Chase County Courant.

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

VOL. XXIV. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898. NO. 34.

INSPIRING SLOGAN.

"Remember the Maine" the Battle-cry That Urged Dewey's Men on.

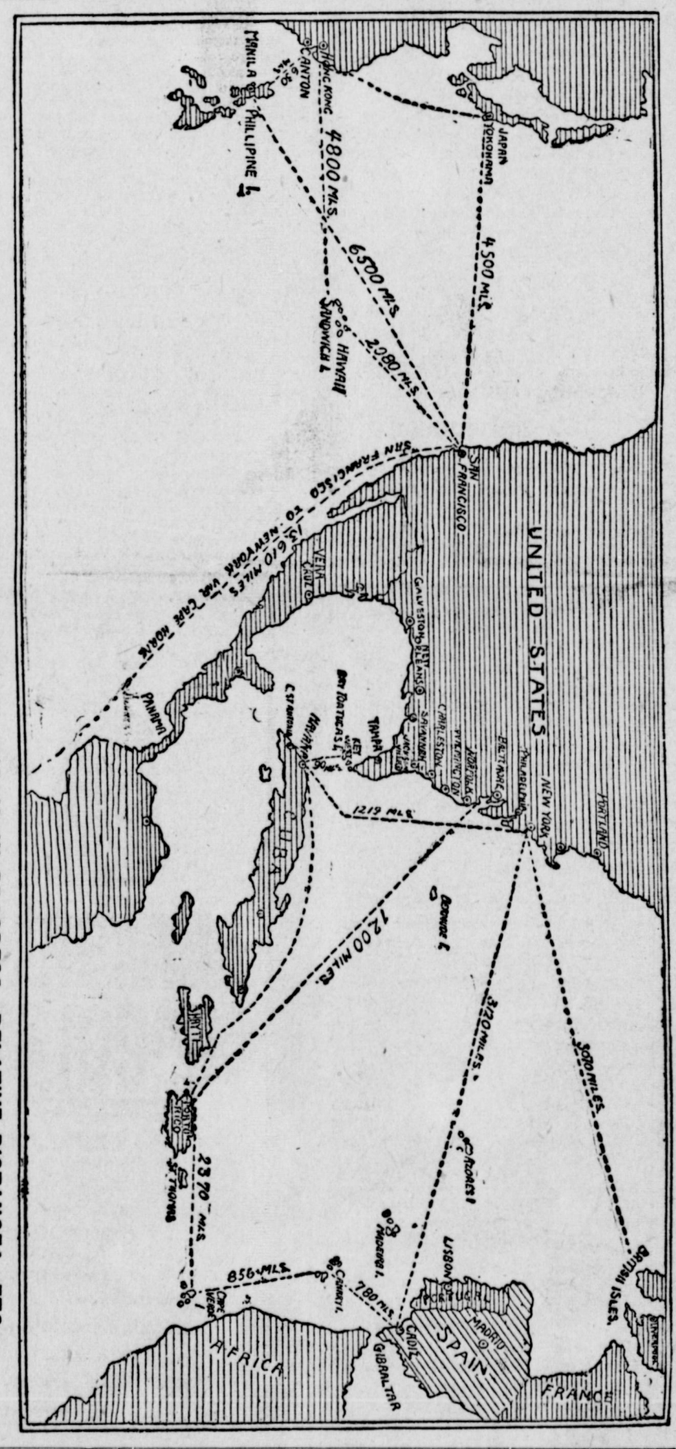
Complete Story of the Brilliant Naval Victory at Manila from One Who Stood Beside Adm. Dewey—Estimate of Spanish Losses.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The New York Herald has received a detailed account of Dewey's victory from its correspondent at Manila, who stood beside Adm. Dewey during the fight, under date of May 1, by way of Hong Kong, May 7. The complete dispatch is as follows:

Not one Spanish flag flies in Manila bay today. Not one Spanish warship floats except as our prize. More than 200 Spaniards dead and 500 to 700 wounded attest the accuracy of the American fire. Commodore Dewey attacked the Spanish position at Cavite this morning. He swept five times along the line and scored one of the most brilliant successes in modern warfare. That our loss is trifling adds to the pleasure of victory without detracting from its value. The number of hits our vessels received proved how brave and stubborn was the defense made by the Spanish forces.

Eight Slightly Wounded.

Miraculous as it may appear none of our men were killed and only eight men were wounded.



Those who were injured suffered equally slight wounds. Commodore Dewey arrived off Manila bay last night and decided to enter the bay at once. With all its lights out the squadron steamed into Boca Grande with crews at the guns. This was the order of the squadron, which was kept during the whole time of the first battle: Flagship Olympia, the Baltimore, the Raleigh, the Petrel, the Concord, the Boston. It was just eight o'clock, a bright moonlight night. But the flagship passed Corregidor island without a sign being given that the Spaniards were aware of its approach. Not until the flagship was a mile beyond Corregidor was a gun fired. Then one heavy shot went screaming over the Raleigh and the Olympia, followed by a second, which fell further astern.

Silenced the Battery.

The Raleigh, Concord and Boston replied, the Concord's shells exploding apparently exactly inside the shore battery, which fired no more. Our squadron slowed down to barely steerage way and the men were allowed to sleep alongside their guns. Commodore Dewey had timed our arrival so that we were within five miles of the city of Manila at daybreak. We then sighted the Spanish squadron, Rear Admiral Montejo commanding, off Cavite. Here the Spaniards had a well equipped navy yard called Cavite arsenal. Adm. Montejo's flag was flying on the 3,500 ton protected cruiser Reina Cristina. The protected cruiser Castilla, of 3,200 tons, was moored to the seaward were the cruisers Don Juan de Austria, Don Antonia de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Quiros, Marquis del Onero, and Gen. Lezo. These ships and the flagship remained under way during most of the action.

Then the Battle Began.

With the United States flag flying at all their mastheads, our ships moved to the attack in line ahead with a speed of eight knots, first passing in front of Manila, where the action was begun by three batteries, mounting guns powerful enough to send a shell over us a distance of five miles. The guns boomed a reply to those batteries with two shots. No more were fired, because Commodore Dewey could not engage with these batteries without sending death and destruction into the crowded city.

Two Mines Were Exploded.

As we neared Cavite two powerful submarine mines were exploded ahead of the flagship. The Spaniards had evidently misjudged our position. Immense volumes of water were thrown high into the air by these destroyers, but no harm was done to the ships. Not knowing how many more mines there might be ahead, he still kept on without faltering. No other mines exploded, however, and it is believed that the Spaniards had only these two in place. As the Olympia drew nearer all was as silent on board as if the ship had been empty, except for the whirr of blowers and the throb of the engines. Suddenly a shell burst directly over us.

"Remember the Maine."

"Remember the Maine," came a hoarse cry from the boatswain's mate at the after five-inch gun. "Remember the Maine," arose from the throats of 500 men at the guns. This watchword was caught up in turrets and fire rooms, wherever seamen stood at their post. The Olympia was now ready to begin the fight.

Dewey on the Bridge.

Commodore Dewey, his chief staff commander, Lamberton, and his aide and myself, with the executive officer, Lieut. Rees, and navigator, Lieut. Calkins, were on the forward bridge. Capt. Gridley was in the conning tower, as it was thought unsafe to risk losing all the senior officers by one shell. "You may fire when ready, Gridley," said the commodore and at 5:41 o'clock a. m., at a distance of 5,500 yards, the starboard eight-inch gun in the forward turret roared forth a compliment to the Spanish forts. Presently similar guns from the Baltimore and the Boston sent 250-pound shells hurling toward the Castilla and the Reina Maria Christina for accuracy. The Spaniards seemed encouraged to fire faster, knowing exactly our distance while we had to guess their's. Their ship and shore guns were making things hot for us. The piercing scream of shot was varied often by the bursting of time fuse shells, fragments of which would lash the water like shrapnel or cut our hull and rigging. One large shell that was coming straight at the Olympia's forward bridge fortunately fell within less than 100 feet away. Another struck the bridge gratings in line with it. A third passed under Commodore Dewey and gouged a hole in the deck. Incidents like these were plentiful. Still the flagship steered for the center of the Spanish line, and as our other ships were astern, the Olympia received most of the Spaniards' attention. Owing to our deep draught Commodore Dewey felt constrained to change his course at a distance of 4,000 yards and run parallel to the Spanish column.

Then the Olympia Opened.

"Open with all guns," he said and the ship brought her port broadside bearing. The roar of all the flagship's five-inch rapid firers was followed by the deep diapason of her turret eight-inchers. Soon our other vessels were equally hard at work and we could see that our shells were making Cavite harbor hotter for the Spaniards than they had made the approach for us. Protected by their shore batteries and made safe from close attack by shallow water the Spaniards were in a strong position. They put up a gallant fight. The Spanish ships were sailing back and forth behind the Castilla and their fire, too, was hot. One shot struck the Baltimore and passed clean through her, fortunately hitting no one. Another ripped her up the main deck, disabled a six-inch gun and exploded a box of three-pounder ammunition, wounding eight men.

Closer to the Enemy's Guns.

After having made four runs along the Spanish line, finding the chart incorrect, Lieut. Calkins, the Olympia's navigator, told the commodore he believed he could take the ship nearer the enemy, with lead going to watch the depth of water. The flagship started over the course for the fifth time, running within 2,000 yards of the Spanish vessels. At this range even six-pounders were effective and the storm of shells poured upon the unfortunate Spanish began to show marked results. Three of the enemy's vessels were seen burning and their fire slackened.

Stopped Battle for Breakfast.

On finishing this run Commodore Dewey decided to give the men breakfast, as they had been at the guns two hours with only one cup of coffee to sustain them. Action ceased temporarily at 7:35, the other ships passing the flagship and cheering lustily. Our ships remained beyond range of the enemy's guns until 10:50, when the signal for close action again went up. The Baltimore had the place of honor in the lead with the flagship following and the other ships as before. The Baltimore began firing at the Spanish ships and batteries at 11:16 o'clock, making a series of hits as if at target practice.

A White Flag on the Arsenal.

Other ships were also doing their duty, and soon not one red and yellow flag remained on a ship or battery on the coast. The Spanish flagship and the Castilla had long been burning fiercely and the last vessel to be abandoned was the Don Antonio de Ulloa, which lurched over and sank. Then the Spanish flag on the arsenal stall was hauled down and at 12:30 o'clock a white flag was hoisted there.

A signal was made to the Petrel to destroy all the vessels in the inner harbor, and Lieut. Hughes, with an armed boat's crew, set fire to the Don Juan de Austria, Marquis Duero, the Isla de Cuba and the Correo. The large transport Manila and many others and small craft fell into our hands.

Not a Ship Left to the Enemy.

"Capture or destroy Spanish squadron" were Dewey's orders. Never were instructions more effectually carried out. Within seven hours after arriving on the scene of action nothing remained to be done.

A Later Estimate of the Loss.

LONDON, May 9.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail gives the following additional details:

There was an act of treachery on the part of a Spanish ship, which lowered her flag, and then fired at a boat's crew sent to take possession of her. She did not hit the boat, but our guns were turned on her and tore her to pieces. She went to the bottom with all on board. Several vessels close in shore behaved in the same way and shared the same fate.

The Spaniards had fought to their last gasp and now surrendered. They had been announcing that the Americans would kill everyone in Cavite, and when we landed a long procession of priests and Sisters of Mercy met the boat from the Petrel and begged our men not to injure the wounded in the hospitals. As a matter of fact the Americans rescued some 200 Spaniards and sent them ashore.

All the Spanish vessels are destroyed, with 2,000 men. The Spanish estimates gives their loss as 1,000 killed and wounded. In the Reina Maria Christina 200 men are believed to have been killed or drowned.

The Governor General's Report.

MADRID, May 9.—An official dispatch from Gen. Augusti, governor general of the Philippines, sent by way of La-Buan, says:

The enemy seized Cavite and the arsenal, owing to the destruction of the Spanish squadron, and established a close blockade. It is said that, at the request of the consuls, the enemy will not bombard the fort, provided I do not open fire on the enemy's squadron, which is out of range of our guns. Therefore, I cannot fire until they come nearer. A thousand soldiers arrived here yesterday evening from our destroyed squadron, the losses of which number 618.

Dewey's Modest Messages.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The navy department to-day received two brief messages from Dewey, as follows:

MANILA, May 1.—Squadron arrived at Manila at day break this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marques de Duero, Correo, Velasca, Isla de Mindanao, a transport and water battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is to American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him. DEWEY.

CAVITE, May 4.—I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, on the Philippine islands. Have destroyed the fortifications at bay entrance, paroling garrison. I control the bay completely and can take the city at any time. The squadron is in excellent health and spirits. Spanish loss not fully known, but very heavy—150 killed, including the captain of Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents. DEWEY.

Dewey Made an Admiral.

Following this Secretary Long gave out his reply to Dewey, which has been cabled by direction of the president, as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Dewey, Manila: The president, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by congress.—LONG.

FIFTY BUILDINGS BURNED.

Fire at Duluth Renders Two Thousand People Homeless and Causes a $100,000 Loss—Many Narrow Escapes.

DULUTH, Minn., May 9.—Fifty frame buildings on Minnesota point, just above the ship canal, were burned yesterday. An hour after the fire started 2,000 people were homeless. The fire took 12 frame store buildings fronting on Lower Lake avenue just below the "Under the Hill" district and swept from there back to the lake shore. There are no particularly large individual losses. The total is thought to be over $100,000. Among the sufferers were 50 families of Jews, members of a colony who were at a mass meeting praying for the success of the American army in the war with Spain. There were narrow escapes from death, but it is believed that everybody was rescued.

Spanish Prisoners Have Negro Guards.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 9.—Sixteen prisoners of war, nine officers and the remainder privates and non-commissioned officers, arrived under guard of a detail of negro soldiers from the Twenty-fifth regiment and were placed in the military prison at Fort McPherson. The Spaniards were captured in Cuban waters several days ago by the Nashville and they have been held in custody at Key West until orders were given to bring them to Atlanta.

HONORS FOR DEWEY.

A Vote of Thanks Extended by Congress to the Commodore.

Medals for His Officers and Men—Gallant Commodore to Be Promoted to Rear Admiral—President's Message to Congress on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Fitting tribute was paid by congress yesterday to Commodore Dewey for the magnificent victory achieved in the battle of Manila bay. A message from the president was received by both houses recommending that a vote of thanks be extended by congress to Commodore Dewey aud the gallant officers and men of his command. Without a word of debate and without a dissenting voice both houses agreed to a resolution carrying into effect the recommendation of the president.

Congress went farther even than that. A bill was presented increasing the number of rear admirals in the navy from six to seven, in order that the president might nominate Commodore Dewey to the highest position in the navy within his gift, and that, too, was passed without dissent. In addition, a joint resolution was unanimously agreed to directing the secretary of the navy to present to Commodore Dewey a sword of honor, and to have struck, in commemoration of the battle of Manila, a bronze medal for each of the officers and men who participated in the gallant fight. The resolution appropriates $10,000 to enable the secretary to carry its provisions into effect.

President McKinley's message recommending a vote of thanks was as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

On the 24th of April I directed the secretary of the navy to telegraph orders to Commodore George Dewey, of the United States navy, commanding the Asiatic squadron, then lying in the port of Hong Kong, to proceed forthwith to the Philippine islands, there to commence operations and engage the Spanish fleet. Promptly obeying that order the United States squadron, consisting of the flagship Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Boston, Concord and Petrel, with the revenue cutter McCulloch as an auxiliary dispatch boat, entered the harbor of Manila at daybreak on the 1st of May and immediately engaged the entire fleet of 11 ships, which were under the protection of the fire of the land forts. After a stubborn fight, in which the enemy suffered great loss, these vessels were destroyed or completely disabled and the water battery at Cavite silenced. Of our brave officers and men not one was lost and only eight injured and those slightly. All of our ships escaped any serious damage. By the 4th of May Commodore Dewey had taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, destroying the fortifications there and at the entrance of the bay and patroling their garrisons. The waters of the bay are under his complete control. He has established hospitals within the American lines, where 250 of the Spanish sick and wounded are assisted and protected. The magnitude of this victory can hardly be measured by the ordinary standards of naval warfare. Outweighing any material advantage is the moral effect of this initial success. At this unsurpassed achievement the great heart of our nation throbs, not with boasting nor greed of conquest, but with deep gratitude that this triumph has come in a just cause and that by the grace of God an effective step has thus been taken toward the attainment of the wished-for peace. To those whose skill, courage and devotion have won the fight, to the gallant commander and the brave officers and men who aided him, our country owes an incalculable debt.

Feeling as our people feel and speaking in their name I at once sent a message to Commodore Dewey, thanking him and his officers and men for their splendid achievement and overwhelming victory, and informing him that I had appointed him an acting rear admiral. I now recommend that, following our national precedents and expressing the fervent gratitude of every patriotic heart, the thanks of congress be given Rear Admiral George Dewey, of the United States navy, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy and to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry in the destruction of the enemy's fleet and the capture of the enemy's fortification in the bay of Manila.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, May 9, 1898.

The resolution adopted in response to the recommendation is as follows:

Joint resolution, tendering the thanks of congress to Commodore Dewey, U. S. N., and to the officers and men of the squadron under his command.

Resolved, By the senate and the house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that in pursuance of the recommendation of the president made in accordance with the provisions of section 1508 of the revised statutes, the thanks of congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila, Philippine islands, May 1, 1898.

Sec. 2. That the thanks of congress and of the American people are hereby extended through Commodore Dewey to the officers and men under his command for the gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion.

Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Commodore Dewey and through him to the officers and men under his command.

Wheat Higher Than Ever.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The advance in wheat went on with renewed impetus yesterday. The Chicago May price—already so high—did not go up as much as on Saturday. The opening sale was $1.75. The July price, however, was up nearly 14 cents, to $1.20, and September wheat, which has been lagging behind, sold at 94 cents, a rise of seven cents since Saturday.

The Elms Hotel Burned.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—A special from Excelsior Springs, Mo., says: The Elms hotel, which had 500 rooms and was the finest country hostelry in the state, is in ruins as the result of a fire which started in the engine room. The Elms was built in 1889 at a cost of about $200,000.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

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

THE senate was not in session on the 3d.... When the house met the chaplain gave thanks for the victory won by our fleet and prayed that it might be the means of soon ending the war. The senate bill with an amendment for the sale of public lands in Missouri was passed. It was also voted to insist upon the house amendments to the bill for organizing a navy battalion in the District of Columbia and a conference was asked. Consideration of private bills was then begun. Afterwards a recess was taken and at the night session 22 pension bills and a number of acts correcting military records were passed.

SENATOR STEWART presented in the senate on the 4th an amendment to the war revenue measure for issuing $500,000,000 treasury notes instead of bonds. It was referred to the finance committee. The conference report on the fortifications bill was adopted. A bill to allow the Knight of Pythias to maintain a sanitarium on the government reservation at Hot Springs, Ark., was passed. Senator Cockrell (Mo.) secured the passage of a resolution asking the secretary of the treasury to make a report about the silver in the treasury, the amount of seigniorage, the number of dollars coined, etc. The bill providing for the presidential succession in certain contingencies was passed, a rider by Senator Mills (Tex.), meeting the points raised by the supreme court against the income tax proposition, being defeated by a party vote....The house adopted the conference report on the fortifications bill and passed a resolution repealing the act prohibiting the passage of importations in bond through the territory of the United States into the "free zone" of Mexico. Mr. Newlands (Nev.) introduced a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii.

THE senate on the 5th had under consideration the post office appropriation bill. The measure carries $99,224,300. The most important action taken was the adoption of an amendment offered by Senator Tillman (S. C.) reducing the deliveries of mail in all cities to a number not exceeding four each day. The action of the committee in striking out the appropriation for $300,000 for rural free delivery was sustained and the bill now carries no appropriation for such delivery. Just before adjournment a war measure was passed authorizing the president to supply the Cuban insurgents with arms and munitions of war and empowering United States army officers serving in Cuba to give needy inhabitants of the island medicines and food.... The house agreed to the conference report on the Alaskan bill extending the homestead laws and providing for certain railway rights in the territory. The measure providing for the arbitration of disputes between railroads and their employes was passed, besides a number of minor bills. The house then adjourned until the 9th.

THE senate on the 6th passed a bill to increase to 15 the number of surgeons in the United States army and to authorize the secretary of war to employ as many contract surgeons as he may deem necessary. The rest of the session was consumed by a discussion of an amendment to the post office appropriation bill offered by Senator Pettigrew (S. D.) providing for a reduction of 20 per cent. in the compensation of railroads for the transportation of mails. The amendment was still pending when the senate adjourned until the 9th....The house was not in session.

LED INTO A TRAP.

The Vicksburg and Morrill Are Led Under the Guns of a Havana Battery and Narrowly Escape.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 9.—Only poor marksmanship on the part of the Spanish gunners saved the Vicksburg and the cutter Morrill from destruction off Havana Saturday morning. For over half an hour they were under the fire of the guns of the Santa Clara water batteries, but both escaped without material injury, although shrapnell from eight-inch guns exploded all about them and both now show the pitted scars of the Spanish bullets. The wily Spaniards had arranged a trap to send a couple of our ships to the bottom. They baited it as a man would bait a trap. A small schooner was sent out from Havana harbor shortly before daylight yesterday morning to draw some of the Americans in the ambuscade. The ruse worked like a charm. The Vicksburg and the Morrill, in the heat of the chase and in their contempt for Spanish gunnery, walked straight into the trap that had been set for them. Had the Spaniards possessed their souls in patience but five minutes longer, not even the bad gun practice would have saved our ships and to-day two more of our vessels would lie at the bottom, within two lengths of the wrecks of the ill-starred Maine.

WORST IN FIFTY YEARS.

Terrible Floods Are Devastating the Arkansas Valley—Towns Are Submerged and Thousands Rendered Homeless.

VAN BUREN, Ark., May 9.—The worst flood known since 1844 is devastating the Arkansas valley and towns along the banks of that stream are submerged, while many farm buildings are afloat. One-fourth of the residence part of this city is eight feet under water. Riverside and Babylon, two densely settled suburbs, are under water and several large residences have fallen into the river. Every foot of dry land is covered with household goods. Thousands of people have been driven from their homes and are being sheltered here. The M., K. & T. and Iron Mountain railroad systems are tied up in the Indian territory. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage has been done to plantations in Crawford county.

London Papers Praise Dewey.

LONDON, May 9.—The comment on the battle at Manila as the details come in is universally flattering to Commodore Dewey and the American navy. The Times says: "The destruction of the Spanish fleet was complete, as complete as any achievement recorded in naval annals. Commodore Dewey showing himself worthy alike of the great traditions of the United States navy and of his kinship with the race that produced Nelson."

CUBAN EXPEDITION.

A Company of United States Troops Leaves Tampa for Cuba.

Several Spanish Vessels Captured Off Havana and Taken to Key West—Reports of Encounters with the Enemy's Warships Unconfirmed.

TAMPA, Fla., May 10.—The steamer Gussie, one of the Mallory line boats, chartered by the government for use as a transport, will sail for Cuba today, loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies furnished by the United States government for the use of the Cuban insurgents. A company of 100 United States troops from the First regiment of infantry will accompany the expedition and aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo, and will, if necessary, penetrate into the interior far enough to place the supplies in the hands of the insurgents. The expedition will be in charge of Capt. W. H. Dorst, Gen. Miles' aide, who has just returned from Cuba. The Gussie has on board between 6,000 and 7,000 Springfield rifles, about 200,000 rounds of ammunition and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hardtack. The utmost secrecy is maintained regarding the point of landing, but in view of Capt. Dorst's recent landing near Havana, where he communicated with the insurgent leader, Gen. Delgado, it is believed that the expedition will be headed for a point not far from Havana. The Gussie had mounted on her forward deck yesterday a one-pounder rapid-fire gun. It is understood, however, that she will be met at some point not far from Key West by a gunboat from the blockading squadron and escorted to the designated landing place. It is intimated that the Whitney will follow the Gussie to Cuba as soon as her arms, ammunition and supplies can be loaded. Before a week has passed it is believed that the insurgent leaders will have been furnished with arms enough for at least 15,000 men and, with a base of supplies established on the coast, a vigorous campaign against the Spanish forces will be inaugurated. Maj. Gen. James F. Wade is now in command of the army of invasion, by his right as senior officer, displacing Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, heretofore in command. Orders to this effect were received from Washington last night. Large amounts of powder and projectiles for the blockading squadron are now arriving here. Hundreds of carpenters are at work fitting up the big transports. It is believed now that all of the boats here will be in readiness for loading by Wednesday night. The engineer corps yesterday were drilled to the use of the big canvas pontoons, which are a part of their equipment. In the capacious hold of the Alamo are stored enough of these pontoons to form a bridge several hundred feet in length. They will be carried with the expedition.

KEY WEST RUMORS.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 10.—The Spanish fishing smack Santiago Apostal was captured by the gunboat Mayflower off Havana and brought in by a prize crew yesterday afternoon. She was bound from Yucatan for Havana with a cargo of fish and a crew of ten men. She was rounded up with one blank shot. This was the only incident of the day, which was largely devoted to the circulation of alarming rumors of the sinking of American ships off the Cuban coast. Up to nightfall nothing approaching definite evidence of the blockading fleet had reached here. The story flourishing at that hour was that heavy firing had been heard off Havana. This was brought in by small boats, and was as much in need of verification as the others. Naval men here, however, incline to the belief that the Spanish batteries on the north coast will seize every chance to fire on American ships, and would not be surprised to hear at any moment of a battle at or off Havana. Intelligence of Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron was also eagerly looked for. It is believed that it has already reached its destination and that news of an engagement should soon arrive. Three separate reports of engagements of United States warships reached here last night, but thus far details are wanting. One rumor is that the cruiser Montgomery has captured two prizes off Cape Haytien, after a sharp battle with two Spanish gunboats and put in to St. Nicholas slightly damaged. Another says that the tug Osceola, of the mosquito fleet, was fired upon near Havana, and the third is that three Spanish gunboats fired upon the United States torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas but were repulsed by the Winslow after one had been disabled.

The Vicksburg last night brought in a fishing smack, the Fernandito, taken off Havana. Both ships are lying out and swing to the regulations. No details can be ascertained. The Spanish schooner Severe was captured by the gunboat Dolphin while trying to make her way into Havana harbor early yesterday morning.

Dewey Day at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Mayor Ziegenhein has officially proclaimed Saturday, May 14, a public holiday in honor of the victory of Adm. George Dewey. A mammoth celebration will take place at Forest park.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE CAPTAIN'S MESSAGE.

The great ship plows through the murky night,
The wake-waves flash with a phosphor gleam,
The bow dips deep in a yeasty white,
Where the sea-gods strive with the god of steam.
The shrill wind sings in the cordage high,
The rain gusts whip on the slanting deck,
And the only star in the cloud-swept sky
Is the glimmering shore light's warning speck.

The captain stands on the swaying bridge,
The night glass held in his sturdy hand,
O'er seething hollow and foam-capped ridge
He's watched that twinkle that marks the land;
And now to the speaking tube he bends
And gives the word to the engineer,
And the great steam whistle wakes and sends
A throbbing shriek through the atmosphere.

And there in the village far away,
Where the light looks out on the ocean's foam,
The people listen and smile and say:
"The captain's sending his message home;"
And a woman, gazing across the dark,
Smiles soft as the faint notes rise and swell,
And the children listen and whisper: "Hark!
Father's saying he's safe and well."

The laboring engines whirl and grind
The ship drives on in her ocean race,
But the captain looks at the light behind
With a tender smile on his sun-burnt face.
And wife and children may sleep at ease,
With ne'er a fear in a gentle breast;
Love's voice has spoken across the seas—
And the captain's message has brought them rest.

—Joe Lincoln, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

Entertaining the Editor

By ELLA HIGGINSON.

NELL and I were orphans and lived with our brother Tom. Tom was an orphan, too, of course, but then male orphans are never the recipients of sympathy and motherly advice from every dear old lady in the neighborhood, so that by-and-by they really forget that they are orphans.

Tom was 20, and he kept a stationery shop, and we lived in four small rooms in the rear of the shop. This was one of the new towns that spring up in a night on Puget Sound, and although the town itself was rough, bustling and noisy, we were very happy there, for our rooms were within 100 yards of the opaline waters, and the shore sloped to them, green as emeralds the whole winter through.

Nell assisted Tom in the shop, and I, besides being housekeeper, contributed to several magazines, which helped wonderfully in the way of new gowns, gloves, bonnets and all the dainty things which delighted our souls, for Nell and I liked pretty things.

We were quite the noisiest and most harum-scarum household you can imagine. As I have said, we had only four rooms. In one of these Tom slumbered the dreamy hours away nightly, and it was "the meanest, darkest, smotheriest room in the whole shebang," Tom was given to declaring each time he entered it on slumber bent. Then there was a room wherein Nell and I slept, and from whose window we could see at dawn dear, white Mount Baker towering into the primrose sky. Then the kitchen, and lastly the parlor, which Nell called the drawing-room, and which also served as dining-room. Between the parlor and the shop was a tiny cubby-hole of a room, about six feet square and dark as a dungeon, in which Tom kept surplus stock, and in which we likewise smuggled away sundry bags from the green-grocer's, trusting to the friendly darkness to conceal them from the inquisitive eyes of our visitors.

Our parlor was a thing, having once been seen, to be remembered. It was 11 feet wide and 16 feet long, and in it were one stove, one organ, one sewing machine (we made our own gowns), one three-ply carpet, one big, black dog (by the name of Jeff, who was a fixture and the object of our devoted affections), one dictionary and stand, one walnut table, four chairs (more or less broken), one trunk (deceptively cretonned and cushioned up to allure unsuspecting guests into the rashness of sitting upon it), one bookcase, some pictures, and, alas! that I must chronicle it of a parlor! a bureau! "A really and truly bureau in a parlor," as a little girl said once, to the hysterical mirth of ourselves and the speechless mortification of her mother, who had brought her to call. However, the size—or lack of size—of our bed-chamber forbade the introduction of a bureau, so into the parlor it went.

One autumn evening Tom was in the shop, and Nell and I were making ourselves very comfortable in the parlor, tipped back in our rocking chairs, with cups of chocolate in our hands, and our feet on the low nickel rod that encompassed the stove. We had been sewing, and the room was in the wildest disorder. The machine was in the center of the floor, its box was upside down, the bureau was littered with yards and yards of embroidery, spools, scissors, tape-lines and buttons; there were piles of muslin uncut, and dozens of muslin garments in various degrees of "cut, basted and sewed" all over the floor, chairs, organ and trunk. The confusion was really immense.

"We'll have our chocolate," Nell had said, "and then we'll have a 'cl'ar'n'-up' spell, and fix things before Tom comes in."

But suddenly we heard the shop door open, and then a gentleman's voice—the kind of voice we did not hear frequently in that rough town. It was low, quiet, courteous. In another moment he had introduced himself to Tom as "Mr. Everett, of the South African Review." I waited to hear no more. I leaped to my feet, overturning the footstool and the dog with a dreadful racket; the smile and the chocolate froze on my lips; my heart jumped into my throat, and thumped there so fast I could scarcely breathe. I shook with nervous excitement.

I had contributed regularly for some time to the South African Review, and my correspondence with the editor had grown very friendly, indeed, but never, never in my wildest imaginings had I foreseen such a catastrophe as this.

I cast a glance of frenzied, but speechless, appeal at Nell. She nodded, pale as a ghost. She had heard, too.

"'Cl'ar up,'" she whispered briefly, and then she began to laugh, noiselessly and hysterically. I thought this downright mean of her, but I didn't have time to remonstrate. I heard Tom tell our guest in a very loud tone—for our benefit—that he would show him in just as soon as he had finished a little matter then claiming his attention in the shop. This was to give us time, God bless him! And we improved it. The way we did set chairs to their right-abouts and jam things into those bureau drawers! Nell got hold of the muslin and struggled to get it into the trunk, but there was too much of it.

"Put it behind the trunk," I gasped, and as she obeyed, I added: "There's one consolation. He can't hear us, because he's as deaf as anything; he told me himself."

"Well, that is bliss," responded Nell, lapsing into slang in her agitation. We had barely begun to get things to rights, it seemed, however, when we heard them coming, and with hopeless glances into the mirror we sank into our chairs.

Tom pushed aside the portiere and walked in, followed by a tall and fine-looking gentleman. With a terrible "Boo-woo-woo!" in the voice of a lion, Jeff leaped from his own individual corner and made a rush at our guest, and as the latter was just in the act of taking a step, the dog, more astonished than any of us, went straight between the South African ankles and floundered against the wall. As the gentleman recovered his equilibrium and his self-possession, Tom lamely introduced him.

"Speak louder, Tom," said I, concealing the motion of my lips behind my 'kerchief. "He is awfully deaf; he told me himself."

"Is that so?" said Tom, and then he fairly shouted the introduction.

Nell came forward, looking as cool and sweet as a lily, and gave him her hand, telling him how really glad she was to welcome him.

"Oh, fudge!" said Tom, making a wry face at her over Mr. Everett's shoulder; "if he's deaf, that's all Greek to him. Speak up, my little girl."

For one dreadful moment I thought Nell was going into one of her convulsions of laughter, but she pulled herself together and presented me.

"So this is our little contributor," said he, taking my hand and looking at me with kind but amused eyes. I shouted out "Yes," but as that sounded rather flat, and hearing Tom giggle in the background, I limply subsided.

"Have a chair?" cried Nell, her voice rising to a little squeak as she proffered the best and really safest chair in the house. To our consternation, however, he showed a preference for a guileless-looking chair that was at heart one base deception.

"Great guns!" ejaculated Tom, in a tone of exaggerated emotion, while we all stood shivering in agonized suspense. "It's the chair with the broken leg!"

Before our guest could seat himself, however, Nell had a happy inspiration.

"Do—do take off your overcoat!" she cried, and then in a rapid aside to me: "And Kate, do substitute another chair while I'm talkin' sweet to him! Tom, take his coat. Hurry, Kate, or you'll be too late."

For one instant I thought a flash of uncontrollable mirth swept across Mr. Everett's face, almost as if he had heard. But a second glance assured me of my mistake, for his expression was sphinx-like.

"Now that I have his coat," put in Tom, with cold irony, while I deftly changed the chairs, "what shall I do with it? Toss it on the trunk?"

"Heavens! No!" said I, sternly. "Put it out in the—in—the—"

"Cubby-hole," suggested Nell, giving us a brief, innocent glance, and then adroitly continuing her conversation with Mr. Everett.

"Sure enough," said Tom, giggling as he went out. "I'll put it on the bag of potatoes. He'll think we have a hundred-dollar hatrack concealed in the darkness."

Tom, I may say right here, was in his element. A guest who was deaf, and two sisters who had been caught in a dreadful plight! What more could the imp ask? He took the tide at the flood, too. He came back and seated himself in the shadow, so he could fire funny remarks at us without the motion of his lips being observed by Mr. Everett.

Nell behaved like an angel. She sat quite close to our guest, and carried on with him in an animated conversation in a clear, high, flute-like tone which seemed to carry every word to him distinctly, as he did not hesitate once in his replies.

Suddenly my alert ear heard something dropping, or, to be more accurate, running. Nell gave me a startled, mystified glance.

"My guns!" ejaculated Tom, in a tone of fairly diabolical mirth. "You hid your chocolate cup on the organ, didn't you? Well, Miss Brilliancy, it's upset, and it's meandering down right into his silk hat!"

We would have been more than human could we have kept our horrified eyes away from the fatal spot. I even thought poor Mr. Everett gave a startled glance toward the floor, but, of course, I must have been mistaken. The unfortunate man had deposited his hat, with sublime trust in its safety worthy a nobler object, behind him. The chocolate was really running, not into it, but so close to it that we knew it would be dreadfully spattered.

Nell was in the middle of a sentence, but she broke down flatly with: "So, that—a—" Here her eye wandered again to the hat. "So—that—a—" she repeated, absently.

"So—that—a—" mimicked Tom, at which I laughed weakly and helplessly. Nell gave him—both of us, in fact—a furious glance, and returned to her charge.

All this time Mr. Everett had behaved admirably. He must have observed our hysterical nervousness, but I presume he attributed it to the dire confusion and disorder of our surroundings.

When he finally arose to take his departure, Nell put her 'kerchief to her lips with a shameless pretense at coughing—she, who had the strongest lungs in the family—and said rapidly: "For heaven's sake, Kate, pick up his hat and wipe the chocolate off before he sees it!" Then louder: "I'm so sorry we did not know you were coming, so we could have made your visit pleasanter."

"By jingo," said Tom, making a dash for the cubby hole. "That reminds me I'd better be getting his coat before ne investigates and finds it between the potatoes and the coal oil can! My!" he ejaculated, sniffing exaggeratedly, as he returned with it, "it smells of coal oil!"

"By the way," said Mr. Everett, turning to me kindly, "here's a letter for you from my brother, which I should have given you before. I shall tell him how greatly I enjoyed my call." And as he bowed himself out there dawned upon his face a slow smile of such intense and uncontroilable amusement that it made me feel as if an icy hand was clutching my heart. We all stood transfixed until we heard the door close behind him. Then—

"His brother!" exclaimed Nell, in a low, terrible tone. "Wretched girl! Who is his brother?"

"I don't know," I faltered, almost in tears, tearing open the letter.

"Ten to one," said Tom, strutting around with his thumbs in his button-holes, "it's a proposal of marriage.

"Or a $100 check for that last story," said Nell, laughing nervously.

They came behind me and looked over my shoulder, all reading together. It was not a proposal of marriage, but it was a check—an effectual one—to our spirits.

"My Dear Miss Orne: We have long desired to make your acquaintance, and as one of us must go to your town on business I shall let my brother have that pleasure, denying myself because I am so deaf—as I have told you—that you would find conversation with me embarrassing. My brother is so fortunate as to enjoy perfect hearing. I am sure you will like him, although I believe I have never mentioned him to you. He is associate editor of the Review. I am

"Yours very sincerely,
"HUGH A. EVERETT."

For a moment that seemed a year there was deadly silence. Then I began to sob childishly, and Nell—I regret to be compelled to tell it—Nell went into regular hysterics of mirth, and laughed and cried alternately. Nor did she entirely recover for weeks, but would go into convulsions of merriment at the mere mention of that evening. Tom neither laughed nor cried. He just sat down on the edge of the organ stool and twisted his faint presentiment of a mustache and swung his long legs to and fro, and reflected. When his thoughts had had time to travel down to the bag of potatoes and the coal oil can, I imagine he concluded that he could reflect more clearly if alone, for he arose silently and stole into the store, nor did so much as a murmur emerge from him during the remainder of the evening. It was the first and last time in my life that I ever saw Tom squelched.
—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

IRON BUILDINGS ON FIRE.

A Practical Answer to a Much-Disputed Question Lately Given in Chicago.

It has long been a matter of speculation how steel and iron buildings would withstand the effect of a serious fire. At the recent burning of the Shoeneman building in Chicago, a new steel frame building, having iron wrought pillars and steel girders and beams, a practical test of the question was afforded. The building was seven stories in height and adjoined the Old Colony building, 17 stories high, on the north, and the Manhattan building, of 16 stories, on the south. The wall between the Shoeneman and the Manhattan buildings was a party structure.

When the burned building collapsed it pulled the party wall one inch and a half out of plumb where the greatest strain was exerted; but otherwise the Manhattan building suffered no injury from heat or fire, except that some window casings were burned and 50 or 60 windows were broken. The effect in the Old Colony building was even less, according to the report. The Manhattan building was erected in 1890 at an expense of $700,000. The Old Colony building to the other side of the burned structure was erected in 1891 at a cost of $600,000, and was the tallest building put up in that year. The same architect did not plan the two structures, and there is no claim, therefore, that the test made by the recent fire should be construed as favorable to any class of architecture or to the plan of any individual architect. The report of the condition of the Old Colony building limits the exterior damage to two terra cotta lintel coverings, several window sills, and plate glass. The supporting steel columns in the south wall were protected by a heavy brick wall and by hollow tiles. A like report is made of the Manhattan building.—N. Y. Sun.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

True Bimetallism Is the Only Sound Basis for Genuine Prosperity.

Is it the market price of gold and silver bullion, or the stamp of the government thereon, backed by the law, that fixes the value of our money? If it is the market price, then surely he who talks so long and loud about a "50-cent dollar" is right; but if the value is fixed by law, then the market price of the bullion is wholly immaterial. The market price of bullion is governed by the supply and demand. Unrestricted coinage of gold has created an unlimited demand for that metal, consequently the bullion in a gold coin has always equalled the coin's face value. Should gold become so scarce, and the demand so great, as to force the value of the bullion above that of the money stamp upon it, then the bullion and not the money would at once command a premium. Every full-weight gold coin issued by our government is an unlimited legal tender for all purposes of our country. Suppose that Pike's Peak, by some miraculous transformation, should suddenly become a mountain of pure gold, and the supply of the precious metal be thus multiplied almost beyond computation, would that change the legal tender value of our coin? Could we not lawfully pay our debts with it after as well as before such transformation? The enormous increase of the metal upon which the government stamps its money might result in such an increase in the volume of coin as to lessen its purchasing power, but it would not affect its legal tender quality in the least. Now, suppose that silver enjoyed the privilege of free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one, just as gold does to-day, and that every silver dollar was a full legal tender for all purposes, just as gold coin is, does any sane person, in the face of this unlimited demand for silver, believe that 412½ grains of standard bullion, the amount upon which, under the law, a dollar is stamped, would be worth in market 100 cents? But suppose that by some unknown power all the silver in the world except that stamped for money purposes should suddenly be blotted out of existence forever, and that, by reason of the scarcity of this metal should jump to $20 per ounce, would that fact enhance the legal tender quality of a silver dollar? Could we compel any person to take it for more than 100 cents? Could we not lawfully liquidate our debts, both public and private, in gold just as well as in silver coin? Would not a gold coin serve our purpose just as well as a silver coin? Could there be any lack of parity of value under such conditions between our dollars? When I speak of parity of value I don't wish to be understood as referring to silver and gold bullion, for it must be borne in mind that neither of these metals is money. They are only commodities upon which money is stamped, and without that stamp they are no more a legal tender than corn and wheat, or beef and pork would be. So it will be seen that it is the stamp, backed by the law, and not the metal, that constitutes money. Some of our gold standard friends who have probably given but little thought to the question have asked: "Why not have free coinage of iron? The answer is threefold. First. Because our United States bonds are, at the option of the government, payable in gold and silver coin of a definite standard; therefore iron could not lawfully be used to liquidate those obligations. Second. The experience of thousands of years has demonstrated the fact that under what has usually been termed free coinage, or coinage without discrimination, the supply of gold and silver upon which the civilized world has stamped its basic money, has just about kept pace with the legitimate demands of trade. There never has been, and it is not at all likely there ever will be, an overproduction of either metal. God never made a mistake. He never gave us too much gold and silver. We may fail to appreciate His blessings; we may even impoverish ourselves by demonetizing one of these metals, but if we do, it will be our own fault. Third. The enormous amount of iron in the world might, if used as a money metal under a free and unlimited coinage law, so enlarge the volume of currency as to make the supply so much greater than the demand that its purchasing power would be almost destroyed. But if the supply of iron was limited by nature, as is the supply of gold and silver, and the supply of gold and silver was as great as iron is now, and all our present debts payable in gold and silver coin were liquidated, the full legal stamp of the government on iron, would be just as good as it is on gold and silver to-day. Under present conditions our basic money is limited to the production of gold, we have wickedly destroyed the full legal tender quality of silver, and thus robbed ourselves of one-half of our primary money. This was good for the bondholders, but ruin to the poor souls who foot the bills. It is amusing and yet humiliating to every intelligent citizen to hear senators talk and members of the lower house of congress, and even our president, talk about the intrinsic value of money, just as if such a thing really existed. The truth is, money has no intrinsic value and never can have so long as its value is fixed by law. It is equally absurd to see would-be statesmen stand in high places and in thunder tones denounce fiat money when there is not an intelligent woman in the humblest dugout on the plains of the west who does not know that all money is fiat and that the full legal tender fiat of the government is just as good when stamped on paper as when stamped on gold or silver. In either case the money is just as good and not one whit better than the government that credited it. Let us bear in mind that no unrestricted legal tender dollar issued by our government was ever at a discount, and never will be for the reason that, back of each dollar, whether gold, silver or paper stands the same people, same material resources, same government and same law. So long as the government is at par its full legal tender money will never be at a discount. Restore to the people free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, and make every dollar issued by the government, whether stamped upon gold, silver or paper, a full legal tender, and we would then have prosperity not made to order by partisan press for partisan purposes, but a real genuine prosperity that would touch and bless the common people.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

CLAIMS OF REPUBLICANS.

The Scaly Scheme of the Goldbug Partisans to Bamboozle the People.

Congressman Grosvenor said upon the floor of the house that this was going to be a "republican war." Senator Hale, of Maine, said upon the floor of the senate that in the event of war "the country would not turn to the democratic party, and the flag of the United States would not be carried by that party, but by that gallant soldier and statesman, the president of the United States. He would conduct the war and bring it to a successful conclusion." Under such circumstances why are the republicans so anxious that the democrats in congress should vote for war measures proposed by such men as Dingley, Hale and Grosvenor? If this is to be a "republican war" why don't the republicans go right ahead and carry it on without asking the aid of the democrats? As a matter of fact, republican partisanship is at the bottom of all this talk. The republicans have two objects in view: They wish to make the war an excuse for passing bills in favor of the gold standard, and they desire to claim all the credit for carrying on the war because they know the people are in favor of the war. Senator Hanna said a few days ago that "only loafers and tramps wanted war." Now the republican party wants war and wants all the credit of conducting it. Hanna will have to amend his statement, or, adhering to it, characterize the republican party and all the soldiers and sailors in the service of this country as "loafers and tramps." Hanna, Hale and Grosvenor are poor politicians and worse patriots. The republican party has been forced by the people to defend the honor of this country. They are doing it with a bad grace, but, thanks to the democrats in congress, they are doing it.—Chicago Dispatch.

A COMPARISON.

The Difference Between Aristocratic "Sound Money" Soldiers and Democratic Patriots.

The Seventh regiment of New York city is a "swell" military organization that numbers among its members some of the leading "aristocrats" of the metropolis. In the year of our Lord 1896 the membership of the regiment turned out to a man in honor of the "sound money" cause. Just about that time they were mighty fearful lest the nation should "dishonor itself by electing Bryan to the presidency." "If he is elected we will not submit," they said.

Well, they didn't have to submit and their man is in the white house to-day calling for the volunteer militia to go to the front against a foreign foe. In the face of all this, they, by unanimous vote, refuse to go to the country's defense. Was there ever such an indictment of the scoundrels who were prating about "the old flag," "a sound money" and "national honor" in 1896?

There is another Seventh regiment in Illinois. It is wholly composed of Irish-American citizens of Chicago. They are a plain lot of young men, and, as a general rule, "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow." Naturally they are democrats, and all through the trying days of the campaign of 1896 faltered not in their allegiance to him who bore the standard of democracy aloft from July 9 to November 3. But their idol failed to reach the goal. They, too, have heard the chief magistrate's call to arms and unanimously they voted to go to the front to defend their country's honor. Hardly had the "bugle call" been sounded when they were in their uniforms and ready for the battle.

There should be no party spirit manifested in this trying time, but we cannot let these two incidents pass without remark.—National Democrat.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

——The war will be a good thing for Mr. Dingley. He can so mix up the ordinary with the extraordinary expenses that few will be able to tell how his old bill would work under normal circumstances.—Peoria Herald.

——Poor Sherman! It was an ill turn President McKinley and Mark Hanna did him when they forced him out of the senate into the cabinet. Now he is forced out of the cabinet. Poor Sherman! Another career blighted by Boss Hanna!—Albany Argus.

——True, these are war times, but that is no reason the Hanna bribery should be glossed over or ignored in an excess of patriotic emotion. The Mark Hanna methods inflict more injury on the republic than the Weyler methods. The latter can be met and blasted. The former are insidious, corrupting and perilous to the country's welfare.—Pittsburgh Post.

——All there is of the republican party in Ohio to-day is what Gov. Bushnell and his wing of it represent. But for him the whole party would have submitted to the corrupt dictation of the most unprincipled man who has ever risen to distinction in our country. Gov. Bushnell will leave his office with the good will of all the people, while Mark Hanna will in all probability leave his in disgrace.—Columbus Press-Post.

Bad Eruptions

Sores Broke Out and Discharged But Hood's Cured.

"My son had eruptions and sores on his face which continued to grow worse in spite of medicines. The sores discharged a great deal. A friend whose child had been cured of a similar trouble by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it. I began giving the boy this medicine and he was soon getting better. He kept on taking it until he was entirely cured and he has never been bothered with eruptions since." MRS. EVA DOLBEARE, Horton, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Thrown Into the Shade.

"It's a little tough on our young Chicago," laughed the man from Saginaw, "and I wouldn't tell it in Bay City. I had some business down in Texas that required a good deal of railroad travel. One day I found myself on the parlor car with no one but the porter and the natural desire for companionship asserted itself. After we had talked for a time, during which he had the tact to address me as 'cunnel,' he ventured to inquire in an apologetic way where I was from.

"'Saginaw,' I responded.

"'Sag'naw, cunnel; whar's dat, sah?'

"'In Michigan, my boy.'

"'O, yes, sah. Mich'gan. Dat's in Detroit. I had a gen'l from dar las' wintah, sah.'

"I simply went into the smoking compartment and communed with myself for the rest of the trip."—Detroit Free Press.

When Dr. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y., announced nearly twenty years ago, that he could cure Asthma so that the sufferer would stay cured, few believed him, for they doubted the permanency of the cures which he established. For many years Dr. Hayes has been issuing annually his "Thesis with Reports of Cases," each recurring season strengthening his position; and it is a remarkable fact that many of the first cases reported are still represented in his book, for they have stayed cured—some for nineteen years, some for sixteen or more years, others for twelve, ten, eight and six years. The names and addresses of the patients are given in full, so that anyone who now doubts may consult the former sufferers freely. Dr. Hayes' practice now extends not only to Great Britain and the continent of Europe, but to India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa as well. Each patient is treated individually by separate prescriptions varied from time to time as frequent correspondence shows is needed and in this way success is attained in even the most difficult and obstinate cases. Any sufferer or person interested can obtain the latest edition of Dr. Hayes' book on application on a postal addressed to him at Buffalo.

A Round of Pleasure.

Belle—How would you like to enjoy a century of bliss?

Bettie—Oh, I have, you know. Will and I enjoyed one last summer, on his tandem.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Natural Effect.

"I'm a good deal stuck on those jewels Mrs. Bongpong is wearing to-night." "I don't wonder at it. Everybody says they are paste."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A fellow is never so anxious to work as when he isn't able.—Washington Democrat.



TRADE-MARK.

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE

Celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage. Has our well-known

YELLOW LABEL

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark

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NONE OTHER GENUINE.

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

GIVEN AWAY A Well-Made AMERICAN WATCH, not a toy, to anybody sending TWO annual subscriptions at $1 each to the OVERLAND MONTHLY, SAN FRANCISCO. This magazine is the size of McClure's and is superbly illustrated.

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

A BLOSSOM IN THE SOUL.

Across an apple ripe, from out your store,
Cut a thin transverse slice, through grain and core,
Not quartering or ranging with the stem,
There, in the center, an artistic gem,
Safe in that casket, guarded and concealed,
Held to the light, is unto you revealed;
Perfect in outline, though long hid in gloom,
Is limned a perfect, shapely apple bloom;
The spirit of the blossom, from the past
Preserved within the apple's heart to last.
A seal and symbol, though thus veiled and mute—
That blooms are really souls of ripened fruit.

That blossom once made fragrant far and wide,
Like scented snow, but who thought it would hide
Within this body as a secret shrine,
Perfect in form and in ghost-like outline,
Proof of the all-important, gladsome truth,
That old age may possess the heart of youth.
Men missed its youthful presence, thought it dead,
Watched for its disappearance with vague dread,
Long missed its beauty, thought its petals gone,
Yet here, like some veiled nun, the flower lived on,
Its fragrance sealed, its beauteous petals furled,
Retiring for a season from the world.

But all the while the body 'round it draped,
Was by God's law of beauty deftly shaped,
And all the rosy-cheeked, prosaic whole
Was thus perfected by a flower-like soul;
Sealed in its casket, of its life a part,
Printing a blossom on its inmost heart.
Thus sleeps the music in the silent lute,
Thus lives the blossom in the ripened fruit,
Thus may the human thought and human tongue,
Take beauteous form from thoughts forever young;
Gray hairs and furrowed face its outward part,
But blooms of childhood in its inmost heart.

I. EDGAR JONES.

A CLEW BY WIRE

Or, An Interrupted Current.

BY HOWARD M. YOST.

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CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

"Have these mysteries any relation to, or any connection with, the sealed cellar?" Sonntag finaly said.

"The woman said nothing about the strange events being located in any particular place, and I did not think to ask her," I replied. The old lawyer's question opened up a new train of thought. Could it be possible that the strange voice I had heard proceeded from the sealed cellar?

"Ah! I suppose the women are superstitious and think the place is haunted. Such ideas generally get abroad about old, long vacated houses. But you do not mind their talk? You are not afraid of ghosts, are you?" The old fellow's eyes twinkled merrily.

"Well I have never come across any of those shadowy beings. I could tell better after I met one. I hardly think talk alone could frighten me," I replied, somewhat shamefacedly, remembering how nearly I had been unnerved the night before by my own reflection.

"I will be over some time to-morrow, and will see if anything can be done regarding the mysterious cellar," Mr. Sonntag said, as I rose to leave. "And—pardon me for referring to the unfortunate affair—have you heard of any new developments in the robbery case?"

"What!" I exclaimed, "you know of it too?"

"Certainly. I lived near Philadelphia at the time and I read the papers," he replied, smilingly.

"It seems I cannot escape hearing of that terrible affair," I said, bitterly.



"Ah! She loves you then."

"And I acted the part of a fool, too, in the matter. Instead of putting forth every effort to find the perpetrators I let the thing go; let others, who could not possibly have had the interest in the case that I had, undertake investigations. I am rightly served for my supineness, for I have heard nothing about it at all. I know what I knew the morning of its occurrence, not a bit more. Others have failed; I intend to see now what I can do."

"You intend going into the affair, then?" he said, dryly.

"I do, with all the energy and resource I am possessed of."

"Do you know how near you came to being arrested for the crime?" Sonntag asked.

"Why, yes. I know, of course, that would have happened could anything have been found against me."

"Well, there was enough to hold you, on suspicion at least."

"Then why did you not arrest me? I am sure I was willing. I courted a trial."

"It was very seriously talked of among the trustees. But the president opposed it, for one," Sonntag said.

"Yes, I know he really believed me innocent."

"But his objection was not the strongest influence which arose in your behalf," continued my agent. "The strongest, most powerful opposition to your arrest came from one whose influence outweighs even the president's."

"One of the trustees?" I asked, eagerly.

"Yes."

"You cannot mean—"

"Sylvester Morley," interrupted the lawyer.

"Mr. Morley!" I exclaimed, joyfully. For I knew, great as Sylvester Morley's influence was, there was one who wielded a greater, since she could influence her father. Was it her sweet self that had come to my aid through her father? It would be happiness to know this; but then—why had she passed me without a greeting?

My face must have told a whole story to the shrewd old lawyer. When I turned toward him again there was a very grave expression on his face, and a contemplative look about his sharp eyes as he regarded me.

"You seem highly elated by this," he said.

"Oh, I am. What young man would not feel highly honored in knowing that a man of Mr. Morley's standing had defended him?" I exclaimed.

The old fellow saw the blush which spread over my face, however, and he smiled as he replied: "I do not court your confidence, but it is plain there is some power behind Mr. Morley which led that gentleman to defend you. Now, believe me, Mr. Conway, I do not ask for curiosity; there is a grave purpose in the question I am about to ask you," he went on, as the smile died from his face and what seemed to me to be deep concern appeared instead. "The question is this: Are you an especial friend of Miss Morley's? Are you engaged to marry her?"

"No. But, had the suspicion of the robbery not fallen upon me, I probably would have asked her to be my wife long before now," I replied, rather wondering at myself for telling this to the old fellow on so short an acquaintance.

"Ah, she loves you, then?"

"That I cannot say. I believe she did think very highly of me at one time; but I promised not to hold any communication with her until my innocence was known. It is a year since then. Whether her feeling for me has changed or not I do not know."

"You have kept your promise, then?"

"Why, certainly!" I answered, with some indignation at the implied doubt of me.

"Now about the investigation you desire to engage in," Sonntag said, changing the subject rather abruptly. "What do you propose to do? How go about it?"

"Oh, hire some smart detective," I replied. "I suppose that will be the only way. What else can I do?"

"Do you think the bank officials have done nothing? Do you think you could find any shrewder detectives than have undoubtedly been working on the case? If the bank with all its tremendous resources has not succeeded in running the robbers down, how can you expect to succeed when your limited means would make your search merely a superficial one?"

"But, heavens, man! what am I to do? Carry this load to the grave? Why, Mr. Sonntag, this suspicion of me, you cannot imagine what a horrible thing it is, how it darkens my life!" I exclaimed, in bitterness of spirit, as I realized how hopeless my case seemed.

"You have been patient so long under your trouble, a little more endurance will not hurt you," Sonntag said, in answer to my despairing words. "You'll come out of it all with flying colors some day. Now it may not look so to you, but to me it appears that you have done a great deal yourself, in the investigations which no doubt are still in progress."

"How can that be? I have done nothing."

"And that is exactly what I mean. That very course seems to me to be a great feature in the search, though you cannot see it in that light." Sonntag smiled in a knowing way.

"In what respect has my supineness aided the case?" I asked, curiously.

"By allowing the real perpetrators of the crime to feel secure in their position, knowing as they probably do that you are still the only suspected party."

I was much impressed by the old fellow's words.

"You ought to have been a detective," I remarked, at which he turned his sharp glance toward me and answered:

"Yes, I might have done something in that line. But I prefer a quiet life."

Sonntag followed me out to the buggy. I took up the lines, but a thought occurred to me, and I delayed my departure to voice it.

"Do you know Mr. Morley?" I asked.

"No, I do not," was Sonntag's answer.

"Then where did you get your information about that gentleman's defense of me?"

"Oh, such news gets out sometimes. Still, I don't mind telling you. It was from Horace Jackson I received the information."

"From Jackson!" I exclaimed, in surprise. "You know Jackson, then?"

"Yes; merely a speaking acquaintance, though. He comes here quite frequently."

"How can he get away from the bank?" I asked.

"He is not employed there now. Jackson has become quite wealthy, at least so he himself says. He has made some big strikes speculating in coal lands. He said he could not afford to devote his time to the bank for a paltry salary when his interests outside had grown so important. So he left about five or six months ago."

"Then he did finally fulfill his threat of leaving," I remarked. "He was always talking about leaving," I continued, in explanation. "As he still held on to his position notwithstanding, it got to be a standing joke in the office about Jackson quitting the job."

"Ah, indeed? He seemed, then, to desire that every one of his associates might expect his leaving at any time?" remarked the lawyer, with a significance I could not then account for.

"I suppose so, or he would not have reiterated his intention so frequently. And he's become rich? No wonder. He told me once he was interested with Mr. Morley in a few business ventures. Well, he's lucky. You'll be over, then, to-morrow?"

"Yes. Good-day."

CHAPTER VIII.

When I again passed the depot at Sidington on my way home, there was a lady on horseback talking to the agent.

It needed no second glance to tell me it was Florence Morley. Her face was turned toward the fellow, and so she did not see me. I drove along slowly, keeping my eyes upon her, and debating in my mind whether I should stop and address her or not.

It was a strong temptation, and only fear held me back, a cowardly fear too. I doubted how my overtures might be received. I had chosen my course of my own accord and I would follow it. If it was contrary to her wish she would find a way to tell me.

After passing the station I allowed my horse to continue at a walk, so that



"And what did you answer?"

Florence must catch up with me if she intended to ride to her home from Sidington.

The resolve to stick to my promise was growing weaker since Sarah's comment upon it. A word from Florence, I knew, would cause me to break it, and I really was impatient for that word.

Soon the sound of approaching hoofs beating the hard road reached me. Nearer it came and nearer, until finally I caught a glimpse, out of the corner of my eye, of a swaying petticoat.

She pulled in her horse to a walk, and then I turned my head and glanced at her. My heart was in my throat when I looked, but the smile that greeted me dispelled my fears like mist before the morning sun.

But the smile was not all that told me of her emotion at again meeting me. The deep brown eyes were suffused with tears. With my own heart leaping for joy, I reined my horse to a standstill. In an instant I was at her side.

She extended her hand, and with my assistance sprang lightly to the ground.

I took her horse's bridle over my arm and, with the disengaged hand, helped her climb into the buggy.

"Tie the horse to the back axle, then come here beside me," were the first words she said. I lost no time in obeying.

Imagine, if you please, the overwhelming joy to be seated once more beside her who held my whole heart in her keeping.

I could not trust myself to speak, and it was she who began.

"Are you not pleased to see me once more, Mr. Conway? Because if you are not, I certainly will not tell you how happy I am in again meeting an old friend."

The soft, sweet tones of her voice, which I loved so to hear, had now a tremble to them. I glanced at her, and—well, Florence was still my true heart, as she had been throughout, notwithstanding my doubt and fear.

"The past year has been an eternity to me," I finally said.

"And who is to blame for that, I wonder? And, too, when was the mystery cleared up, since you are now speaking to me?" she said, with a joyous laugh, which told me as plainly as words could how she had missed me.

"It is not cleared up; sometimes I think it never will be. I could not have found fault with you had you forgotten me. Will you forgive me when I confess I was fearful you had?"

"No. I do not think I can quite forgive that. What reason had you for mistrusting me?" she earnestly asked.

"You passed me this morning, you know, without bowing."

"I was so startled, and we had gone by before I realized that it was you who were standing there. That was a slight cause for mistrusting me, sir."

"It was and I am very sorry. Indeed, I have been a fool right through the whole affair. I see it now. I had no right to make such a promise."

"Well, I do not think you were a fool. But, forgive me, that promise was a foolish one, and—and just a trifle unkind." The tears again started in her eyes, and her voice took on the tremble which went so appealingly to my heart.

"Never again will I be so foolish!" I exclaimed. "I will see your father and tell him I have broken my promise, that it was impossible to keep it, and that it is simply absurd to subject us to the misery of a longer separation. May I tell him that? May I speak for both of us?"

She hung her head, while the red flush spread over her face. Then she murmured: "Yes, speak for both of us. Why not, since it is true? Perhaps you'll find father has changed his views a trifle."

"Not in his opinion of my innocence, I hope," I said. "I have been told he strongly objected to my arrest. And I know whose influence caused him to do so."

"Not mine, really," Florence earnestly replied. "Father believed you were innocent, and took the stand he did for that reason. I did not know about the robbery until after the first meeting of the trustees. It was at that meeting that he opposed your arrest. I remember he felt quite triumphant afterward, for most of the trustees insisted upon your immediate arrest, and it was only after father said that he would never consent to it that they gave up the point."

"Now that is pleasant to hear," I cried, joyfully. "What reason have you to think he has changed his views regarding the promise?"

"This morning, after we had passed you, I said: 'That looked like Nelson Conway.' Father laughed at me, and answered that it must have been an hallucination produced by constantly keeping my thoughts upon you."

It is impossible to describe the fascination of Florence's manner when she told me this—how maidenly bashfulness blended with love's boldness, how the blushes dyed her smooth cheek, while her eyes shone with a confident, happy light.

"Then at lunch this noon father asked me if I—I liked you as much as ever. 'Liked' was not the word he used, but never mind, we'll use it now."

"And what did you answer?" I asked, eagerly and expectantly.

"That not a day went by that I did not think of you. And oh, Nelson," she continued, her voice deep and full in its earnestness, "that was not half the truth. Why should I hesitate to confess it to you, my dear friend?"

Here I made use of my disengaged arm. I could not help it. I drew her closely to me and kissed her blooming cheek.

"I certainly shall not go on if I am interrupted," Florence said, in gentle remonstrance.

"What did your father say in answer?" I finally asked.

"He said he thought perhaps it was unjust to both of us to insist on your keeping the promise."

"Did he say that?" I exclaimed. "Then Florence—" but really it is enough to say that the dear girl promised to be my wife, even though the suspicion should not be removed from me, providing Mr. Morley's consent could be gained; and she moreover promised to do all she could to help me gain his consent.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ACQUITTED BY THE CROWD.

How a Leadville Judge Dodged to Make Votes.

Twenty years ago Powers was an engine wiper in the shops at Burnham. But, losing an arm in a railroad wreck, he was obliged to use his head more and his limbs less in the business of making a living for himself and little family. Drifting into Leadville with the first tide of fortune hunters, Powers remained there as long as he could consistently and until the sheriff took him down to Canyon City to live permanently, that being considered a healthier climate for a man of his temperament (he had shot and killed his son-in-law, Pat Kennedy, in a friendly go-as-you-please with Colt's revolvers). But Powers was not nearly so vicious as he looked, and during all of the years that I knew him he had never once killed a man—a pretty good record for that vicinity. He was always a potent political factor, and filled various positions of honor and responsibility, from justice of the peace up to policeman and janitor of the courthouse and superintendent of the chain gang. While dealing out justice in the old city jail, a Missourian was brought before him for a preliminary hearing upon the charge of horse stealing. That was ranked as a capital offense in Leadville in those days, punishable with death. But the culprit was from Joplin, and had many friends in the camp, albeit the court was crowded with them, all determined, as every true Missourian is, to see justice done. In the midst of the proceedings a stentorian voice was heard in the rear of the room, shouting:

"I move, your honor, that the prisoner be discharged!"

That was all Powers wanted. To convict the Missourian would have been fatal to his hopes of a reelection, and without waiting for a second to the proposition he put the motion to the house and declared it carried unanimously, which it was. The court then adjourned to Johnny Shea's, where the friends of the vindicated man did the handsome thing by the judge, the clerk and all of the bystanders.—Denver Times.

Gentlemen in Court.

At an assize court the late Justice Maule was engaged in passing sentence on a prisoner, when one of the officers of the court annoyed him by crossing the gangway beneath him with papers for members of the bar. "Don't you know," cried the judge, severely addressing the official culprit, "that you ought never to pass between two gentlemen when one of them is addressing the other?" Having thus relieved his mind, the judge proceeded to pass sentence of seven years' penal servitude on the other gentleman.—Household Words.

Hard to Please.

The Manx people are very plain spoken. Hall Caine, who is their acknowledged historian, tells a good story of a grumpy old Methodist woman in the Isle of Man who could never be satisfied with her preachers. One of them, being about to leave, called to say good-by. "Well, good-by," she said, "and God bless ye, and may the Lord send a better man in your place." Next day his successor came to see her. "Well, I hope the Lord has sent a good man," she said, "but there's none so good that comes as them that goes."—Troy Times.

—Every time a woman cleans house she finds a lot of things she had forgotten about.—Washington Democrat.

WE ARE INVINCIBLE.

Great Military and Naval Resources of the United States.

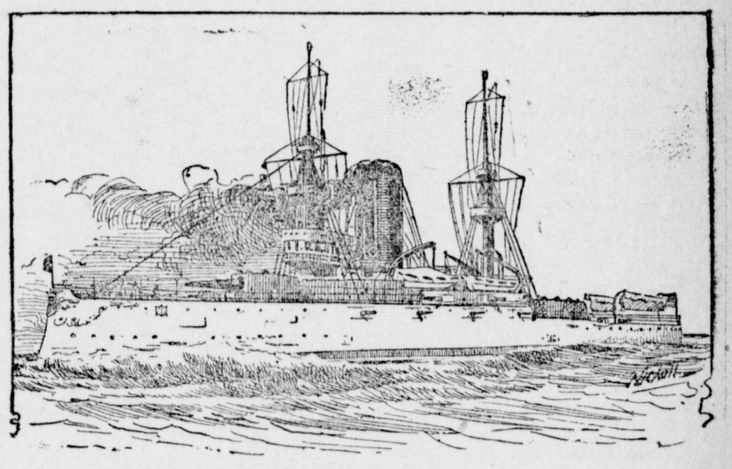
Soon We Will Be in a Position to Cope with the Greatest Powers of Europe, or Any Combination of Them.

[Special Correspondence.]

It has always been our boast that we are a peaceful nation; yet just as soon as talk of war electrified the country it became apparent that our defensive and offensive strength is equal to that of any country in the world. Instead of having crippled our navy, the cowardly destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor has really strengthened it by giving an almost incredible impetus to naval construction in American shipyards.

The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, recently launched at Newport News, will be ready for service in a short time; and the three great battleships Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin are rapidly advancing to the launching state. These vessels are sister ships, exactly alike in construction and armament, and will be the most effective floating forts in existence. Their length on load water line is 368 feet; normal displacement, 11,525 tons; load displacement, 12,150 tons; maximum indicated horse power, 10,000; speed, 16 knots; complement, 490. Main batteries will consist of four 13-inch breech-loading rifles, supplemented by 14 six-inch rapid fire guns. The 13-inch guns are mounted in two barbette towers of 15-inch Harveyized steel. Each of these guns fires a hardened steel shot of 1,100 pounds, with an impulse of 33,627 foot tons. While the navies of several European countries contain battleships of greater dimensions, yet these new American destroyers will have superior powers of offense and defense, owing to more advanced construction and more modern armament.

It is evident that within ten years the United States will be the second naval power, a place now occupied by France. The ships now in course of construction, under an act of congress passed in 1896, were not to have been completed for some years, but circumstances made hurry imperative, and they will probably be ready for active service within 12 months. At the same time work is to be begun on the fleet authorized by the present congress, which is to consist of three battleships of the first class, one to be called the Maine; six torpedo boat destroyers, six torpedo boats and one gunboat for the great lakes, to take the place of the obsolete Michigan. Everything, in short, points to the quick establishment of a great modern naval power which, in point of effectiveness, is destined in time to surpass that of Great Britain even.



BATTLESHIPS ILLINOIS, ALABAMA AND WISCONSIN.

The defensive strength of our war establishment must always depend on the navy. Our geographical location renders invasion by a military force virtually impossible, but to ward off naval attacks and prevent the bombardment of our great sea coast cities we must have coast defenses and battleships. In the future the United States will not be able to maintain the isolated position which up to this year has been a tradition. Its varied commercial and social interests, while its greatest pride, are also its greatest danger, and may lead to complications with any one of the powers of Europe whose aggressive attitude may imperil American interests or American honor.

The table given herewith, showing the relative strength of the navies of the world, indicates that we still have much to do in the line of shipbuilding before we shall be among the first naval powers, but a fair beginning has been made and no one can doubt that we shall in time occupy the place rightfully ours.

While our regular army is a small body—numbering but 27,000—our military resources are capable enough of expansion and development to make us the most powerful military nation in the world, the organized and unorganized strength of each state being as follows:

	Organized	Unorganized, but available for military duty.
Alabama	2,488	165,000
Arkansas	2,020	250,000
California	3,909	214,029
Colorado	1,056	85,000
Connecticut	2,739	108,646
Delaware	458	28,080
Florida	1,134	70,000
Georgia	4,450	264,021
Idaho	508	20,000
Illinois	6,260	750,000
Indiana	2,875	500,000
Iowa	2,470	294,874
Kansas	1,463	100,000
Kentucky	1,371	361,137
Louisiana	2,693	135,000
Maine	1,345	166,042
Maryland	1,725	150,000
Massachusetts	5,156	433,975
Michigan	2,898	260,000
Minnesota	1,894	175,000
Mississippi	1,795	239,480
Missouri	2,349	400,000
Montana	632	31,381
Nebraska	1,158	101,026
Nevada	368	6,200
New Hampshire	1,305	34,000
New Jersey	4,297	285,273
New York	13,894	800,000
North Carolina	1,537	245,000
North Dakota	467	19,937
Ohio	6,004	650,000
Oregon	1,428	59,622
Pennsylvania	8,521	878,394
Rhode Island	1,315	85,000
South Carolina	3,127	177,000
South Dakota	696	55,000
Tennessee	1,696	180,000
Texas	3,023	300,000
Utah	580	35,000
Vermont	743	44,164
Virginia	2,739	364,227
Washington	737	87,879
West Virginia	969	125,000
Wisconsin	2,711	372,152
Wyoming	356	8,000
Arizona	539	20,000
New Mexico	652	35,000
Oklahoma	547	50,000
District of Columbia	1,271	47,000

A recapitulation of this total by arms of service shows as follows:

Generals, 58; officers on the general staff, 916; regimental field and staff officers, 2,420; company officers, 5,802; non-commissioned officers, 20,455; musicians, 4,644; privates, 80,067.

Certainly a nation so defended need not be afraid of the armies and navies of any foe.

A COMPARISON OF NAVIES.

Table Showing Strength of American and European Fleets.

Class of Vessels.		Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Austria-Hungary.	Russia.	Spain.	Denmark.	Netherlands.	Turkey.	Portugal.	Sweden and Norway.	United States.*
Battleships, first class		29	15	6	8	.....	14	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9
Guns of same	H. G.	114	57	36	88	.....	124	17	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	133
	S. B.	1,257	615	164	315	.....	332	18	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	297
Battleships, 2d and 3d class		24	9	10	.....	16	4	2	.....	3	8	1	.....	2
Guns of same	H. G.	254	76	93	27	80	41	20	.....	20	13	8	.....	14
	S. B.	575	216	162	112	204	79	22	.....	57	105	6	.....	27
Seagoing coast defense		6	12	8	7	.....	7	.....	23	7	6	2	8	6
Guns of same	H. G.	24	22	24	32	12	20	.....	78	32	40	6	28	30
	S. B.	82	202	116	58	66	84	.....	21	91	63	45	120	54
Non-seagoing coast defense		11	12	11	.....	4	21	2	.....	17	3	.....	18	14
Guns of same	H. G.	38	18	11	.....	4	83	3	.....	18	6	.....	28	24
	S. B.	91	89	22	.....	12	156	6	.....	100	8	.....	44	6
Armored cruisers		18	18	7	8	2	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Guns of same	H. G.	184	78	14	30	10	137	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
	S. B.	679	259	256	313	100	287	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Protected and partially protected cruisers		123	47	13	23	8	3	12	5	10	6	4	2	16
Guns of same	H. G.	525	46	54	52	12	20	98	34	86	44	.....	12	169
	S. B.	2,372	1,085	231	495	40	53	161	48	160	32	48	20	232
Unprotected cruisers		3	14	6	.....	2	20	4	1	2	2	3	4	5
Guns of same	H. G.	38	160	48	.....	21	59	20	8	10	29	22	24	18
	S. B.	84	189	45	.....	2	224	25	6	4	16	6	24	16
Gunboats, first class		42	16	2	.....	.....	12	11	9	36	.....	.....	21	18
Guns of same	H. B.	79	11	2	.....	.....	16	11	9	94	.....	.....	49	107
	S. B.	38	49	.....	.....	.....	52	6	46	84	.....	.....	49	123
Gunboats, 2d and 3d class		20	33	1	2	8	2	13	.....	15	12	2	.....	4
Torpedo-boat destroyers		103	17	18	18	11	39	17	.....	6	6	3	6	3
Torpedo boats, first class		51	46	104	117	36	88	11	6	20	12	12	.....	18
" " second class		32	149	54	4	5	6	28	5	12	20	9	37	1
" " third class		107	54	16	73	35	97	9	15	31	4	27	20	3
Hulks and stationary vessels		139	86	12	3	9	2	6	6	16	3	.....	7	29
Subsidized vessels		29	12	10	16	.....	36	14	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	4
Obsolete vessels		32	30	5	7	5	8	59	2	28	12	23	37	11
Dispatch, training, transports, repair tugs and miscellaneous vessels		219	105	47	55	21	98	25	61	24	86	44	38	68
Officers		2,243	2,220	937	705	617	1,200	1,000	146	340	392	367	176	1285
Seamen		58,916	49,330	17,820	20,405	11,900	36,000	16,300	1100	8,320	20,640	4,096	6,780	†12000
Marines—Officers		746	1,040	225	83	76	382	400	40	43	84	18	123	.....
Marines—Soldiers		17,842	27,800	2,500	440	720	2,800	6,920	264	1,700	1,200	68	1,200	.....
Total active list		79,947	80,920	21,513	21,724	13,313	40,582	24,620	1550	10,603	22,276	5,759	8,279	13,582
Naval reserves		83,000	84,350	37,000	19,600	2,000	45,000	25,000	4000	10,000	36,000	4,000	12,500	2,800

*This column is inserted for purposes of comparison. †Includes marine corps.
H. G. Heavy guns or primary battery. S. B. Secondary batteries or light guns.

In the table given above, the enumeration of vessels of the United States navy includes those built and building.

FOLLOWING ARE THE NAVIES OF MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA AND ASIA:

Class of Vessels.		Japan.	China.	Siam.	Korea.	Argent'n Republic	Brazil.	Chili.	Ecuador.	Peru.	Uruguay.	Paraguay	Mexico.
Battleships, 1st class	H. G.	5	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	S. B.		136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battleships, 2d & 3d classes	H. G.	2	12	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	S. B.		17	.....	.....	8	27	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coast defense vessels	H. G.	6	6	.....	.....	4	12	21	10	1	.....	.....	.....
	S. B.		28	.....	.....		32	51		9	.....	.....	.....
Armored cruisers		4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unarmored cruisers		22	17	1	..	..	9	8	..	1	..	..	..
Gunboats, 1st class		3	16	..	..	5	14	2	..	..	..	..	..
Gunboats, 2d and 3d classes		6	..	1	2	2	13	8	..	..	..	..	..
Torpedo boats, 1st class		5	4	..	..	18	15	1	..	..	..	..	5
Torpedo boats, 2d class		63	6	..	..	14	7	.....	..	..	..	..	..
Torpedo boats, 3d class		79	86	..	..	..	11	12	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidized vessels		8	..	1	..	..	14	15	..	..	..	..	..
Hulks and stationary vessels		3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..
Obsolete vessels		7	6	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	5
All other vessels		9	28	10	..	17	31	15	1	9	7	2	6

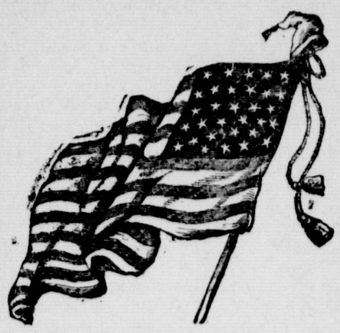
H. G. Heavy guns. S. B. Secondary battery.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of City & County.



Remember the Maine!

J. M. Miller, of Council Grove, was nominated, by the Republicans convention, at Emporia, Tnesday, as their candidate for Congress, from this the Fourth District.

The May number of The New Time is the best yet. Do not miss it. This is a good time to send in a dollar for an annual subscription. We make a clubbing rate of $2.15 for the New Time and the COURANT.

The state board of agriculture's postage fund is not sufficient to mail near all of its reports for the quarter ending March 31, and persons desiring copies should forward the necesary amount, 5 cts. in stamps to the secretary, in order to secure the same and learn all about "the plow, cow and steer."

Governor Leedy's recommendation to the Secretary of war that Joe Hudson be appointed to lead the Kansas brigade is one of the most sensible acts he has perpetrated during his incumbency of the gubernatorial chair. His recommendation of Hudson for the position of brigadier-general is a wise one and the people generally will be ready to forgive him for any short-comings and mistakes of the past. In making this recommendation he has shown that his patriotism is greater than his partisanism.—*Wyandotte Herald.*

The late war was carried to a successful close without resorting to the issue of interest bearing bonds, and it is the duty of the government to supply any deficiency in our national treasury by the issue of legal tendor notes instead of interest bearing bonds. If left to the masses of the people to decide, it is safe to say that 99 out of every 100 would say issue greenbacks to meet the current needs of the government, in war or in peace. All the people are willing to accept the greenback in payment for labor or material—nobody wants bonds except the stock gamblers of Wall street.—*Sterling Democrat.*

NATIONAL GUARD IGNORED.

Under the late call of the President Kansas is asked for three regiments of infantry. The state already has two regiments of malitia which are drilled and ready for service. These regiments are on a peace footing the same as the regular army but could be recruited to their full number in a very short time.

Many of the companies are well up in organization, drill and experience. Gov. Leedy in making his call for volunteers has decided to ignore the State Malitia. This has raised a decided storm of opposition all over the state where there are companies of the National Guard. Opposition papers have, of course, sought to make all the political capital possible out of the occurance.

Leedy's argument is somewhat like this: Each company to be on a war footing, will have to recruit from 30 to 60 members and he holds that these recruits should have some say as to the officers of the company. We are willing to admit the force and propriety of this, but to us it seems that there are other considerations that out weigh this. First, these companies have spent time, money and effort to perfect and maintain an organization, to learn military tactics discipline for just such emergencies as the one we have before us now. On this point we quote from a speech made by Col. H. Allen Adj. Gen. of Kansas, at a meeting of the Interstate National Guard Association at St. Louis last December: "The purpose for which we are training, drilling and equiping a Guard is for the education that it gives to our young men, for the training and the benefit that they may derive from it, and for the purpose of repelling the encroachments of any foreign nation."

Second, they have their full complement of officers and organization perfect. These officers are competent and satisfactory. Third, the experience of the guard would save time and money in drilling the state's quota of troops. Fourth, all other states have recognized and used their mahtia in making up their quotas. Fifth, the attempt to have as colonels of the different regiments, one republican, one populist and one democrat is arrant folly. We propose to lick Spain as Americans, not as partisans. In view of these facts, we certainly believe the Governor is wrong. Citizens here have asked the War Department to call out the state militia. A telegram has been sent to the Governor from the department saying that it is the President's desire that the Kansas National Guard be called out first. What will be done remains to be seen.—*Harvey County Banner.*

GOVERNOR LEEDY SATISFIED.

"I am having a good deal of satisfaction out of the trouble the governors of other states, who knew just how to do the thing and got the state malitia assembled at once, are having just now," said Governor Leedy this morning. "I arranged to weed the boys out at home, while their plan was to weed them out after they got them together, and it seems to me that they are having more fun out of their arrangement than I am having out of mine. Its the kind of fun, however, that I don't want and I'm rather amused over it.

"Everything is running smoothly in this State now," continued the governor, "and we'll have three regiments of as good men as ever joined the United States army ready to move some time before the government can get the arms and amunition and other supplies out here. This will give the troops time for drill, and I'll guarantee that there won't be any better troops among the volunteers than the three regiments from Kansas.—*Topeka State Journal.*

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

The 11th annual commencement of the Cottonwood Falls high school will be held Thursday and Friday, May 26 and 27.

CLASS DAY PROGRAM

in the high school room, afternoon of May 26:

Chorus—Selected.
Invocation—Rev. R. T. Harkness.
Music.
Class History—May Williams.
Oration—"Cleopatra; the Chambers of the Heart," Annetta Holsinger.
Oration—"Is the World Growing Colder," Emma Baker.
Music.
Oration—"Room at the Top," Bella Clements.
Oration—"Our Nation in History," Anna Morgan.
Music.
Oration—"Our Nation's Wards," Margaret Williams.
Oration—"What of the Night?" Cecil Cullison.
Music.
Oration—"Barbarism of the Age," May Williams.
Class Prophecy—Bella Clements.
Class Poem—Emma Baker.
Chorus—Selected.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

in Music Hall, Friday evening, May 27:

Chorus—"The Miller."
Invocation—Rev. A. Cullison.
Solo—Meriam E. Tuttle.
Salutatory—Margaret Williams.
Solo—Mrs. Kate Jordan Hewett.
Lecture—"Poetry in Song," T. E. Dewew, of Abilene, illustrated by Mrs. Kate Jordan Hewett, of Emporia; Miss Julia McInerney, of Abilene, and Miss Meriam E. Tuttle, of Cottonwood Falls.
Alumni Address.
Address to Middle Class—Anna Morgan.
Response—Jennie Rogler.
Solo—E. F. Holmes.
Validictory—Annetta I. Holsinger.
Presentation of Diplomas—J. Harman Doolittle.
Chorus—Selected.

GRADUATES.

Margaret Roeana Williams.
Mary Williams.
Bella Clements.
Cecil Cullison.
Anna Kathrine Morgan.
Emma Baker.
Annetta I. Holsinger.

GETTING READY.

We're all agetting ready now, all but just a few,
To sail away for Cuba, to break the Spanish yoke in two;
We'll break the Spanish yoke, and the Cubans' freedom save;
And o'er the Cuban islands our flag shall proudly wave.

We're all agetting ready, and we're waiting on the shore;
We're waiting for our Yankee boats to come and take us o'er;
To take us o'er to Cuba to fight against the wrong;
Then listen to us, comrades, as we sing a battle song.

Now, we're all agetting ready, and we're dressed in Yankee blue,
And we'll sail away to Cuba, and we'll show what we can do;
We'll whip the Spanish soldiers, and we'll free the Cuban slave,
And never more in Cuba will the Spanish colors wave.

Now, a few of us are going to the Philippineians, so they say;
We're going as land forces, and we're going there to stay;
We'll whip the Spanish soldiers, and we'll clean them out complete,
As Dewey, with his navy, cleaned out the the Spaish fleet.

D. J. STEPHENSON.

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

PROGRAM

for the Dedication services at Elmdale Cemetery, May 30, 1898, on the ground. J. R. Critton, Pres. of the day.

Music—"Rally Round the Flag"—by the Band.
Invocation by Rev. Morrison.
Presentation of Monument by citizens. S. B. Wood, Sponsor.
Music—"The Boys are still Marching"—by Elmdale Choir.
Commanders recognition.
Placing the Guard and Flying the Colors.
Music—"Star Spangled Banner"—by the Band.
Scripture Readings by S. V. C., J. V. C. and O. of D.
Invocation Prayer by Chaplain of the Post.
Music—"A Tribute to the Brave"—by Elmdale Choir.
Dedication Salutation.
Gun squad fires three volleys from top of mound.
Music—"Hail Columbia"—by the Band.
Closing Dedication services and Civil services commence.
Music by Elmdale Choir; "Bring Garlands To-day."
Address by E. W. Cunningham, of Emporia.
Music by Choir; "We Decorate Your Graves.
Address by Mrs. Minnie Morgan of Cottonwood Falls.
Music by the Band: "America."
Decoration of the graves.
Select recitation by Jennie Cunningham; "Lincoln's Gettysburg speech."
Music by the Choir; "Wreck of the Maine."
Commander's final salutation.
Removing the symbols and lowering the flag.
Music by the Band; "Red, White and Blue."
Benediction.

Everybody in the county is invited out, and more particularly the old soldier and his family are requested to bo present and participate with us in honoring the soldier dead of 1861-65. THE PEOPLE OF ELMDALE.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Chase county met at the Court-house in this city, last Saturday, and elected Capt. H. Brandley as Chairman of the convention, and M. K. Harman as Secretary.

The usual committees were appointed and did the work assigned to them.

The resolutions praised President McKinley, and Com. Dewey and the sailors under him for the part they had taken in the present war, and condemned Gov. Leedy for his mode of conducting his part in the make up of our army.

The delegates elected to the State convention are: H. C. Snyder, C. A. Sayre, Steve M. Wood, W. A. Morgan and S. J. Wilkinson, with C. E. Houston, J. N. Sanford, Elmer Akers, G. K. Hagans and H. H. Makimson as alternates.

The delegates elected to the Congressional convention were: Wm. Norton, C. E. Houston, E. A. Kinne, Chas. P. Gill, G. M. Harlan and Aaron Jones, with R. H. Chandler, C. A. Sayre, J. M. Tuttle, David Knapp, O. H. Ellis and Ellis Bailey as alternates.

The delegated pledged themselves to vote for Major Hood, for Governor; H. E. Richter, for Lieut. Governor; and J. M. Miller, for Congressman.

REDUCED RATES.

Homeseekers excursion tickets, on May 17, June 7 and 21; to points in Arkansas, Arizona, Indian Territory, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Imperial Council Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Dallas Texas, June 14, 1898, one fare round trip, on sale, June 12 and 13; limited 15 days.

Annual Convention, Kansas Republican League, Topeka, May 26, 1898, one fare round trip; Tickets on sale, May 25 and 26; Return limit May 27.

State Convention, Prohibition Party, Emporia, June 7 and 8, 1898, 1⅓ fare. Certificate plan.

Annual Meeting, Grand Lodge and Uniform Rank, K. of P., and Rath bone Sisters, Fort Scott, May 16 to 20, one fare round trip.

E. J. FAIRHURST,
Agent, A., T. & S. F. Ry.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 11, 1898:

Miss Anna White, Miss Addie Paul, Mrs. Kate Clark, Mrs. H. R. Stewart, Murdock Bros., Dudley Myer F. G. Gibson, Mr. Howard Forysthe, A. Cunningham, W. H. Cartter, Mr. S. Ziegler.

All the above remaining uncalled for May 25, 1898, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. H. HOLSINGER, P. M.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

We have secured valuable claims in the

Famous Gold Fields of Alaska.

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

North-American Mining & Developing Co.

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

PAID AND NON-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

23 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Agents wanted everywhere to sell our stock.

McCLURE'S MAGAZIN

FOR THE COMING YEAR

Some Notable Features

CHAS. A. DANA'S REMINISCENCES — These reminiscences contain more unpublished war history than any other book except the Government publications. Mr. Dana was intimately associated with Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, Sherman, and the other great men of the Civil War. He had the confidence of the President and his great War Secretary, and he was sent on many *private missions* to make important investigations in the army. Lincoln called him "*The Eyes of the Government at the Front.*" Everywhere through these memoirs are bits of *Secret History* and *Fresh Recollections of Great Men.* These Reminiscences will be illustrated with many *Rare* and *Unpublished War Photographs* from the Government collection, which now contains over 8,000 negatives of almost priceless value.

RUDYARD KIPLING STORIES & POEMS — The Christmas McCLURE'S contained a complete *Short Story* by Rudyard Kipling entitled "THE TOMB OF HIS ANCESTORS," the tale of a clouded Tiger, an officer in the Indian army, and a rebellious tribe. We have in hand also a *New Ballad*, a powerful, grim, moving song of War Ships. It will be superbly illustrated. Mr. Kipling will be a frequent contributor.

ANTHONY HOPE'S NEW ZENDA NOVEL — "*Rupert of Hentzau,*" the sequel to "*The Prisoner of Zenda.*" In splendid invention, in characters, in dramatic situations, it is the noblest and most stirring novel that Anthony Hope has ever written.

SHORT STORIES BY GREAT AUTHORS — *Rudyard Kipling, Robert Barr, William Allen White, Ian Maclaren, Octave Thanet, Stephen Crane,* and many others, the best story writers in the world, will contribute to McCLURE'S during the coming year.

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

THE RAILROAD MAN'S LIFE — Drawn from fifteen years' personal experience as brakeman, fireman and engineer, by *Herbert H. Hamblin.* It is a narrative of *work, adventure, hazards, accidents and escapes,* and is as vivid and dramatic as a piece of fiction.

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

NEW YORK IN 1950 — Its houses, streets, means of travel, water supply, safeguards of life and health, sports and pleasures—the conditions of life of the perfected city of the next century, by Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department of New York.

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

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

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

ILLUSTRATIONS — The best artists and illustrators are making pictures for McCLURE'S MAGAZINE. *A. B. Frost, Peter Newell, C. D. Gibson, Howard Pyle, Kenyon Cox, C. K. Linson, W. D. Stevens, Alfred Brennan,* and others.

FREE

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

Be sure to ask for it in subscribing

10 Cents a Copy — $1.00 a Year

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. GISHAM. J. T. BUTLER

GRISHAM & BUTLER,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Will practice in all State and Federa Courts.
Office over the Chase County National Bank
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton feb23-tf

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

Practices in all State and Federal courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency,

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy of sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
—AND LOANS MONEY.—
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
ap27t-

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches.

OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway

Residence, first house north of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

POULTRY.

GET PRIZE WINNERS.

Black Langshans
AND
White Guineas.

Eggs, $1.00 for 15. My Langshans score from 93 to 94¾, by Rhodes and Hitchcock. You will need some prize winners for next show. You can get them from my matings.

JAS. STEPHENSON,
CLEMENTS, - - KANSAS.
mch3-tf

More Kansas Birds.

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

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

Attention, Poultry Breeders.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS. FORSYTH and WHITNEY STRAINS; and BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS, well mated for best results.

Leghorn eggs, $1.50 for 15; $2.00 for 30.
Bantam eggs, $1.00 for 13; $1.50 for 26.

Four nice Leghorn Cockerels for sale, at $1.00 each. Send in your orders quick.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

POULTRY.

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

LIGHT BRAHMAS,
FIVE PENS.

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

HENRY E. CROSSER,
ENTERPRISE, - KANSAS.
feb3-3mos

COLUMBIAN POULTRY YARDS.

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

E. C FOWLER, 1335 Harrison Street,
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.
feb3-3mos

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

Light Brahmas, S. C. B. Leghorns, W. C. B. Polish, W. F. B. Spanish, S. S. Hamburgs, Houdans, White and Pearl Guineas and Colored Muscovey Ducks.
Stock for sale a matter of correspondence. Eggs from all but S. C. B. Leghorns, $1.00; and Leghorns, $1.50 per 15. feb10-3mos

Eggs for Hatching,
From
High Scoring Breeding Yards
Of
Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, $1.50 per 13; $2.00 per 26,
At The
EAST SIDE POULTRY FARM,
P. C. BOWEN & SON, Proprietors,
CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.
P. O. Box 343. feb10-3m
In writing mention the Courant.

1885. 1898.

NOURSE'S POULTRY YARDS.

This year finds me with better stock than ever before, and as finely finished thoroughbred as any Kansan can boast. The result of years of study and careful management has brought me to the top notch in poultry culture. Eggs, $1.00 per 13.

Only the Par-Excellent Barred Plymouth Rocks find places in the yards of
Yours, truly,

JAMES NOURSE,
ELLSWORTH, - - KANSAS.
feb10-3mos

EGGS FOR HATCHING,
From
High Class Poultry.

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

Eggs, $1.50 per setting of 13

E. A. MOTT,
POMONA, - - KANSAS.
feb3-3m

Haines' Poultry Yard.



English Buff Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns. Eggs for hatching, from
HIGH SCORINC BIRDS,
$1.00 for 13; $2.00 for 30. All orders promptly filled.

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

EGGS,
From Premium Stock.

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

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

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES,
Barred Plymouth Rocks.

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

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

F. SCHADE,
Breeder of the Best Quality of Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs, 75 cents for 13; and also breeder of German Rabbits weighing from eight to sixteen pounds.
STRONG CITY, - KANSAS.
mch31-3mos

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

The Chase County Courant.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

Terms—per year, $1.50 cash in advance; after 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.	At. X	Ch X	Ch X	KC. X.	KC. P	KC a.
	KC. & KC. &					
	a m	p m	p m	a m	a m	p m
Cedar Grove.	1 40	2 05	1 10	11 47	10 13	5 44
Clements....	1 48	2 12	1 17	11 59	10 23	5 51
Elmdale.....	2 02	2 20	1 28	12 16	10 36	6 01
Evaus	2 05	2 23	1 32	12 23	10 40	6 04
Strong City.	2 13	2 29	1 40	1 00	10 48	6 11
Elinor	2 40	2 35	1 46	1 11	10 57	6 19
Saffordville.	2 26	2 20	1 52	1 19	11 03	6 27

WEST.	Cal. X.	Cal. Col. X.	KT. X	MC. X.	T. X.
	p m	p m	p m	a m	p m	p m
Saffordville.	3 40	1 29	2 28	3 15	6 27	1 52
Elinor	3 45	1 33	2 35	3 23	6 33	2 00
Strong City.	3 52	1 40	2 45	3 45	6 40	2 13
Evans.....	3 57	1 45	2 53	3 58	6 46	2 23
Elmdale.....	4 00	1 48	2 57	4 05	6 50	2 28
Clements....	4 10	1 58	3 10	4 30	7 02	2 41
Cedar Grove.	4 17	2 05	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.

C. K. & W. R. R.

EAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymer.....	12 25am	6 08pm	
Evans.....	12 40	6 40	
Strong City.....	12 50	6 55	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 15	
Hymer.....	4 26	9 44	

COUNTY OFFICERS:

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

SOCIETIES:

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

K. of P., No. 60.—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F. No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. T. S. Klous, N. G.; S. W. Beach, Sec.

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

Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's

T. E. Moon went to Emporia, this morning.

Kings' shoes for ladies; men and children.

A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, is able to sit up.

Jim Blunt is driving one of the street cars.

J. A. Goudie, of Strong City, has gone back to Texas.

George Dodge, of Strong City, has gone to Tuscahoma, I. T.

O. S. Wiley's family now occupy the old S. D. Breese residence.

W. H. Eikenberry is up from Oklahoma, and may remain here.

As usual, you will find the prettiest line of embroidery at King's.

Matti Bros, shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, Monday.

Bring your produce to King's; they always pay the highest prices.

Read the ad. of G. A. Stockwell & Son, in our "Poultry" columns.

W. S. Romigh visited his son, Louis E., at Valley Center, last meek.

Arwed Holmberg is now night clerk at the Bank Hotel, Strong City.

Kings shoe more people in Chase county than any other two firms.

Mrs. J. J. Massey, of Kansas City, was visiting in this city, last week.

Smith Bros. will pay the highest market price for poultry and eggs.

Miss Winnie Kirwin, of Strong City, visited at Clements, last week.

Mrs. W. L. Wood, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

H. S. Fritz is building an addition to his house occupied by Prof. Shirk.

W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, has returned from his trip to Oklahoma.

Stephen Scheidel and son, William, of Waubaunsee county, are on business.

F. P. Cochran went to Emporia, Monday, and from there to Kansas City.

Mrs. Riley Hawkins, of Clements, has returned home from her visit in Missouri.

T. H. Grisham was at the Soldiers' Home, at Ft. Dodge, last week, on business.

Mrs. S. E. Rush, of Brown county, is visiting friends and relatives at Clements.

Dr. F. T. Johnson is now located in the room north of J. P. Kuhl's harness shop.

The Strong City Derrick has changed its publication day from Friday to Thursday.

The regular monthly meeting of Geory Post, G. A. R., will be held next Monday.

Black Langshan, S. L. Wyandotte, S. S. Hamburg and S. C. B. Leghorn eggs for sale, at $1 00 per setting of 15, by Timmons Bros., Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

The office of J. W. McWilliams is now located in the T. S. Klous billiard building.

Strong City celebrated the victory of Admiral Dewey, by anvil shooting, Saturday night.

Chas. P. Gill, of Strong City, is again home from Colorado, where he was on business.

C. F. Hays and Jerry Madden shipped three car loads of hogs from Bazaar, Monday.

Miss Anna K. Rockwood is on the sick list, and her brother, Ed., is teaching for her.

After a few days' repairing, the Lantry crusher is again running, with a full force of men.

H. A. McDaniels now gets a pension of eight dollars a month, with two years' arrearage,

L. W. Heck has been employed by the Mayor and City Council, at a salary of $15 per month.

Ralph Zane, formerly of this city, has enlisted with the Missouri Volunteers, at Kansas City.

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

Farmers, bring your eggs and poultry to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords. oct28

See those pretty shirt waists, at 50c to $2 00. The better ones have two collars, at King & King's.

W. P. Martin & Co., will soon open up again in the store room formerly occupied by Geo. B. Carson.

Mrs. Henry Bonewell has returned to her Emporia home, after a short visit at her home in this city.

Len Scroggin, of Kansas City, is here on business, and visiting at his grand father's, J. H. Scribner.

Alf. Ryan, of Strong City, has a new porch to his residence, and is otherwise improving the house.

Clear, Friday, Saturday and Sunday; rain, Monday, and hard wind and some rain, yesterday afternoon.

I have 150 head of Colorado native yearlings for sale cheap.

J. A. HOLMES, Elmdale, Kans.

I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising. JOHN WANAMAKER.

Remembeo, we carry the largest stock of dress shirts, as well as work shirts, in the county. KINGS.

Read the ad. of J. M. & C. M. Rose breeders of fine Jersey cattle and, standard bred poultry, in another column,

C. C. Massey and Wes. Evans left, Tuesday, for Colorado, to work on the Chase County Stone Co.'s contract work.

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

Will Foreacre has returned to Emporia, from the hospital at Topeka, and now walks without the aid of crutches.

Mrs. Ben Makin, of Bazaar, has just returned home from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Pratt, of Sedan.

Support home industry, and try the flour made at the Cottonwood Falls mill. It will convince you to be good and healthy.

Mrs. John Boylan is building a new house on Cottonwood Avenue, Strong City, where her house was recently burned down.

Miss Anna Filson, of Strong City, was at Leavenworth, last week, as a delegate to the State meeting of the Degree of Honor.

D. W. Roberts, of Strong City, pastured 1 500 sheep, last week, for the Santa Fe R. R., on their way to the Kansas City market.

You will find the renowned Broadhead dress goods better than any other weave manufactured, and popular in prices, at KING'S.

Mrs. J. O. Silverwood and baby came up from Wichita, Saturday, on a visit to Mrs. Silverwood's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Cochran.

We ship 40 cases of eggs, weekly, and want to increase our shipment to 60, if we can get them. We always pay the highest price. KINGS.

Yellow Dent Seed Corn, plenty of it to supply the trade. I also have Cane and Kaffir Corn seed.

F. I. BEACH.

He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising that business.

A. T. STEWART.

Don't buy a hat until you have looked our stock over. They are new and nobby, and popular prices prevail. KINGS.

Miss Pearl Holtz, of Strong City, is visiting her brother at Burlingame, preparatory to going to Bridgeport, Ohio, where her parents now reside.

Be sure to read the ad. of Frank B Glimpse, breeder of Golden Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, to be found in our "Poultry" column

S. W. Beach is selling tailor-made clothing; for the American Woolen Mills Co., of Chicago. See his samples and get his prices before buying your spring suits.

For sale cheap, a Rand, McNally & Co's business atlas of the world, just the thing you want in these war times; good for a school or family library. Apply at the COURANT office.

While the war in Cuba is going on, we will have 10c loaves of bread, on account of shipping, also keep fresh graham and rye for the sick.

FRANK OBERST, Chicago Bakery.

Mrs. R. C. Johnston and children will go, this week, to visit friends at Peabody, for a week, and from there they will go to Kansas City, where Mr. Johnston is now located.

Francis Bernard, of Cedar Point; S. T. Bennett, of Plymouth, and Henry Brandley, of Matfield Green, were in town, last week, attending a meeting of the Chase County National Bank Directors.

J. B. Smith received a telegram, Sunday, that his brother, S. C. Smith and Ed. Gregory, (Smith & Gregory) had been burned out, that morning, at Prescott, Arizona; loss, $8,000; insurance, $5,000.

We will pay a salary of 10 00 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture and insect Destroyer in the country. Address, with stamp.
PERFECTION MFG. Co., Parsons, Kan.

Frank Blackshere, having graduated from Barnes Medical College, at St. Louis, with the highest honors, will, after a visit at his home at Clover Cliff, locate at St. Louis, and enter the field as a practicing physician and surgeon.

Dr. F. T. Johnson has received a U. S. naval uniform, direct from the naval supply department, at Washington, to be worn by Capt. B. H. Chadwick, representing the navy, at the dedicatory services, at Elmdale, May 30.

Chas. Lewis has resigned as City Marshall of Strong City and gone to Argentine to act as watchman for the Santa Fe. Mayor John Frew appointed Ed. Jones to fill the vacancy. Mr. Lewis will soon move his family to Argentine.

WANTED—TRUST-WORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house, in Kansas. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

There will be another lumber yard in town, in about two weeks, located west of the Court-house, by a firm by the name of Deobler & McCune, of Ottawa, who will be here, Saturday, to make final arrangements for starting in the lumber business here.

Mrs. S. W. Beach has received the sad news that her grand moteer, Mrs. Mary Clark, widow of John A. Clark, formerly of this city, died, April 19th, ultimo, of dropsy, at the home of her son in-law, H. D. Burcham, in Douglas county, Mo., aged 76 years.

Two flags have been ordered by the citizens of Strong City, one very large one to be hung across Cottonwood Avenue, from W. A. Doyle's store to the Bank Hotel, and the other, a smaller one, to float from the flag staff on City Hall, and they are now up.

All you guess about difficulty in selling Stark Trees may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth drop a postal to Stark Nursery, Louisiana, MO., or Rockport, Ill. Name reference. Cash paid to salesmen the year round. Outfit free—takes no money to TRY the work. Also want CLUB MAKERS-get their trees free.

James Jennings, of Strong City, received a letter, last week, announcing the sad news of the death of his brother, John Jennings, April 27th, at his home at Bethany, Mo., from the result of injuries received in the army, in the winter of 1864 5, aged 52 years at the time of his death. He was a private in the 1st Mo. Vol. Inf., and was also a brother of Chas. Jennings, of Matfield Green.

The Chase county boys who have enlisted to fight for Cuba, under Capt. John C. McGinley, of Strong City, are: George and Lew Maule, Howard Forsythe, Sam Reifsnyder, of Strong City; John Lyle, of Saffordqille; John Husband, of Elba; Chas. Richards, of Clements; Wm. C. Kline, Lew Jackson, Chas. M. Miller, of Elmdale; the K. N. G. boys being Miller, Jackson, Reifsnyder and Kline.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Grisham left, last Thursday, for Jefferson City and Booneville, Mo., to visit Mr. Grisham's father and brother. On her way home, Mrs. Grisham will attend the meeting of the County Superintendents, of Kansas, at Iola; and the Federated Woman's Club, at Ottawa, as the Shakespear Club delegate from this city, and, to morrow, the Grand Chapter of the order of the Eastern Star, at Topeka.

At the M. E. Church next Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, I will preach on "Benefit of Young People's Organization;" and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, there will be rendered the program of the Ninth Anniversary of the Epworth League. This will consist of varied exercises, responsive readings, special music, recitations, reports, addresses, etc. Every one is cordially invited.

A. CULLISON, Pastor.

Rolly Watson, born and reared in this city, is serving a three years' enlistment in the United States Navy and is serving under Rear Admiral Dewey, who won such a glorious victory at Manilla, May 1, but Rolly was not in the engagement, being left at Shanghai, China, with fifty other men, on the superanuated gunboat Monocacey, on account of his being just out of the hospital. A letter received here, last week, from him, states these facts; hence his friends and relatives here were relieved of their anxiety, about his being in that battle.

PAY UP.

We have begun putting our subscription bills into the hands of a collecting agency, making out the same at the rate of $2:00 per year, and we shall continue to send the bills to this agency as fast as we have time to make them out; but, in the mean time, that is, before the bills get into the hands of the agency, if any one desires to pay up his arrearage at the rate of $1.50 a year he can do so. One man, who was in arrears for seven years' subscription, writes to us: "I scraped together fourteen dollars and sent a draft to those Chicago people. If you had sent me your bill direct, you might as well have had the full amount as to have paid commission for collecting it." Yes, and if he had sent us the money "direct," he might have paid the bill with $10.50 instead of $14 00, and have saved $3 50 to himself. For several months before we began sending our bills to the Collecting Agency we published the following in the COURANT: "Subscribers, in arrearage to the COURANT can for a short time longer pay up their subscription at the rate of $1.50 a year, and they can, each, see on his paper to what date he last paid up, and remit at that rate; but when we put our bills into the hands of a collector, which now looks to us like will have to be done soon, it will be done at the rate of $2.00 a year, giving the collector the benefit of the 25 per cent. discount, instead of the subscriber."

BULBS
PLANTS
SEEDS
FREE

Catalogue for asking. Send to-day

Bulbs for planting——out of doors.
Bulbs for Winter blooming in the house.
Plants for blooming during the winter.
Plants for decorating.
Seeds for Fall sowing——out of doors.
Seeds for Winter sowing in the house.

Send us 10c to pay postage and package and we will send you 15 Selected Bulbs, or six packages of Selected Flower Seeds, or six packages (all different) Sweet Peas, or all three collections for 25 cents.

The PAGE SEED CO., - GREENE, N. Y.

THE NEW TIME
THE GREAT REFORM MAGAZINE



New Time: "Let me take those loads from your backs"

A FRANK, FEARLESS FORCEFUL UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF PLUTOCRACY

Editors :: B. O. Flower
Frederick Upham Adams

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

THE NEW TIME, 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO

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

THE AMERICAN NAVY, CUBA AND HAWAII

A portfolio, in ten parts, sixteen views in each part, of the finest half tone pictures of the American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii, has just been issued by a Chicago publishing house.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway has made arrangements for a special edition for the benefit of its patrons, and a specimen copy can be seen at the local ticket office. Single parts may be had at ten cents each, the full set, one hundred and sixty pictures, costs but one dollar. Subscriptions for the set may be left with the agent. In view of the present excitement regarding Cuba these pictures are very timely. Call at the ticket office and see them.

PETTY JURORS.

The following jury has been drawn for the June term of the District Court: Bazaar township—Geo. Leonard: Cedar—Sam. T. Slabaugh, John R. Goodwin, H. A. Mowrey, W. H. Jackson; Cottonwood—Lee R. Ice; Diamond Creek—Ben Recards, Fred Smithers, Jas. Reynolds; Falls—W. S. Romigh, W. M. Selves, J. G. Atkinson, Joseph Gray, Quincy Childs, M. K. Harman, W. J. Dougherty; Matfield—W. M. Cox, S. T. Drury, J. E. Bocook, E. G. Crocker; Toledo—Wm. Stewart, H. S. Foreman, John Stone, S. W. Wilkinson.

LOW RATES.

To Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver on June 5 and 6, 1898. One fare, plus $2 for round-trip. Tickets good for return at any time from June 12 to July 6, 1898. The Santa Fe is the only line that runs all its Colorado through Pueblo and Colorado Springs to Denver, and that lights its day coaches and chair cars by the axle electric light. The rockballasted track and the automatic block system assure safety in transit. Partculars on application to agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry.

BRING OUR HEROES HOME!

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

PIKES PEAK

and other distinctive Colorado scenes from the car windows. Santa Fe trains carry you through some of the most pleasing sections of Colorado by daylight. Tickets to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver on sale June 5 and 6, 1898 at one fare, plus $2 for round-trip. Good for return June 12 to July 6, 1898. Details on application to agent A., T. & S. F. Ry.

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.

Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.



DECORATION DAY OBSERVANCES

shouldn't be forgotten in your home. Nature adorns herself at that time with rich verdure and exquisite blossoms, and your rooms should accord with its freshness. Our handsome designs in dining room, parlor, bedroom and library furniture, in Summer styles and exquisite upholstering and decoration, window shades, picture frames and carpets, are charming in their light daintiness.

L. R. HOLMES,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

WAR MAP

OF....
Cuba
The World
West Indies

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

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

Each map formerly sold at 25c.—75c.

Send 15c. for Sample Sheet and terms to agents: Our men earn $15.00 to $35 00 weekly.

Rand, McNally & Co.
CHICAGO, ILL.

J. E. GUTHRIE,
AUCTIONEER,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
Public Sales a Specialty.

Any one in need of anything in this line would do well to give him a call. Rates reasonable. feb17-tf

Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure headache.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

The Kansas City Times.

Provide Yourself With Information of the Coming Struggle.

There Will Be Elections in Thirty-six States, This Year.

To Be Informed of All the Moves on the Political Chessboard and the News of the World as Well, Read the Best Paper; The Kansas City Times.

The Kansas City Times, as the exponent of Western beliefs and interests, has become the most widely known paper in the West. Its work for all that benefits the West and Democracy has gained for it thousands of admirers, and, backed by the rural press and the approval of the major portion of the people in this section, its power for good is constantly on the increase. The good it is now able to render for Democratic principles, as embodied in the Chicago platform, can be greatly increased by the support of the people who live in Southern and Western States. The contemptible practices used in Ohio are but the forerunner of what will be attempted in the general State elections this fall. This year important elections will be held in thirty-six States and Territories. The most determined efforts, accompanied by every conceivable species of political trickery and corruption, will be brought forth to defeat the Democratic forces. Events of great importance to the people will transpire, and a live, up-to date newspaper will be a vital necessity in every home if one would keep informed on current events. The news service of the Kansas City Times is in every sense complete. In addition to the full Associated Press report, it receives special reports from its own correspondents in every important news center in the country. Its policy is unequivocally Democratic and for the interests of the West. By means of three fast early morning trains, north, south and west, The Times is delivered at points 200 miles from Kansas City in time for breakfast, and over Western Missouri and three fourths of Kansas, the same day it is published. It will be sent by mail one year for $4: for six months, $2, and for three months, $1. The Twice-a-Week Times contains the cream of the world's news and the best market report compiled in Kansas City. Sent one year for $1; six months for 50 cents. Address The Kansas City Times, Kansas City, Mo. A postal brings a sample copy.

SILVER THE ISSUE IN 1900.

Money the Pricing Instrument.

Civilization and Progress Have Kept Step With Money Supply in All Ages.

The Money Question discussed in the light of experience and history.

The Silver Knight-Watchman.

The Leading Bimetallic Paper of America.

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A correct account of the doings of Congress given each week.
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The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

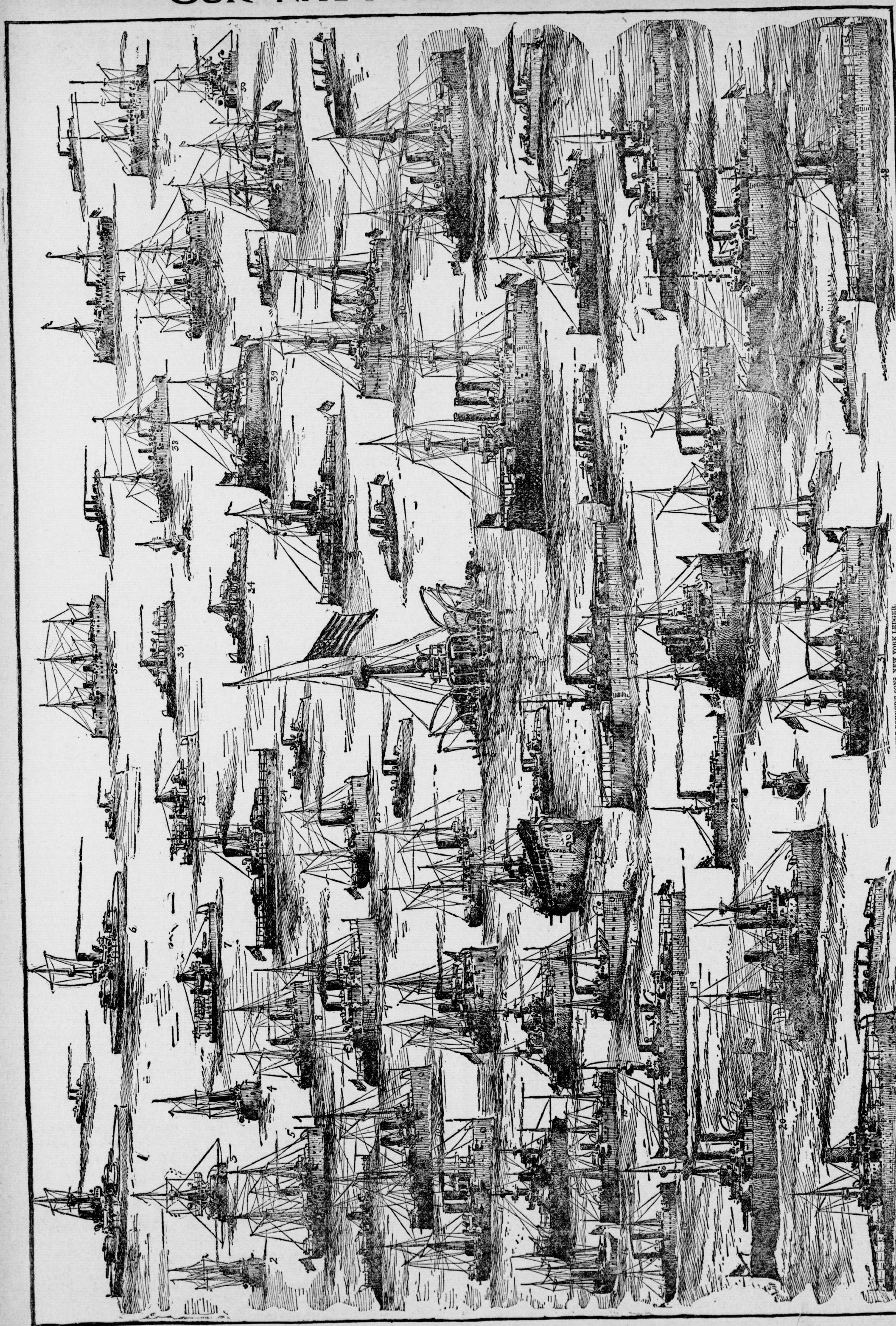
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ST. JAMES HOTEL,
ST. LOUIS.



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

OUR NAVY AS IT IS TO-DAY.



1. Monadnock. 2. Petrel. 3. Puritan. 4. Concord. 5. Wilmington. 6. Amphitrite. 7. Ajax. 8. Machias. 9. Cincinnati. 10. Marblehead. 11. Montgomery. 12. Minneapolis. 13. Kearsarge. 14. Kentucky. 15. Bancroft. 16. Dolphin. 17. Vesuvius. 18. Raleigh. 19. Indiana. 20. Iowa. 21. Olympia. 22. Terror. 23. Catskill. 24. Miantonomoh. 25. Gustine. 26. Yorktown. 27. Texas. 28. Helena. 29. Massachusetts. 30. Columbia. 31. New Orleans. 32. San Francisco. 33. Cononicus. 34. Comanche. 35. Monterey. 36. Brooklyn. 37. Detroit. 38. Atlanta. 39. Alabama. 40. Albany. 41. Baltimore. 42. Chicago. 43. Newark. 44. Boston. 45. Charleston. 46. Oregon. 47. New York. 48. Manhattan. 49. Philadelphia. 50. Lehigh. And Torpedo Boats.—Drawn by W. A. Verhas.

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Bad Pay and Hard Work.

The bad pay and hard work of trained nurses has often been made the subject of benevolent remonstrance by eminent medical men and nonprofessional philanthropists. It is well for an invalid, before he gets so bad as to need a nurse or doctor, to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters if he has chills and fever, constipation, rheumatism, dyspepsia and nervousness. Use it regularly.

A Cure.

Author—I am troubled with insomnia. I lie awake at night hour after hour thinking about my literary work.

His Friend—How very foolish of you! Why don't you get up and read portions of it?—Boston Traveler.

Shake Into Your Shoes

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

When a firm, decisive spirit is recognized, it is curious to see how the space clears around a man and leaves him room and freedom.—John Foster.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

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

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

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

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."
GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 313

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

To Alaska Gold Fields

by new EMPIRE LINE 3,500 ton steamers "Ohio," "Pennsylvania," "Illinois," "Indiana," "Connaugh." Specially fitted with steam heat, electric lights and all modern improvements.

SEATTLE TO ST. MICHAEL,

appointed to sail about June 15, 22, 29; July 13, 20, 27. These large ocean steamers, so well known in the transatlantic business, in connection with our own fleet of 18 New Vessels for the Yukon River traffic, furnish by far the best route to Dawson City and all other Yukon River points.

"ALL WATER ROUTE."

REMEMBER that this line enables passengers to reach the heart of the Gold Fields without enduring the hardships, exposure, severe toil and danger to life and property encountered on the Overland routes. Apply to

EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO.,
607 First Ave., SEATTLE, WASH., or to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
143 La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.,
or their agents in the United States or Canada.



7000 BICYCLES carried over from 1897 *must be sacrificed* now. New High Grade, all styles, best equipment, *guaranteed*. $9.75 to $17.00. Used wheels, late models, all makes, $3 to $12. *We ship on approval without a cent payment.* Write for bargain list and art catalogue of swell '98 models. BICYCLE FREE for season to advertise them. Send for one. Rider agents wanted. Learn how to Earn a Bicycle and make money.
J. W. MEAD CYCLE CO., CHICAGO.



CANCER, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, PILES and all Blood Diseases Cured by fluid and solid extract of
Red Clover Blossoms.
Pest Blood Purifier known, not a patent medicine but PURE RED CLOVER. Our preparations have a world-wide reputation. Send for circular. D. NEEDHAM'S SONS, 18 Inter Ocean Building, Chicago.

ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE

Is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Abscesses, Piles, Burns, Cuts, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small, 33c; large, 63c. Book free. J. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.



EARN A BICYCLE! GOLD RING, WATCH or TEA SET by selling a few boxes of our goods to your friends. Everybody needs and will buy them. No money required in advance. Write today for particulars. M. E. COMPANY, 52 Dearborn St., B-111, Chicago.

CUBAN RESOLUTION.

How It Was Passed by the Two Houses of Congress.

A Legislative Proceeding with Which Not Many Readers Are Familiar—The Delicate Duties of Conferees.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Making laws in the national capital is carried on in a manner which is mysterious to the people; but perfectly palpable to close observers.

For example, look at the Cuban joint resolutions which so recently attracted the attention of the country. How did those resolutions originate, and how did they pass both houses of the congress? Have you ever thought of the details of it?

In the first place resolutions were offered by ten or more senators, declaring that this country must intervene to stop the barbarous warfare in Cuba; to feed the starving people there, with the aid of the warships; to avenge the battleship Maine; and to demand that Spain withdraw her military and naval forces from Cuba and take her flag from this hemisphere.

How could the congress dispose of all of those legislative propositions? All of them were important, and every senator who introduced a series of resolutions believed that he had solved the grave problem confronting the country. All of them wanted immediate consideration of their proposition, with full debate. But none of them succeeded.

Congressional procedure is simplified by the appointment of standing committees. All matters of legislative intention are referred to appropriate committees, and those committees first give these proposed legislative propositions ample consideration.

For example, when a man wants a pension by act of the congress his senator or representative introduces a bill. That does not bring the matter before the congress; not at all. The congress pays no attention to the bill. It is referred to the standing committee on pensions, consisting of 11 senators in one branch of the congress and 15 representatives in the other branch. Those committees consider the merits or demerits of the bill. When they have reached a conclusion they report the bill either favorably or unfavorably. That is the first step, and the most important step. If the committee reports the bill unfavorably it is never again heard of nor thought of in the congress.

The reason is very simple. After the members of the committee have investigated the matter, and have concluded that the bill has not merit, the congress goes on about its business, and the other members take no interest in the bill. But if the man who wants the pension has a member of the congress who will insist upon calling up the bill, after it has been unfavorably reported, the bill meets with the antagonism of all the members of the committee. The reason for this is also plain.

The members of every committee are jealous of their official standing. They will bitterly and vindictively oppose any effort on the part of the house or



JOSEPH B. FORAKER.
(The Most Radical Member of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.)

of the senate to override their action as a committee. They always succeed in their opposition.

On the other hand, if a bill is reported favorably by a committee, it is placed upon the calendar along with a thousand or more other bills which have been favorably reported, and it must take its turn for consideration. Thus even when a bill has been favorably reported there is no certainty that it will have any opportunity to become a law by congressional action. You must remember that a bill or a joint resolution must be passed by the senate and also by the house of representatives; and that is a very hard matter to accomplish.

But bills and joint resolutions of national interest take precedence, and are pushed along with rapidity. They go through the regular channels of committee consideration, but they are hurried along by what is called "unanimous consent." That is to say, everybody in the congress agrees that there shall be no delay, and hence there is an opportunity to hurry matters.

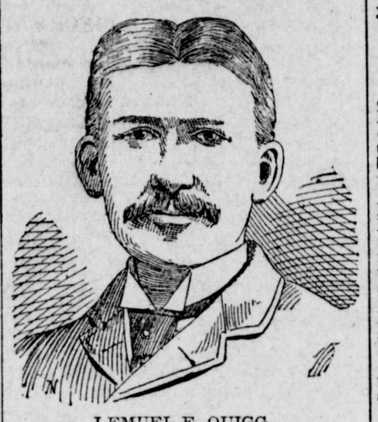
For example: It usually takes an appropriation bill two months to get through the committee on appropriations. Then the bill goes to the calendar and awaits a convenient opportunity for the chairman of the committee to call it up from the calendar, and bring it to a vote. Sometimes appropriation bills are debated for a week at a time or longer.

But to show you how an appropriation bill can be hurried along by unanimous consent, let us look at the emergency appropriation of $50,000,000 for the national defense. That is an immense amount of money, and, under ordinary circumstances, it would take the congress two or three months to dispose of it. There are always men in the senate and house of representatives who want to ask questions and make long speeches before they will vote for large appropriations of the public money.

But in this case it was different. Congressman Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, had a conference with President McKinley, who informed him that our battleship had been destroyed in Havana harbor, that war would most likely result, and that this country was not prepared for war. We needed seacoast defenses, battleships and all sorts of military and naval accessories of war.

Congressman Cannon went to the capitol and quietly introduced a bill appropriating $50,000,000 for the national defense. The very next morning the committee on appropriations took up the bill, received information concerning our national situation, and then, without delay, the committee favorably reported the bill. Chairman Cannon reported the bill to the house, and asked "unanimous consent" for its immediate consideration.

Without any public speechmaking, every member of the house of representatives had been given to understand that this was an emergency appropriation; and there was no objection to its immediate consideration. It was passed that day—within 30 hours' after it had been introduced. This shows



LEMUEL E. QUIGG.
(New York's Member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.)

that the congress can act quickly if it is deemed necessary.

Now, as to the Cuban independence resolutions. All of them were referred to the committee on foreign relations. That committee considered all of the propositions advanced by those resolutions, but did not approve of any one of them. On the contrary, the committee prepared and favorably reported a new set of resolutions, embodying the best features of all which had been introduced; and the new set of resolutions came before the senate with the favorable report of the committee.

In the meantime the committee on foreign affairs of the house of representatives had considered a score of resolutions of similar import, and had reported a new set of resolutions entirely different from the resolutions reported to the senate. Inasmuch as both the senate and house must absolutely agree on every point before a bill or resolution can be enacted, this brought about a peculiar condition. The senate passed its resolutions, and the house passed its resolutions.

Now what was to be done? Both bodies must agree, but how? This brings us to "the committee on conference." What is the committee on conference? It is this: The senate appoints three senators and the house appoints three representatives. Those gentlemen meet and discuss the differences existing between the senate and the house of representatives. That is the case in all matters of congressional disagreement.

Well, as to the Cuban resolutions, the "committee on conference" met in the room of the senate committee on foreign relations; and they could come to no agreement. The senators reported to the senate, and the representatives reported to the house, and they could not agree. They were then directed to hold another conference. Again they met; and this happened four times in one day and night—they were at it until long after midnight.

Finally these gentlemen, who were called "conferees," reached an agreement. The senators agreed to recede from a part of their propositions. The representatives agreed to recede from a part of their propositions. They reported to the senate and to the house their mutual agreements and concessions. The senate and house accepted the conclusions which had been reached by their constituted "conferees," and the contest was over. That is the way it was brought about. After all the senate, consisting of 90 senators, and the house, consisting of 350 representatives, left the conclusion of the great and grave matter to the wisdom and conservatism of six men, three of the best men from each branch of the congress. This is the method of reaching conclusions between those great bodies.

Now another thing. After midnight, when the senators and representatives had made up their minds what to do about the war measure, and while their "conferees" were conferring, there was a complete abandonment of dignity and decorum, so far as the house of representatives was concerned.

With the question of a great war confronting them, the members of the house of representatives, like a lot of college boys, gathered in groups of 20 or more, in the various house corridors and lobbies, and whiled away the time by singing: "What Shall the Harvest Be?" and "Rally 'Round the Flag," and "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground."

Was it right? Was it in comportment with the occasion? Was it worthy of this great republic?

You tell. The correspondent simply writes facts, and entertains no opinions.

SMITH D. FRY.

So Different.

Mrs. Downe—Is your husband a bull or a bear?

Mrs. Uppe—He's a bull on 'change, but he's a bear at home.—Ainslee's Magazine.

DEFINITION.

There Is Something in the Sound Which Warrants the Queer Conclusion.

"I didn't know whut it wah when I was invited," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "an' I didn't know whut it was while I was dar. But now dat I's done got away an' hab a chance ter fink it ovuh, I knows whut it is; I does foh sho'."

"Whut is you talkin' 'bout?" inquired his companion.

"I's talkin' 'bout education; dat's whut I is. De reason mo' people doesn't show sense is because dey doesn't stop an' give dey all's brains a bump er two so's ter explanify foh dahs'fs, stid o' askin' questions."

"You wah talkin' 'bout bein' some place las' night."

"Yassir. I was to a symposium."

"Whut's dat?"

"Dar you is; dar you is. Da's jes' whut I bin talkin' 'bout. You wouldn't use yoh min' an' make de skivvery foh yohse'f. You gotter ax somebody."

"Does you know whut it means?"

"Co'se I do. An' I didn' ax nobody neither. Now I'll show yer jes' how it's done; I'll give yer some facts ter wuck on so you kin draw yoh own conclusions. It cost 25 cents to git inter de place; blackberry an' gin cos' 15 cents er drink, an' if you took a lady out to supper you couldn't git er pig's foot foh less'n ten cents. Now, whut does you call dat?"

"Da's er—er—wha' d'you say you been las' night?"

"'It's a symposium.'"

"Whut do dat mean?"

"It means dat when you goes to one er dem de natural fo'gone conclusion is dat you gits symposed on."—Washington Star.

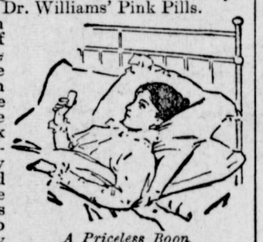
A CHEERFUL WOMAN.

From the Democrat, Brazil, Ind.

Every woman cannot be beautiful, but a cheerful face often supplies the deficiency. But no one can be cheerful and bring joy to others unless they have perfect health. Fortunately, science has placed this priceless boon within the reach of every woman as the following incident proves:

Mrs. Amanda Robinson, wife of William Robinson, farmer and stockman, near Howesville, Clay County, Ind., is thirty-two years old and had for several years been in declining health and despondent. For three months she was not only unable to attend to her domestic duties, but too feeble to be up and about. To-day she is in good health and able to attend to her household affairs. She relates her experience as follows:

"I was afflicted with female troubles and was in a delicate state of health. I lost my appetite, grew thin and was greatly depressed. After taking various remedies without being benefited I was induced by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.



A Priceless Boon.

"Early in the summer of 1897 I procured five boxes of them and before finishing the second box I began to improve and by the time I had taken the five boxes I was able to go about my usual work and stopped taking the pills.

"Our daughter Anna, twelve years old, was also afflicted with decline and debility. She lost flesh, seemed to be bloodless and had no ambition. She took two boxes of the pills and they restored her appetite, aided digestion and brought color to her cheeks. She is now in the best of health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best medicine we ever had in our family and recommend them to all needing a remedy for toning up and rebuilding a shattered system."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They restore strength and health to exhausted women when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These vegetable pills are everywhere recognized as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves.

Appropriateness.

"I took out a living picture show once," said the theatrical manager, "and I had several queer experiences.

"We always had trouble getting suitable music, for one thing. I remember that we struck a certain town where the music was furnished by a seedy, freckle-faced young man who officiated on one of those bangety-bang pianos. I asked him if he could think of music suitable to each picture as it was displayed.

"'Oh, yes,' certainly he could, 'and do it impromptu.'

"The performance opened. He was seated at the piano, and he turned to look at the first picture. It was 'Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden.'

"He didn't hesitate an instant. Like a flash he turned and began pounding out: 'There's Only One Girl in This World for Me.'"—Chicago Journal.

The woman who fails to say "because" has some other excuse.—Chicago News.

When some people try to be kind they overdo it.—Atchison Globe.

There were fought 2,261 engagements during the war of the rebellion.

Too much business finally becomes as bad as not enough.—Atchison Globe.

Opportunity may trip a giant.—Ram's Horn.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.		
CATTLE—Best beeves	$4 30	@ 5 00
Stockers	4 25	@ 5 15
Native cows	3 15	@ 4 10
HOGS—Choice to heavy	3 70	@ 4 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 50	@ 4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 24	@ 1 25
No. 2 hard	1 17	@ 1 18
CORN—No. 2 mixed	33	@ 33¼
OATS—No. 2 mixed	33½	@ 33¾
RYE—No. 2	59	@ 60
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel	5 00	@ 5 25
Fancy	4 50	@ 4 60
HAY—Choice timothy	10 00	@11 00
Fancy prairie	9 50	@10 25
BRAN (sacked)	60	@ 61
BUTTER—Choice creamery	13½	@ 16
CHEESE—Full cream	10½	@ 11
EGGS—Choice	8	@ 9
POTATOES	65	@ 75
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Native and shipping	4 00	@ 4 80
Texans	3 50	@ 3 90
HOGS—Heavy	3 65	@ 4 15
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00	@ 4 65
FLOUR—Choice	5 50	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 23	@ 1 25
CORN—No. 2 mixed	32	@ 33
OATS—No. 2 mixed	31	@ 31½
RYE—No. 2	64	@ 65
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@ 17½
LARD—Western mess	5 75	@ 5 82½
PORK	10 85	@11 00
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 90	@ 5 25
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 00	@ 4 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 25	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Winter wheat	5 20	@ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 45	@ 1 46
CORN—No. 2	34	@ 34¾
OATS—No. 2	30½	@ 31¼
RYE	66	@ 66½
BUTTER—Creamery	14½	@ 17
LARD	5 80	@ 5 90
PORK	10 80	@11 02½
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Native steers	4 65	@ 5 25
HOGS—Good to choice	4 15	@ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 44	@ 1 45
CORN—No. 2	40	@ 40⅞
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 35½
BUTTER—Creamery	14½	@ 17
PORK—Mess	10 75	@11 00

Dr. Ayer's

is the name to remember when buying Sarsaparilla. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been curing people right along for nearly 50 years. That's why it is acknowledged to be the sovereign Sarsaparilla. It is the original and the standard. The record of the remedy is without a rival,—a record that is written in the blood of thousands, purified by its healing power.

"I nursed a lady who was suffering from blood poisoning and must have contracted the disease from her; for I had four large sores, or ulcers, break out on my person. I doctored for a long time, both by external application and with various blood medicines; but in spite of all that I could do, the sores would not heal. At last I purchased six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, thinking I would give it a thorough trial. Before the six bottles had been taken, the ulcers were healed, the skin sound and natural, and my health better than it had been for years. I have been well ever since. I had rather have one bottle of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind."—Mrs. A. F. TAYLOR, Englevale, N. Dak.

Get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Proficient.

"The idea of holding that woman is not amply fitted to enter public life!" she exclaimed. "What is there of more value to one in public life than the art of extemporaneous speaking, and when it comes to speaking extemporaneously—"

"My dear," he interrupted, for only the night before he had failed to get home until late, and the memory of what happened was still fresh with him, "your point is well taken. When it comes to speaking extemporaneously man is really only a base imitation."—Chicago Post.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Repartee.

If we were asked to define repartee most of us would say that it was the brilliant thing we thought of saying when the occasion for saying it had slipped away from us.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickert, Van Sicklen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

A man marries a lovely creature in white satin, and then lives with a woman who wears Mother Hubbards and dressing sacks.—Atchison Globe.

Exuberant patriotism is often used as a cloak by knavish politicians.—Ram's Horn.

Platonic love is a sort of prologue to the real thing.—Chicago News.

She Was Surprised.

Mrs. Huntley—It must have been very annoying to have had to appear in court. What did you do when they asked you to give your age?

Mrs. Dustleigh—Why, I gave it, of course, 31.

"My goodness! And didn't they fine you for contempt?"—Chicago Evening News.

Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

The man who goes fishing and sits in a cramped, uninviting position all day and calls it fun is the chap who never goes to church because the pews are uncomfortable.—Chicago Daily News.

Experienced Mothers and Nurses of our large cities do not now dread the teething period of children since they can give *Dr. Moffett's* TEETHINA (*Teething Powders.*) TEETHINA Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething easy and not a period of suffering and dread.

There never was a day that did not bring its own opportunity for doing good, that never could have been done before, and never can be again.—W. H. Burleigh.

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

The pulling of a sound tooth tries the acoustics of the dental chamber.—Chicago News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

Marriage is a failure only to soured people who cannot find marrying mates.—N. O. Picayune.

A horse never gets to the front in a race if he has been badly reared.—Chicago News.

THE DAWN OF WOMANHOOD.

Earnest Words From Mrs. Pinkham to Mothers Who Have Daughters, and a Letter From Mrs. Dunmore, of Somerville, Mass.

The advent of womanhood is fraught with dangers which even careful mothers too often neglect.



One of the dangers to a young woman is belated menstruation. "The lily droops on its stem and dies before its beauty is unfolded;" or she may have entered into the perfection of womanhood with little apparent inconvenience or disorder of health. But suddenly the menses entirely cease.

Mother, puberic malady is taking hold of your daughter, and quick consumption may follow! Take instant steps to produce regular menstruation.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certain to assist nature to perform her regular duties, procure it at once; there are volumes of testimony from grateful mothers who have had their daughters' health restored by its use. If personal advice is desired, write quickly to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. It will be given you without charge, and it will be the advice of abundant experience and success.

Read the following from Mrs. CHARLES DUNMORE, 102 Fremont St., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.:

"I was in pain day and night; my doctor did not seem to help me. I could not seem to find any relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had inflammation of the womb, a bearing-down pain, and the whites very badly. The pain was so intense that I could not sleep at night. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a few months, and am now all right. Before that I took morphine pills for my pains; that was a great mistake, for the relief was only momentary and the effect vile. I am so thankful to be relieved of my sufferings, for the pains I had were something terrible."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

YOU WILL REALIZE THAT "THEY LIVE WELL WHO LIVE CLEANLY," IF YOU USE
SAPOLIO

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits Cured. Write to B. M. Woolley, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

ROOFING The best Red Rope Roofing for 1c. per sq. ft., caps and nails included. Substitutes for Plaster. Samples free. THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO., Camden, N.J.

7,000,000 ACRES—Farms, Timber, Mineral, Colony lands; South; cheap, easy terms. FREE CATALOGUE. W. H. CRAWFORD & CO., Nashville, Tenn.

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

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

IS A MYSTERY.

Whereabouts of the Spanish Fleet Not Known to Adm. Sampson.

President McKinley and His Cabinet Decide to Wage Vigorous Warfare on All Spanish Possessions—Will Not Rely on Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—There is the best authority for the statement that, yesterday having passed without a report from Adm. Sampson, the navy department does not expect to hear from him within several days. The authority for this statement is an official fully acquainted with Adm. Sampson's plans, and the remark would seem to indicate that the admiral, having failed to find the enemy at the place expected, had turned his attention to the alternative project. What this is cannot be ascertained. It is evident, however, that the department is under no apprehension as to the safety of the American fleet, nor of any vessel of the fleet. It is now officially admitted that Adm. Sampson was with his fleet near Cape Haytien, on the north coast of Santo Domingo, and distance about a day's run from Porto Rico. So far no reports have come to the department of any of the lurid engagements that are said to have taken place in those waters, but it is believed at the department that, if there was gun firing, as reported by merchant vessels, it probably was caused by some of the United States vessels chasing either prizes or the small Spanish gunboats that are believed to be cruising around in those waters. From the expectation so plainly manifested at the navy department that something is to happen soon, it is surmised that, if Sampson does not strike the Spanish flying squadron, he may strike a blow at Porto Rico itself.

It is a curious fact that, thus far, the navy department does not know positively where the Spanish fleet is, and it is just possible that the vessels may be away over on the other side of the Atlantic or at Cadiz, instead of being in Sampson's neighborhood in the West Indies.

A CHANGE IN THE WAR POLICY.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—President McKinley and his cabinet at the special war council held yesterday decided upon several important changes in war policies. Gen Merriam is to go to the head of the Philippine relief corps and Gens. Shafter, Wade, Coppinger and Lee will be among the first to land in Cuba. The latest war plans of the cabinet meet the approval of the war and naval boards of strategy, because action is promised on both land and sea. As now suggested by the orders given and being carried out the president proposes:

First—To annihilate the Spanish navy on the Atlantic, even if it is necessary to cross the sea.

Second—To begin at once the land movement against Cuba with a force so large that the fall of Havana and the complete surrender of Spanish rule in the island is assured before the rainy season.

Third—To back up Adm. Dewey with men and arms sufficient to subjugate all the Spanish in the various groups of the Philippines and to do these several things regardless of the money and men they may require.

Fourth—To provide for the military occupation of all the islands captured from Spain and to hold them by force of arms until their disposition has been decided by congress, after the war is at an end.

The determination to send a big army into Cuba, which is an entire change of plans, is due to the reports just received from the special agents sent by Gen. Miles to the insurgents. These show that the United States cannot rely upon the insurgent army to whip the Spaniards. The insurgents are poorly armed and just now are suffering for food. It is the absolute knowledge of all these which caused such a decided change in the plans heretofore mapped out. There may be delay, but it will not be prolonged. By the latter part of the week, the regulars will be moving and within two weeks they will be joined by the volunteers ordered to mobilize at Chickamauga.

INVADING ARMY TO CUBA.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Orders were issued yesterday for the immediate mobilization of the volunteer army. This is a sudden change from the original programme of the war department, as it was intended to muster the troops in at once and drill them at home for some weeks prior to ordering them to the points of mobilization. At a consultation held at Secretary Alger's residence it was decided to send an invading force consisting of 65,000 men to Cuba at once. This sudden change of plans of the war department necessitated calling out the volunteer army immediately and the orders were issued yesterday. The troops at Chickamauga will be the only ones which will see actual services in Cuba. Those ordered to the coast defense and Washington are not likely to go south, as their services are required in the great chain of coast defense reserves consisting of 52 regiments. It is stated at the war department that the regiment recruited at Kansas City will probably be ordered to Cuba by way of Chickamauga, as their record as the Third regiment of Missouri national guard is sufficient evidence that they will require but little additional drilling. The invading army will probably consist of two divisions, one to be commanded by Gen. Wade, the other by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

Iowa Liquor Laws Void.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The supreme court in the cast of H. Rhodes, railroad agent at Brighton, Ia., versus the state of Iowa, held that the Iowa law forbidding the sale of liquors in the state and making it a crime to transport them was unconstitutional as an interference with interstate commerce.

Riots and Martial Law Continue.

MADRID, May 10.—Riots have broken out at Cadiz and Alicante. More trouble is feared. Martial law has been proclaimed in the provinces of Albacete and Jaen.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Hudson to Be Brigadier General.

A telegram from a member of the Kansas delegation received at Topeka recently announces that at a conference between President McKinley and the secretary of war it was determined that Maj. J. K. Hudson, for many years editor of the Capital, should be appointed brigadier general of the Kansas regiments. It was thought that the nomination of Maj. Hudson would be sent to the senate for confirmation. His chief opponent was Col. J. W. F. Hughes, of Topeka, who obtained notoriety in the legislative "war" of 1893.



MAJ. HUDSON.

The Military Muddle in Kansas.

A Washington dispatch said Senator Harris, was at the war department in consultation regarding the muddled condition of affairs in his state regarding the volunteers and the militiamen. The department had received unofficial information regarding Gov. Leedy's action in disbanding the militia and of his desire to raise the regiments the government had asked Kansas to furnish by original recruits. The questions involved appear to be those in which the national government is not particularly interested and consequently no action had been taken by the department.

Another Late War Rumor.

A Topeka report, said to be authoritative, said Gov. Leedy will take charge of one of the Kansas regiments of volunteers in person. From the same authority it was learned that David Overmyer, of Topeka, will be appointed colonel of the Second regiment, and if Col. Fred Funston is detailed for duty by the board of strategy at Washington, which is expected, Ed C. Little will be given command of the First regiment.

County Depository Controversy.

County Treasurer Decker, of Allen county, was ordered by the county commissioners to deposit a portion of the county's funds in a Humboldt bank. Decker refused on the ground that no arrangements had been made for his protection while carrying the money to that point, nor for the purchase of drafts. The district judge granted a writ compelling him to make the deposit and Decker appealed to the supreme court.

Taylor Riddle an Army Officer.

Taylor Riddle, chairman of the populist state central committee, was elected captain of the company of Kansas volunteers organized in Marion and McPherson counties. He accepted the position and will lead one of the best companies sent from Kansas. He will resign the chairmanship of the state committee and also as member of the Kansas live stock sanitary commission if he gets through the examination.

Will Raise Western Union Assessment.

It is officially announced that the state board of railroad assessors will increase the assessment of the property of the Western Union Telegraph company about 100 per cent. over that of last year. The last assessment in Kansas aggregated less than the total assessment in Missouri, although Kansas has twice as much Western Union property in it as Missouri has.

Figured in Early Kansas Troubles.

James W. Brown, of Leavenworth, a noted character of border ruffian times, is dead. He located in Leavenworth in '56, and joined the anti-slavery side. During the war he ran a livery stable, and several battles took place around it between Missourians and Kansans over the "ownership" of horses.

Over Three Hundred Ballots.

The long contest in the Second congressional district republican convention ended in the nomination of J. D. Bowersock, the wealthy Lawrence miller, after 355 ballots had been taken. Harris' friends started the break to Bowersock, as it was the field against Buchan.

Patriotic School Principal.

Prof. J. W. Cooper, of the Newton schools, instructed each teacher that when a navy or army victory was gained by the United States the flag should be raised over each building and appropriate exercises held in such honor.

Kansas Students as Soldiers.

Adjt. Gen. Allen was at Emporia recruiting students from the Kansas state normal. A company from the state university, state agricultural college and state normal is being formed.

Did Hughes Vote for Bryan?

It was stated that one reason why J. W. F. Hughes was not appointed brigadier general of Kansas volunteers instead of Maj. Hudson was because Hughes voted for Bryan in 1896.

Chester I. Long by Acclamation.

The Seventh district republican congressional convention at Hutchinson renominated Chester I. Long by acclamation. The resolutions strongly indorse the president.

Two Men Killed Over a Woman.

On the Fowler ranch near Maplehill, Wabaunsee county, Edward Franscen and Gus Carbor, employes, were fatally shot by John Thomas in a quarrel over a woman.

Interesting to Bankers.

The Kansas supreme court rendered a decision of great interest to Kansas bankers. In substance, it was that a bank cannot be compelled to pay the taxes assessed against the bank stock held by a stockholder, and that tax warrants cannot be issued against the assets of the bank.

Bob Dalton's Slayer Is Now a Soldier.

In the company of volunteers which arrived at Topeka recently from Independence was John Klohr, the man who shot and killed "Bob" Dalton at the time the Coffeyville bank was raided by the Dalton gang.

NONE MORE PATRIOTIC.

Men Who Wore the Gray Eager to Defend the Flag They Once Tried to Destroy.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Reports reaching here from the south show that the appointment of ex-Confederate Generals Lee and Wheeler to be major generals in the volunteer army is resulting in cordial commendation of President McKinley's course in this high recognition of representative men of that great southern army which fought against him and the union which he now represents. The cordiality with which the hands of the president and his associates are being upheld by the south in this crisis shows better than ever before how completely sectional lines and the spirit of the contest of 1861-5 have been merged into the common cause of loyalty to the nation. From every part of the south Secretary Gage is receiving assurances that the people and the financial institutions will come promptly and earnestly to the support of the administration in the raising of funds to carry on the war. From every state of the south came prompt responses to the call for troops and that call was preceded by frequent and earnest appeals by men who had served in the confederate army to be permitted to raise companies and battalions and regiments of men who wore the gray to join in the common defense of the nation.

WOODFORD BACK HOME.

United States Minister to Madrid Calls on President McKinley—and Reports the Situation—The Mob Incident.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States minister to Spain, arrived in Washington from New York last night. He went almost directly to the white house, where he was given a most cordial reception by the president. He remained in conference with the president until a late hour, the entire Hispano-American situation being informally and thoroughly discussed. Mr. Sickles, first secretary of the legation, when informed that cable dispatches had stated that the train on which the members of the legation had come from Madrid to Paris had been attacked by a mob and that stones had been thrown at the party, said:

Well, some things were thrown at the train, but the demonstration was not of a serious character. A number of students, not a large number, had gathered at Valladolid and cried "Long live Spain," and a few other patriotic cries. They were not directed against us particularly, I assure you but were the result of a patriotic feeling on their part. A few windows in one of the cars next to the party were broken, but none of us was injured, no one at all was hurt. While at Madrid, we were treated with the utmost courtesy.

THEY FAVOR ANNEXATION.

Majority of Prominent Porto Ricans Want to Be Under United States Dominion—Fear an Independent Republic.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Herald says: Members of the Porto Rico revolutionary junta in this city have received advices from the West Indies stating that the natives of Porto Rico have risen at Junicas and Balamar, and that, upon the arrival of the United States fleet 70,000 men will take the field against Spain. Robert H. Todd, the secretary of the junta, said last night:

The Porto Ricans have only been waiting for a favorable opportunity to throw off the yoke of Spain. Personally I am in favor of the independence of the island, but the majority of merchants and planters, to my knowledge, prefer annexation to the United States. They fear an independent republic would soon become like Hayti and San Domingo, and assert that the property interests of the island would be safer if under the wing of this country.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DEWEY.

The McCulloch Returns to Manila from Hong Kong with Urgent Dispatches from Washington.

HONG KONG, May 9.—The United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch, which arrived here Friday with dispatches from Adm. Dewey, officially announcing his great victory over the Spanish, left here yesterday afternoon on her return to Manila, after, it is understood, receiving many urgent dispatches from Washington. According to reports current here, the American admiral will insist, by force if necessary, upon the Spaniards accepting at least a temporary protectorate of the United States, the desire being, it is alleged, to avoid disturbing the present administration, as it is pointed out the insurgents of the Philippine islands are quite unfit to participate in their government.

DICTATORSHIP FOR SPAIN.

It Must Come to Contend Against the Spreading Disturbances—Campos May Be at the Head.

HENDAYE, France, May 9.—Advices which have just reached here from Madrid by mail in order to escape the Spanish censor say the general opinion in Madrid is that a military dictatorship is coming in order to contend against the spreading disturbances arising from hunger, the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Manila and the political plots of various descriptions. It added that Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former captain general of Cuba, probably will be the head of the dictatorship, and that he will be supported by a cabinet composed in the main of military men, as the last chance of saving the dynasty.

Ovation to Third Missouri Regiment.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.—The Third regiment of Missouri national guards, who had been ordered to move from Kansas City to St. Louis, was given a rousing farewell demonstration Saturday evening. An immense crowd was upon the streets in the line of parade. Business men, letter carriers, Sons of the American Revolution, G. A. R. posts, firemen, etc., and the united bands of Kansas City escorted the soldiers to the depot, a halt being made at the Star office, where a flag was presented to the regiment by that paper, Maj. William Warner making the speech.

THE GREAT NAVAL FEAT.

Commodore Dewey Destroyed the Spanish Fleet and Did Not Lose a Single Man.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Commodore Dewey's victory is considered as the greatest naval achievement in the history of the world. He entirely destroyed the Spanish fleet, killed 150 of the enemy and did not lose one man. In his dispatch Dewey says he cut the cable himself and hence had no immediate way to communicate with his government. At present the American fleet has complete control of Manila from the sea and could land men at any time if he had the troops. Secretary Long and Secretary Alger are now making active preparations to get the expedition off from San Francisco. It is the purpose of the United States to hold the islands at any cost. Dewey states he can easily hold his position until troops arrive from America.

Secretary Roosevelt is much pleased and was greatly affected while reading the message. When he came to the place where Dewey says not an American sailor was killed he nearly broke down with joyful emotion. Dewey will immediately get all the men he wants.

After Secretary Long had read the contents of the second cablegram, received from Hong Kong, in which the future admiral said that no American sailor was killed and only a few were wounded, he said: "It was a most wonderful battle achievement and reflects the greatest credit on both officers and men. The fire from our ships must have been so rapid and effective that the Spaniards were in a manner stunned. They never recovered themselves until the battle was lost."

DYNASTY MUST FALL.

The Earl of Ashburnham, a Carlist Leader, Says Spain Will Have a New Government—May Not Be a Republic.

LONDON, May 9.—The earl of Ashburnham, who admits that he is the representative of Don Carlos in England, says in the course of an interview:

The issue of the war so far concerns the present occupant of the throne, which is already lost. In a very short time either Don Carlos will be seated upon the throne or a republic will be proclaimed; it is difficult to say which. The Spanish people are for the most part either Carlists or republicans. The former are stronger in the rural districts and the latter in the large towns. In numbers they are about equal, the Carlists have the advantage of being perfectly organized, disciplined and united under one leader, whereas, the republicans are divided among themselves, and, moreover, are discredited by the outrages committed by the extreme or anarchist wing of the party. Besides, the mere fact of America being a republic would, at present, not dispose the Spaniards toward republican constitutions. But everything in Spain depends upon the army. The present dynasty was re-established by a military pronunciamento and will probably end in the same way.

FATAL RIOTING AT MILAN.

The Swiss City in an Uproar, Mobs Attack the Soldiers and No Less Than Three Hundred People Are Killed.

LUGANO, Switzerland, May 9.—Yesterday was a terrible day at Milan. About one o'clock a veritable battle occurred in Via Somtraire. Thousands of tiles and chimneys were hurled from the roofs upon the troops, who were compelled to retire. A similar fight took place in the Via Torino, and it is believed that no fewer than 300 were killed and 1,000 injured. A Swiss merchant, who has arrived here from Milan, describes the events as completely anarchistical. According to his account, the leaders of the agitation evidently had well arranged plans. Columns of rioters emerged from all the gates of the town and converged on a center, where they rapidly constructed barricades. When they were dislodged by the troops they mounted to roofs and rained tiles and chimneys down upon the soldiery.

UNAUTHORIZED COMPANIES.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Says Men Without Authority Are Making False Representations to Secure Volunteers.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A Washington dispatch to the New York Evening Sun says that Adjt. Gen. Corbin states that a great wrong is being done to the young men of the country. In nearly every state unauthorized organizations are forming, the leaders of which promise to be able to secure their acceptance by the government. He says: "None has a right to raise an army except by special authorization of the United States. Men engaged in these unauthorized volunteer organizations are merely wasting their time. Unless congress provides for an additional call for volunteers there will be no increase in the quotas of the states, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding."

A Woman Teacher Enlists.

KOKOMO, Ind., May 9.—The first Indiana woman to enlist as a soldier in the Spanish war is Miss Ione Shaul, a teacher in the Third ward school of this city. She was made a member of company L, Second regiment, Indiana national guard, went to Indianapolis with the company, and is there now, asking to accompany the boys wherever the company may be sent. She will probably be assigned a place in the hospital corps as assistant surgeon and nurse.

Re-Enlistments in the Regular Army.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Alger has in preparation a letter to Gen. Brooke, commanding the regiments mobilized at Chickamauga, in which he says that soldiers re-enlisting in the regular army during the war may be informed that they will be granted their discharges if desired at the close of the war upon their individual application. This action was taken because of the news which has come from Chickamauga that very few of the men whose services are expiring are re-enlisting, because they profess a preference for the volunteer service.

FLOODS IN ARKANSAS.

Great Damage Being Done at Little Rock, Van Buren and Elsewhere—Devastation in Oklahoma.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 7.—The Arkansas river is on the rampage and has left its banks, doing incalculable damage to property and causing the loss of an unknown number of lives. The situation is serious now and is growing worse every hour. At Van Buren miles of country are inundated, farms in some instances being eight feet under water. Several farmhouses have been swept away above Little Rock, and in one instance an entire family was drowned. Below the city the situation is very alarming, and many of the big cotton plantations have already sustained heavy damage. The levee opposite Grady, in Lincoln county, has broken and the town is threatened with destruction.

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 7.—The high waters are beginning to recede and for the first time in four days the Santa Fe ran trains south from here. Great damage was reported from the flood at Lexington, the waters of the Canadian having swept six feet deep through the town. Hundreds were compelled to escape in boats. Many small buildings were carried off and the stock of goods in the stores ruined.

A TRIBUTE TO ENGLAND.

Bishop Hartzell, Just from Africa, Says She Is the Great Civilizer of the World and Our Natural Ally.

ALBION, Mich., May 7.—Bishop Hartzell, who recently returned to this country from Africa, and who is now here in attendance at the conference of Methodist bishops, spoke to the students at College chapel on the Transvaal question. The students displayed great enthusiasm when he said:

God bless England. She has alway stood for civilization and progress. She is the great colonizer, the great civilizer of the world. She is on the side of right in this struggle. The time will come—and may it come—when the stars and stripes and the union jack will fly from the same staff and Americans and Englishmen will fight shoulder to shoulder for liberty and against the cause of oppression and barbarism. England is our natural ally, and the time is past when America can live its own life in and of itself. We are competent to take a part in the affairs of the great world of nations and we are proving our right to such a course.

WILL REINFORCE DEWEY.

Administration Anxious to Send Troops to the Commodore at Manila as Soon as Possible.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—All haste is being made to send a force to the Philippines. Late news from Spain via Paris and London makes the administration extremely anxious to reinforce Commodore Dewey strongly and at once. Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, military attache to the American legation at Vienna, and Lieut. Niblock, U. S. N., naval attache, have sent the government here a joint dispatch, which is regarded as being of the very highest importance. It is very closely guarded, but the substance of it is that Austrian officers say as soon as Spain can re-establish communications with her colonies in Asia the Americans will be overwhelmed.

NO FAITH IN DON CARLOS.

His Declaration of Alleged Inactivity Concerning Spanish Turmoil Given Little Credence in Madrid.

LONDON, May 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

All the reports that reach us from trustworthy quarters in Madrid agree that there is no doubt affairs in Spain are hurrying rapidly toward a grave crisis. Whatever exists, this appears: The Carlists are increasing the difficulties of the situation even to a higher degree than the republicans. Not the slightest faith is attached to the assurance of Don Carlos that he is setting an example of quietness and inactivity. On all hands it is thought there that the next few days will bring about events that may change the entire situation in the Spanish capital.

Six-Story Brick Block Gutted.

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—The big six-story brick block at the southwest corner of Bank and Lake streets was gutted by fire early to-day. The total loss will amount to about $125,000, fairly well covered by insurance. The fire resulted from an explosion of chemicals in Beeman's chewing gum factory on the fifth floor. Nearly a dozen manufacturing concerns occupying the several floors suffered losses ranging from $5,000 to $25,000.

A Japanese Report.

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch from Shanghai, published to-day, gives what purports to be the Japanese report of the fighting at Manila, received at the island of Formosa. It says that after disposing of the Spanish fleet and Cavite Commodore Dewey bombarded Manila itself. The city, it appears, was soon on fire in many parts, the work, it is added, chiefly of the insurgents. Great loss of life is reported to have occurred among the Spanish residents of the city.

Five Places of Rendezvous.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—It is announced at the war department that the volunteer army will consist of seven corps, each in command of a major general, but that nothing had yet been settled as to their organization and places of rendezvous. It is generally understood, however, that Fort Meyer, Va.; Atlanta, Ga., Chickamauga, Tenn.; Richmond, Va., and Long Island, N. Y., have been virtually selected as places for the mobilization of the volunteer army.

Wellman's Polar Expedition.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Journal and Advertiser says: Walter Wellman will start Tuesday on another expedition in an endeavor to reach the north pole. He hopes also to determine the fate of Andree, who has not been heard from since two days after he stepped into his balloon.

Signal Honor for Dewey.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Instructions have been sent to the Cramps Shipbuilding company that the first of the four twin-screw steamships now in course of construction at the yard should be christened Adm. Dewey.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Pittsburg will vote on a proposition to build a $35,000 city hall.

Kansas had ten representatives with Commodore Dewey in the Manila fight.

The free silver republicans will hold a state convention at Topeka, June 15.

Dr. W. J. Gillett, of Parsons, resigned as a member of the state board of health.

A heavy snow prevailed at Scott City and other western Kansas towns on the 6th.

The Topeka school board will probably abolish the system of whipping unruly school children.

L. C. Gilmore, cashier of the defunct National Bank of Paola, has been arrested for alleged crooked financial transactions.

William J. Bryan made two speeches at Peabody on the 7th, and while there he and Mrs. Bryan were guests of J. G. Johnson, democratic national committeeman for Kansas.

The war department at Washington instructed Lieut. Clark to muster in the Kansas troops at Topeka instead of Fort Leavenworth, in deference to the wishes of Gov. Leedy.

Capt. John Seaton, candidate for the republican nomination for governor, says if he is nominated and elected governor his first reform will be to abolish the state board of pardons.

In the annual oratorical contest between the normal schools of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, held at Normal, Ill., first prize was awarded to A. T. St. Clair, of Emporia.

The Marias des Cygnes river was so high at Osawatomie that attendants at the state insane asylum had to use boats to get to and from the town. The river grew into a lake over a mile across.

J. M. Freeman, an old soldier and large property owner of Fort Scott, was convicted of running a place that was the rendezvous for burglars. Freeman is a cousin of United States Attorney Lambert.

The court of appeals, sitting at Topeka, declared invalid the law passed by the last legislature providing for the transfer of prisoners from the state reformatory to the penitentiary for incorrigibility.

Harvey county has four young men in Commodore Dewey's squadron at Manila. They are Cliff McDonald, Charles Cavanangh, William Hamann and Charles Pramme. All were born in Harvey county.

Fall river, in Greenwood, was higher last week than for 40 years and a great section of country was inundated. It was thought 500 cattle and several thousand hogs were drowned, while crops along the river were destroyed.

Daniel Bitler, who died at Emporia, aged 80, was a pioneer and one of the wealthiest men in Kansas. For 25 years he was a director of the Emporia national bank and was also president of the First national bank of Eureka.

District Judge Myers, of Leavenworth, affirmed the constitutionality of the prohibitory law by declaring that parties selling liquor to Kansas customers do so at their own risk and have no recourse in law to collect for same.

The prize flag of the Kansas State Teacher's association will be presented to the First regiment of Kansas volunteers. For seven years this flag has been awarded to the county having the largest attendance at the state teacher's meeting.

The volunteer company from Montgomery county contains 28 sons of veterans, 3 sons of ex-confederates, 5 married men, 32 natives of Kansas, and 13 natives of Montgomery county. D. S. Elliott, the captain, is 55 years of age and served three years in the rebellion.

Adam Treat, of Hays City, recently celebrated his 101st birthday. He joined the masons in 1823 and was one of the masonic committee appointed to receive Lafayette on the occasion of his visit to America in 1826. He cast his first vote for President Monroe.

The continued heavy rains made the Arkansas river at Wichita higher than since 1893, and greatly damaged city and farm property. At Wellington, Arkansas City and other points the river spread over city houses and adjacent farms and the damage to crops is great.

William Buck, of Paxico, organized a company of negro volunteers and offered them to Gov. Leedy for service in one of the Kansas regiments. There is no provision for negro troops and they could not be accepted. Buck will try to get a place as servant to one of the white officers.

Col. Fred Funston recently received a summons from Secretary of War Alger and Adjt. Gen. Corbin to come to Washington immediately for the purpose of giving information concerning Cuba to the strategic board. He secured a six-days' leave of absence from Gov. Leedy and left immediately for the national capital.

Senators Baker and Harris and ex-Gov. Crawford called on President McKinley and asked for the appointment of J. K. Hudson as brigadier general to command the Kansas troops. Senator Baker recently indorsed Hughes, but transferred his indorsement to Hudson. He told the president that Hughes was a first-class man, but that, on the whole, he preferred Hudson on account of his military experience in the civil war.

The Walnut, Elk and Verdigris rivers in southern Kansas were higher than ever known and lowlands were flooded. Bottom fields of wheat were ruined.

Congressman Curtis introduced a bill in congress to remove the charge of desertion against J. B. McCall, late private in company D, Eleventh Kansas cavalry.

The Independence Star and Kansan was sold to A. T. Cox, who will employ ex-Senator Peffer as editor.

Dr. Sims, ex-chancellor of Syracuse (N. Y.) university, will deliver the commencement address at Baker university June 2.