of woods that Mr. Robin Hood made famous. After the year mentioned Mr. Spelman finished.

Before casting his lot with the silent majority Mr. Spelman aired his views on the subject of burial plots. Mr. Spelman must have been something of a spellbinder, for his ideas were known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He never overlooked an opportunity to impress upon all hearers the importance of being immured in a manner out of the ordinary. He was a learned man, and had made a study of all the contemporaneous literature and legends. His hobby was tombs. He cared nothing for collecting first editions. Souvenir spoon hunters he regarded with an indulgent contempt. He had no ambition to be a conspicuous figure at all fresco first nights, and he didn't write articles for the correspondence column of the Nottingham News explaining the authorship of "Beautiful Snow."

But on all questions of burial he was very forte. Had he lived in the United States he would undoubtedly have chosen Tombstone, Arizona, for his home. He gave it as his opinion that the Egyptians were the greatest race under the sun, basing his statement on their theories and practices in the mummy line. He had visited at least 14 guaranteed genuine tombs of St. Paul, and he would have visited more if he could have been spared from the duties of his recordership. Lot's wife was his ideal character in history, and from the fate of that inquisitive lady he got an idea which made him famous. "It is hardly possible for me to be changed into a pillar of salt," he reasoned, "but I see nothing to prevent me from being immured in a pillar of a church." And from the time this idea suggested itself to him up to the date of his demise Mr. Spelman made it his life work to disseminate his original views. As a proselytizer he seems not to have been a gilt-edged winner, but the opposition which his countrymen developed to being placed in an upright position for all ages only strengthened him in his detemination.

Accordingly, when the office of recorder of Nottingham became vacant by the death of the incumbent Mr. Spelman's wishes were carried out. He was immured in a pillar of the Narburg church, and the inscription on the pillar is directly against his face.—N. Y. Herald.

The Cause.

Mr. Muchblest—Yes, doctor, I have a frightful cold; but what did you say was your special method of treatment?

Physician—We strike at the cause or origin of the trouble.

"That's odd. Anyhow, you'll find the baby in the other room." — Chicago Journal.

True Greatness In Medicine

Is proved by the health of the people who have taken it. More people have been made well, more cases of disease and sickness have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by any other medicine in the world. The peculiar combination, proportion and process in its preparation make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself and unequaled by any other.

REDUCTION TO THE TRADE.

The Fraternal Feeling of a House-Painter for an Artist Patron.

There is a saying that two of a trade can never agree, but there is reason to believe that there is more fraternity of interest than is generally supposed. An instance to prove this theory is found in the case of an artist in the suburbs who had the front of his cottage painted last week. It wasn't much of a job, but it was done very well, and the painter was told to bring in his bill.

Three days later the man of the house was told that the painter wanted to see him.

"Tell him to leave the bill and I'll send him a check," was the impatient answer.

He was informed that the painter wanted to see him in person, so there was nothing to do but to show him up.

"Well?" said the man of the house rather shortly.

"I hope you like the job," said the painter, with a mysterious smile.

He was informed that it appeared to be all right.

"I always do good work," said the painter, virtuously. "But this here house—boss, I rather throwed myself on this when I found out who you was."

"So you found out who I was, did you?"

"Yes. When I went to the drug store at the corner for putty, the clerk told me you was a painter, and one of the best in this country. I asked why you didn't paint your house, then, and he said you had got your hand out now, and didn't paint anything but pictures. So when I found you was in the trade I did my prettiest. And here is the bill—$18.60—and it ain't no more than right, as you know, but, being it's you, I'll knock off the 60 cents."

To the everlasting credit of the celebrated artist be it said that he kept his face straight and accepted the reduction in the spirit in which it was offered.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Ironical Ifs.

If you kiss a miss she doesn't miss the kiss.

If a man keeps cool he commands himself and others.

If you would elevate the stage put it on an elevator.

If a man can't trust himself he is apt to trust to luck.

If you would succeed stick to your business with the glue of industry.

If a man is wedded to art he is apt to find the dowry unsatisfactory.

If a man is unable to hold his pen his abilty to hold his tongue is useless.

If some men didn't boast of their abilities others would never know they possessed them.

If some people ever get to be worth their weight in gold they will have to use a lot of anti-fat.—Chicago Evening News.

From Baby in the High Chair

to grandma in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long-desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at ¼ the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

A Skillful Man.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—A western paper tells us about a tornado that struck a train, and the only man in it who wasn't hurt was the baggage man.

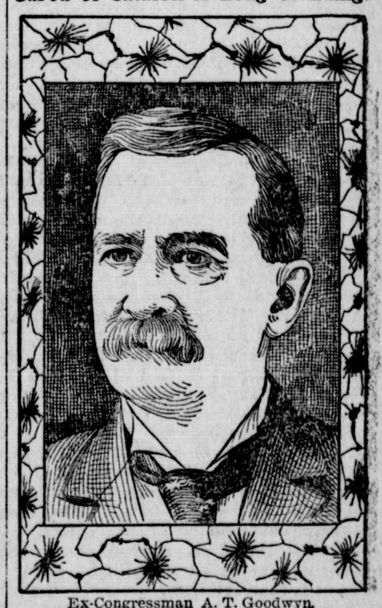
Mr. Crimsonbeak—Perhaps he succeded in checking it.—Yonkers Statesman.

He—"I suppose you were not doing a thing in church this morning but studying that woman's bonnet in front of us?" She—"Well, you were studying the minister's style, were you not?"—Yonkers Statesman.

A girl thinks the wisdom of Solomon insignificant when compared with the smart sayings of her first beau.—Chicago Daily News.

A CONGRESSMAN

Cured of Catarrh of Long Standing.



Ex-Congressman A. T. Goodwyn.

Ex-Congressman A. T. Goodwyn, from Alabama, writes the following letter:

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I have now used two bottles of Pe-ru-na, and am a well man today. I could feel the good effects of your medicine before I had used it a week, after suffering with catarrh for over a year. Respectfully, A. T. Goodwyn.

Catarrh in its various forms is rapidly becoming a national curse. An undoubted remedy has been discovered by Dr. Hartman. This remedy has been thoroughly tested during the past forty years. Prominent men have come to know of its virtues and are making public utterances on the subject. To save the country we must save the people. To save the people we must protect them from disease. The disease that is at once the most prevalent and stubborn of cure is catarrh. Public men of all parties recognize in Pe-ru-na a national catarrh remedy of unequaled merit. Send to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on catarrh.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

THE COMING WOMAN.

Coming across the eastern hills apace with hastening morn,
In garments stainless as the light and radiant as the dawn,
With steadfest gaze, majestic mien,
And brow where wisdom sits serene.

Before her evil flies, to hide in darkness far away,
As flees the gloom of night before the swift approach of day;
For heaven is in her shining eyes
As in the deeps of cloudless skies.

Sovereign of home's broad realm is she, and fairer 'tis to-day
Because she rules within, yet far beyond extends her sway;
For all the world shall better be,
And holier, for her ministry.

And little children round her throng listening for her voice,
Whose sweet-toned cadences their hearts encourage and rejoice;
Her swift, light footsteps to and fro
On missions of sweet mercy go.

She lays her tender hand in love upon the lone and sad,
And hearts unused to joy look up and looking are made glad;
Her very feet are shod with peace
Before which wars and tumults cease.

The star that gems her coronet is herald of the day
When Christ shall claim His own again and sin be swept away;
His handmaid, she shall sooner bring
The welcome coming of the King.

—Meta E. B. Thorne, in Banner of Gold.



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SYNOPSIS.

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

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

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

Chapter IV—D'Auriac in the hospital of Ste. Genevieve discovers his unknown friend is the heiress of Bidache. She visits him daily, and when he is well enough is taken to her Normandy chateau where he arrives shortly before noon.

CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

A turn in the avenue at this moment brought us in full view of the gray walls of Bidache, and on the wide stone staircase that led to the great hall we saw the servants of the household assembled. Madame waved her hand in greeting, and the cheer which broke from them was drowned in the boom of the bombard from the keep. As the blue wreaths of smoke curled upward, a little ball ran to the top of the flagstaff on the keep, and the next moment the banner of Tremouille, with the arms of Rochemars of Bidache quartered thereon, spread out its folds to the morning, and madame was come home once more.

We dined an hour or so later than usual—madame, d'Ayen, Palin and myself at the high table, and the rest of the household with all Bidache at the next. Madame, who seemed in nowise fatigued with her long ride, was in the gayest of spirits and rippled with talk. As if thinking she had punished d'Ayen enough she directed all her conversation towards him, and the old beau was in his element in discussing the intrigues of court life, and let me add interesting, for his memory went far back.

At last the dinner came to a close, and Palin, rising, opened his lips in a long thanksgiving, to which all, madame included, listened devoutly. Our hostess then retired, and we three were left together in an absolute silence. Had it been any other place, I would have felt bound to call D'Ayen to account, and ask him to name a proxy if he was unable to meet me by reason of his age. But as it was, this was impossible, and I contented myself with a frigid reserve, in which I was joined by the Huguenot. He looked from one to the other of us with a satirical smile on his thin lips, and then rising made a slight bow, and left us to ourselves. As we returned to our seats from our response to his greeting, I blurted out the questions:

"Who is M. d'Ayen? Why is he here?"

"Who is he? It is enough to say he is one of those men who live on the follies of kings. And it is enough to say that his company is forced upon us."

"I have heard that before; but madame seemed to like him well enough at dinner." I felt I was wrong as I said this; but the words came out.

"He is here by the king's orders—by the order of Henry the Great," said Palin, with bitterness; "monsieur, you seem a man of honor. What do you think of a king who would force a marriage on a woman to—" and he whispered words in my ear which struck me speechless.

I could not believe him. It was incredible. Was this the hero king—the gallant soldier—the father of his people? It could not be true.

Palin saw the doubt on my face.

"Even you," he said, "will go to Paris and see."

"I shall go—I am going to-day."

"It will be at the risk of your life."

"Maitre Palin, there is the king's peace—and even if it were not so I will go."

He looked at me long and attentively.

"Let it be so," he muttered to himself, and then loudly: "Well, chevalier, I have warned you—if you go you will want a safe lodging—seek out Pantin in the Rue des Deux Mondes, and mention my name. The house faces the Pont Neuf, you can't miss it."

"Thank you, I will do so."

Then after a few minutes more of talk we wished each other good-by and parted.

As for myself I was on the cross with what I had heard. My mind was racked with doubt, and at last, in despair, I sought my own room to think over the matter. I could make nothing of it, turn which way I would. To me Palin's story was incredible. But yet it explained and made clear so much! It was not to offer my sword to the king that I would now go to Paris. It would be to save the woman I loved, if possible. How I was to do this, I had no definite idea—the one thing at present in my mind was Paris—Paris. I therefore gave the necessary orders to Jacques to make ready to start at once, and, descending the winding staircase of the tower wherein my room lay, sought the great hall with the view of either finding madame there, or of sending some one with the request to permit my waiting on her to say good-by. The staircase ended in a long dark corridor, hung on each side with trophies of the chase, old armor, and frayed and tattered banners. At the end of this was an arched doorway, hidden by a heavy curtain. I lifted the curtain and passed into the great hall. At first I thought it was empty, but a second glance showed me madame, seated at a small table in the recess of the bow-window that overlooked the park. Her face, leaning on her hand, was half averted from me, and I caught a glimpse of a small foot resting on one of the lions' heads in which the legs of the table finished. The foot was beating up and down as if in unison with the impatience of madame's thoughts, but I could see nothing of her face beyond its contour. She was, as usual, robed in black, wearing no jewels except a gold collar round her neck. For a moment I stood in silence looking at her, half thinking that here was a chance to speak out what was in my heart, and then stilling the words by the thought of how impossible it was for a poor man to woo a rich woman.

As I stood, hat in hand, madame suddenly turned with a little start, and hastily concealed something as she caught sight of me. I went up at once, and she rose to meet me.

"I have come to say farewell, madame," and I held out my hand.

"So soon," she said, as she took it for a moment, her eyes not meeting mine.

"Yes—Paris is far—and it will be well for me to be there as quickly as possible."

"Paris! You are surely not—" and she stopped.

"Why not, madame?"

"O, I don't know," and hastily, "one sometimes says things that don't exactly convey one's meaning. But I can imagine why you go to Paris—you are tired of Bidache, and pine for the great city."

"It is not that, but," and I pointed to the rolling woods and wide lands that spread before us, "I have no responsibilities like these—and Auriac, which stands by the sea, takes care of itself—besides I have my way to make as yet."

"You have friends?"

"One, at any rate, and that was restored to me by you," and I glanced to the hilt of my sword.

She shook her head in deprecation.

"Very well, then, I will not recall it to you; but I can never forget—life is sweet of savor, and you gave it back to me. We will meet again in Paris—till then, good-by."

"At the Louvre?" As she glanced up at me, trying to smile, I saw her eyes were moist with tears, and then—but the wide lands of Bidache were before me, and I held myself in somehow.

"Good-by."

"Good-by."

I turned and, without another look, passed out of the hall. As I went down the stairway I saw on the terrace to my right the figure of d'Ayen. He had changed his costume to the slashed and puffed dress which earned for the gay gentlemen of Henry's court the nickname "Bergarrets," from M. de Savoye's caustic tongue, and his wizened face stood out of his snowy ruff in all the glow of its fresh paint. With one foot resting on the parapet, he was engaged in throwing crumbs to the peacocks that basked on the turf beneath him. I would have passed, but he called out:

"M. le Chevalier—a word."

"A word only then, sir—I am in haste."

"A bad thing, haste," he said, staring at me from head to foot. "These woods would fetch a good price—would they not?" and he waved his hand toward the wide stretching forest.

"You mistake, M. d'Ayen. I am not a timber merchant."

"O! A good price," he went on, not heeding my reply, "M. le Chevalier, I was going to say, I will have them down when I am master here. They obstruct the view."

I could have flung him from the terrace, but held myself in and turned on my heel.

"Adieu, chevalier!" he called out after me, "and remember what I have said."

I took no notice. The man was old and his gibing tongue his only weapon. I ran down the steps to where Jacques was, ready for me with the horses. Springing into the saddle, I put spurs to the beast, and we dashed down the avenue.

CHAPTER V.

A GOOD DEED COMES HOME TO ROOST.

We dashed through the streets of Bidache, arousing the village dogs, asleep in the yellow sunlight, to a chorus of disapprobation. About a dozen sought to revenge their disturbed slumbers, and, following the horses, snapped viciously at their heels; but we soon distanced them, and, flinging a curse or so after us in dog language, they gave up the pursuit and returned to blink away the afternoon. It was my intention to keep to the right of Ivry, and, after crossing the Eure, head straight for Paris, which I would enter either by way of Versailles or St. Germains, it mattered little what road, and there was plenty of time to decide.

For a league or so we galloped along the undulating ground which sloped toward the ford near Ezy; but as we began to approach the river, the country, studded with apple orchards and trim with hedgerows of holly and hawthorn, broke into a wild and rugged moorland, intersected by ravines, whose depths were concealed by a tall undergrowth of Christ's thorn and hornbeam, whilst beyond this, in russet, in somber greens, and grays that faded into absolute blue, stretched the forests and woods of Anet and Croth-Sorel.

As we slid, rather than rode, down one of these banks, my horse cast a shoe, and this put a stop to any further hard riding, until the mishap could be repaired.

"There is a smith at Ezy, monsieur," said Jacques, "where we can get what we want done, and then push on to Rouvres, where there is good accommodation at the Grand Cerf."

In this manner we jogged along, making but slow progress, and the sun was setting when we came into view of the willow-lined banks of the Eure and entered the walnut groves of the outlying forest in which Ezy lay. As we approached we saw that the village was three parts deserted, and the ruined orchards and smokeless chimneys told their own tale. Turning a bend of the grass-grown road we came upon a few children shaking walnuts from a tree, about 200 paces from us, whilst a man and a woman stood hard by observing them. At the sight of us the woman turned to the man with an alarmed gesture, and he half drew a sword—we saw the white flash—and then, changing his mind, ran off into the forest. The children followed suit, sliding down the trunk of the tree and fleeing into the brushwood, looking for all the world like little brown rabbits as they dashed into the gaps in the thorn.

As for the woman, she turned slowly, and began to walk toward the village.

"They are very bashful here, Jacques," I said, quickening my pace.

"Except the lady, monsieur," and then we trotted up alongside her.

Reining in, I asked if she could direct me to the blacksmith's, for there



"I WILL GUIDE YOU."

seemed no sign of a forage about. She made no answer, but stopped and stared at us through her hair, which fell in thick masses over her forehead and neck. As she did this I saw that she appeared to be of the superior peasant class, but evidently sunk in poverty. She was young and her features were so correct that, with circumstances a little altered, she would have been more than ordinarily good looking. At present, however, the face was wan with privation, and there was a frightened look in her eyes. I repeated my question in as gentle a tone as I could command, and she found tongue.

"Monsieur—pardon—I will guide you."

"O! That is all very well," began Jacques, but I interrupted him, wondering a little to myself what this meant.

"Very well, and thanks."

She dropped a courtesy, and then asked, with a timid eagerness:

"Monsieur does not come from the Blaisois?"

"Ma foi! No! This is hardly the way from the Orleannois—but lead on, please, it grows late."

She glanced up again, a suspicion in her eyes, and then without another word went on before us. We followed her down the winding, grass-grown lane, past a few straggling cottages where not a soul was visible, and up through the narrow street, where the sight of us drove the few wretched inhabitants into their tumble-down houses, as if we had the plague itself at our saddle bows. Finally we stopped before a cottage of some pretensions to size, but decayed and worn, as all else was in this village, which seemed but half alive. Over the entrance to the cottage hung a faded signboard, marking that it was the local hostelry, and to the right was a small shed, apparently used as a workshop, and here the smith was, seated on a rough bench, gazing into space.

He rose at our approach and made as if he would be off; but his daughter, as the young woman turned out to be, gave him a sign to stay, and he halted muttering something I could not catch, and as I looked at the gloomy figure of the man, and the musty inn, I said out loud: "Morbleu! But it is well we have time to mend our trouble and make Rouvres—thanks, my girl," and bending from the saddle, I offered our guide a coin. She fairly snatched at it, and then, coloring up, turned and ran into the inn. I threw another coin to the smith, and bade him set about shoeing the horse.

He shuffled this way and that and answered dully that he would do the job willingly, but it would take time—two hours.

"But it will be night by then," I expostulated, "and I have to go on—I cannot stay here."

"As monsieur chooses," answered the clod; "but you see—I have nothing ready—and I am slow now—I cannot help it."

"This is a devil of a place," I exclaimed, resigning myself to circumstances, and dismounting, handed the reins to Jacques. As I did so I heard voices from the inn, one apparently that of a girl, and the other that of a man, and it would seem that she was urging something; but what it was I could not catch, nor was I curious as to the point of discussion; but it struck me that as we had to wait here two hours it would be well to inquire if I could get some refreshments for ourselves, and a feed for the beasts. For answer to my question I got a gruff "go and ask my daughter," from the smith, who turned as he spoke and began to fumble with his tools. I felt my temper rising hotly, but stayed my arm, and bidding Jacques keep an eye on the horses stepped toward the door of the inn. As I put my hand on it to press it open, some one from within made an effort to keep it shut; but I was in no mood to be trifled with further, and, pushing back the door without further ceremony, stepped in. In doing so I thrust some one back a yard or so, and found that it was the girl, who was trying to bar me out. Ashamed of the violence I had shown I began to apologize, whilst she stood before me rubbing her elbow, and her face flushed and red. The room was bare and drear beyond description. There were a couple of rough tables, a chair or so, an iron pot simmering over a fire of green wood, whose pungent odor filled the chamber. In a corner a man lay apparently asleep, a tattered cloak drawn over his features, so as to entirely conceal them. I felt in a moment that this was the stranger who had fled on our approach and that he was playing fox. Guessing there was more behind this than appeared, but not showing my suspicions in the least, I addressed the girl:

"I am truly sorry and hope you are not hurt; had I known it was you I should have been gentler. I have but come to ask if I can get some wine for ourselves and food for the horses."

"It is nothing," she stammered, "I am not hurt. There is but a little soup here, and for the horses—the grass that grows outside."

"There is some wine there at any rate," and I rested my eye on a horn cup, down whose side a red drop was trickling, and then let it fall on the still figure in the corner of the room. "There is no fear," I continued, "you will be paid. I do not look like a gentleman of the road, I trust."

She shrank back at my words, and it appeared as if a hand moved suddenly under the cloak of the man, who lay feigning sleep in the room, and the quick movement was as if he had clutched the haft of a dagger.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Uncle Knew It All.

I was stopping at the Arlington, at Augusta, and I fancied that I had been preaching long enough to have preacher ways and preacher looks, but I was mistaken. An old darky approached and with an apologetical pull at his hat said: "Boss, kin you tell me whar I kin git er set er de minuits er de meetin'? Brer Jeems Henry, he say he want er set an' he ax me ter git 'em fer him."

I told him where he could get the minutes, and he thanked me, after which he said: "Boss, when de bishop gwinter preach?"

"We have no bishop," I replied.

"Yasser, I know dat; course I know dat; but I mean de bigges' one er you all, de president; when he gwinter preach?"

"Oh, he's not a preacher. That's ex-Gov. Northen."

"Is dat a fack? Well, sah, I voted for dat man, but I tell you, sah, I laks de way dat man talks frum de cheer, an' I wanter hear him preach. He sho' do talk lak a sponsible man."—Atlanta Journal.

Pun Made with Gravity.

Gen. John W. Norton is a clever punster. Some years ago a prominent young local attorney died of alcoholism. He was a talented chap, a brilliant orator and full of promise for the future. Gen. Noble was one of his best friends, and none regretted his sudden end more than did the ex-secretary. At a meeting of the bar which passed resolutions on his death the general was asked what he knew about the end of the young man. He knew no more than was reported in the newspapers at the time, and said so. "I wonder if he died hard?" suggested some one in the crowd after the meeting had adjourned. "No, he died in 'good spirits,'" remarked Gen. Noble, as seriously as if delivering a funeral oration. Then he added, in an undertone to a friend, who happened to be passing out with him: "I'd hate to have any of you fellows ask if I died hard some day when you are eulogizing me."—St. Louis Republic.

Didn't Live Up to It.

"I never made a promise that I did not live up to," she asserted proudly.

"No?" he said, inquiringly.

"No," she said, emphatically.

He made no reply. Argument, he knew, was useless. Facts alone would count. Therefore he hunted up a copy of the book of common prayer, and when he had found it he turned to the marriage service and where it says "love, honor and obey" he underscored the word "obey."

What happened after that is a matter that does not concern the public. It is enough to know that, while there was no doubt that he had proved his point, he deeply regretted having done so.—Chicago Post.

ABOUT CAUCUS RULE.

What It Is and How Its Decisions Are Enforced.

The Senator or Representative Who Bolts from Party Determination Clouds His Political Future.

[Special Washington Letter.]

When you read in the newspapers about a caucus, and understand what it means, it may be well to remember that there are very many people who do not know what it means; and that space is well used in a newspaper to explain the subject.

There were two school-teachers here recently from Chicago, and they are ladies of superior ability and attainments. It was the good fortune of the writer to have an opportunity to accompany them to the capitol building and show them a portion of that magnificent edifice before they secured the services of a professional guide.

While we were walking about the gallery corridors of the senate a policeman came up and reminded us that it is against the rules of the capitol for anyone to carry a camera in the building; and the lady carrying the camera, being from Illinois, took the little picture-maker to the committee room of Senator Cullom, of Illinois, and left it there for a couple of hours.

Meantime we saw many of the wonderful things there, and the ladies wrote down the inscription upon the pedestal of the statue of John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence; an inscription which everyone ought to have in memory or in scrapbook. It is: "He wrote his name where all nations should behold it; and where all time should not efface it."

But to return to our caucus. While we were seeing the senate wing of the capitol we came to a door over which we saw the gilded words: "Conference room." It was explained to the ladies that the word "conference" is, in political language, a synonym for the word "caucus." It was further explained that in the senate there is always a majority and a minority party. When the republicans have a majority they hold their caucuses in the senate marble room; and when the democrats are in a majority they hold their caucuses in the marble room. When either party is in the minority, they use this "conference room" for their caucuses. The marble room is a large and beautiful corridor, capable of comfortably seating 60 or more senators; and there never happens to be more than 55 or 60 members of the majority party. The "conference room" will not comfortably accommodate more than 35 or 40 senators, and the minority never is composed of more than that number.

What are caucuses for? As the political parties developed in this republic, and grew in cohesive strength, it became imperative that each party should act harmoniously in all matters of legislation. Consequently the custom of holding party conferences gradually grew. The members of a political party would gather together in secret meetings, and the majority present would decide upon certain lines of action. Thereafter all of the members of the party would vote together, even though some of the members of the party did not wholly coincide with the policy determined upon. It became necessary to do this in order to secure united party action in all matters.

Finally, when it became a settled party policy to do things in this manner, the conferences were termed caucuses;



BEHIND THE SPEAKER.

and that name will probably continue for an indefinite period. Caucuses ultimately extended from the national capital to the state capitals, and now all political actions are predetermined in caucuses.

For example: In the state of Virginia all of the democratic members of the legislature, in caucus assembled, decided to vote for the reelection of John W. Daniel to the United States senate. Then, when the legislature met, all of the democratic members voted unitedly and Senator Daniel was reelected. When the legislature of Minnesota assembled there was a republican caucus, and the republicans present decided to reelect Senator Cushman K. Davis; and when the legislature met all of the republicans voted that way, and Senator Davis was reelected. This procedure obtains in all of the states; and the majority party carries things in accordance with the conclusions of the caucus.

For further example: In December, 1891, the democrats of the national house of representatives met in caucus in the hall of the house of representatives. The candidates for speaker were Mr. Crisp, of Georgia; Mr. Springer, of Illinois; Mr. Mills, of Texas, and Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee. After a number of ballots a majority of all present voted in favor of Mr. Crisp. On the following Monday, when the house of representatives was called to order, every democrat in the house voted for Mr. Crisp, and he was elected speaker. In another caucus, in 1893, it was decided to reelect Mr. Crisp, and all of the democrats voted in accordance with the caucus determination, and Mr. Crisp was reelected.

When the congress convened in extra session in March, 1897, the republicans being in a majority, there was a republican caucus which determined that all republicans should vote for Thomas B. Reed for speaker; and when the house was called to order, Mr. Reed was elected, receiving all of the republican votes. Thus, you see, the caucus decides what shall be done, and all members of each political party obey the will of the majority of their own party.

Circumstances are such that there will be an extra session of congress in March or April of this year. The republicans are in a majority of the house of representatives; and the caucus will decide upon the reelection of Mr. Reed, and he will again be chosen speaker. For the first time in six years the republicans will have a majority of the senate, and they also will hold a caucus. It will be held in the marble room. The senators do not elect a speaker because the vice president is always the presiding officer of the senate. But the republican senators, in caucus, will select some eminent republican to be secretary of the senate, and some other eminent republican to be sergeant-at-arms of the senate.



THE TUG OF WAR.

Then, when the senate is called to order, all of the republican senators will vote for the officers selected by their caucus.

Then after that shall have been accomplished the republican senators will have another caucus in the marble room, and they will decide who shall be the chairman of the various important committees, and which senators shall be members of those committees. These matters having been determined in caucus, they will be ratified by the solid votes of the entire republican membership of the senate.

In the meantime the democrats, being in the minority, will assemble in the "conference room," and there they will determine upon their candidates for similar offices, chairmanships and committee places. Then, in open senate, they will vote solidly for their candidates. Of course, they know that their candidates will not be elected, but they will give them a solid party "complimentary vote."

Later on the republicans will hold a caucus in the house of representatives, and a caucus in the marble room. Each one of these caucuses will select a committee to meet a committee from the other caucus. These joint committees will formulate some plan concerning currency legislation and other important matters. Those committees will report to their caucuses; and thus a party policy will be outlined, which will receive the solid party votes of the majority representatives in the senate and house; and they will carry their party determination into effect.

Meantime the democratic senators and representatives will hold caucuses, and they will determine upon a policy of opposition. Although in the minority, the democrats will maintain their party policy, and will obstruct party legislation to the best of their ability; and will defeat the majority if they can possibly do so by any parliamentary means.

Whether party rule, by caucus, is proper and worthy of the continued support of politicians is a question which each thinking reader will determine for himself. Young men who are entering upon political careers will do well to study the subject of the caucus, and be prepared to take some positive stand one way or the other. Young men will do well to make mental note of one fact, and keep it ever in memory: Whenever any man of independent spirit bolts from the caucus, or refuses to be bound by caucus determination, it has always happened that such a man lays in a big stock of trouble; and that he is usually defeated by the connivance of leading members of his own party. The caucus rule is so strong that any man who undertakes to openly oppose it clouds his immediate future.

In December, 1889, William McKinley, of Ohio, was a candidate for speaker of the house of representatives. He was defeated in caucus, and Tom Reed became speaker. After the caucus decided upon Mr. Reed, and he was nominated in the house, Mr. McKinley voted with all other republicans for Reed, who was elected. If McKinley had been made speaker by that caucus he might never have been president. But, being defeated for speaker, he was made chairman of the committee on ways and means. That committee formulated a tariff bill which became known as the McKinley bill. That bill made its putative author the most popular man in his party. Thus by being defeated in caucus McKinley came to the front, and attained the presidency.

SMITH D. FRY.

Expensive.

The Friend—And how did you learn that she had such a big appetite?

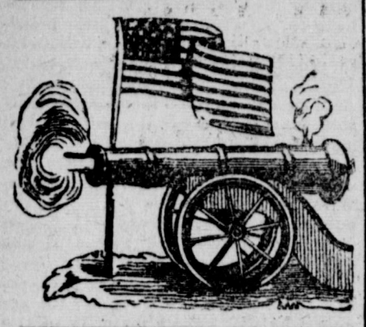
The Fool—To my cost.—N. Y. Journal.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of City & County



Kansas is one of the fortunate states on the state debt question. She is out of debt save some $640,000, and this she owes to her school fund. Her people were plastered with mortgages not many years ago and they are all getting out of debt.—*Dallas Times Herald.*

Not only is justice blind, but an emergency has arisen which would seem to require that in similar cases blind men will have to be utilized as jurymen. A defendant railroad in a recent damage suit has asked for a new trial on the grounds that the plaintiff, a pretty woman, flirted with the jury.

Business query from the Atchinson Globe (rep): Expansion is probably the most momentous question with which the American people have ever been confronted, with two exceptions. We are asked to increase our annual expenses $150,000,000 as a result of annexing or conquering Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. This is equal to a bonded debt of five thousand million dollars drawing 3 per cent. Suppose the proposition was to issue new government bonds for five thousand million dollars? How would that strike you?

The story is told of a colored preacher who wanted to deliver a startling sermon. He had heard of a sensational method and determined to give his congregation a surprise. A small boy was taken into his confidence and stationed him on the roof just above his pulpit. In the lad's keep was intrusted a pigeon, which was to be let loose in the church from a convenient hole at the proper moment. The church was packed and the preacher having stormed denouncement raised his voice and cried: "And the Holy Ghost descended in the form of a dove," but no dove appeared. He repeated the sentence. Still no dove. At the third out cry a black face appeared at the hole in the roof and query came: "Pa'son, a cat's done eat de holy ghost. But I'se got de cat. Shall I throw'im down?"

Congressman Dingley was a distinguished figure in America's political life. He was not a great statesman, but he was a painstaking and conscientious legislator. He was an ultra high protectionist from a sense of duty to his country rather than because it was a party measure. He sincerely believed that whatever he did was the proper thing to do, because it was right to do it. In all the years of his public life the name of Nelson Dingley was never connected with a single act that reflected upon his honesty and integrity. He was intensely partisan, because he believed his party stood for the best interests of the people, and in that and in all other convictions his conduct of life forms a standard of honesty of purpose which the youth of America would do well to aspire to.—*Osawatomie Globe.*

A MODEL HEN HOUSE.

"When we moved to our present house," said a man who was telling the story to the Detroit Free Press man, "we found no place to keep the few hens that we had. As fresh eggs are something that the entire household insists upon, I resolved to build a small chicken-house, that would be a model of its kind. But I found it no easy matter to plan a house that would not take up much room, and at the same time be unobjectionable to the neighbors. I puzzled over the situation for some time and the day my wife left for a short visit to her sister, I was about to give it up, when I chanced to see a scrap of paper that my wife had left lying on the dinig room table. Absently picking it up to draw a few more plans upon, I noticed that it was already covered with some sort of design. Looking it over, I was thunder-struck to see that my wife had solved the problem that I had worked so long upon. Never for a moment had I suspected that my wife possessed any talent in that direction; but there it was before me in black and white, with its runways and laying boxes, its roosts and dusting pans, a perfect model of its kind. I hired a carpenter, and we went to work to construct the house, along the lines that my wife had drawn out with so much care. We were puzzled a little over the meaning of some of the lines, but we managed to follow the plan fairly well, and when it was finished I was honestly proud of it. When my wife returned home I took her out and showed it to her and congratulated her upon her success. She asked me what I meant, and I showed her the plans that we had used."

"Goodness!" she gasped, "that isn't a plan of a henhouse, it's the plan of my new gown!"

A CONSTANT ADVERTISER

John Wanamaker's profits from his Philadelphia store last year were over $1,750,000 and those from his New York establishment will run close to that figure. The Saturday before Christmas the receipts in New York were even greater than those in Philadelphia and exceeded $500,000. The New York store has paid a profit from the very day it was opened, although two firms which occupied the establishment since A. T Stewart's death have failed. The reason of Mr. Wanamaker's great success, both in New York and Philadelphia, his is skillful and extensive advertising. It has been his rule to confine his advertising to newspapers and magazines, on which he has spent annually more than $300,000 in Philadelphia. The advertising bills of his New York establishment exceeded even that sum last year.

"DON,T TELL THEM WERE YOU FOUND ME."

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

A GREATLIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

The Prairie Farmer—a weekly Agricultural and Live Stock Journal—one dollar a year. It is admittedly the leader of the agricultural and live stock papers of the United States. It covers the entire field of agriculture, dairying, live stock breeding and live stock feeding. It is edited for western farmers and stockmen who carry on diversified work; in fact it is the farmer's newspaper. The regular subscription price is one dollar a year; but in order that every one of our readers may get it next year, we will send it a full year with our own paper for only $1.75. This low price may be withdrawn anytime; we request our readers to act promptly. Hand in your order or send it to us.

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

"RED HOT" NEWS

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

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

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

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

Those who subscribe at once will secure the closing event in the great Collins murder trial, a complete report of the special meeting of the Kansas legislature called by Governor Leedy to meet in extraordinary session December 21 and succeeding days. This call is unprecedented in the history of the state. A defeated party calls a session of the legislature to enact laws a few days before the opposing party takes control. It is needless to say that the events will be exciting. The regular session of the legislature will meet January 9, 1899.

SOME RARE PANSIES.

To give our readers an opportunity to test their famous Pansy Seeds, Messrs. May & Co., the well known Seed growers of St. Paul, Minnesota will mail their Giant Pansy Collection to ang person sending them only ten cents in silver or stamps. This collection consists of the following five varieties, put up in five seperate packets, (over 500 seeds) enough for a large Pansy bed; Improved Snow Queen, white, the Shah; bronze colored; Gorgeous, dark brownish red, Swanley Blue, delicate lavender blue; German Prize Mixed, a supberb mixture of choice varities. Send ten cents for the Pansy collection and give them the names and address of four persons who buy seeds, and they will include free a packet of the wonderful Horn Poppy. On each packet will be printed full cultural instructions.

They will also send to any Gardener or Farmers 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 this Spring. Be sure and mention our paper when writing to May & Co.

THE REV. IRL R. HICKS

Annual Almanac and monthly paper, Word and Works, are now known from sea to sea. We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to the Almanac for 1899 now ready. It is a splendidly printed and illustrated book of 116 pages and the storm forecasts and diagrams and astronomical and scientific matter are superior to anything that has ever been seen before in a 25 cent book. His monthly journal, Word and Works, is one of the best literary, home and scientific magazines in the country, besides containing his monthly storm forecasts with explanations. The subscription price of the Word and Works is $1.00 per year and a copy of the Hicks Almanac is sent as a premium to every yearly subscriber. Single copies of the Word and Works, 10 cents. Price of Almanac alone, 25 cents. Send your order to Word and Works Pub. Co. 2201 Locust Street. St. Louis, Mo.

LOW RATES.

Leavenworth—Annual Meeting Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. Kans.—Round trip $3 93 on sale Feb. 11 to 15, limited Feb. 18.

New Orleaes, La.—Annual convention of National Association of Master Plumbers.—Fair and one third on certificate plan, March 6 to 11, 1899.

Topeka.—Annual Meeting Kansas Commonwealth Institute.—Feb. 5-13, 1899 Fare and one third on certificate plan.

For addittional information inquire of E. J. FAIRHURST, Agent.

NOTICE.

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

Respectfully,
F. T. JOHNSON M. D.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

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The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

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Are the most practical of all fowls. As year round layers they cannot be beaten and as dressed poultry they have no rival. We breed the White Plymouth Rocks and the Silver Laced Wyandottes according to the requirements of the Standard of Perfection as the following list of prizes won will show. Winners of 16 firsts, 11 seconds and 4 thirds at Kansas City and Jackson county shows in 1897 Winners of 21 firsts, 8 seconds and 9 thirds at the same shows this season, and also several handsome special prizes We also breed Buff Cochin Bantams. Send for circular giving all information. First class breeders, $2 to $5 each, singly Eggs, $2 per setting.

Westport Poultry Yards, CAPPS & CO., PROPS.
Mention the Courant. 768 Gibraltar Building, KANSAS CITY, Mo
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We have secured valuable claims in the

Famous Gold Fields of Alaska.

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

North-American Mining & Developing Co.

Capital, $5000,000. Shares, $1 each.

PAID AND NON-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 besore 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 egistered mail, and you will receive stock by return mail.

North-American Mining and developing Company, Juneau, Alaska, Write for prospectus to the

North--American Mining And Developing Company

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Agents wanted everywhere to sell our stock.

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Among the special features are

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They will come from such writers as

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

The Semi-Weekly Capital

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

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Address The Courant.

J. H. SCOTT,

-BREEDER OF-

Buff Plymouth Rocks and Golden Wyandottes.

Eggs, $2.00 per 15, from Stock receiving first premium at our late Show, Pen scoring 182½, in Golden Wyandottes, and 182 and five sixteenths, in Buff Plymouth Rocks At Kansas State Show, I won 2nd pen. and was only beaten 1½ for first, my stock, being young, was cut 4½ points on weight I have some fine Golden Wyandotte cockerels for sale; no other stock for sale at present.

LAWRENCE, - - KANSAS.
Mention the Courant.

B. F. NEAL,

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BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Score. from 88¾ to 93¾. Eggs $1.50 per Sitting, and two for $2.25

R. C. B. LECHORNS

Score. 90 to 92½. Won three firsts, one second and one third premiums at Hutchinson; also, all firsts at Garden City. Eggs, $2.00 per Sitting. All eggs guaranteed

PIT CAMES,

Shawlnecks ann Irish Blues; farm raise and free ranged. Eggs. $3 00 per Sitting Young Stock for sale. Write for prices

GARDEN CITY. KANS.
Mention the Courant.

E. D. TAYLOR,

BREEDER OF

Golden Wyandottes

AND

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

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

The Golden Wyandotte male from which I bred, last year, is from H. D Mason & Sons, Fabius, N. Y., and the famales are from the McKeen strain; and my Partridge Cochins are from a trio for which I paid $25 00, last year, and are from imported birds, of the year before. All of my birds are prize winners wherever shown.

Golden Wyandotte eggs, $2.00 per setting; $3 00 for two settings.

Partridge Cochin eggs, $2.00 per setting.

INDEPENDENCE, - - MO.
feb2-3mos Mention the Courant.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

Railroad or Syndicate Lands. will buy of sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONEY.—

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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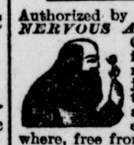
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The Oldest in Age and Longest Located.
A Regular Graduate in Medicine.
Over 28 Years' Special Practice.

Authorized by the State to treat *CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.*



Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from gaze or breakage. No medicines sent C. O. D., only by agreement. Charges low. Over 40,000 cases cured. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility. The results of youthful follies and excesses—causing losses by dreams or with the urine, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, impotence, etc., cured for life. I can stop night losses, restore sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts, and make you fit for marriage.

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

VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, PHIMOSIS and all kinds of **Private Diseases** permanently cured or money refunded.

BOOK for both sexes—96 pages, 24 pictures true to life, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6 cents in stamps. You should read this book for the information it contains.

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

CANCER positively cured; no knife used, little pain, cure guaranteed. We give patients as references. Write for information. **Piles** cured without pain. No pay accepted until cured; consultation free. Write for testimonials. Dr. E. O. SMITH, 10th & Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

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The Chase County Courant.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1899.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
Few to the line, all to the lips fall" where that may."

Terms—per year $1.50 cash in advance; at three months, $1.75; after six months $2.00. For six months $1.00 cash in advance.

Santa Fe Route

TIME TABLE!

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

EAST.	Atx KC. & am	Chx KC. & pm	Chx KC. & pm	K.C.x am	K.C.p am	K.C.a. pm
Cedar Grove.	1 40	3 46	1 10	12 15	10 18	5 44
Clements.....	1 48	3 53	1 17	12 27	10 23	5 51
Elmdale.....	2 02	4 04	1 28	12 44	10 36	6 01
Evans	2 05	4 08	1 31	12 50	10 40	6 04
Strong City.	2 12	4 14	1 37	1 10	10 48	6 11
Elinor	2 20	4 22	1 43	1 20	10 57	6 19
Saffordville.	2 26	4 27	1 50	1 27	11 03	6 27

WEST.	Cal.x pm	Cal.l pm	Col.x pm	K.T.x am	M.X. am	T.X. pm	pm
Saffordville.	3 40	1 10	2 28	3 19	6 27	1 50	
Elinor	3 45	1 15	2 35	3 26	6 33		00
Strong City.	3 52	1 21	2 45	3 45	6 40	2 13	
Evans.....	3 57	1 27	2 5.	3 58	6 46	2 23	
Elmdale....	4 00	1 30	2 57	4 05	6 50	2 28	
Clements....	4 10	1 40	3 10	4 30	7 02	2 41	
Cedar Grove.	4 17	2 47	3 18	4 45	7 10	2 50	

The accommodation, going east, arrives, daily, except Monday, at Evans, at 12:40 a m, at Strong City, 12:50; going west, at Strong City, at 4:00 a m at Evans 4:19.

O. K. & W. R. R.

EAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymer.....	12 23am	5 15pm	
Evans.....	12 40	5 45	
Strong City.....	12 50	6 00	3 00pm
Cottonwood Falls.			3 10
Gladstone.....			3 25
Bazaar.....			4 10

WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazaar.....			4 20pm
Gladstone.....			4 50
Cottonwood Falls.			5 10
Strong City.....	4 00am	9 00am	5 20
Evans	4 10	9 16	
Hymer,.....	4 26	9 44	

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Representative.....	H. C. Snyder
Treasurer.....	C. A. Cowley
Clerk	M. C. Newton
Clerk of Court.....	W. C. Harvey
County Attorney.....	J. W. McWilliams
Sheriff.....	John McCallum
Surveyor.....	J. R Jeffrey
Probate Judge.....	Matt. McDonald
Sup't. of Public Instruction.	G. W. Stephenson
Register of Deeds.....	Wm. Norton
Coroner.....	Dr. J M. steele.
Commissioners.....	John Kelly, W. J. Dougherty, Faank Laloge

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80,—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. C. L. Conaway, W. M ; M.C. Newton, Secy

K. of P., No. 60,—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. P. Kuhl, C. C.; L. M. Swope, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F. No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. H. A. McDaniels, N. G.; J. M. Warren Secretary,

K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; Wm Norton, C. S.

Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America,—Meets second and last Tuesnights of each month, in Drinkwater's hall L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck Clerk

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

The county jail is empty.

F. L. Perry spent Sunday in Emporia.

Bun Holsinger was on the sick list, last week.

W. C. Handy, of Matfield Green, put up his ice, last week.

C. M. Gregory returned, Tuesday, from a trip to Joplin, Mo.

Mrs. Joe Gray is sick abed, and Mr. Gray is under the weather.

E. F. Holmes and Stanley M. Jones left, yesterday, for Chicago.

James Fisher is building himself a new residence at Cedar Point.

F. H. McCune arrived home, last Friday, from a visit in Illinois.

L. R. Holmes has gone to Chicago, to purchase a stock of furniture.

While coming to town, yesterday, Joe Hensler got one of his hands frozen.

Grace Collett, of Elk, has gone to Lawrence, to attend the State University.

G A. Sieker and one of his sons and youngest daughter are on the sick list.

Ed. E. King went to Emporia Saturday evening, and spent Sunday with his parents.

Born, on Monday, February 6, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. Dell Rose, of this city, a daughter.

Mrs. W. R. Richards, of Strong City, was on the sick list, the fore part of last week.

Born, on Monday, January 30, 1899 to Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Whitney, of Hymer, a daughter.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Sankey spent several days this week, with relatives in Emporia.

If you want corn chop, flour, bran or shorts, go and shake hands with H. L. Hunt before you buy.

Born, on Friday, February 3, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Foxworthy, near Bazaar, a daughter.

After a very bad spell of the grippe, Postmaster W. H. Holsinger is again at his post of duty.

A fire and burglar proof safe and set of postoffice fixtures for sale, Apply at the COURANT office.

S. D. Thomas, of Elmdale, is on the sergeant-at-arms force in the House of Representatives, at Topeka.

Since Wm. Duckett went into the grocery business, T. J. Files is driving the Standard Oil Co.'s wagon.

Frank Spencer, who has been gone about eleven years, most of the time in Oregon, is here visiting his parents.

T. H. Grisham is still confined to his bed with sciatic rheumatism; and Mrs Grisham is suffering with la grippe.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging. jy20tf

Mrs. R. P. Scales, of Chicago, formerly Mrs. C. S. Evans, of Bazaar, is visiting at J. C. Thompson, of this city.

Miss Lydia Ryan, book-keeper for W. R Richards, of Strong City, is again at her post of duty after a short illness.

Morris Bros. and Wm Barton, of Hymer, threshed their wheat, last week, and shipped two car loads to Kansas City.

Mrs. J. B. Smith entertained, last Thursday afternoon, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Jackson, of Howard, who is visiting her.

Married, on Sunday, February 5, 1899 at Matfield Green, by the Rev S. R. Sayers Mr. Everet L. Riggs and Miss Mattie E. Makin.

Mrs. Dr. W H. Carter and son Harry, who were visiting in Florida have returned home, accompanied home by a nephew of Mrs. Carter.

The Christian Church denomination have the foundation laid for a church in Strong City, on the block north of the down in town school house.

Jesse Lantry, a cousin of B. Lantry's Sons, has a fawn, at Morgan, Texas, which he recently captured, and which is about a year old, and has become quite tame.

There were seven applicants at the last Teachers examination January 28. Those receiving certificates were Miss Lucile Wilkinson second grade, Miss Arrilla Watson third grade.

Last Monday a marriage license was issued to Arthur E. McCabe and Leonore M. Hamilton, of Matfield Green; and on the same day, to Albert Racard and Laura McCaully, of Hymer.

A. Z. Scribner, J. A. Swilling, W. H. Powers, R. C. Hunter, C. W. Moore, John H. McCabe and W. C. Higbee are now full fledged Woodmen, having been taken into camp, last Friday night.

The Chase County Stone Company have secured the contract to build five large arch bridges on the Independence branch of the Southern Kansas railroad, and will soon begin work on the same.

A. F. Foreman is the Fish Warden for Chase county, and he informs us that all parties taking fish from any of the streams in this county, in violation of law, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

E. F. Bauerle is agent for American Woolen Mills Co., of Chicago, and if you want a full suit, coat or vest, or an overcoat, you should call on him before ordering elsewhere. If you want him to come and take your measure, send him a postal card.

Sherman Blosser, of Council Grove, who was working for B. Lantry's Sons, in Arizona, and came home in December because of sickness, was in town, Tuesday, and left, yesterday, for Winslow, Arizona, as chief engineer for B. Lantry's Sons, at that place.

Mrs. W. C. Higbee has purchased the millinery store of Mrs. Dothard and taken possession of the same, and Mrs. Dothard has returned to her old home at Corbondale, for a while, after which she will probably work for a wholesale millinery house at St. Joseph, Mo.

Cockerels for sale.—The Timmons Bros. have a number of choice cockerels for sale, viz: Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Barred Plymouth Pocks and Single Comb Buff Leghorns; also some S. S. Hamburg hens and pullets and some S. C. Brown Leghorn pullets.

The Kansas Coursing Association will hold their spring meet at Enterprise, this year, on March 7 and 8. Dogs from all parts of the state have already been entered, and a successful meet is insured. G. W. Heintz of this city, is President of the Association, and O M. Wilhite, of Emporia, is official slipper. Mr. Heintz will enter some of his greyhounds.

Last Thursday, February 2, Ground Hog Day, was cloudy all day, and it off and on a great portion of the day, hence that prophet did not see his shadow that day, and we are, according to his prediction, to have an early spring, notwithstanding the fact that the mercury has dropped to or below the zero point every night since that day, going down to 8° below, Monday night, and 15° below, Tuesday night, and 18 below, laft night.

We are just in receipt of the South Pasadenan, of December 15 1898 published at South Pasadena, Cal. From it we learn that Kenyon Warren, formerly of Bazaar, this county, is running a large grocery and general supply store in that city, and that he is one of the directors of the South Pasadena Improvement Co. It also tells about Mrs. Warren assisting in arrangements for the Christmas programme of the M. E. Sunday School and in other Christian works. We are pleased to note their success.

Married, on Wednesday evening, February 1, 1899, at the home, of Albert Matti, Esq., in Toledo township, Chase county, Kansas, Mr. John Miller and Miss Minnie Risener, both of Falls township. The groom is an energetic young farmer, the eldest son of Arch. Miller, Esq., and the bride is the niece of Mrs Matti, and both ar popular young people in this county. They are now on a wedding tour in Illnoise. On their return they will occupy the Hinkle farm. They have the congratulations of the COURANT in their new state of life.

TEACHERS MEETING.

Program for the Teachers' Association to be held at Elmdale, Kansas, February 25, 1899

Song, Elmdale School.
Paper. Chapters 9 15, Language Arts, Miss Lizzie Collett.
Recitation. Class in Primary Geography, Prof. Shirk.
Music.
Query box, Prof. Wyatt.
Paper. Music in our schools, B. F. Martin.
Recitation.
Roll call, responded to by quotations from favorite authors.
Paper. The Fifth Reader in our Schools. Miss Alda Byram.
Song, Elmdale School.

FEBRUARY LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The Febauary Ladies' Home Journal offers more than the expected variety of literary and pictorial feature. It opens with an article by Mrs. Ballington Booth, taking the reader through State prison, pointing out the awfulness of prison life, and the hopelessness of a released prisoner's effects to gain unaided a place where he can get a livelihood. The story touches the heart and will attract widespread interest. Mrs Lew Wallace writes of "The Murder of the Modern Innocents," a powerful and convincing protest against the over education of children. "The Story of New York's Social Life" gives interesting glimpses of Gotham society, and "The Largest Ranch in the World" describes a Texas pasturage as large as two States of our Union. The three serials, "The Girls of Camp Arcady," Miss Wilkins' "The Jamesons in the Country," and "The Minister of Carthage" continue with dash and a successful interest.

Two pages of the February Journal are worthily devoted to pictures of The Prettiset Country Home in 'American," and two more to "Inside of a Score of Gardens." Both features are the inaugural parts of a series of pictures that will be interesting and useful to every home owner or lover of Nature's work. Barton Cheyney tell boys why and where they should learn trades, and William Martin Johnson continues his "House Practical" series; "Good Furniture and Furnishing" are pictured, "Making a Home Aquarium" is explained, and "Gowns for Unusual Figures" are shown. Helen Watterson Moody writes on "What it Means to be Engaged," Mrs. S. T. Rorer on "Food for Men and Women Over Fifty" and "Preparing and Cooking Shellfish," while every home and family interest is considered. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

PETIT JURORS.

The following is a list of the jurors drawn, last Saturday, February 4th, for the March term, 1899, of the District Court.

Bazaar township—George Ward, Thomas G. Vinson, G. W. Briner, W. N. Oles.

Cedar—N. E. Sidner, H. A. Mowery, Frank Ward, J. H. Sheridan, Monroe Pinkston.

Cottonwood—J. G. Fisher, J. R. Blackshere, R. P. Lowe, Wm. H Shaft, Wm Huston, Wm Penney, Joseph Waidley, Spencer R. Pickard.

Diamond Creek—Wiley Stowers, J. A. Holmes, J. I. Mitchell, M. D. Umbarger, C. F. Pflager, John Koegabohn, Albert Harder, Wm. Watson, C. C. Rider, Thomas Wells.

Falls—H. P. Coe, Edward Williams, Frank Hartman, Ed Gottbehuet, J. A. Stout, N. C. Hoskins, Jesse Starkey, O. M. Ellis, W. P. Evans, J. R. Dancer, John Gross, John Barrett, W. W. Sanders, Robert Brown, C. B. Hager, Cal Pendegraft, James Cahoon, Theodore Fritze, W. G McCandless, Sam Comstock, Richard Hunter. Pat Tracy, C. S, Altemis, John Bell, B. F. Beach, Charles Harder.

Matfield—T. J. Banks, O. H Lewis Wm. Blackburn, A. Rosebaugh, John Carnes, S. G. Nichols.

Toledo—J. A. Harris, John Crook, Sr., David Griffitts, D. C. Allen, W. T. Foreman.

WHAT NEXT.

It does seem as though the seed men stop somewhere, but here comes a work of art. Think of it, twenty four lithographed in colors, not gaudy chromos, but from photograghs in colors, upon an entirely new plan. This, in itself, is enough to turn every woman's head. Then follow about one hundred more pages, filled with handsome half-tone illustrations of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, photographed from nature, all printed on fine paper and enclosed in an elegant cover of white and gold Vick's Garden and Floral Guide also contains full descriptions and directions for painting Flowers and Vegetables, Plants, Small Fruits, etc. It explains a new departure in selling Vegetable Seeds by weight in place of old style of packets; also a grand offer giving customers credit for full amount of purchase to apply on order for implements and useful articles. This splendid work of art will be mailed with a Due Bill good for 25 cents worth of seeds, for only 15 cents. Write James Vicks Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Feb. 1st 1899:

W Z Williams, William Stude, Erdmarch Myers, Billie Jones, John Hatchins, Jennie M. Burns, Mrs Nettie A. Barker, Mrs. Hattie Lessler and Mrs. Mary Ann White.

All the above remaining uncalled for Feb 15, 1899, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Persons calling for above, please say "advertised."

W. H. HOLSINGER, P. M.

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Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic
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THE NEW TIME, 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO

Treasurer's Qaurterly Report.

Statement of amount on hand in the Treasury of Chase county, Kansas, for the quarter ending, Monday, January 23rd, 1899

	OVER-PAID	ON HAND
State fund		$ 2558 00
County fund		10522 24
Redemption fund.....		425 00
Cottonwood Falls, City.....		
Strong City		270 00
Normal institute fund	$12 20	
County school apportioned		2 56
County school unapportioned		128 44
State school apportioned..		518 01
School land interest		169 44
School land principal.....		251 80
Railroad bond interest		2720 00
TOWNSHIP FUNDS.		
Bazaar township general...		150 00
" " road ...		55 00
Cedar township general....		385 00
" " road....		145 00
Cottonwood township general.....		835 00
" " road....		145 00
Diamond Creek township general.....		580 00
Diamond Creek township road.....		95 00
Falls township general		69 05
" " road		200 00
Matfield township general..		835 00
" " rord....		75 00
Toledo township general....		565 00
" " road....		100 00
SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS		
1 bond int. and sink.		555 00
2 bond int. and sink		87 50
6 bond int. and sink.		111 93
11 bond int. and sink.		145 00
15 bond int. and sink.		159 60
16 bond int. and sink.		15 00
22 bond int. and sink.		85 00
33 bond int. and sink.		580 00
39 bond int. and sink.		
42 bond int. and sink.		40 59
43 bond int. and sink.		265 00
49 bond int. and sink.	47 89	
52 bond int. and sink.		40 00
54 bond int. and sink.		
55 bond int. and sink.	15 00	
57 bond int. and sink	10 00	
58 bond int. and sink		18 55
59 bond int. and sink		13 31
60 bond int. and sink.	75 00	
61 bond int. and sink.		9 46
63 bond int. and sink.	85 00	
66 bond int. and sink.	15 00	
1 general		254 00
2 general.		330 00
3 general.		253 00
4 general.		49 00
5 general.		52 00
6 general.		1076 00
7 general.		236 00
8 general.		40 00
9 general.		270 00
10 general.		72 00
11 general.		237 00
12 general.		151 00
13 general.		79 00
14 general		10 22
15 general		135 00
16 general		35 00
17 general.		174 00
18 general		45 00
19 general		130 00
20 general		
21 general		100 00
22 general		145 00
23 general		
24 general.		220 00
25 general		185 00
26 general		275 00
27 general		15 00
28 general		110 00
29 general		140 00
30 general		130 00
31 general		135 00
33 general		45 00
33 general		145 00
34 general		90 00
35 general		185 00
36 general		205 00
37 general		70 00
38 general		210 00
39 general		170 00
40 general		235 00
41 general		600 00
42 general		75 00
43 general		180 00
44 general		
45 general		140 00
46 general		180 00
47 general		15 00
48 general		130 00
49 general		70 00
50 general		110 00
51 general		185 00
52 general		20 00
53 general		95 00
54 general		85 00
55 general		
56 general		40 00
57 general		50 00
58 general		260 00
59 general		60 00
60 general		120 00
61 general		5 00
62 general		75 00
63 general		50 00
64 general		
65 general		160 74
66 general		50 00
Total.....		$32449 84
Overpaid	210 09	
Balance in bank	32206 75	
Supplementary tax list and Cash	33 00	
Warrants paid and uncanceled		
Total.		$32449 84

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
Chase County, }

I, C A. Cowley, Treasurer of said County, being duly sworn, say that the above and foregoing shows the amount of money in the Treasury of said county, and that the same is correctly apportioned as I verily believe.

C. A. COWLEY, County Treasuer

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of January, 1899.

[SEAL.] M. C NEWTON, Conuty Clerk

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Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
CHASE COUNTY. }

Notice is hereby given that, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1899, a petition, signed by N. Gosler and thirty (30) others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State afore said praying for the vacation and location of certain road, described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point where the present road on Cedar creek, east of Matfield Green leaves the line between sec. 8 and 9, town. 22 range 5; thence running south on sec. line, as above named, to the sw cor. of nw ¼ of sec. 9, town 22, range 8; thence east on said line as far as practical or at least to intersect the present traveled road; thence along said road as now traveled to where it crosses the E. line of S W. ¼ of sec 9, town 22, range 8; thence south on said line as far as practicable to insure a good road; thence east and south to point most suitable for a good road on the line between sections 9 and 16 of township 22, range 8; thence east to intersect the present county road.

Also to change the present road running north from the southwest corner of section 10, township 22, range 8, so as to locate it on section line between section 9 and 10, township 22, range 8, as far north as practical; thence circling to the west and returning to section line north of the hill; thence north on section line across small creek and to north-west corner of section 10, township 22, range 8

Also to vacate those parts of road rendered useless by the establishment of these changes.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: George Hays, Jerry Madden and Nat Scribner, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning of the proposed road in Matfield Twp, on the 22nd day of February, 1899, and proceed to view said road, give to all parties a hearing and make report thereof as the law directs,

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[SEAL] M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Road Notice

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
CHASE COUNTY. }

Notice is hereby given that, on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1899, a petition signed by O H. Kendig and thirtyone (31) others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northeast corner of northwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of section 34, township 18, range 9 east; thence south on said line until it intercepts the east bank of Buckeye creek; thence down said creek on the most practicable route in southeasterly direction on the east side of said creek until it intercepts section line between sections two (2) and three(3), township nineteen (19), range nine (9) east, thence south on said line (or as near as practicable) until it intercepts the established road at the north-west corner of the south-west ¼ of section two (2), township nineteen (19), range nine (9)

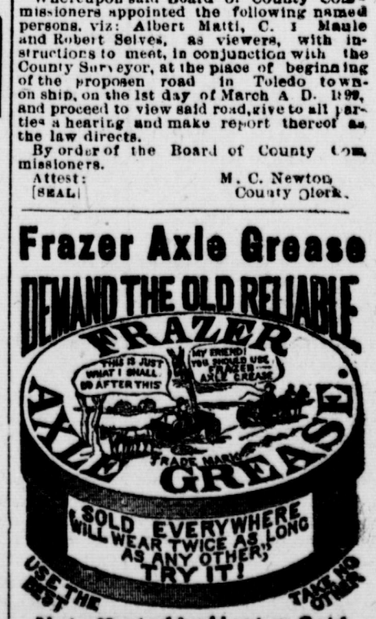
Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Albert Matti, C. I Maule and Robert Selves, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning of the proposen road in Toledo township, on the 1st day of March A. D. 1899, and proceed to view said road, give to all parties a hearing and make report thereof as the law directs.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

Attest: M. C. Newton
[SEAL] County Clerk.

Frazer Axle Grease

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE



Not affected by Heat or Cold.
Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris and World's Fair.
Manufactured by FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.,
Factories: Chicago, St. Louis, New York.



WHAT though the skies be cold and gray
And winds be wild and shrill,
Love's messenger shall find his way
Across the vale and hill:
For sunlight he shall have your face,
For stars—two eyes that shine
Where my heart has its dwelling place—
Your own, dear Valentine!

He turns to neither left nor right,
But straight ahead he goes;
His guide is Hope, whose footsteps light
The sunset pathway knows;
He bears my message in his scrip,
A song whose every line
Shall turn to music on your lip,
My own dear Valentine!

Oh, when you hear his eager knock
Upon the door begin,
Make haste to lift the heavy lock
And bid young Cupid in.
Glad then shall gleam the skies above,
And glad this heart of mine
To be at last with her I love—
With you, dear Valentine!
—Frank Demster Sherman, in Ladies' Home Journal.

IT WAS the day before St. Valentine's, and Clare Clancey and Katie Wood, after pausing a little before the show window, entered the small uptown shop, and were shown by a lady in attendance a number of choice valentines that came within reach of their purses. The two girls were great friends, each just 14, and pretty and full of fun. They were going to send this year a number of valentines to other friends and relatives, and had come in together to select them.

As they stood before the little showcase filled with those dainty combinations of paper lace and bright color so fascinating to the heart of youth and, ah, me! to the memory of age, perhaps, and as they lifted the filmy overlays to read the cunningly hid verses beneath they did not notice that standing in the door was a feeble old man leaning on a cane and watching them. His hair was rather long and silver white. His face was cleanly shaven, and he had a large nose, a rather childish mouth and clear blue eyes. As he moved away the two girls heard his step and turned.

"Oh!" exclaimed Clare, whispering, "there is old Mr. Fessenden! He lives next door to us and is a cranky old bachelor. Let's send him a valentine."

The other girl nodded. Then they watched him a moment through the window as he paused to look in.

"He comes every year to look at the valentines," said the shopwoman.

"Show us some funny ones," said Clare. "Some about old bachelors."

The girls were not cruel; they were thoughtless. They picked out a highly colored picture of a fierce-looking old man in a house that was in wretched order, and under which were the following lines:

AN OLD BACHELOR.

"You think yourself extremely wise,
Since all your worthless life
You've lived alone without the care
And love of a tender wife.
Perhaps, indeed, you've vainly tried
To wed, your whole life through,
And were so glum and crusty that
No wife would live with you."

They did not like the word "worthless," because Clare said she had never heard that he dissipated in any way, but Katie said it did not mean that, but only meant that his life had been worthless because he hadn't married. By and by they went across the street to a bright red letter box and dropped in all their purchases.

As they recrossed they were talking busily and did not notice that a cable car was clanging its bell wildly and that the gripman was making a frantic effort to stop it. But suddenly each felt herself pulled hastily backward, and realized that they had been drawn from in front of the deadly cable car just in time. Each gave a little scream and turned to thank her rescuer. It was the old gentleman, Mr. Fessenden. He had dropped his cane and leaned on them, trembling from the effort. The girls were abashed, and blushed and stammered. Clare hastily picked up his cane, and he thanked her courteously. They crossed the street together in the direction of the little shop.

"I suppose you were so taken up with the valentines you are sending that you did not notice the car," said the old gentleman, gently. "I used to be very fond of them myself. Suppose we all go in and look at them a little."

The girls could not refuse and shamefacedly entered. The shopwoman smiled at them knowingly, but they only smiled back in a feeble and sickly way. The old gentleman selected two valentines that the girls had not felt able to buy.

"I want you to have these," he said, "to remember me by and to make you think to be always very careful when you cross the street."

The girls thanked him faintly with downcast eyes. Then he bade them a courtly adieu. They noticed how feeble he was as he limped away and wondered how he could have had strength enough to save them from the car. Then as they went out, each holding a prettily ornamented envelope, they looked at each other in shame and regret. Clare was the first to speak.

"Let's send him another," she said. "They have some beautiful ones down the street further. Let's go down there."

They counted their money as they went along and put it all together. By and by they came out of the shop below with a valentine that, instead of being in an envelope, rose to the dignity of a beautiful box, tied with pink and blue ribbons.

"I would give anything if we could only get that old letter box open," said Clare, and, passing, they frowned at it as if it were to blame for everything.

II.

Mr. Fessenden on his way home paused here and there to rest. He was not so old as he looked, but had been ill for many years, and the sudden exertion had been unusual and too much for him. When he reached his home, which, as Clare had said, was next to her own—he climbed the steps with difficulty and was trembling violently as he gained the top. His old servant who let him in helped him to bed, where he often spent the greater part of the day.

As he lay back amid the pillows he was thinking of the two rosy cheeked girls and the valentines, and then his memory went back and back, and he was thinking of another rosy cheeked girl for whom long ago he had bought other valentines. They had been sweethearts for awhile, and it was nearly 40 years now since they had quarreled—just 40 years to-morrow. The old gentleman closed his eyes that he might remember more clearly. It had been about a valentine, too; a foolish quarrel. She had sent it to him in fun, of course, but he had been sensitive, and he had recognized her handwriting. He had gone to her accusingly and she had not denied it. So then they had quarreled and parted.

"You will be sorry some time," he had said to her, as he turned away.

"When I am I will send you another valentine—a beautiful one, with sweet verses on it," she had answered; and since that day he had been waiting for it.

He had loved her dearly, and he believed she had loved him in return. At first he had expected the valentine surely with the coming of each February. Then by and by her parents had moved to the city, and his hope grew fainter each year. Later he had come to the city, too, but he did not know her address. He had never married. He told himself that she must have married long ago and that the valentine would never come. And yet he had never ceased to think of it when the day came around, and in his heart he had never ceased to look for it. When the shop windows were filled with valentines he would go from one to another, looking at them all and wondering which she would send. He had done this more and more as he grew older, and to-day he had bought valentines for the two little girls because one of them—Katie—had reminded him of the little girl for whom he had bought valentines so long ago.

"If it does not come to-morrow," he thought, with a faint smile, "it will be too late." For he had been more feeble than usual this winter, and his doctor had told him that he could hardly hope to live through another. Then he closed his eyes and slept, and perhaps as he slept he dreamed.

He slept so late the next morning that his old servant was alarmed, but near noon he awoke and asked for his mail. The servant brought it. There were two or three small envelopes, letters, probably, and one package—a handsome white box, tied with blue and pink ribbons. Then he put out his hand tremblingly and touched it. He wished to be sure that it was not a part of his dreams. He was so pale that the old servant was frightened.

"Are you ill—worse?" he asked.

"No—no! I am well. Open—open the box."

The servant untied the ribbons carefully. Within was a beautiful valentine. The old man stretched his hand for it. It was very handsome, and in the center was a poem that told of love and constancy through all time. The servant read it to him.

"See if there is any address on it—anything to tell where it was sent from."

The old servant looked carefully. There was no address.

"Then she will come to me. I shall see her to-morrow—perhaps to-day."

The rest of his mail remained unnoticed. It was a beautiful winter afternoon and the sunlight shone through the west window into the room where the old man waited, holding the white box, tied with blue and pink ribbons. By and by the servant went out and left him there. When he returned it was near evening. The old man still held the little white box and his face was turned toward the gates of sunset. But his eyes were closed and he was looking through the gates of—eternity.

And perhaps she had come to him, for when Katie's grandmother heard of old Mr. Fessenden she said, reflectively:

"I used to know of a young man by that name more than 40 years ago. He lived in the next town to us and went with a girl whose folks moved to the city just before we did. I didn't know 'em very well, but I heard once that about a year after they came here she died."—Albert Bigelow Paine, in N. Y. Herald.



A CABLE CAR WAS CLANGING ITS BELL WILDLY.

A DAY OF MATING.

St. Valentine's Day, as Celebrated by the Romans, Was the Time to Choose Mates.

Mr. Donce, in his illustrations of Shakespeare, says, regarding St. Valentine's day: "It was the practice in ancient Rome, during a greater part of the month of February, to celebrate the Lupercalia, which were feasts in honor of Pan and Juno, whence the latter deity was named Februata, Februalis and Februella. On this occasion, amidst a variety of ceremonies, the names of young women were put in a box, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed. The pastors of the early Christian church, who by every possible means endeavored to eradicate the vestiges of pagan superstitions, substituted in the present instance the names of the particular saints instead of those of the women, and as the festival of Lupercalia had commenced about the middle of February, they appear to have chosen St Valentine's day for celebrating the new feast, because it occurred at nearly the same time. This is, in part, the opinion of the learned compiler of the lives of the saints. It would seem, however, that it was utterly impossible to extirpate altogether any ceremony to which the common people had been much accustomed, a fact which it is easy to prove in tracing the origin of various other popular superstitions, and according the outline of ancient ceremonies was preserved, but modified by some adaptation to the Christian system. It is reasonable to suppose that the above practice of choosing mates would gradually become reciprocal in the sexes, and that all persons so chosen would be called valentines, from the day on which the ceremony took place."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A SUSPICIOUS COINCIDENCE.



Mrs. Slimdiet—Yes; I got 17 comic valentines to-day, and I shall expect you all to settle up at once.

Chorus of Boarders—But surely, Mrs. Slimdiet, you do not accuse us of sending the valentines?

Mrs. Slimdiet—I make no accusations whatever, gentlemen. I only know that I have 17 boarders.—N. Y. World.

Could Not Understand It.

"There's one thing," said the practical joker, "that I could never understand."

"What is that?"

"Why, when I can pick out such genuinely witty comic valentines to send out to my friends, they should make such blundering and brutal selections to send to me."—Washington Star.

CLASH OVER SAMOA.

It May Lead to Serious Trouble with Germany.

Brief History of Our Relations with the Samoan Islands and Our Part in the Tripartite Agreement.

[Special Correspondence.]

Three great powers — the United States, Great Britain and Germany—have for some days been on the verge of war over the Samoan islands, a Pacific group whose total trade does not exceed $600,000 per year and whose only really valuable strategic point, Pago-Pago harbor, has been in American possession since 1872. It seems passing strange that at the close of the nineteenth century the three most enlightened nations of the world—tracing back their origin to the same stock, and each professing to walk in the light of true Christianity—should quarrel for purely selfish reasons and clamor for an adjustment in which the interests of the natives are evidently not to be considered at all.

The commercial interests represented in the Samoan islands at the present time seem to be utterly confused. According to the latest available statistics there were 203 British subjects there, 120 Germans and 26 Americans. Land holdings confirmed by the commission of 1894 were: Germans, 75,000 acres; British, 36,000 acres; American, 21,000 acres. The trade of the group is handled principally by German firms, but the American shipping exceeds the German by a comparatively large figure. American coinage is the standard of exchange. The whole commerce aggregates something like $600,000 annually, of which $350,000 is exports and $250,000 imports. The only real importance which the islands can ever have to the United States is as a port of call for shipping and a naval coaling station.

The present trouble in Samoa is merely the outgrowth of old controversies. Soon after Weber, the great German South Sea trader, had begun to develop the resources of the country, the native rebel leader, Tamasese. The Germans were preparing to use force to establish the candidate on the throne when Malietoa, who was quite a foxy citizen, appealed to Mr. Greenbaum, the American consul, asking for a United States protectorate. An article in the treaty of 1878, made by Samoa, Great Britain, the United States and Germany, stipulated that "in the event of the government of Samoa being at any time in difficulties with powers in amity with the United States the Samoan government the reserves the right to claim the protection of the American flag." Consul Greenbaum granted the protection asked by Malietoa, and on May 14, 1886, hoisted the United States flag over that of Samoa and assumed a protectorate. Later the consuls of Great Britain, Germany and the United States signed a document recognizing Malietoa as ruler of the islands.

President Cleveland, being of the opinion that Consul Greenbaum had overstepped his powers when assuming a protectorate over the islands, recalled that official. Germany expressed its dissatisfaction with the consular agreement of 1886, and in 1889 there was held in the city of Berlin a conference between commissioners representing the United States, Great Britain and Germany. Samoa was declared an independent kingdom, with Malietoa as king under the joint protection of the three powers. The rebellious natives were compelled to make peace, the signatory powers naming an American as chief justice and a German as municipal president.

Two years ago Mataafa and other rebel chieftains were permitted to return to the islands, and when King Malietoa, old in years and iniquity, died a few months ago Mataafa claimed the throne. He was supported in his claim by the German consul, but Chief Justice Chambers, an American, recognized Malietoa Tanus, holding that Mataafa, although elected almost unanimously by the natives, was barred by the treaty of Berlin. Thereupon the municipal president, Dr. Raffel, usurped the powers of the chief justice and declared in favor of Mataafa, 5,000 of whose warriors had made short work of Malietoa's 1,000 men. The chief justice, supported by the American and British consuls, ousted the German officials and warned the followers of Mataafa against resistance to the government. The British and American representatives admit that Mataafa's cause may be morally right, but in view of the decision of the chief justice, from which there is no appeal, they claim it to be legally wrong.



KING MATAAFA AND HIS NATIVE LIFE GUARD.

Whatever the outcome of the present entanglement may be, it is certain that the treaty of 1889 needs revision. Germany has for some time advocated a division of the islands among the signatory powers, and inasmuch as we have entered upon a policy of imperial expansion the absorption of part of the group might be the neatest way out of a difficulty to which there seems to be no end in existing circumstances.

English press comments would indicate that in case of war between the United States and Germany over Samoa—and such an outcome seems by no means improbable—we can rely upon British sympathy, but hardly upon British cooperation. The tension between Washington and Berlin, originally brought about by London press comments accepted as gospel truth by the American papers, has assumed a serious phase. Neither government would put up with much bluster, and so it may happen that the close of the century may see us at war with an ancient friend over a handful of wretched barbarians—30,000 all told—and an island group which could have been divided peacefully any time these 30 years.

But to the humanitarians the most discouraging feature of this sorry business is that not one of the signatory powers seems to care for the natives for whose rights they pretend to oppose each other. The whole struggle is a commercial one, for trade dominion over a few beautiful but not over fertile islands thousands of miles from the center of civilization.

For the sake of that higher humanity, which puts true principle above bluster and brute pugnacity, it is to be hoped that diplomacy will find a way in which to settle peacefully, and forever, the trouble which is now casting a shadow over our own and other Christian lands.

G. W. WEIPPIERT.



KING MATAAFA.
(The Man Who Has Caused the Present Trouble.)

tives made overtures to the German government to assume a protectorate over the group, which were declined by Bismarck. In 1872 Commander Meade visited the islands and made a treaty with the native prince by which the port of Pago-Pago was ceded to the United States in consideration of a friendly alliance, Samoa further agreeing that no other nation should possess similar territorial rights. The Meade treaty was approved by President Grant and ratified by the senate. In 1879 the great German trading firm of Goddefroy & Sons, a Hamburg house which at the time controlled the South Sea trade, failed; and the German government established branches of the German Commercial and Plantation Association of the South Seas at Apia and other Samoan points. Early in the '80s Germany, whose commercial interests had become paramount, began to pursue a decidedly aggressive policy. In November, 1884, the German consul general annexed the islands by a treaty with the then king, who at once wrote a letter to the queen of England in which he asked her to annex the islands and alleged that the Germans had compelled him to consent to a German protectorate by threats. Great Britain, which, like Germany, had been asked to assume a protectorate some years before, protested against Germany's arbitrary action and the Germans hauled down their flag.

In 1885 local troubles at Apia, the capital of the islands, gave the Germans some justification for landing a detachment of sailors and marines from a warship, and following this warlike act came the hoisting of the German flag. The United States consul protested, and when the state department called the German foreign office to task about the action the German flag was hauled down again.

Then came the dynastic war of 1886 and 1887, which resulted in the present tripartite protectorate, which has been satisfactory neither to the signatory powers nor to the natives. In the rebellion of 1886 the United States supported King Malietoa and Germany the

Johnny Could Stand It.

It was Scythe's wedding day, and he was teasing his boy brother-in-law. "Well, Johnny," he said, "I'm going to take your sister away, and have her all to myself, and you won't see her any more."

"No, really—are you?" said the boy, curiously.

"Yes, I am. What do you think of it?"

"Nothing. I fancy I can stand it if you can."—Tit-Bits.

Love Is Wonderful.

Willy—I say, auntie, what did Uncle Bob marry you for?

Aunt—Why, for love, of course!

Willy (meditatively)—H'm! Love will make a man do almost anything, won't it, auntie?—Tit-Bits.

THE RING OF DEATH.

It Belongs to Spain and Has a Grewsome History—Shah of Persia's Cube of Amber.

The magic power of precious stones is a belief dating back to the ancients. The gift of eloquence is bestowed by the sardonyx, and Disraeli wore a ring set with this jewel upon all occasions when he wished to electify his auditors and win new adherents to his cause.

That this belief in the stone goes back into the centuries is evinced by the fact that Pliny tells a story of an impecunious lawyer who hired a sardonyx with which to defend the cause of a certain fair widow, possessed of great wealth, and he succeeded in winning both his cause and the widow at one and the same time.

Princess Louise of Lorne wears a ring set with sparkling jet as one of her talismans, which is supposed to have singular efficacy in preserving health. So very superstitious is the royal lady that sometimes she will not attend public functions as agreed upon on the plea that she knows it will be one of her bad ways. Quite as much as she treasures her jet ring does she also value and consult the cards which are regularly sent to her from Paris. These cards are issued at the beginning of each year, and give a list of the "days and hours to be avoided" during the coming twelvemonth.

The ancient theory regarding jet was that, if powdered and mixed with wine, it was a sovereign remedy against toothache. It was also a marvelous discoverer of unfaithfulness.

The shah of Persia is never without his cube of amber, which he wears around his neck. It is reported to have fallen from Heaven in the time of Mahomet. Among other properties it has also the power of rendering its wearer invulnerable. Domitius' hero used to wear a lock of his wife's hair about his neck, thinking it was beneficial because it was amber-colored.

Although many people believe that pearls mean tears, the Rothschild family refuse to believe that their fate may be influenced by precious stones. Upon the birth of every girl Rothschild baby six pearls are purchased, each costing $500; upon each birthday six more pearls are added, so that when the young woman makes her debut she possesses a casket of magnificent gems.

M. Zola is embarrassed in the trivial details of his daily life by a host of superstitious fears and a belief in good and evil omens. His fancy takes the form of numbers, and 17 he abhors; and he carries a bit of coral as a talisman against the perils of flood and field and thunder, and a bloodstone because it means courage and wisdom.

Agate, which insures long life, health and prosperity, is the good omen worn by the German emperor. The young czar of Russia wears a ring in which he believes is imbedded a bit of the true cross. Once while traveling from St. Petersburg to Moscow he suddenly found that he had forgotten his ring. The train was stopped and a messenger sent flying back in an express engine for it.

That "the ring of death" belongs in Spain is ominous. It is a rare and beautiful ring, but it is never worn nor kept in anyone's possession, as it is considered worse than the evil eye. This fatal ring hangs about the neck of the patron saint of Madrid in one of the most beautiful parks of the Spanish capital. It is of pearls and diamonds, but there is no special provision made for watching it, as a superstitious people like the Spanish prefer to give it a wide berth, and there is no fear or hope of its being stolen.

The story of the ring is a tragic one. It was made for the father of the present boy king, and he presented it to Mercedes upon the day of their betrothal.

Her married life was short. Queen Christina, the king's grandmother, next wore the ring, but shortly after died, and the king gave it to his sister, Infanta del Pillar, who died within the month following. The ring then passed to a daughter of Duc de Montpensier, and in less than three months she, too, died.

The king, fearing its influence, put the jewel in his own treasure box; before the year was out he died, and it was thought best to put the ring away from the living, hence it was hung about the neck of the statue, where, its history being so well known, it is deemed to be as safe as though surrounded by a cordon of police.—Boston Globe.

A Startling Demand.

The long-haired stranger spoke rapidly.

"Yes, sir, I am in Washington on business. Business of national importance. I am here, sir, to promote an act of simple justice. And I will not leave until I have accomplished my purpose."

"May I ask what that purpose is?" inquired a bystander.

"You may. It is to secure the removal of the national capital."

"To what point?"

"To Skinnerville, sir. Skinnerville, 173 miles due west of Kansas City, on Kiyote creek. My name is Skinner, sir."

"And on what gounds, Mr. Skinner, do you base your extraordinary claim?"

"The very best, sir. Now that the government has decided to annex the Philippines to this glorious republic, the center of population of these United States will be found to be at Skinnerville, exactly at Skinnerville, sir, and in Skinnerville's name I make my lawful demand that the national capital be removed thither and at once."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Heads on Coins.

No human head was impressed on coin until after the death of Alexander the Great. All images before that time were deities.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cost of Nicaragua Canal.

The estimates as to the cost of constructing the Nicaragua Canal vary from $115,000,000 to $150,000,000. How different are the estimates of the people as to the value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for stomach, liver, blood and kidney diseases. It is agreed everywhere that this remedy is unsurpassed for indigestion, biliousness, constipation, nervousness and sleeplessness. It is such an agreeable medicine to take. It tastes good as well as does good.

Current Literature.

"You are preparing a new edition of your popular novel," said the caller.

"I am," replied the novelist.

"Well, I have a proposition by which we may both make money. Where you say 'She glued her lips to his,' why not add: 'Using Stycker's celebrated glue?'"—Philadelphia North American.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

"I care not," said the capitalist, "who makes the laws of the country, so long as I can help form the trusts."—Life.

He struck it. St. Jacobs Oil struck his Rheumatism. It was stricken out.

Half the men who attempt to tell you a funny story forget it.—Atchison Globe.

Lawsakes. It cured my aches. St. Jacobs Oil makes no mistakes.

The most successful dentist only lives from hand to mouth.—Chicago Daily News.

The impression made by beauty is more than skin deep.—Chicago Daily News.

Good Blood!

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand supplies of good or bad blood to your brain.

Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep. You are as tired in the morning as at night. You have no nerve power. Your food does you but little good.

Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you; but

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And it makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

To Hasten Recovery.

You will be more rapidly cured if you will take a laxative dose of Ayer's pills each night. They arouse the sluggish liver and thus cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctors.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bush. barley, and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 230 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, Rape for Sheep, the $3000 Corn, "Big Four Oats," Beardless Barley, Bromus Inermis—yielding 7 tons hay per acre on dry soils, etc., "40c. Wheat," including our mammoth Seed Catalogue, telling all about our Farm seeds, etc., all mailed you upon receipt of but 10c. postage, positively worth $10, to get a start, 100,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes at $1.20 and up a bbl.

35 pkgs earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00

Please send this adv. along. Catalog alone, 5c. No. K.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE WIS.

WHEAT! WHEAT! WHEAT!

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

"Nothing but wheat as far as the eye could reach on either side: what you might call a sea of wheat," was what a lecturer speaking of Western Canada said while referring to that country. For particulars as to routes, railway fares, etc., apply to Canadian Government Agent, Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. CRAWFORD, 408 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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Permanently cures all Itching, Burning, Scaley, Scalp and Skin Diseases, such as Salt Rheum, Eczema, Scald Head, Chilblains, Piles, Burns, Baby Humors, Dandruff, Itching Scalp, Falling Hair (thickening and making it Soft, Silky, and Luxuriant), All Face Eruptions (producing a Soft, Clear, Beautiful Skin and Complexion). It contains no Lead, Sulphur, Cantharides or anything injurious. An easy, great seller. Lady canvassers make $1 to $3 a day. Druggists or mail 50c. Capillaris Manufacturing Co., N. Y. Address T. HILL MANSFIELD, Agt., GLEN RIDGE, N. J.



Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and surer than the old way. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

AN UNSTABLE POLICY.

Unreliability of the Republican Administration in Critical Situations.

"Shall republicans stand by McKinley?" asks an expansionist party organ. They probably ought to as a general party proposition; but the best republicans, as well as the best democrats, have preferred to consider the Philippine question from a broader standpoint. Parties are essential in government, but they do not necessarily enter into every phase of public affairs. There are organs which are blindly insisting on the most extreme course with reference to the new "acquisition" in the orient, merely because they think it is the policy of the administration, and they do not feel at liberty to have thoughts of their own. President McKinley may surprise them some day. In several important instances in his public life he has not been so wedded to a sentiment or a principle that he has not been able to make a radical and sudden switch.

It is very well understood that the administration occupies a radically different position from the one it assumed when the peace commissioners went to Paris. Senator Hoar knows personally that which he has failed to gain official knowledge of. The resolution which he offered some time since, and which was adopted by the senate, asking for certain information about the peace negotiations, was couched in the usual terms. It recognized the right commonly accorded to the executive department to decline to communicate anything which it might look upon as incompatible with the public interest. What Hoar evidently desired to bring out was the fact that the peace commissioners on behalf of the United States were originally authorized to demand only a coaling station on the island of Luzon. This and nothing more. The executive department has taken doubtful advantage of its prerogative to refuse this information. Its assumption that publication of the matter would be incompatible with the public interest is farfetched. It simply does not want to be exposed in its swift changes.

The policy of requiring only a coaling station rapidly grew into a treaty which contemplated the permanent acquisition of the whole Philippine archipelago, and the cold shoulder to the liberty-seeking Filipinos. Some of the friends of the treaty, and even some of its framers, have been driven to the claim that the ratification of the treaty leaves the future of the islands broadly open; that it would not be in the slightest a detriment to the idea of extending to the people of the islands the opportunity to organize a government of their own.

That may be the purpose now, but it was not at the time the treaty was framed. The article relating to the control of the Philippines is different from that providing for the case of Cuba. Why were they not made alike? Why were the advocates of the treaty put in the position of making a complicated, and more or less pettifogging, argument to show that independent government is possible under the third article? Why was the matter not put in plain terms?

The difference was that congress had promised that the war should not be one for the acquisition of Cuba. We made no such promise as to the Philippines, reasoned the administration. Morally, it argued, the cases are the same, but technically we are free to grab a slice of the orient, and let us do so to make ourselves popular with the people. Expansion is the prevalent cry, and we will get into the swim. Now the administration is not so sure that expansion is popular, and it is "hedging."

The serious matter now before the people, or before any party, is not of "standing by McKinley," but of pursuing the right course.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A POOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Pitiable Plea of Secretary of War Alger Before the Investigation Commission.

Secretary of War Alger, in his testimony before the war investigation commission, stated that the reason why there was no active preparation before the declaration of war was because the war department still hoped that war might be averted.

This indicates a remarkable blindness to the meaning of exceptional happenings. It is in strong contrast to the clear-sighted course of the navy department, which began hurried preparations for active service months before the conflict began. These preparations were under full headway, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt states, at the time of the Maine's destruction. After that tragic event occurred so certain was war that Roosevelt resigned from the navy department and began to recruit his regiment of rough riders for service in the field.

All this time, however, according to his own testimony, the secretary of war was neglecting to put the army on a war basis because he hoped war would be averted. Other people saw its inevitable coming, but he did not. When it came, therefore, the land forces of the United States were not ready for it, and confusion and mismanagement prevailed from that moment until the war came to an end. The superb service of the American navy brilliantly began and as brilliantly ended the war, shielding an unprepared army from disaster and defeat.

Secretary of War Alger was a costly failure in a national crisis of unusual peril. He explains why he was a failure. He did not begin to put the American army on a war footing until war was declared. His confession is astounding in its significance.—St. Louis Republic.

THE WORKING OF TRUSTS.

Monopolies Are Multiplying and Flourishing Under Republican Rule.

The trusts never sleep. All day and all night the machinery of the combines grind on and get its grist out of the people.

No day passes that plans are not laid to corner some product, to slaughter competition, to cut down the wages of workingmen and to make the rich richer through the unpaid wages of the masses.

Among the recent additions to the list of combines may be mentioned the granite ware trust, with a capital stock of $10,000,000 seven per cent. preferred stock and $20,000,000 common stock, purchasers of preferred stock to have a bonus of 50 per cent. of the common stock. The trust is to masquerade as the National Enameling and Stamping company, in order to evade the laws against trusts, and the charter is, like those of most of the other "companies" that are trusts in disguise, to be obtained under the laws of New Jersey.

A movement has been inaugurated for a combination or consolidation of interests of all the makers of strawboard and paper boxes.

A flint glass trust is to be built around the American Flint Bottle Manufacturers' association, recently incorporated with a capital of $100,000. The companies interested in the construction of the trust represent nearly nine-tenths of the entire product of the country. When the deal is completed the capital is to be raised to several billions and a $1,000,000 bond issue is to be floated.

It is to be noted that all of these combines are not in the least intended to "restrict trade." Of course not. Such an intention put into practice would be a violation of the federal law, and, while federal law is not enforced against trusts by the United States attorney-general, yet it would not look well for the combines to admit that they are openly violating that law.

As an example of what trusts are doing for the workingmen, take the American steel combine. This trust, it is alleged, proposes to reduce expenses at least ten per cent. and to raise the prices of its products very materially.

In addition to this the thread trust is going to close some of its manufactories, and higher prices for products will be demanded of laboring men, combined with lower wages or no wages at all.—Chicago Dispatch.

WORDS OF WARNING.

Newly Acquired Territory Must Not Become the Prey of Politicians.

A report to the war department containing the result of a careful investigation by one of the officers of the department into affairs in Porto Rico says that if the island is to become a credit to the United States and not a continual thorn in her side "it is as certain as the rising of the sun that the work of reconstruction must be done by men of disinterested motives." In concluding his report the officer says that "if the best men are not put to this undertaking, but the island is allowed to become a political plaything, the Porto Rican will become worse off than he was under Spain."

What is true of Porto Rico is equally true of any other outlying territory that may come under the control of the government of the United States, temporarily or permanently. And there lies one of the strongest objections to the United States entering upon a "colonial policy."

It is not a question whether republican or democratic politicians would be the best, for it would most likely be but a toss-up between them. No matter which party filled the positions, if they should be filled with politicians selected on partisan grounds the chances of bad results would be so nearly equal that they are not worth discussing.

Perhaps President McKinley would be able to withstand the pressure of the politicians of his party and appoint none but fit men for the positions to be filled in our "colonies," if we conclude to add such a feature to our political system. Let us hope he would, although that hope cannot but be dashed with fear in view of some appointments he has made since he came to the presidency.

But what about his successors? Might not another republican president have friends to reward for their services in the campaigns for the nomination and election? And if a democratic administration should follow would there not be a clamor to "Turn the rascals out?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

——Mr. Hanna's experience and advice ought to prove useful to Mr. Quay in the present emergency.—St. Louis Republic.

——"Vampire of imperialism" may be a strong way of putting it, but Carnegie insists upon letting it stand so.—Kansas City Times.

——President McKinley has selected a commission to go over and find out whether the Philippines, which he instructed the peace commission to hold on to, are worth holding on to.—Detroit Free Press.

——He has not said so, but it is quite probable that Mr. Hanna is keeping tab on Mr. Quay's efforts to keep out of jail. Mr. Hanna may need a few pointers by the time the senatorial investigation gets under full headway in Ohio.—Omaha World-Herald.

——Secretary Alger's friends now declare that he has not the faintest idea of retiring during the present administration. This is attachment to President McKinley and a determination to stick to him unequaled since the association of Sinbad with the old man of the sea.—Albany Argus.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

What a Former Resident of Cascia County, Idaho, Has to Say Regarding Western Canada.

Mr. T. A. Tolman, of Lacombe, Alberta, N. W. T., a former resident of Cascia county, Idaho, who moved to western Canada in July, 1894, write as follows:

"I brought here 34 head of cattle, 15 horses, two wagons, two sets of harness and $150 in cash. I homesteaded the southeast quarter of section 28, township 40, range 26, west of the fourth meridian, also purchased a quarter section of Canadian Pacific railway land. I have been farming more or less nearly all my life and I am convinced that you can raise crops 40 per cent. cheaper here than where I came from. My capital at present, counting everything, is about $5,000. The yield of my grain all round in 1897 was 60 bushels per acre. This year (1898) yield of wheat per acre 37½ bushels, oats 50 bushels, barley 35 and potatoes 400 per acre. I consider this is a much better country for a man than where I came from, provided he is industrious. You get a free homestead here and Canadian Pacific railway lands are cheap and the terms easy. I have now made my seventh payment on the land purchased by me and am much pleased with my purchase, as the land has already much more than paid for itself. School law here is decidedly ahead of where I came from, and there are schools wherever there are settlers."

Same Profession.

In a well-known college an old negro called Tim had waited on the students for many years. He was not without his peccadilloes in the way of petty larceny, and caught tripping on one occasion by one of his employers, he was gently reproved. "Ah, old fellow, you are bound for the devil! What are you going to do, sir, when you get down in his regions?" "I dunno, Mars Ed," answered Tim, "douten I jes keep on waitin' on de students!"—Household Words.

Florida Air Line.

The Louisville Air Line has inaugurated for the season through sleeping car route to Jacksonville, Fla., in connection with the Southern Railway, Queen & Crescent Route and Florida and Central Peninsular railroad, passing through the important cities of Louisville, Lexington, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Macon. This line affords passengers for Florida trip via Asheville, N. C., the greatest American all-year-around resort. Correspondence solicited and information promptly furnished. R. A. Campbell, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Allowances.

He—What allowance do you think your father ought to make us when we are married?

She—Well, I think if he makes allowance for your faults he will be doing as much as can be expected of him.—Chicago Journal.

Onion Seed 65c and Up a Lb.

Catalogue tells how to grow 1213 bus. per acre as easily as 100 bushels. Largest growers of Earliest Vegetables and Farm Seeds. Earliest vegetables always pay. Salzer's Seeds produce them weeks ahead of others. Coffee Berry 15c per lb. Potatoes $1.20 a Bbl. Cut this out and send with 14c for great Catalogue and 10 packages of vegetable and flower seed novelties to JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY, LA CROSSE, WIS. [K.]

Truly Great.

"Is there anything grander than a man you can trust?"

"Yes."

"Well, what is it?"

"Why, a man that doesn't ask you to trust him."—Detroit Free Press.

Crescent Hotel, Eureka Springs, Arkansas,

Opens February 23. In the Ozark Mountains. Delightful climate. Beautiful scenery. Unequaled medicinal waters. Cheap excursion rates. Through sleepers via Frisco Line. Address J. O. Plank, Manager, Room H, Arcade, Century Building, or Frisco Ticket Office, No. 101 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. C.—"They call him a one-horse lawyer." Mr. Y.—"How did he get that name, do you suppose?" Mr. C.—"Because he's such a fine charger, I imagine."—Yonkers Statesman.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. Frank Mobbs, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

Most people who go off on a trip, talk about it too much when they return.—Atchison Globe.

Freeze and fret? Why? St. Jacobs Oil cures Neuralgia. Soothes it down.

A man is mad when he oversleeps and mad when an alarm clock wakes him up on time.—Atchison Globe.

In the morning well. St. Jacobs Oil cures soreness and stiffness.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6		
CATTLE—Best beeves	$3 90	@	5 40
Stockers	3 00	@	4 80
Native cows	2 25	@	4 00
HOGS—Choice to heavy	2 00	@	3 85
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 85	@	4 10
WHEAT—No 2 red	72	@	73½
No. 2 hard	65	@	66
CORN—No. 2 mixed	32¾	@	33
OATS—No. 2 mixed	27½	@	28
RYE—No. 2	54	@	54½
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel	3 50	@	3 60
Fancy	2 85	@	3 00
HAY—Choice timothy	7 00	@	7 25
Fancy prairie	6 75	@	7 00
BRAN (sacked)	56	@	57
BUTTER—Choice creamery	17	@	18
CHEESE—Full cream	9	@	9½
EGGS—Choice	14½	@	15
POTATOES	50	@	55
ST LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 80	@	5 30
Texans	3 00	@	4 50
HOGS—Heavy	3 70	@	3 95
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 25	@	4 00
FLOUR—Choice	3 60	@	3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red	73	@	74
CORN—No. 2 mixed	35	@	35⅝
OATS—No. 2 mixed	28	@	28⅝
RYE—No. 2	55	@	56
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@	20
LARD—Western mess	5 40	@	5 45
PORK	9 25	@	10 22½
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 80	@	5 95
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 55	@	3 97½
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00	@	4 90
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 90	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	71½	@	73
CORN—No. 2	36	@	36¼
OATS—No. 2	27¾	@	28
RYE	55	@	55½
BUTTER—Creamery	13	@	18½
LARD	5 77½	@	5 85
PORK	10 15	@	10 42½
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Native steers	4 50	@	5 65
HOGS—Good to choice	3 90	@	4 20
SHEEP—Common to choice	3 00	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82	@	82¾
CORN—No. 2	44½	@	45
OATS—No. 2	34	@	34½
BUTTER	14	@	19

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

More for Her Money.

"I hear that your daughter has broken off her engagement with the count. Is it true?"

"Yes; she ran across a chance to get a duke at the same figure."—Chicago Journal.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write *to-day* to Allen S Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes New or tight shoes easy. An instant cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

Know He's Got It.

"I hear my friend Meyer has married a phenomenally ugly woman."

"Yes, all his friends, as soon as they have seen her, want to borrow money of him."—Fliegende Blaetter.

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

"She's pretty enough to bite." "Yes, but there's lead poisoning in all those face preparations."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Told you so. In one night cured. St. Jacobs Oil masters Lumbago.

Wit is folly when in the keeping of a fool.—Chicago Daily News.

See there. A bad sprain cured; and St. Jacobs Oil cured it.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

Menstruation, the balance wheel of woman's life, is also the bane of existence to many because it means a time of great suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical pain, it does not seem to have been nature's plan that women otherwise healthy should suffer so severely. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition that produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Here is proof:



DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—How can I thank you enough for what you have done for me? When I wrote to you I was suffering untold pain at time of menstruation; was nervous, had headache all the time, no appetite, that tired feeling, and did not care for anything. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of Blood Purifier, two boxes of Liver Pills, and to-day I am a well person. I would like to have those who suffer know that I am one of the many who have been cured of female complaints by your wonderful medicine and advice. —MISS JENNIE R. MILES, Leon, Wis.

If you are suffering in this way, write as Miss Miles did to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she offers free of charge to all women.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears the Signature Of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ASK everybody you know to save their tin tags for you

The Tin Tags taken from Horseshoe, "J. T.," Cross Bow, Good Luck—and Drummond Natural Leaf—will pay for any one or all of this list of desirable and useful things—and you have your good chewing tobacco besides.

Every man, woman and child in America can find something on this list that they would like to have and *can* have—FREE!

Write your name and address plainly and send every tag you can get to us—mentioning the number of the present you want. Any assortment of the different kinds of tags mentioned above will be accepted as follows:

	TAGS		TAGS
1 Match Box, quaint design, imported from Japan	25	19 Alarm Clock, nickel, warranted	200
2 Knife, one blade, good steel	25	20 Carvers, buckhorn handle, good steel	200
3 Scissors, 4½-inch, good steel	25	21 Six Rogers' Teaspoons, best qual.	225
4 Child's Set, Knife, Fork and Spoon	25	22 Knives and Forks, six each, buckhorn handles	250
5 Salt and Pepper, one each, quadruple plate on white metal	50	23 Clock, 8-day, Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer	500
6 Razor, hollow ground, fine English steel	50	24 Stove, Wilson Heater, size No. 30 or No. 40	500
7 Butter Knife, triple plate, best qual.	60	25 Tool Set, not playthings, but real tools	650
8 Sugar Shell, triple plate, best quality	60	26 Toilet Set, decorated porcelain, very handsome	800
9 Stamp Box, sterling silver	70	27 Watch, solid silver, full jeweled	1000
10 Knife, "Keen Kutter," two blades	70	28 Sewing Machine, first class, with all attachments	1700
11 Butcher Knife, "Keen Kutter," 8-inch blade	75	29 Revolver, Colt's, best quality	1700
12 Shears, "Keen Kutter," 8-inch, nickel	75	30 Rifle Winchester, 16-shot, 22-cal.	1500
13 Nut Set, Cracker and 6 Picks, silver	80	31 Shot Gun, double barrel, hammerless, stub twist	2000
14 Nail File, sterling silver, amethyst set, 6-inch	100	32 Guitar (Washburn), rosewood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl	2000
15 Tooth Brush, sterling silver, amethyst set, 6-inch	100	33 Bicycle, standard make, ladies' or gents'	2500
16 Paper Cutter, sterling silver, amethyst set, 7-inch	100	BOOKS—30 choice selections—same as last year's list, 40 tags each.	
17 Base Ball, "Association," best qual.	100		
18 Watch, stem wind and set, guaranteed good time keeper	200		

This offer expires November 30, 1899.

Address all your Tags and the correspondence about them to

DRUMMOND BRANCH, St. Louis, Mo.

IN A WORLD WHERE "CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS" NO PRAISE IS TOO GREAT FOR

SAPOLIO

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Small Fruits, Grapes, Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Roses, Evergreens, Hardy Plants, Paeonies. Largest and choicest collections in America. BEST NOVELTIES. Descriptive Illustrated Catalogue free. ELLWANGER & BARRY, MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y. Fifty-ninth Year.

STAR PLUG
L. & M. NATURAL LEAF PLUG
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SLEDGE MIXTURE SMOKING

Not Made by a TRUST or COMBINE!

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPY, Manufacturers.

As Black as Your Hat DYE Your Whiskers

A Natural Black with Buckingham's Dye.

50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

FREE! A HANDSOME WATCH solid nickel or gold-plated hunting, fully guaranteed, to anyone starting an Overland Club. Send 25 cents for particulars. OVERLAND MONTHLY, San Francisco, Cal.

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

KANSAS NEWS OF RECENT DATE.

What It will Cost to Run the State.

As nearly as can be estimated by the house ways and means committee it will require an appropriation of $1,759,650 to pay the running expenses of the state for each of the two coming fiscal years. The assessed valuation of the state last year was $325,889,747. Based on this valuation it will take a five-mill levy to raise the necessary amount. The ways and means committee estimates appropriations for various items as follows for each of the next two years:

Auditor's office	$ 10,900
Attorney general's office	7,500
Adjutant general	25,350
Academy of science	8 0
Agricultural college	28,700
Bank commissioner	9,400
Blind asylum	20,600
Hutchinson reformatory	47,000
Court of appeals	24,000
Court of common pleas	5,000
Conveying prisoners	8,000
Current university and building	170,000
District judges	77,500
Deaf and dumb asylum	46,500
Penitentiary and directors	165,000
Executive council	21,300
Governor's office	15,800
Geological survey	100
Historical society	7,500
Hospital and home	11,700
Horticultural society	1,200
Insurance department	5,000
Imbecile asylum	21,000
Beloit industrial school	25,300
Society of Labor	5,000
Live stock commission	4,000
Legislative expenses	80,000
Society of Mines	5,000
State soldiers' home	31,000
Destitute insane	50,000
State normal school	75,000
Osawatomie asylum	155,000
Pensions	6 0
Court of visitation	12,000
State reform school	65,000
Secretary of state	12,300
State treasurer	11,000
Superintendent of public instruction	7,000
State librarian	4,600
Board of agriculture	11,000
Schoolbook commission	3,000
Board of health	3,000
Supreme court	21,000
Soldiers' and orphans' home	30,000
State printer	130,000
Board of charities	8,500
State house fund	40,000
Board of education	200
Topeka asylum	117,000
Deficit	20,000
Miscellaneous	10,000
Proposed new asylum	50,000
Total	$1,759,650

Daring Jail Delivery at Wichita.

Bill Tackett, alias Harry Tackett, the notorious horse thief, burglar, sneak thief and highwayman, led a jail delivery at Wichita early the other morning that has never been excelled for cleverness and daring in the history of Kansas. Six other very bad criminals were assisted by the daring outlaw to escape. Tackett used acid on the iron bolts in the hinges of the door, then entered his cell and filed several locks in the rotary doors, swinging them open and freeing the prisoners. He then sawed two bars out of the west window in the jail and the prisoners all left without arousing any member of the sheriff's family, who live in adjoining apartments to the jail.

To Prepare Questions for Common Schools

The following is a list of county superintendents appointed by State Superintendent Nelson to prepare questions for examinations for common school diplomas:

John W. Stout, Shawnee county; Miss Edith Barnett, Johnson county; M. E. Leathenwood, Morris county; D. O Hemphill, Clay county; George F. Ruede, Osborne county; J. W. Gore, Graham county; J. G. Law, McPherson county, and Miss Anna E. Arnold, Labette county. Examinations will be held the third Saturday in March in orthography, reading, writing, geography and physiology; and on the first Saturday in April in arithmetic, grammar, civil government and history.

Mr. Grimes Won His Point.

In his message Gov. Stanley advocated a law requiring the state treasurer to loan available funds to private banks at a stipulated rate of interest. A bill embodying his views was introduced in both houses. In the lower house it was reported favorably, although Mr. Grimes, the state treasurer, worked hard to defeat the bill. Mr. Grimes was more successful in the senate, however, where the measure was killed.

Conflagration at Independence.

A fire, originating from a furnace in one of the buildings, completely destroyed two two-story business buildings and the dry goods stock of J. M. Anderson and the clothing stock of Abe Gottlieb at Independence. Adjoining stores suffered from smoke and water as well as fire. The total loss will reach $55,000.

Want to Utilize the Gas.

Representative Campbell, of Fort Scott, introduced a bill authorizing the condemnation of right of away for natural gas pipe lines in this state. The law is patterned after the Ohio and Indiana law and was prepared by parties who wished to utilize the natural gas fields in Allen county.

Possibilities of the Murray Law.

The Murray liquor law in Kansas provides that for each offense the penalty may be doubled. Therefore, if a jointkeeper should be convicted of ten counts he might be made to suffer the total penalty of 15,360 days in jail and a fine of $16,200.

Did Not Sign the Mortgage.

Lewis M. Trexler, a Sedgwick county farmer, dropped dead at a loan office in Wichita just as he was about to sign his name to a mortgage on his homestead.

No More Appointments Now.

A Topeka telegram said Gov. Stanley will make no more appointments now. Unless the senate takes action shortly on the appointments already made the governor intends to withdraw them and wait until the legislature adjourns before renewing them and making others.

Fox Slated for Adjutant General.

It was stated by knowing ones that Gov. Stanley would appoint S. M. Fox, of Manhattan, to the office of adjutant general. The same authority said Capt. Charlesworth, of Beloit, would be assistant adjutant general.

Kansas Has Had Twenty-five Governors.

Kansas has had 25 governors, ten territorial and 15 state. Andrew H. Reeder was the first territorial governor, taking the oath of office July 7, 1854. The other territorial governors were:

Daniel Woodson, Wilson Shannon, John W. Geary, Frederick P. Stanton, Robert J. Walker, John W. Denver, Hugh S. Welsh, Samuel Medary and George M. Beebe.

All of these territorial governors are dead except Beebe, who resides in New York. Charles Robinson was the first governor of the state, being inaugurated February 9, 1861. His successors were:

Thomas Carney, Samuel J. Crawford, Nehemiah Green, James M. Harvey, Thomas A. Osborn, George T. Anthony, John P. St. John, George W. Glick, John A. Martin, Lyman U. Humphrey, L. E. Lewelling, E. N. Morrill, John W. Leedy and W. E. Stanley. Of the governors named, six are dead—Robinson, Carney, Green, Anthony, Martin and Osborn.

Regarding Kansas State Capitals.

Leavenworth has never been regarded as one of Kansas' capitals, yet Gov. Reeder, the first territorial governor, opened his office there. Business of state was afterward transacted at Shawnee Mission, Pawnee, Lecompton and Lawrence. The Wyandotte constitution, under which the state was admitted, fixed Topeka as the temporary capital, and in November, 1861, the people decided by vote that it should be located permanently at Topeka.

Surrenders Its Franchise.

The Missouri Pacific Railway company entered into a contract with an Iola rapid transit company whereby it will run three trains a day between Iola and La Harpe, at a five-cent fare. The rapid transit company had secured a franchise and was about to construct an electric line between the two towns, but under the terms of the deal with the Missouri Pacific company, its franchise will be surrendered.

They Have Stolen a River.

The house passed Representative Babb's bill to give the commissioners of counties along the Arkansas river the power to levy a tax for the purpose of contesting the right of Colorado farmers to use up all the water of the river for irrigation purposes. Mr. Babb said formerly when the June rise came the entire valley was subirrigated, but now all that is left of the river is a bed of sand.

Kansas Has Had Thirteen Senators.

Kansas has had 13 United States senators, as follows:

The first two were James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy. Lane was succeeded by Edward Ross. Following Ross came Robert Crozier, Alexander Caldwell, James M. Harvey, Preston P. Plumb, Bishop W. Perkins, John Martin and Lucien Baker in the order named. Pomeroy was succeeded by John J. Ingalls, William A. Peffer succeeded Ingalls, and W. A. Harris succeeded Peffer. Pomeroy, Lane, Plumb, Perkins and Crozier are dead. Senator James H. Lane committed suicide.

Gift-Drawing at Leavenworth.

The plan of the Leavenworth Federation of Women's clubs to build a public library from the proceeds of a gift-drawing patterned after that given by the Kansas City Convention hall committee, is meeting with success. Seven building lots, a thoroughbred Hereford heifer and a full-blooded Berkshire hog, besides numerous other small prizes, have been donated.

Topeka Licensing Joints.

The sales of whisky at Topeka drug stores have taken a decided tumble in recent months. The explanation of it is that there is not less drinking, but that the city has adopted the license system of monthly fines. Last month of the total of $2,907.58 fines collected through the police court, $2,050 were paid by 20 jointkeepers.

Miss Jessie Hamilton Favored.

Gov. Stanley appointed Miss Jessie Hamilton, of Winfield, as Kansas' representative to the Oread institute at Worcester, Mass. This institute permits each state to send one young woman there annually to be educated along industrial lines free of cost to the state or the person appointed.

Kansas Sanitation.

The state board of health issued a circular in which it is claimed that Kansas spends more for the health of its live stock than for its human beings. Last year the appropriation for the live stock sanitary board was $5,000 and mileage, while the state board of health secured but $2,100.

School Superintendent Arrested.

Prof. G. A. Bower, superintendent of the Eureka city schools, was arrested on complaint of W. E. Doud, who charges the superintendent with too severely whipping Doud's 12-year-old son. Prof. Bower gave bond for his appearance at the April term of district court.

Jaquins Cultivating a Boom.

E. Jaquins, the fusion representative from Cowley county, is quietly cultivating a boom for lieutenant governor on a fusion ticket in 1900. Mr. Jaquins is classed as a populist, but he formerly was a democrat, and he still claims to belong to that party.

Hearing from Their Constituents.

Scarcely a day passes at Topeka but members of the legislature "hear from home" concerning prohibition in the shape of long petitions against the resubmission resolution now pending.

The Mother Bickerdyke Home.

There are 26 inmates of the Mother Bickerdyke home at Ellsworth, and which the state a few years ago gave $36,000 for. The inmates are widows of old soldiers who are friendless. Those who have pensions pay in $1 per week toward their care.

Woodson County's New Courthouse.

Work on the new $30,000 courthouse at Yates Center, for which bonds were recently voted, will begin soon. It will be built of brick and trimmed with stone. The building will be 76x86 feet, supplied with heat and all modern conveniences.

KANSAS ITEMS CONDENSED.

Girard will soon have a public library.

Farmers north of Lawrence have had many horses stolen.

"Tiger" Johnson has served 30 years as constable at Emporia.

Wamego sold its $25,000 waterworks bonds at a premium of $671.

Miami county farmers are going in heavy on Kaffir corn this season.

Sam B. Johnson, of Troy, was appointed a townsite appraiser in the Chickasaw nation.

The Madison bank, which was forced to suspend through the Cross failure at Emporia, will resume.

An inspector found Postmaster Beattie, of Grinnell, short $60 and removed the postmaster instanter.

Butler is the largest Kansas county, with an area of 1,428 square miles. Wyandotte is at the foot with 153.

Hanover, Washington county, with 875 population, has 13 saloons, each of which pays yearly to the town $120.

Mr. John Krebs, convicted at Junction City of murdering Mrs. Lizzie Craig, was given ten years in state prison.

Over 200 official township and county bonds in Miami county are worthless because no revenue stamps were put on them.

Joseph V. Quarles, the new United States senator from Wisconsin, married Miss Caroline Saunders, at Lawrence, in 1865.

The Clay Center Dispatch argues that all doctors ought to be in the pay of the county and their services given free to the individual.

Miss Anna Finn secured a judgment of $7,000 against the city of Leavenworth for injuries received by falling on slippery sidewalks.

There are 394 people on the payroll of the present legislature and the daily expenses of both houses, including salaries and supplies, aggregate $1,250.

A Topeka telegram said the present members of the state board of railroad commissioners will be permitted to remain until the court of visitation law takes effect April 15.

A bill has been introduced in the house which makes it a penal offense, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for a person to traduce the character of a woman.

Near Pittsburg the other day the roadbed began to sink under a 'Frisco passenger train, and investigation showed that 60 feet of track was over a coal mine, where the ground had begun to give way.

Fifty-nine stalls in the fair grounds at Wichita burned the other morning. The grounds are three miles from the fire department headquarters, so the fire secured a good start before the firemen reached the scene.

Gen. Otis cabled on the 31st that the following boys of the Twentieth Kansas had died at Manila: Edward Rothmyer, P. T. Hackett, Lewis R. Badger, E. P. Blair, Ben W. Squires, John D. Young, Norman E. Hand and David L. Campbell.

The war department issued an order on the 31st for mustering out the Twenty-third Kansas (negro) regiment now at Santiago. The boys will arrive at Newport News about February 21. They will be mustered out at Fort Leavenworth.

The Kansas Editorial association will meet at Topeka February 21. On the afternoon of the 22d the editors will be taken to Kansas City, Mo., where they will be given a banquet and free tickets to the opening of the big Convention hall.

Insurance companies are paying the two per cent. tax placed on gross premiums by the extra session of the legislature. None of the companies show any inclination to take advantage of Attorney General Godard's decision that the session was illegal.

At Washington Dick Meyers, who just returned from Manila, shot his father in the shoulder and beat him up badly. Both men had been drinking and the father ran his wife and daughter out of the house with a hatchet before the shooting occurred.

Wellington recently built a new jail and the authorities decided to name it after the first prisoner confined therein. The prisoner proved to be a woman, Mrs. Horton, and the jail was named "Horton jail." It later developed that the woman was innocent.

A telephone deal has been consummated whereby the towns and cities of Bourbon, Montgomery, Labette Crawford, Cherokee and Neosho counties will soon be connected by an independent toll line company. The circuit of the different lines will embrace over 100 southwestern towns.

Col. Fred Funston cabled Gov. Stanley from Manila that he had made the following promotions in the Twentieth Kansas: First Lieutenant Glascow, of Republic county, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Capt J. E. Towers, company A; J. C. Houserman, of company C, to be first lieutenant, company C; Samuel Hopkins to be second lieutenant, company C.

Probably the most remarkable suit ever filed in a Kansas court was one that was filed at Fort Scott by Mrs. Mary Epps, a Paola clairvoyant who makes a business of dispelling ghosts from the homes of the superstitious. In good faith she, by her attorneys, sues to recover from Ben Bruce, a negro, the sum of $100 for services rendered in the line of her profession.

W. V. Church, who will succeed Webb McNall as state insurance superintendent, will not take charge of the office until the expiration of McNall's term July 1.

The populist state board of charities asked for the resignation of Mrs. Baer, matron of the industrial school at Beloit, because of an affront Mrs. Baer is alleged to have given the board.

The bridge over the Kaw river at Lecompton, built by Douglas and Jefferson counties, has been completed.

Congressmen Curtis and Broderick are urging an appropriation to improve the Missouri river in Doniphan county.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House—The Bills Introduced and Passed.

IN the senate on the 31st Mr. Lewelling (pop.) offered a resolution inviting President McKinley to visit Kansas during the session of the Transmississippi congress at Wichita. It was adopted. Senator Anderson's bill appropriating $20,000 for a Kansas corn exhibit at Paris was favorably reported. Titus' bill providing for state insurance of public school property was passed. Senator Stone's bill to prevent the removal of officials only by criminal proceedings was killed, 17 to 15, six populist senators voting against the bill. Several new bills were introduced, including those for locating the new insane asylum at Lyons and at Salina. ....The house passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to visit the Minnesota penitentiary and investigate the operations of the binding twine factory, with a view of establishing a similar factory in the Kansas penitentiary. The committee on public health recommended for passage a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarrettes, cigars and tobacco of all kinds to persons under 16 years of age.

IN the senate on the 1st 21 ballots were taken to decide upon a location for the new insane asylum. On ballot 21 the vote stood: Chanute, 13; Clay Center, 8; Parsons, 4; Wellington, 4; Columbus, 4; Salina, 4. An adjournment was taken until the 2d without making a choice. Lieut. Gov. Richter appointed Senators Hessin and Householder a committee to visit the binding twine factory at Stillwater, Minn. The senate ordered the publication of 5,000 copies of the roster of the Kansas volunteers in the recent war. In committee of the whole the senate recommended for passage the bill authorizing residents of counties with less than 15,000 inhabitants to vote on county high school propositions. Lieut. Gov. Richter appointed Senators Armstrong, Coleman, Householder, Johnson, Forney and Stocks a committee to visit the state penal and charitable institutions....The house passed the following bills, among others: Prohibiting probate judges from practicing law in their own courts; to allow county commissioners in counties along the Arkansas river to provide funds to prevent the diversion of the water of that river; to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons to church and church societies; to prevent the disposal of mortgaged property without the written consent of the mortgage holder. Twenty-nine petitions were read against the adoption of the resubmission resolution. Representative Willits introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 for a general state exhibit at the Paris exhibition and for the appointment of three commissioners to care for it.

IN the house on the 2d Beezley, of Edwards, introduced a bill apportioning the state into eight congressional districts. Representatives Seaton, of Atchison; Hogue, of Johnson, and Ravenscraft, of Clark, were named as the house committee to inspect the binding twine factory at Stillwater, Minn. Several new house bills were presented, including one by Seaton for a new state board of charities, to consist of three non-partisan members appointed by the governor, and one by Adams, of Sedgwick, for a board of county assessors, one from each commissioner district, elected by the people....The senate again resumed balloting for a location for the proposed new insane asylum, but after several fruitless ballots the matter was referred to a committee. The McKay-Gillett judicial contest was dismissed on motion of Senator Lewelling. In committee of the whole the senate killed Johnson's bill to require the state treasurer to loan his funds to private banks at a stipulated interest.

THE senate on the 3d, in committee of the whole, recommended for passage Benefiel's anti-bucket shop bill. Several bills were presented, including one making it obligatory for county commissioners to inspect the books of the clerk of the court. The senate adjourned until the 6th....The house, by a unanimous vote, recommended for passage a general bill removing the political disabilities of all ex-confederate soldiers. The committee on agriculture returned the anti-oleomargarine bill with the recommendation that it be not passed. The house committee on cities of the first class formally recognized the legality of the extra session of the legislature by reporting adversely upon the bill to repeal the metropolitan police law, "because that law was repealed at the extra session." The house, by a large majority, knocked out the enacting clause of Welsh's bill providing for grand juries. The bill prohibiting the importation of waifs into Kansas from other states was favorably acted upon.

BY a vote of 57 to 35 the house defeated a motion to have the anti-oleomargarine bill taken up again and placed on the calendar. In committee of the whole the house recommended these bills for passage: To enfranchise inmates of the soldiers' home at Dodge City; creating a special inspector for lead and zinc mines; to prohibit the hypnotism of school children in exhibitions; to punish people who neglect to pay their board bills; changing the boundaries of the First and Second judicial districts, placing Jefferson and Leavenworth counties in the First district and Jackson and Leavenworth in the Second district. Jaquins introduced a bill limiting the speed of trains through cities and towns to four miles an hour. Adams, of Butler, presented a bill providing that abstractors cannot charge over $1.25 for first entry and 25 cents for each additional entry. Stephenson presented a bill amending the present libel law, extending its scope so as to embrace people who publicly cast reflections on the integrity or chastity of men and women. Libel is made a felony.

Shotgun Quarantine Against Smallpox.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 4.—Gov. Jones will send another special message to the legislature dealing with the smallpox situation. The pest now exists in a half a dozen counties. In Fulton and Izard counties the disease is epidemic and much excitement prevails in neighboring localities. At Mountain Home a rigid quarantine with shotguns has been established and no one is allowed to enter from either Fulton or Izard counties.

The Colonial Board to Organize.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The newly created colonial board of the war department will meet in this city for organization next Monday. The rooms in the Lemon building used by the commission investigating the conduct of the war department have been assigned to the use of the colonial board and are now being prepared for its use. The nature and extent of the duties of the new board have not yet been finally determined.

Tobacco Goes Up in Smoke.

Providence, Ky., Feb. 2.—One of the largest tobacco houses in this section of the state, located at this place and operated by J. G. Givens, was destroyed by fire last night. It contained 700,000 pounds of fine strip tobacco, possibly two-thirds of this season's purchase. The loss will reach $60,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Seventy hands are thrown out of employment. The house and contents were insured.

Found Frozen to Death.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 2.—This was the coldest day of the winter, the mercury dropping to zero while the surrounding towns registered from 5 to 13 below. At Vandegrift James Pryer was found frozen to death. He had fallen and broken his leg and died before he could reach home.

Rare Bric-a-Brac Burned.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Charles P. Barry's residence and its costly furniture and rare bric-a-brac were destroyed by fire yesterday. The total loss is $110,000.

INDIAN TREATY COMPLETED.

Dawes and Creek Commissions Finish Their Work at Muscogee—Some Provisions of the New Agreement.

Muscogee, I. T., Feb. 2.—The Dawes and Creek commissions completed their treaty yesterday. All lands of the tribe, except town, school, church, cemetery sites, and so forth, are to be divided among citizens of the tribe equally according to a value to be ascertained by an appraising committee provided for, and allotments to be nontaxable for 21 years or until the title passes from the original allottee, and 40 acres out of each allotment to be inalienable for 21 years. Tribal courts are revived with limited jurisdiction. Executive and legislative departments, and the judicial department as modified, shall continue until the completion of the final allotment. The Creek nation is not to be included in any state or organized territory without its consent, except such state or territory be composed of the five civilized tribes only and smaller tribes contiguous thereto.

End of a Dissipated Life.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 2.—News has been received that Alonzo C. Yates, of this city, well known in Milwaukee through his marriage to his cousin, who was Miss Leilla Yates, of that city, died at Nice, France. Yates was a remarkable man in so far that he spent in less than three years a fortune of $4,000,000, which had been left him by his father. He had almost gone through his fortune when he married his cousin. She brought him a dowry of $40,000, which the couple lost no time in spending.

Died While Trying to Save His Child.

Sears, Mich., Feb. 2.—Fire last night destroyed the home of Thomas Lowden, near here. After rescuing his wife and four children, Mr. Lowden re-entered the dwelling for his five-year-old boy, who was sleeping upstairs. The father become overcome, and both perished. Mrs. Lowden, leaving three of her children in the barn, walked barefooted and in her nightrobe, with her baby in her arms, to the nearest neighbor's house, half a mile distant.

Tried Suicide Eight Times.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—During the last three years Mrs. Amelia Lutz, of this city, has repeatedly attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself. Each time her husband has cut the rope and rescued her, but to-day she made the eighth attempt and succeeded. Lutz is a contractor and at one time was wealthy. During the world's fair, however, he lost his fortune and brooding over this fact unbalanced the woman's mind.

The Iowa's Trip Nearly Ended.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—The refrigerator supply ship Celtic, which left New York for San Francisco on October 12, has arrived here. The Celtic was in company with the Oregon and Iowa on the trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific. She supplied the battleships with 10,000 pounds of mutton and 90,000 pounds of fresh beef. The Oregon parted company at Callao, changing her course to Honolulu. The Iowa is expected here February 7.

The Troubles in Samoa.

Auckland, N. Z., Feb. 2.—The following advices have been received here from Apia, Samoan islands, under date of January 24: There has been no further general fighting between the partisans of the rival chieftains since the last advices were forwarded. It is expected, however, that fighting will be resumed. The work of pillage continues, among the houses looted being Hailima, the home of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist.

What Uncle Sam Owes.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business January 31, 1899, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,152,624,750, an increase for the month of $23,448,464. This increase is principally accounted for by the redemption of government bonds issued in aid of the Central, Western and Union Pacific railroads, which matured January 1, 1899.

Ate the Heads of Matches.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—Dempsy L. Williams, an electrical engineer of Morristown, Tenn., who was arrested yesterday with Miss Mary H. Morris, his sister-in-law, with whom he had eloped, attempted to commit suicide to-day and is thought to be dying. He secured a number of matches and ate the heads. When his condition became known, doctors pumped him out, but it is feared they were too late.

Hotel Partially Burned.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—The Oxford hotel, Seventh and St. Charles streets, was partially burned yesterday. The guests who were sleeping soundly at the time had a narrow escape. Nearly dead with suffocation, most of the guests, when aroused, left the burning building partially dressed, many carrying their clothing on their arms. Three in the top story were rescued by firemen with ladders.

Last Year's Spelter Production.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The official preliminary statement of the geological survey on spelter production in the United States for the calendar year 1898 shows a total of 115,399 short tons, an increase of 15,419 over 1897. The aggregate is distributed as follows: eastern and southern states, 8,631; Illinois and indiana, 47,103; Kansas, 40,132, and Missouri, 19,533.

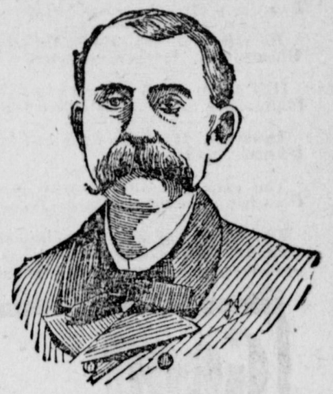
A Fire in a School.

Urbana, Ill., Feb. 2.—The schoolhouse at Gifford, 15 miles northeast of Urbana, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The principal, W. P. Andrews, made the startling discovery that the basement was ablaze. He ran to the various rooms and quietly informed the teachers of the perilous predicament of their scholars. In every case the news was received with no signs of panic, and the teachers calmly told their pupils to get ready for dismissal with the utmost promptness. The stairs were ablaze when they started down and they had to make their way through a wall of fire.

GEN. GOMEZ IN LINE.

The Cuban Leader Will Co-Operate with President McKinley in the Work of Reconstruction of the Island.

Remedios, Feb. 3.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, placed himself squarely in position yesterday as an active ally of the United States government in the work of the reconstruction of Cuba. As a result of the conference which Robert P. Porter, the special commissioner of President McKinley, has had with Gen. Gomez, the latter cabled to President McKinley yesterday afternoon, assuring him of his co-operation in disbanding the Cuban army and in distributing among the Cuban soldiers the $3,000,000 appropriated for the purpose of enabling them to return to their homes. Gen. Gomez also telegraphed to Maj. Gen.



GEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ.

Brooke, saying he would accept the latter's invitation to go to Havana. The success of Mr. Porter's mission greatly simplifies the returning of the military Cubans to the pursuits of peace.

In view of Gen. Gomez's supposed prior attitude of hostility toward the United States, Mr. Porter came here clothed with absolute authority, and the tender of $3,000,000 was practically a verbal ultimatum. Had it not been accepted, no more ultimatums would have been made. Mr. Porter made plain the purpose of the government and was gratified at the ready response of Gen. Gomez. The conference took place in the house here occupied by the Cuban general as his headquarters since coming to town. In brief, the compact is as follows:

First—The Cuban officers in each province shall assist the American officers in distributing the funds.

Second—That the officers shall at once meet at some convenient point and devise when and where the settlements are to be made and arrange any other details.

Third—That the sum paid to each man shall not be regarded as part payment of salary or wages due for service rendered, but to facilitate the disbandment of the army, as a relief of suffering and as an aid in getting the people to work.

Fourth—The Cubans shall surrender their arms to the Cuban assembly or to its representatives.

Fifth—The committee on distribution shall use its best endeavors to distribute it among the population so that all may secure work.

Sixth—That the 3,000,000 shall be placed subject to the order of Gen. Brooke, and that action in the matter shall be immediate.

Immediately after the conference Gen. Gomez wrote the following letter to President McKinley in Spanish:

It has been a great pleasure for me to confer with your commissioner, Mr. Porter, introduced by my friend Quesada, and I am now aware of and pleased with your wishes. In a short time I shall go to Havana and confer with Gen. Brooke, so that everything will go well. Following your advice, I willingly cooperate in the work of reconstructing Cuba.

MAXIMO GOMEZ, General.

To-day Gen. Gomez is preparing for the trip to Havana.

Supplies for Our Men at Manila.

New York, Feb. 3.—The United States supply ship Solace sailed today for Manila, having on board seven army officers, 15 cadets from Annapolis and a large cargo of supplies for Admiral Dewey and the army. Among the supplies are a large amount of ammunition of all kinds, two ten-inch rifles, 25 five-inch rapid fire guns, two cases of torpedo heads, dynamite, powder, machinery, refrigerating and condensing machines, 500 live sheep, six milch cows, 200 barrels of flour, uniforms and material for clothing.

Can Stamp Out Smallpox.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Surgeon General Sternberg, in answer to an inquiry yesterday, expressed confidence in the entire ability of the medical officers in Manila to stamp out the smallpox among the American troops there. They never failed in the past by vaccination and isolation and the establishment of well-maintained quarantines to protect the troops against smallpox and there was no reason to suppose they would fail now.

The Adams Poisoning Case.

New York, Feb. 3.—Light has at last been thrown on the mysterious Adams poisoning case. District Attorney Gardiner said to-day that he was of the opinion that he would be able to adduce evidence at the inquest that would lead to the arrest of two and perhaps three persons. He said he had the necessary evidence for this. The poison sent to Cornish caused the death of Mrs. Kate Adams on December 28 last.

Canfield Suggested for Librarian.

New York, Feb. 3.—It is announced here, on what appears to be good authority, that the name of Dr. James H. Canfield, president of the Ohio state university, was presented to the president for appointment as librarian of congress. Dr. Canfield was formerly president of the University of Kansas, also the University of Nebraska.

Libel Suit Against a Newspaper.

New York, Feb. 3.—The jury in the libel suit of Charles A. Hess, republican leader of the Twenty-fifth assembly district, against the New York Press to-day returned a verdict for $750 damages in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. Hess sued for $50,000 damages, alleging that the defendant had defeated his election to congress by charging that he was not a resident of the state; that he bought his nomination from the republican county committee and that the Press printed this statement: "Hess is the bosom friend and companion of a murderer."