

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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NO. 18.

IT MAY AVERT WAR.

A Commission to Be Sent to the Philippine Islands.

THE MEN THAT WILL SERVE IT.

It Will Not Commit the United States to Recognition of the Independence of the Natives Nor Frame a Scheme of Government.

Washington, Jan. 17.—President Schurman, of Cornell university, was at the white house yesterday and had a talk with the president. On leaving, he said that he had accepted a position on a commission of five which is to be appointed to study the commercial and social problems of the Philippines. It is now understood that the other members of the commission will be Admiral Dewey, Gen. Otis, Col. Charles Danby and Prof. Worcester, of Ann Arbor university. The work of the commission will be of a purely economic and not of a political nature. They will study the habits and manners of the Filipinos, the material resources of the country and its commercial possibilities, but they will not attempt to deal with the problem of government for the islands.

The president has been anxious for some time past to have a commission of this sort upon whose information he could rely. The personnel of the commission is considered excellent, from the standpoint of expert knowledge. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis have, of course, become familiar with many of the practical sides of the Philippine problem. Col. Danby was for many years minister to China and is thoroughly familiar with the people and many of the problems of the orient. Prof. Worcester has lived for years in the Philippines, hunted with the wildest of the Moros and Sulus, attended their tribal rites and studied the political economy of the islands at close range. He has written a book on the Philippines which is considered a standard reference work, and recently contributed an interesting series of articles on the Philippines to the Century magazine. President Schurman said the commission expected to sail for Manila about February 1.

The commission which the president is about to appoint to proceed to the Philippines will not be subject to the confirmation of the United States senate, but will be named under reserved authority of the president, and its expenses will be paid out of the war appropriations. It is not expected to commit the United States government to recognition of the independence of the natives, nor is it to frame a scheme of government for the islands, as was the case with the Hawaiian commission. Undoubtedly, however, the commissioners will unofficially confer with the natives and advise with the military authorities, it being felt here that men of their experience and qualifications will be valuable counselors in the conditions now existing. It is believed that the natives can be kept from hostilities until the arrival of the commission at Manila, and then it is hoped that the best results will follow the visit, including the reassurance of the natives upon many points as to which they are now doubtful.

It will also be perceived that, by the appointment of the commission, the president is granting the appeal of some of the best Filipinos, who are confident that both sides will be enlightened by its creation and declare that the United States government has been under-estimated, while the Filipinos themselves will be induced to have patience before insisting upon self-government.

LATER NEWS FROM OTIS.

Commander at Manila Says Critical Stage There and at Iloilo is Past and He Has Control of Situation.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Gen. Otis was heard from again to-day from Manila and the contents of his cablegram were so reassuring as to the situation there and at Iloilo that the officials here have come to accept, without question, the correctness of his statement that the critical stage is past and that he has control of the situation.

Forty Million Dollars Advanced to Cuba.

New York, Jan. 17.—According to Brig. Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, a member of the Cuban commission, now in Washington, the Cuban army is sure to receive the three years' pay to which it is entitled, \$40,000,000 being advanced by the United States, with the custom houses of Cuba as security for its repayment. Brig. Gen. Gomez, who arrived in this city from Washington, is grateful for the way the commission has been received. The negotiations, it is expected, will be completed by the end of this month, when the commission will return to Cuba.

Grant's Son Charged with Corruption.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 17.—The contest for United States senator is growing sensational. D. M. Burns and U. S. Grant, Jr., the leading candidates, are holding their votes, but no gains are being made. The statement published in San Francisco that Howard Wright, speaker of the assembly, had been offered money by U. S. Grant has caused considerable excitement.

NOTED KANSAN DEAD.

Col. Shaler W. Eldridge, a Famous Free State Pioneer, Passes Away at Lawrence, Aged 82.

Lawrence, Kan., Jan. 17.—Col. Shaler W. Eldridge died at his home here yesterday after an illness of ten days. He was 82 years old. The cause of his death was pneumonia. Among the early comers to Kansas there were few better known in the struggles of the state for liberty than Col. Eldridge. It was Eldridge and his wife who, with Kersey Coates, helped Gov. Reeder to escape. It was Eldridge who led bands of free state emigrants to Kansas. It was Eldridge who secured the issue of the Leocompton proclamation calling together the free state legislature. It was the Eldridge house the Quantrell raiders burned.

Col. Eldridge was born at West Springfield, Mass., August 23, 1816. Fifty-four years ago he sailed for Kansas, arriving at Kansas City, Jan. 3, 1853. He then purchased of Gen. S. C. Pomeroy the American house at Kansas City, which Gen. Pomeroy had previously purchased for the Emigrant Aid society. This house was the headquarters of the free state men and it was Col. Eldridge and his family had many adventures. The pro-slavery men stopped at the house in their incursions into Kansas, and their demonstrations frequently threatened disaster to the house.

When Gov. Reeder escaped from Kansas in May, 1858, he went to this house and was hidden for three weeks. At one time Mrs. Eldridge, whose courage her husband was greatly indebted, quickly covered Gov. Reeder with a bed, and as the ruffians approached the door of the room, she and her sewing girl sat quietly at work with the company of exasperated men led the house, chagrined and disappointed at finding nobody in that room except a quiet family at work. At least half a dozen times the governor was saved in similar expedients. In 1857, with his brothers—Edwin, Thomas and James—he erected the Eldridge house in Lawrence at a cost of \$9,000. It was destroyed by Quantrell August 21, 1863. The same year he started a daily stage line from Kansas City to Topeka, Lawrence to Leavenworth and Independence, Mo., to Weston, Mo. Enlisting as a private in the Second Kansas, Eldridge was elected lieutenant and served six months. In 1863 he was appointed a quartermaster in the United States army by President Lincoln and served about one year, when he resigned. In 1878 he was appointed quartermaster general of Kansas by the Kansas legislature and the next year he was elected city marshal of Lawrence. In 1865 he rebuilt the Eldridge house at Lawrence. In 1867 he built the Broadway hotel in Kansas City, now called the Coates house. In 1871 he built the Eldridge house at Coffeyville, and the next year he built the Otis house at Atchison.

WORK OF A SPOTTER.

Thirteen Conductors on the West End of the Santa Fe Discharged for Knocking Down Fares—Claim Blackmail.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 17.—Seventeen conductors were called on the "carpet" in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe office here Saturday. Of this number 13 were dismissed because of reported "knocking down" from the fares they received on their trains. The stealing was said to have been discovered through traveling men, who reported to the general offices that they had not received receipts for fares they had paid. An investigation showed that these collections had never been turned in with the conductors' report. Trainmen on the east end of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway believe that the 13 conductors on the west end who have been let out or are to be let out on evidence furnished by a spotter will be reinstated. They have received no assurance of this kind from the management; on the contrary, the officials are still acting on the spotter's report, but the conductors have a letter written by the spotter in which he offered to suppress his report if they would put up \$200 apiece. The letter is in the possession of Conductor Helton and was written by the spotter to a La Junta lawyer, who, refusing to become a party to the blackmailing proposal, turned it over to Mr. Helton.

INCREASING IN VIRULENCE.

Smallpox at Hillsboro, Kan., Now Claims 21 Victims and the State Board of Health Has Been Appealed to.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 17.—A special report from Hillsboro, Kan., says: The smallpox centered in this town is increasing in virulence and scope. There are at present 21 well-defined cases here, 16 of which are in town. One of the worst features is the lack of any quarantine regulations. The smallpox is mostly confined to Russians who visit Marion and surrounding towns and mingle freely with people on the trains. The state board of health will be notified of the condition.

Dividend for Cross Bank.

Washington, Jan. 17.—An order was issued from the office of the comptroller of the currency declaring a dividend of 20 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First national bank, of Emporia, Kan., to be available on or before February 15. Receiver Jones reports that the claims against the bank aggregate \$550,000. Morton Albaugh will succeed Mr. Jones as receiver next month and complete the settlement.

Widow of Mr. Haskell Remarries.

Harrisonville, Mo., Jan. 17.—E. C. Deacon and Mrs. Harriet M. Haskell, of this place, were married here today at the residence of A. L. Burney, Bishop E. R. Atwill, of Kansas City, Mo., officiating. Mr. Deacon is a retired merchant and banker. Mrs. Haskell is the widow of the late Dudley C. Haskell, and lived in Lawrence, Kan., until about two years ago. Since then she has lived here with her daughter, Mrs. A. L. Burney.

GEN. EAGAN'S CASE.

The War Department Has Taken No Action in the Matter.

PLANS OF PROBABLE PROCEDURE.

Gen. Miles Will Not Prefer Charges Against the Commissary General—Gen. Eagan Revises His Statement to the Investigating Committee.

Washington, Jan. 17.—In answer to a direct question, Secretary Alger, at the close of the official day said that the war department had taken no action in the case of Commissary General Eagan, but when the inquiry was pursued he declined to say one word as to his intentions in the matter. It was apparent during the day that this matter was receiving attention and, in fact, the commissary general himself spent some time closeted with the secretary. Three distinct lines of action were talked of as within the line of probability. The first was a strong letter of reprimand to be addressed by the president himself to Gen. Eagan, stating that but for the immunity he had promised all witnesses before the commission he would have court-martialed him. The second line was a court-martial, while the third was a court of inquiry. The purpose of the latter would be, it was said, to place upon a military tribunal the responsibility for deciding whether or not Gen. Eagan should be tried by court-martial. Of course, the court of inquiry might go a long way into the matters which led up to the attack contained in Gen. Eagan's statement, possibly involving a determination as to the correctness of the charges touching the character of the army beef preferred by Gen. Miles, though this would appear to be appointing a second tribunal to investigate the methods and results of the first engaged already on that work.

It was stated that Gen. Miles would not prefer charges against Gen. Eagan for the utterances delivered by him before the war investigating commission last Friday, but intends to let the war department deal with the matter in its own way. Touching these charges, it is said that there is really no absolute necessity that anyone shall follow them, although the judge advocate general of the war department would be called upon to put them in shape if it should be decided to order a court-martial.

It is suggested that the war investigating commission has deprived itself of the power to make out a real legal presentment against Gen. Eagan, if it was so disposed, by returning the objectionable paper to him. So far as is known, the statement delivered last Friday is not now in the hands of the commission, and the judge advocate who would prosecute Gen. Eagan in case of a court-martial might be under the necessity of taking secondary evidence in the shape of newspaper publications of his statement, all of which are admittedly nothing more than abstracts. Perhaps this fact would not have much weight with a court-martial, but in ordinary legal practice it would place the prosecution at a very great disadvantage.

EAGAN REVISES HIS STATEMENT.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Following is the text of the letter sent by Gen. Eagan to the war investigating commission with an amended statement in reply to the charges made by Gen. Miles concerning the beef furnished the army:

Office of Commissary of Subsistence, Washington, Jan. 14.—To the commission appointed by the president to investigate the conduct of the war with Spain: Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter which is now resubmitted and revised in accordance with the views expressed by you in your letter to me of January 13. The objectionable features and what is considered irrelevant matter have been eliminated. I entirely agree, as stated in this connection, to state that there was never a thought or intention on my part of any disrespect whatsoever to your commission, but in explanation of the language used by me heretofore, I beg to invite the attention of the commission to the fact that I have been accused practically of feeding the soldiers with poisoned beef, so-called, that I have furnished meat to the army under the "pretense of experiment," which charge in effect, is corruption and worse, because it jeopardized the lives of the soldiers sent to the front in tropical climates and who were dependent on such food as was sent them; that these statements have gone to the whole country uncontradicted; that they have been published and I have been pilloried in the press of the country as a man who had fed the army on poisoned meat and corruptly so; that for about three weeks' time I have kept silent for the reason that I was deterred, after talking with the honorable secretary of war, from presenting charges because of the immunity granted by the president to witnesses before your commission, notwithstanding the gravity of the accusations; that it is unreasonable to believe that such monstrous charges could have any other effect than to work upon an honorable man in such a way as to lead him into a species of desperation, and that it was but natural, when the proper opportunity was given him, to meet and refute the charges, that he should characterize them in harsh language and in terms that are deemed improper, no matter what the provocation. I, therefore, withdraw the language and matter so objectionable and resubmit to you my sworn statement with the abiding faith that your commission, having all the facts before you, will decide the points at issue justly. Very respectfully,

CHARLES P. EAGAN,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

The commission after a brief secret session decided for the present to make public only Gen. Eagan's letter and not the statement.

IT WILL BLAME MANY.

Report of the War Investigating Committee Censures Alger, Miles, Brooke and Several Others in Authority.

Washington, Jan. 16.—President McKinley will have in his possession the full report of the war commission within the next ten days. It will declare that the primary trouble is due to the lack of proper military organization. It will show that Secretary Alger was weak, and especially in his relation with Maj. Gen. Miles, but it will not find him responsible for the camp "horrors." Maj. Gen. Miles will be criticised for his conduct before and during and since the war. Coming down to the beef controversy, the commission will find that Gen. Miles' charges were unfounded, and that there was absolutely no criminality in any of the contracts made for supplies for the service.

So far as the Santiago campaign is concerned, the commission will report that Gen. Shafter conducted that movement as efficiently as could have been expected under the circumstances. Commanding officers of the transports will also come in for a share of the blame.

Gen. Brooke will be criticised for the conditions which existed at Camp Thomas, and the medical department will be blamed for lack of inspections and failures to carry out proper sanitary regulations. The quartermaster general will be acquitted of charges of high prices paid for animals for the army, and the report will state that he obtained them very cheaply, but he may be criticised for clothing furnished the men.

The report will also show that congress was responsible for the equipment of the soldiers with black powder, as the ordnance department did not get in time the necessary appropriations for smokeless powder. It has been found by the commission that a war has never been operated with such a small loss of life. Only one per cent. of the army died from illness and in battle.

MALARIA THE BASIS.

Already 5,000 Spanish War Pension Claims Have Been Filed with the Department—Over 100 Applications a Day.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The work of the "war with Spain division" of the United States pension office is assuming large proportions, and it will soon be necessary for Commissioner Evans to add to the force of clerks detailed for duty with that bureau. Up to date practically 5,000 claims have been filed as the result of the Spanish war, and the total is swelling every day. Application papers are coming in at the rate of 100 a day and it is expected that as soon as the war department makes additional discharges of volunteer troops the claims will pile up higher yet. A surprisingly large number of claimants allege the same complaint in their applications for pensions. Malaria probably is given as the disability by four-fifths of the soldiers and a good portion of the other fifth name some complication growing out of an attack of malarial fever.

Mexico After Disgraced Indians.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 16.—W. J. Lyons, of the state of Sonora, Mex., passed through the city on his way to the Indian territory for the purpose of getting the dissatisfied Delawares, Creeks and Choctaws prepared for their removal to Mexico. The Delawares will locate in Sonora, the Creeks go to Guadalupe and a large number of the Choctaws to Durango. On their arrival four of each tribe and an interpreter go with Mr. Lyons to see President Diaz, to receive the concessions made them.

May Block Legislation.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 16.—The populist members of both branches of the legislature have formulated an ultimatum to serve on the republican administration that if Attorney General Godard renders an opinion holding the extra session of the legislature illegal they will absolutely block legislation of all kinds at the present session, including appropriation bills for the maintenance of the state charitable institutions. The populist senate will also hold up all of Gov. Stanley's appointments.

They Are Poorly Fed.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, Jan. 16.—Twenty-seven thousand Spaniards still remain in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, but one transport is now loading and 12 others are expected to arrive at an early date. It is improbable, however, that the evacuation will be completed much before the middle of February. The Spanish troops, who are thickly quartered in the warehouses and along the wharves, swarm through the city day and night. The soldiers are poorly fed and have had no pay for months.

Most Hostile for Themselves.

Havana, Jan. 16.—The bishop of Havana, recognizing that under American rule the church cannot be supported out of the public revenues, issued a circular letter to the priests of the different parishes, directing that the church be hereafter maintained by private contributions. The church is rich in Havana and poor in other parts of the island. The religious orders, especially those occupying the convents, are wealthy, but the parishes in the interior are poor.

WILL NOT IGNORE IT.

President McKinley to Summon a Court of Inquiry That Will Sift the Eagan-Miles Scandal to the Bottom.

Washington, Jan. 16.—President McKinley and Secretary Alger had a long conference Saturday and discussed various phases of the Miles-Eagan scandal. Both realize that the conduct of Gen. Eagan cannot be ignored, as there is no question about his vituperative language used toward his superior officer putting him beyond the pale of protection or toleration. Whether Gen. Miles demands a court-martial for Eagan or not, there must be something done to enforce discipline in the army.

Mr. McKinley realizes that to simply dismiss Gen. Eagan for using brutal and vulgar language toward his superior officer will not end the scandal. He must meet the issue raised by Gen. Miles and determine in an official manner whether the general's charge concerning the character of the beef supplied to the army is true or false.

With such a situation the president will be compelled to order a court of inquiry, which will be authorized to place all witnesses under oath and sift the whole matter to the bottom. The war department courts such an inquiry. Gen. Eagan sought in his brutal language to compel such an inquiry. He contends that he was charged with murder, and that the government was accused of being his aid and abettor in his conspiracy to poison the soldiers in the field. He is revising his statement and will send it to the commission to-day. Whether it will be received or not depends upon his ability to free it of offensive epithets.

BETTER NEWS FROM ILOILO.

Natives Are Willing to Accept American Protectorate, but They Want to Consult Aguinaldo.

Manila, Jan. 16.—Official dispatches just received from Iloilo, island of Panay, indicate that the natives are disposed to be friendly, although absolutely opposed to the landing of the United States forces without orders from Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino national government. Some of the officials at Iloilo are not in accord with the revolutionary government, but are willing to accept an American protectorate and to go to state the case to Aguinaldo, if furnished transportation by the Americans.

The United States transports Newport, Arizona and Pennsylvania with the Eighteenth infantry, the Iowa battalion, the Sixth artillery and a detachment of the signal corps, constituting Gen. Miller's expedition, are anchored close to Guimaras island, between Panay and Negros, where an excellent water supply is obtainable. The natives, though indisposed primarily to furnish the Americans with fresh supplies, now permit the American officers to go ashore and furnish them with an escort during the day.

OUTDOES HENRY M. STANLEY

Albert Lloyd, a Young Englishman, Returns from a Most Remarkable Trip from the Heart of Africa.

London, Jan. 16.—Probably there has been no such interest circling around African travelers and geographers since the time of Henry M. Stanley's expedition as has been caused by the arrival this week of a young and hitherto unknown Englishman, Albert Bushnell Lloyd, from central Africa, after a record journey of three months from the heart of Africa to London. Traveling over Stanley's route down the Congo to the west coast, his journey was in one respect more remarkable than Stanley's, inasmuch as Mr. Lloyd traveled quite alone, so far as Europeans were concerned. He was accompanied only by two native servants and a small number of carriers. Moreover, although he marched three weeks in the pigmy forest and then traversed the whole length of the Aruwimi river, the banks of which are lined with warlike cannibals, he never fired a shot in self-defense. On the contrary he was on cordial terms with both pigmies and cannibals.

Cable for the Philippine Islands.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Gen. Greely, the chief signal officer, has gone to New York to look after the execution of contracts he has made for the supply of ocean cable for the Philippines. The arrangements are coming along rapidly and Gen. Greely expects that within one month, at least, his specially chartered cable ship will start from San Francisco for the Philippines, carrying the cable which is to connect the principal islands of the northern group with the American headquarters at Manila.

She Learned of His Fidelity.

Vienna, Jan. 16.—Countess Rosemont de Rouge-Aix, daughter of Mr. Steward, a Boston millionaire, has been living in this city incognito as a governess in a gentleman's house. Within a few minutes after her wedding she learned that the count had only married her because her father had promised to pay his debts, amounting to \$1,500,000. Overcome by this disclosure, she ran away as a protest against being sold in this way and she intends to earn her living here until she can divorce her mercenary husband.

IN REGULAR SESSION.

Kansas Legislature of 1898 Assembled at Topeka—Governor Selected Speaker of the House—Popularists Organize Senate.

The regular session of the Kansas legislature convened at Topeka on the 16th. Gov. Bleicher called the senate to order and Mrs. L. Blakesley, of Topeka, offered prayer. The following officers, agreed upon in popular caucuses, were chosen: M. A. Householder, president pro tem; J. W. Murphy, secretary; D. Cassoway, sergeant-at-arms; Rex G. W. Slinger, chaplain; Sol Egan, reading clerk; Ussel Finch, postmaster. The meeting hours of the senate were fixed at ten a. m. and three p. m. After listening to the reading of Gov. Stanley's message, which occupied 30 minutes, the senate adjourned. Secretary of State Clark called the house to order and Justice Johnston administered the oath to members. The following officers, nominated by a republican caucus, were elected: Speaker, Stephen J. Osborn; speaker pro tem, F. M. Bondell; chief clerk, Charles E. Lobdell; sergeant-at-arms, W. A. Thompson; chaplain, Rev. Allen Buckner; postmaster, Mrs. L. D. Schuman. Popularists supported C. W. Fairchild for speaker, who secured 32 votes to 91 for Osborn. The house, after Gov. Stanley's message was read, adjourned.

The house held a 35-minute session on the 15th and then adjourned to give the speaker a chance to arrange his committees. Among the senate bills introduced were: December 22, Lincoln's birthday anniversary, a legal holiday; creating a civil service system for state employees; regulating state penal institutions; providing for the erection of public buildings in cities of the first class and for the issuance of bonds therefor; to do away with the offices of penitentiary directors, managers of the Hutchinson reformatory and state reform school and placing them under a state board of three members for a more stringent enforcement of the provisions of the act relating to the punishment, not only of the jail-keepers, but also of county officers who fail to enforce the law.

By a vote of 25 to five the senate on the 15th decided that George W. Hanna could retain his seat as senator from the Clay-Dickinson district. Among the bills introduced were: To reimburse citizens of Lawrence for rebuilding the engineering school of the state university; to forbid the granting of franchises to street railway companies without a vote of the people; to revise the game laws, prohibiting the sale and shipment of game birds from the state; to require every hunter to pass an examination before a state board for the building of game bridges by counties and for their payment without bond issues; to reduce sleeping car rates; to make Leavenworth a judicial district by itself; to reduce passenger rates and prohibit the loading of passes; appropriating \$10,000 for a Kansas corn exhibit at the Paris exposition; to encourage irrigation in western Kansas by providing for the construction of reservoirs. The house held a brief session and adjourned without transacting any business of moment.

On the senate on the 16th, of Crawford, presented a bill providing that orders issued as "scrips" shall be payable in money or merchandise, at option of holder. Other measures included the following: To grant three-year teachers' certificates to graduates of the state university school of arts; by State, repealing the law relating to legislative committees for investigating state officers; by Cook, allowing the state treasurer to loan certain funds to private citizens at five per cent interest; by Andrew, making the offices of marshal and street commissioner in cities of second and third classes appointive. Both houses adjourned until Monday, the 19th.

DENIAL FROM ALLEN.

Says He Has Not Been Reorganizing the Kansas National Guard on a Political Basis—List of Companies.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 14.—Adj. Gen. Allen denies the charge that he has been reorganizing the Kansas national guard on a political basis. He says he hurried the matter along because it was necessary to have a couple of regiments organized in order to draw the state's quota of the national government's allowance for this fiscal year. Politics, he says, has not entered into the reorganization of the guard. The following is a list of the captains of the new companies:

First regiment—Company A, Topeka, W. E. Ham Peterson; company B, Kansas City, John W. Miller; company C, Burlington, A. L. Hiltchew; company D, Yates Center, F. W. Hattie; company E, Ottawa, Robert Anderson, Jr.; company F, Emporia, Charles F. Weston; company G, Garden City, P. D. Bland; company H, Manhattan, W. B. Lister; company I, Emporia, W. S. Swaver; company J, Fort Scott, J. H. Pritchard; company K, Emporia, Andrew Hudson.

Second regiment—Company A, Hillsboro, E. P. Wilson; company B, Wellsville, J. S. Dey; company C, Winfield, Charles Van Hook; company D, Newton, J. J. Norton; company E, Wilson, George McCoy; company F, Lawrence, E. E. Hudson; company G, Clyde, W. B. Farnsworth; company H, Pittsburg, George H. Taylor; company I, Newton, George H. Searle; company K, Garden City, W. M. Bowen; company L, Osborne, V. E. Cunningham.

Only three of these captains, it is asserted, are populists. Three of them are democrats and the rest are republicans.

AN ATTEMPTED FRAUD.

Swindlers Alter Bills of Lading, but the Scheme Was Detected Before They Realized on the Grain.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 16.—A special to the Bee from Sioux Falls, S. D., says: H. P. Elliott, claim agent of the Milwaukee road, has been investigating an unusually bold attempt to steal a number of carloads of wheat by the alteration of the bills of lading. The wheat was shipped from Erwin, Ky., to Oldham, Ramona and other places in this state and was originally consigned to Minneapolis, but was diverted to Chicago instead. The swindlers missed their opportunity by being too greedy and holding the grain at Chicago for a better market and the fraud was detected before they realized on the grain. The railroad officials have hopes of apprehending the guilty parties, whose identity is known.

Henry Galt Inhabits London.

London, Jan. 14.—The city has been practically isolated all day long. News messages have been received from the continent and communication with all parts of this province has seriously interrupted. There have been many wrecks of minor importance and several lives have been lost around the coast.

AT LOW TIDE.

Is purpose dead? Desire fallen asleep?
And is there naught will make
This sluggish pulse of mine,
Which scarce doth creep,
A faster pace to keep?
For life seems only half awake.
That which was once a song divine,
And set my heart a-throbbing to its note,
Is now a discord in a minor key,
And lost its melody.
Ambition is an art which lies supine,
Per like a boat
Battered and beaten by the storms gone
by—
Tossed high upon the beach,
Beyond the grasping reach
Of tortuous wave and cruel tide,
My shattered hopes and aspirations lie,
Indifferent to whatever fate betide am I.
Perchance on some auspicious day
A careless rover on life's restless sea
Will anchor slip
Anear my grounded ship,
Recall the seams, and set the sail a-taut
To catch the breeze, then anchor weigh,
And turn her prow towards some friendly
port.
—Arthur D. F. Randolph, in Lippincott's.

About a Fellow Countryman.
(Copyright, 1898.)

YEARS ago I was employed as an expert engineer by a European government, and chanced to be closely tied down at our hotel by my wife's serious illness. Being thus alone and depressed, I welcomed the sight of a fellow countryman, solitary like myself.

We met for several days, both at table and in the smoking-room, and as our acquaintance ripened the conversation naturally drifted to a topic of mutual interest, ordnance or gunnery.

"I have come to Europe," said my friend, who was a man of some 50 winters, "to introduce a patent."

"Ah, that is interesting," said I. "Yes, I have worked for years upon the loading of heavy guns and have reached what I consider a happy result."

"And have you presented your papers to the war office?" I inquired.

"Well, that is the trouble," exclaimed Col. Holden, whose face flushed with suppressed irritation. "I have done so, with no success."

"But what was the reply—what were their reasons for not trying or examining your model?" I asked.

"There has been no reply," he blurted out, his indignation showing itself more and more.

"Ah, that is strange," said I. "I am closely connected with the officers of the department, and though I cannot say they are quick to adopt innovations, they are always courteous to those who present themselves and will usually, at least, make a fair examination."

"Well, I don't see what is wrong with my papers," said the choleric colonel, as I now observed him to be. "Since you are acquainted with those matters, it can do no harm to show you my papers, and if you will have alike patience and kindness you may throw some light upon my quandaries."

"I am quite at your service," I assured him, and so we appointed a time when I should go to his room.

The next day, at the hour named, I rapped at his door. It was promptly opened and the colonel ushered me in with evidences of excitement. A gun, about the size of one used on a pleasure yacht, a little beauty, stood as if ready for action, in one corner of the room, while the large center table was covered with papers.

"To commence with, here is a copy of my letter to the war office."

I took up the sheet and controlled my features while I read a plain statement "that in view of the utter ignorance and deplorable lack of advancement in the European ordnance," the writer almost from a sense of pity would show the war office how to convert their very ancient guns into modern ones if invited to make a test of the model which he had brought.

This was followed by a second and a third note requesting an audience or a hearing. And to none had there come any reply.

"Well, my friend," said I, after looking with considerable surprise at the model and the patent, which was marvelously clever, "I fear you have not been happy in your tone toward those officials. You see, though you may consider them behind the time, it is best not to tell them so, and if you like I will undertake to get you, not only a hearing, but a trial."

He thanked me heartily, and the following day I found myself at the war office. "Herr von Staed," said I to the secretary, a dignified, courteous man, "a countryman of mine chanced to be at my hotel, and though he is, perhaps, what we term a rough diamond, an old soldier as well, he has certainly struck a clever invention which would be of use to you."

"Indeed!" said the secretary, "may I ask who your friend is, and what is his invention?"

"His name is Holden."

At which the secretary smiled and drew from a pigeon hole the eccentric communication, copies of which I had already seen.

"I fear your friend is over-burdened with conceit," observed the secretary. "Are you sure he has a good thing?"

"Yes," I said, "and if you will accept my apology for his indiscreet and awkward style, I will undertake to reduce him to greater respect."

The secretary motioned to a domestic near the door and told him to request Lieut. Stalshaver to join us. When the young officer appeared the secretary kindly said, "Lieut. Stalshaver, please listen to Mr. Thompson's account of the invention offered to us last week in those extraordinary letters."

"After I had explained the invention," "Good," said the honorable secretary, "Lieut. Stalshaver, form a committee

of three officers and wait upon this gentleman. Bring me the result."
I repaired at once to Col. Holden with the good news, and some days later not only an investigation was made, but the model was tested.

I was absorbed in other matters and also greatly disturbed by my wife's illness, so only from time to time did I see my American friend, whose choleric propensities had changed into bland amiability and high spirits.

Seated at dinner one evening, my quiet was disturbed by the excitement of Col. Holden, who grasped me by the hand and, seating himself by my side, exclaimed:

"My dear Mr. Thompson, how can I ever thank you? My fortune is made. The government is going to cut all of their old guns in two and introduce my loading apparatus. I shall order myself a yacht at once and arm her with small guns, all on my model."

"Not so fast—not so fast," said I. "But," he rattled on, "I have a farm in Illinois overlooking the lake, a stunning sight! I shall build me a house and surround it by a fort mounted with these guns." And on he rattled, with plans equally wild. Then he subsided and ate his dinner like a hungry man.

Eleven o'clock Thursday morning was set for the great test of the new gun. The war officials, at their own expense, had cut down one of their large guns and altered it with the colonel's new loading apparatus.

Wednesday evening, in greater excitement than ever, he sent for me and asked me to accompany him to the testing grounds the next day, which I consented to do.

I was somewhat detained on Thursday morning, for my wife had grown worse, but arranging for her comfort, I hastened to the colonel's room, hoping to catch him there and rush with him in a carriage, which I had ordered, to the testing grounds. I knocked at No. 179, but no answer came, and after several knocks I made my way quickly to the office.

"Where is Col. Holden?" I asked the clerk.

"In his room, sir, I suppose," answered he.

"Then he must be asleep, for I have knocked loudly and received no reply."

"Would you like me to go to his room with you? Perhaps your wife is ill and Col. Holden could be of service to you," he ventured, in surmise to explain my haste and excitement.

"No," said I, as we hurried up the stairs, "we had an official appointment and have scarcely time to get to the testing grounds now."

We reached the door and knocked even louder than before. No answer came, and the clerk turned the knob of the door, which offered no resistance. But where was the colonel? Gone, the model gun—bag and baggage, the inmate had departed. I could not understand, but leaving the stupefied clerk staring blankly, I rushed down and jumped into the carriage which was waiting.

"War office," I said.

At the office I was admitted without ceremony to the secretary's presence. "Have the officers gone to the testing ground?" I asked, quite breathlessly.

"You have just missed them," replied the secretary, "but if you drive rapidly you will overtake them."

"Then you have heard no news of your inventor?" I returned.

"Only that he is to meet our officers for the test trial."

"I beg your pardon for my precipitate visit, and will hurry as you suggested. I fear there is some mystery, for which I hope you will not hold me responsible."

I was gone before Herr von Staed could ask an explanation, and drove madly to the testing grounds. I did not overtake the officers, but found them already giving their orders in preparation for the trial.

"Has Col. Holden arrived?" I asked, immediately.

"No, we are waiting for him. But what could detain him? We had wagered he would be ordering the gunners about before we could get here."

"Well, gentlemen," I said, reluctantly, "you might proceed with the trial. Col. Holden has left his hotel, bag, baggage and gun."

"By jove, that's like the mighty inventor," said young Lieut. Stein. "Kind of a disappearing gun carriage, eh, fellows?"

"He'll come around later to claim the boodle," said another officer, "for he has mighty plans for yachts and castles on an American lake."

"Well, gentlemen," said I, "report upon this trial as favorably as possible; and I will try and find the colonel. Au revoir," and I drove back to my hotel.

The clerk stood at the door waiting for me.

"A messenger from the railroad station brought this, sir, after you left."

"Well, in the name of all that is queer! The colonel is honest, if eccentric."

The envelope contained a check for the hotel bill, with neither word nor comment.

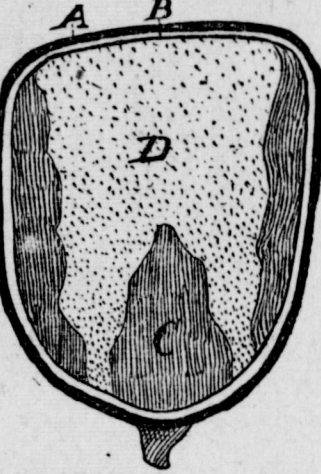


THE CORN KERNEL.

Its Chemistry Explained in a Bulletin Issued by the Illinois Experiment Station.

Bulletin 53 of the Illinois Experiment station treats of the chemistry of the corn kernel. In part it says:

By mechanical means the corn kernel has been separated into four different parts. These may be designated (see cut) as a, the coat, or hull, of the kernel; b, the hard glutenous layer underneath the hull much thicker at the sides than at the crown; c, the chit, or germ, and d, the starchy matter constituting the chief body of the kernel. The germ is about 12 per cent. of the kernel, but it contains nearly twice as much mineral matter and three or four times as much oil as all of the rest of the kernel. The germ is also rich in protein, but the chief part of that constituent is contained in the glutenous layer. The hulls and starchy portion of the kernel consists largely of car-



CHEMISTRY OF A CORN KERNEL.

bohydrate bodies, the former containing a considerable amount in the form of fibrous matter.

In the manufacture of starch or glucose sugar from corn these different parts are separated much more perfectly than it is possible to do by hand. The by-products, hulls, "gluten," and germs, separate or mixed, are sold as food stuffs under such names as "gluten feed," "germ meal," etc.

By chemical analysis the average proximate composition of corn has been found to be as follows:

	Ash.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.
Per cent.....	1.29	11.63	5.27	81.71
Different varieties of corn have been found to vary greatly in composition from the above. Flechig, a German investigator, found 13 different varieties of corn grown under uniform conditions to show the following variations in compositions:				
	Ash.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.
Maximum	1.73	12.63	6.22	84.08
Minimum	1.29	9.00	5.02	80.85
Difference	0.44	4.63	1.20	3.40

The writer's investigations have shown that, while large samples of corn of a single variety grown under uniform conditions are markedly uniform in composition, single ears from the same field show wide variations. The variation in the proximate composition of 50 different ears of Burr's white corn grown from the purest seed and under very uniform field conditions was as follows:

	Ash.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.
Maximum	1.74	12.88	6.02	85.79
Minimum	1.09	8.35	3.55	78.32
Difference	0.65	5.53	2.47	6.87

HINTS FOR STOCKMEN.

Furnish the swine plenty of good dry bedding.

Don't send diseased hogs to market. It is of no use.

Feeding ground grain is more economical than feeding whole grain.

Remember that if hogs bunch together they should be routed out.

Don't let the horses stand in hot manure, unless you expect scratches.

Ice cold water taken into the stomach of any animal retards its digestion.

When a colt is well broken it is worth twice as much as one that is not well broken.

When the hog is fat, sell it. Don't waste good grain in waiting for a better market.

Shred your corn fodder. It is economical as the animal will eat the whole stock and save hay.

Soft coal in small quantities will not do a hog any harm, or any good so far as we know, we would say to an inquirer.

Whatever anybody may say the cooking of food means the saving of food, and the more rapid fattening of the animal.

If any animal is fed dry, fattening feed all winter it will be luck if it does not become sick. Feed some roots, ensilage, or the bone and muscle forming foods. A little oil meal is good.—Western Ploverman.

How to Measure Cattle.

The following has been given as a rule of some value in determining the weight when actual weighing is inconvenient, but in all the rules given the weight will vary widely with animals of the same girth: "Cattle girthing five feet ordinarily weigh from 650 to 750 pounds, according to form and fatness; for each additional inch in girth add 25 pounds up to six feet, and for each inch after six feet add 50 pounds," says T. Y. Adams in the Market Basket.

This is the simplest rule known, and is probably as good as any, but the only test that is at all reliable is that of the scales.

PASSING OF THE OX.

One of the Sad But Inevitable Results of the Quickened Life of the Country.

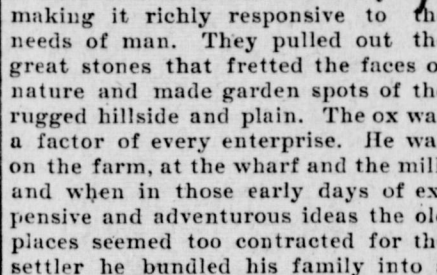
Notwithstanding the ubiquity of the bicycle and the tardy development of the automobile, there is no evidence that the horse is losing ground in our social and domestic economy, says the Boston Transcript. On the contrary, there has been an increase of about 40 per cent. in horseflesh since 1812, and of about 12 per cent. in the number of mules, while that dear, quaint and faithful servant of man, the patient ox, has barely held his own in the last 16 years. This is perhaps one of the inevitable results of the quickened life of the country. His star is in the descendant. While the country may be congratulated upon the increased push which demands greater speed and power in our modern activities, a sigh of regret will nevertheless follow the vanishing ox just as it did the old stage coach when the locomotive forced it off the road. The gradual passing away of the ox as a beast of burden has the pathos that attaches to the extinction of one of the early families. They came into the country together, and together they took a pioneer part in its development. They felled and drew off the trees, they tore up the stumps, they seamed and mellowed the rocky soil, making it richly responsive to the needs of man. They pulled out the great stones that fretted the faces of nature and made garden spots of the rugged hillside and plain. The ox was a factor of every enterprise. He was on the farm, at the wharf and the mill, and when in those early days of expensive and adventurous ideas the old pieces seemed too contracted for the settler he bundled his family into a prairie schooner, while his faithful oxen dragged the ponderous wain a six months' journey toward the setting sun, accomplishing a distance which we may now be whirled between the twilight and dawn, browsing cheerily as they wended their toilsome way along, and boarding themselves when the time for nightly camping arrived. But the old fellow has had his day except where the conditions are still primitive. Once he was the steady reliance of every farmer, but now one hardly sees a yoke in the harvest field or the plow lot. His pace cannot be readjusted to the quick step of modern ideas and inventions, and utilitarianism has no use for the poetic or the picturesque. More and more his destination is coming to be the shambles. This makes life shorter and we might say merrier, but merriment in an ox is inconceivable.

LOADING DRESSED HOGS.

A Device by Means of Which the Carcass is Handled with Almost No Lifting.

One of the chief outdoor difficulties at butchering time is the loading of heavy dressed hogs intended for market. Frequently this is done by one man, aided by the women of the household, and it is usually productive of much nervousness and some irritability. All this may be remedied in the following way:

Make and keep from one season to another a large tripod by joining at the top three stout poles, c. 13 feet long. Keep the upper ends of the poles from splitting by means of iron bands. The lower ends are sharpened to a point.



TRIPOD FOR HANGING HOGS.

The upper ends of the poles to form the tripod are joined by a strong iron rod or bolt, a. An iron, b, formed like the letter U is fastened to the outside ends of the rod which joins the poles by running the rod through eyes formed in the iron. This loop of iron is to support the chain which holds the hog.

When ready to hang the hog, lower one leg of the tripod, fasten on the hog, then raise the leg until the hog hangs sufficiently clear of the ground. In loading back the horses, placing the wagon under the tripod close to the hog. Then raise one leg of tripod until the hog will swing into the wagon, then lower it. The hog is loaded in this way with almost no lifting. This tripod is equally as valuable for hanging hogs to be dressed. They may be left hanging upon it until loaded.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Frozen Stock in Market.

There is some complaint that the large amount of frozen stock reduces prices. If the other side is considered it will show that by free freezing the chicks in the fall, when prices are low, better sales are made through the winter; hence, what may be a loss to some is a gain to others. Taken on the whole, the refrigerators have increased the markets for poultry by creating a large demand for late chicks. Frozen poultry cannot compete with that which is choice and fresh, however. It comes on the market and sells because there is nothing to compete with it, and the supply is usually exhausted by the time spring broilers are ready.—Farm and Fireside.

Mitigating Circumstance.

The Judge—You are arrested for running the end of an umbrella into this man's eye. Have you anything to say in your defense?

The Man—Yes, your honor, I have. The umbrella was not mine.—Yonkers Statesman.

His Mother-in-Law.

Mrs. Newwed—My mother writes that she is coming here to stay three months.

Mr. Newwed—Thank heaven for that! She knows how to cook.—N. Y. Weekly.

Their Name is Legion.

When a salaried office seeks the man, There's no long-continued search; For the woods are full of eager men, Waiting to roost on that perch.—Chicago Journal.



Bargain-Counter Victims.

"I want something nice for a young man," said the pretty miss to the girl behind the counter.

"Here's a beautiful scarf pin that's reduced to \$25."

"Twenty-five dollars! Do you suppose I want to buy my brother a \$25 present?"

"Oh, it's for your brother. Bargain counter in the basement. Take the elevator."—Detroit Free Press.

Revised Version.

"Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. Is what they sang in former days, But it's now another song: The words we use are different, Though fully as sublime: 'Man now wants everything in sight, And wants it all the time.'—Chicago Daily News.

A SUCCESSFUL TOUCH.



"I cud git a job as a bartender, ma'am, an' I'd like to git money to—"

"What? Money from me to engage in that vile traffic?"

"No, ma'am. Money to go away in de opposite direction from dat turrible temptation."—N. Y. Truth.

Great Reforms.

"The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine." So warbled a damsel with zest quite divine. Then retorted the man with wickedest glee, "The girls that kiss poodles shall never kiss me."—Chicago Record.

The Death of Jones.

Cumso—Jones is dead. Cawker—You don't say? "Yes, it is true. He died game, too." "What do you mean by that?" "He and some more fellows were hunting in the Adirondacks, and one of his fellow sportsmen mistook Jones for a deer."—Town Topics.

Bad Models to Follow.

He—A self-made man is common enough, but we never hear of a self-made woman.

She—Considering the kind of article the men turn out who are in the self-making business you can hardly blame the women for not taking up the occupation.—Boston Transcript.

The German Fire Department.

"I have the honor to announce, captain, that the fire is in the fourth story and our ladders and the hose will reach only to the second."

"Indeed! Then we'll have to wait until the fire gets down to the second."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Too Young.

The doctor said: "Show me your tongue." But the bright little miss was high strung. "My tongue isn't sick," She answered him quick, "The trouble's way down in my lorgue."—Chicago Tribune.

OVERHEARD IN A LATE TRAIN.



"Now you see, my dear, why I don't often take you to the theater—it's such a dreary journey home."

"H'm! It's so much more lively sitting up for you—at home—all alone—isn't it, dear?"—Ally Sloper.

Preparedness.

We don't want to fight, But, by jingo! if we do, We've coin to pay for ships and men, And investigations, too!—Puck.

One on the Calif.

He—They say that a person gradually becomes more or less a part of what he eats the most of.

She—Well, I shouldn't be surprised if that were so. I've noticed that you are particularly fond of veal.—Chicago Daily News.

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A New Cure.

Mrs. Cribber—What has become of all your Cleopatra jewelry—the asp-snakes, serpents and things? Mrs. Bibber—Hush! Don't let my husband hear you, I have hidden them away.

"Haven't you worn them at all?" "I wore them once, and the moment my husband saw them he rushed off to a doctor. The next morning he took the pledge. I shan't wear them again unless he backslides."—N. Y. Weekly.

As Understood by Him.

"Mamma, what's a sewer?" asked a little Pittsburgh boy.

"A sewer is a big drain to carry off dirty water, Tommy."

"That is where Mrs. Smith is going to put Mrs. Jones."

"What do you mean, child?" "Why, I heard Mrs. Smith say that Mrs. Jones had told stories about her and she was going to sue her."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

As He Understood It.

"Did you read that article in yesterday's paper headed 'A Roman Lictor'?" asked Brown of his friend Jones.

"No," replied Jones, whose historical information is limited, "I never read such nonsense. I suppose, though, the woman deserved a licking or the Roman wouldn't have given it to her. Did she have him arrested?"—Chicago Daily News.

Taking No Chances.

Mrs. Benham—I wonder why Mrs. Bingham always comes alone to call on us. Why doesn't her husband come as he used to?

Benham—I guess it's because the last time he was here I gave him one of the cigars you gave me Christmas.—N. Y. World.

New Form of an Old Question.

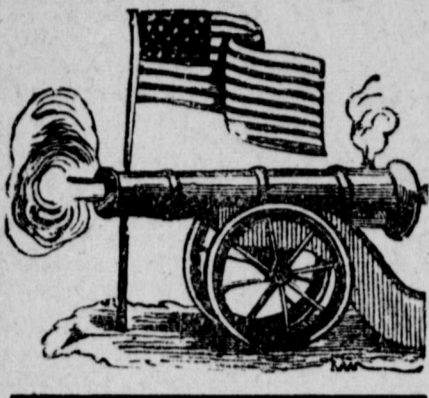
"So you wish to marry my daughter?" "Yes, sir."

"What? Money from me to engage in that condition of idleness to which she has always been accustomed?"—Chicago Record.

No Doubt True.

The frequent change in women's fashions, I am inclined to think you'll find. Was

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



The Democrats of Kansas are going to make one supreme effort to get together. As a starter in that direction the leaders are to meet and banquet at Topeka on Jefferson's day, March 15. There is a growing sentiment among the Democrats that the next time there is fusion in Kansas, some other than the Democratic party must do the fusing.

A very curious presentation of the number of the stamp of Wolsey in England, the Duke of Tetuan in Spain, General O'Bruscheff in Russia, Viscount Taste in Hungary, who are leaders in many nations, is given in January Cosmopolitan under the title, 'Irish Leaders in Many Nations.' It will be found interesting to all who have even a drop of Irish blood in their veins. 'The Jews in Jerusalem' is another article in the same number possessing interest for a large class.

An English judge, sitting in London, England has decided that the property of the St. Louis Brewing Co., capitalized at \$7,000,000, owning seventeen breweries in the city of St. Louis, Mo., is an English concern and must pay the English income tax; and it will pay it or renounce its allegiance to the British government and remove its headquarters, bag and baggage, to St. Louis. This is the concern that the Knights of Labor boycotted a few years ago, for its unfair treatment of its employes.

The first special session of the Kansas legislature was called in 1874 by Governor Osborne to provide relief for western Kansas farmers whose crops were destroyed by grasshoppers. The second was in 1884. It was called by Governor or Glick and the purpose was to prevent the spread of the 'foot and mouth' disease among stock. The third was in 1886 to re-apportion the State by congressional districts. It was called by Governor Martin and continued over a month. The first special only lasted six days and the second seven days.

The post office department at Washington ruled that the writer has the right to regain possession of a letter, providing he can prove to the satisfaction of the postmaster at the office at which it was sent, that he was the writer of it. Even after a letter has arrived at its destination, and before it is delivered to the person to whom it was addressed, it may be recalled by telegram through the mailing office. The reason assigned is that the United States is only the agent while the letter is in transit. The decision is important to business men and private individuals.—*Noble Co. (O. T.) Sentinel.*

Vicks Magazine for January is filled with interesting subjects for all who raise plants or cultivate a garden, and is beautifully illustrated with half-tone engravings. Roses, lilies, primroses bulbous plants, chrysanthemums, palms, and many other plants are treated upon, as well as a variety of garden and orchard work. An article on the succession of Hardy Blooming Plants gives a select list of varieties of hardy blooming shrubs and hardy herbaceous plants that may be planted to secure constant bloom from spring to fall, with the order of the blooming. This list alone is worth many times the yearly price of

the Magazine to those who wish to embellish successfully their lawns and garden.

It is now generally accepted by scientists and members of the medical profession that consumption is not an inherited disease, but it is contagious. It may result from the use of milk from cows affected with tuberculosis, or possibly from eating diseased meats, but generally contracted from breathing the germs that get into the air from the expectoration from people afflicted with the disease. It is believed that the disease could be entirely eradicated from the country by killing all the cows afflicted with it and carefully disinfecting or burning all expectorations from consumptive patients. The tendency of sanitary legislation is now in this direction, and many states legislating on it and boards of health are lending their active assistance, with a view of finally stamping out a disease responsible for nearly half the deaths of the world.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.
 The Kansas Democrat State Central Committee has put itself on record as standing steadfast to the cause of silver. No such declaration was needed to assure the democracy of the country that the democratic party of that state was true to its principles, for no sane man believed otherwise. But it was well to make an emphatic declaration on the silver question, because the republicans have been giving it out right and left that the 'silver craze' was dead in Kansas; that the people had come to their senses, and that hereafter the State could be regarded as solid for the Republican party. The public mind needed to be disabused of the idea that Kansas had thrown silver coinage overboard and joined the gold standard ranks, and it was the duty of the Democratic State Central Committee to do it, which it has done in a voice that gives no uncertain sound.

When the Democratic party abandons its time-honored position on the money and tariff questions, it will be when imperialist rules at Washington, and when it will be a criminal offence to advocate democratic principles. The campaign of 1900 will be fought on substantially the same lines as in 1896, with anti-imperialism added. The Spanish-American war enabled the republican party to cover up the failure of the Dingley act to collect enough revenue to provide for the nation's expense account by enacting the war revenue tax and by issuing bonds to defray the cost of the war. But all these things will be ventilated thoroughly in due time, and upon the issues of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, tariff for revenue only and war to the knife against imperialism the party will go before the country a sure winner in Kansas and everywhere else.—*Kansas City Times.*

"WHERE IS GOD?"
 "Take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, and you will find that God is there. Go to the apex of the highest mountain at the break of day, and watch the sun as it throws its refulgent rays down the mountain side, over the hills, through the valleys, and athwart the streams to the sea, and you will find that God is there. Gather a flower on the hillside in the morning, with all the verdure round about, observe its symmetry and beauty, the variety of tints and color, drink in its delicious fragrance, and you will find that God is there. Go to the grand old forest at the twilight eve, and listen to the weird music of the wind, as it plays through the rustling leaves, and you will find that God is there. Listen to the music of the birds in the early morn, as they sing an anthem of praise to the great Sovereign of the universe and you will find that God is there. Go to the promontory that leads to the sea, and listen to the roar of the ocean as it breaks on the craggy coast, sending their white caps towards the sky, and you will find that God is there. Remember that all that was, and all that is, and all that is to be is God's. Therefore see to it that you keep the temple

of your soul clear, and your actions just; so, when you arrive at your journey's end, and lay down to rest, you will be glad to find that God is there."
 The above lines emanated from the thought of a worthy gentleman prominently connected with one of the leading steamship lines. They were prompted by hearing what are so often heard along our great thoroughfares—infidel utterances. This gentleman, though not a professing Christian, breathes a truly religious spirit in these lines.

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

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

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.
 The regular quarterly examination of applicants for teacher's certificates will be held in the High School building, Cottonwood Falls, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1899. G. W. STEPHENSON, Co. Supt.

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

"American Through and Through."
Continental Fire Insurance Company,
 OF NEW YORK.
 "Continental" Building, 46 Cedar Street, New York.

Western Department, 718 Rialto Building, Chicago, Illinois.
 The "Old Continental" undergoes an examination by the Kansas Insurance Department and makes a splendid showing. Read the following extract from the report Hon. Webb McNeil, Superintendent of Insurance:
 "The cash, the real estate, mortgages, stocks and bonds, and other investments were carefully examined and found correct, and to be exceptionally fine in investment, the market quotations at date of examination being much higher than prices listed in the statement. The re-insurance reserve, losses unpaid, and other liabilities, were carefully investigated and found correct; and the manner of adjusting losses by this Company was found to be thorough and complete, it seeming to be the policy of the management to settle such claims in a just, equitable and satisfactory manner, and to avoid litigation with claimants when possible. The Company was found to be in a sound financial condition, and doing a safe and conservative business, showing a thorough economic business management."
 The Continental is especially "A KANSAS COMPANY." In the early days it insured the pioneers; now, with age, experience and over EIGHT MILLIONS OF ASSETS, it is still in Kansas protecting their sons against fire, lightning and cyclones. nov17-14

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

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

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TIME TABLE!

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and various stations like Cedar Grove, Elmdale, etc.

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, and various stations like Bazaar, Gladstone, etc.

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative, H. C. Snyder; Treasurer, C. A. Cowley...

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80; Meets first and third Friday evenings...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

C. R. Winters was taken sick, Saturday. Mr. Hildinger visited at Newton, last week.

Abraham Leach, of Bazaar, went to Chicago, last week, to attend the funeral of the wife of his oldest son.

Born, this (Thursday) morning, January 19, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Schilling, of Prairie Hill, a daughter.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.

Mrs. Tillie Nelson, of Topeka, who was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Giese, returned home, last Thursday.

W. W. Rockwood left, yesterday afternoon, for a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Alice Coleman, at San Bernardino, Cal.

Mrs. Edgar W. Jones has returned to her home in Guthrie, Okla., having spent Christmas, with her parents, on the Pacific coast.

W. H. Holsinger, H. F. Gillett and R. B. Harris are at Kansas City, this week, attending the Implement Men's convention.

Robert Matti and W. T. Glanville, of Toledo township, attended the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, at Topeka, last week.

Mr. L. E. Reed and family, of Monon, Ind., who were visiting the family of W. C. Giese, left, last Friday, for Colorado Springs, Col.

C. H. Klein and W. A. Wood, of Elmdale, and B. M. Garth, of Saffordville, are attending the Implement Men's convention, at Kansas City.

Mrs. Benj. Records, formerly of this county, but now living at Marion, who has been under a doctor's care for some time, is now convalescent.

B. Lantry's Sons, of Strenz City, bought 376 head of cattle, last week, from J. S. Lehr, in Butler county, and brought them home, last Thursday.

G. W. Heintz returned home yesterday, from low and Illinois, where he had been buying blooded greyhounds. He brought seven home with him.

C. M. Rose, of Elmdale, and Geo. Topping, of Cedar Point, have been elected members of the Board of Directors of the State Poultry Association.

B. Lantry's Sons, of Strong City, received 400 head of Colorado cattle, last Thursday, which makes 1,000 head of cattle they are now full feeding on their home ranch.

F. L. Perry, who intends opening up the racket store in the COURANT building, February 1st, arrived in town, to-day, from the East, and his goods will be here the fore part of next week.

Geo. W. Hotchkiss, who was in the East, on business, made a flying trip to Eldorado, the fore part of the week, returning here, Tuesday, and going, that night, to Kansas City, to look after his cattle interests.

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

The Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Sank ey, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Braese, E. F. Holmes, J. M. Kerr, L. M. Gillet, L. M. Gillett, M. K. Harman and W. A. Morgas attend the funeral of Capt. W. G. Patten, at Emporia, last Tuesday.

E. F. Bauerle is agent for American Woolen Mills Co., of Chicago, and if you want a full suit, coat or vest, or an overcoat, you should call on him before ordering elsewhere.

O. E. Skinner, of Columbus, Kansas, a breeder of some of the best and finest poultry to be had, has an ad. in this week's COURANT.

Sidney B. Wood will soon go to Kansas City, Kansas, as a member of the law firm of Mills, Smith & Co., of that city.

We are in receipt of a nice little pamphlet, on the "Force of Matter," giving an analysis of the laws of celestial motion, and an exposition of commensurability of force and matter, written by Chas. O. Patterson, of Latham, Kansas, formerly of this city.

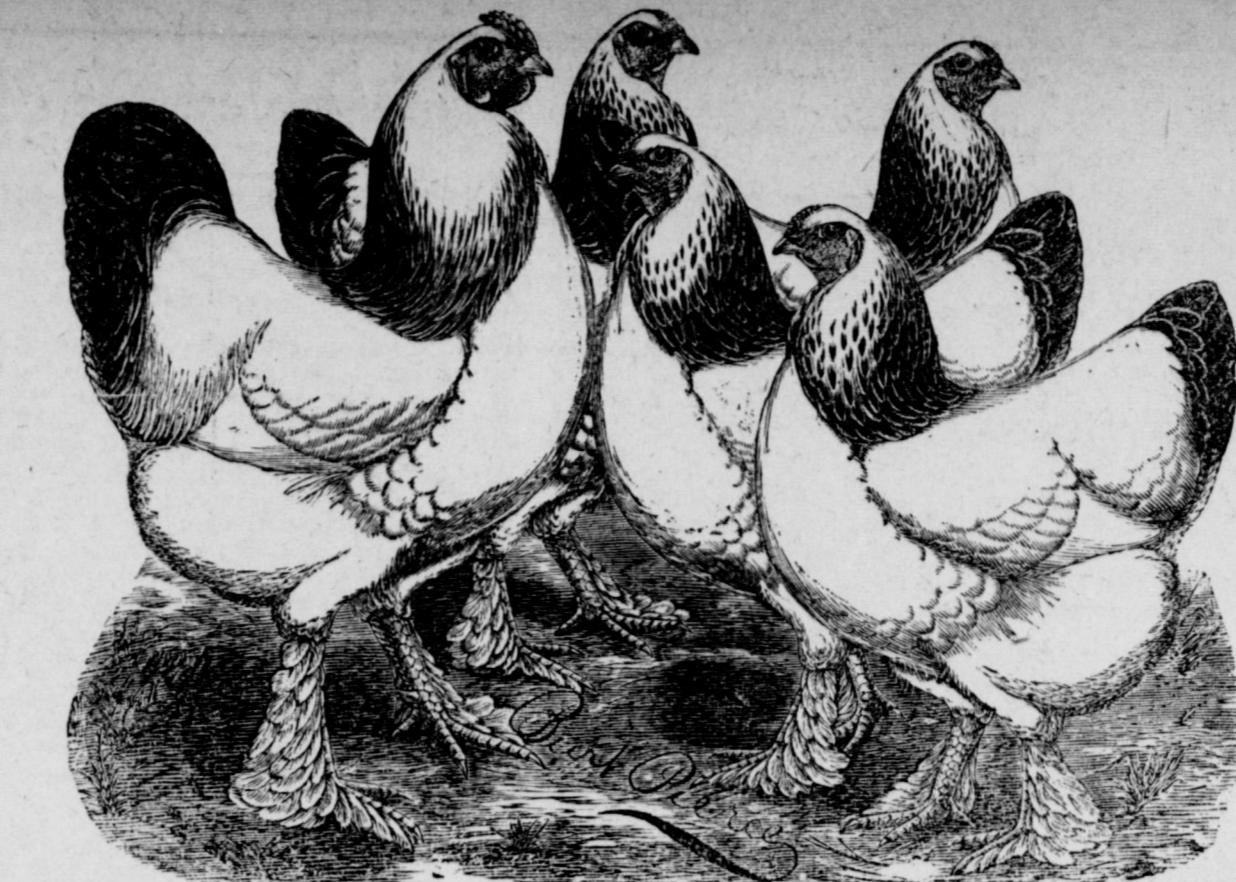
Matti Bros., John Mann, John Bell and Easter Bros., were on the Kansas City market, this week, with cattle, for which they got good prices, the Matti Bros., getting the highest price on round lots that has been paid since 1895, excepting on Christmas steers.

Under-Sheriff Geo. W. Crum brought in from Wichita, last night, Will Kibble, charged with shooting Sam Wilson, of Emporia, at the recent colored people's cake walk, at Strong City. He was taken before Squire Jabin Johnson, and the case continued to January 31.

Cookerels for sale.—The Timmons Bros. have a number of choice cookerels for sale, viz: Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Banded Plymouth Pooks and Single Comb Buff Leghorns; also some S. C. Brown Leghorn pullets.

Libby Glass Blowers are here, and opened, last night, to a good audience. They gave a very interesting exhibition of their work, showing all kinds of ornaments, which they give to their patrons. The spinning and blowing of diamond dust is a feature worth seeing. Don't fail to see them; 10 cents admission. Each visitor gets a present.

At the Kansas State Poultry Exhibition held at Topeka, last week, J. M. & C. M. Rose, of Elmdale, this county, took a number of premiums on Single Comb Brown Leghorns, viz: 1st and 3d on hens; 1st, 2d and 3d on cookerels; 1st, 2d and 3d on pullets; and they won a \$25 incubator on the ten highest scoring birds of the Mediterranean varieties.



SKINNER'S COCHINS.

Thirteen Premiums on Buff and Partridge against the strongest competition in the world.

I also breed the choicest Light Brahmas, B. P. Rocks, S. C. B. Leghorns, and Bronze Turkeys.

The sharpest and best Grit, 50 cents per sack of 150 lbs.; 500 lbs. for \$1.

Send for Catalogue showing several Prize Winners, in colors. O. E. SKINNER, COLUMBUS, KANSAS.

An exchange says, "Let your motto be, lie, steal, drink and swear. When you lie, let it be done to please your dreams; when you steal, let it be away from immoral associates; when you drink, let it be pure water, and when you swear, swear that you will patronize your home paper, pay your subscription and not send your job work away from home."

Capt. W. G. Patten, one of the pioneers of Chase county, died at his home in Emporia, at 5:30 o'clock, Sunday morning, January 15, 1899, from valvular heart disease, aged 81.

The funeral took place from the residence, Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Sankey, of this city, and the Rev. Sauber, of Emporia, officiating, and the two G. A. R. Posts having charge of the ceremonies.

His widow, he leaves a son, Walter Glenn, and an adopted daughter—Louie Braze—to mourn his death.

The I.T.'s met, last Saturday, and confirmed the following officers: President, Vice President, Secretary, Sergeant-at-arms, Treasurer and Editor.

After this imposing rite had been performed, they rallied into the diningroom, and, after the feast, the melodious strains of "Eli Green" inspired the company, and, pairing off, they went through the usual routine of "cake walk."

The prizes were then awarded: First prize, a handsome cake, resembling some of our ancient pyramids; second prize, pan-cake. The I.T.'s are a very promising club, as they have met only twice, and have five dollars in their treasury.

OPPORTUNITY. Master of human destinies am I! Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.

Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate Deserts and seas remote, and passing by Hotel and mart and palace, soon or late I kneel unbidden once at every gate!

If sleeping wake, if feasting rise before I turn away. It is the hour of fate, and they who follow me reach every state.

Morals desire, and conquer every foe Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate, Condemned to failure, penury and woe.

Seek me in vain and uselessly implore, I answer not and I return no more. JOHN J. INGALLS.

SOME RARE PANSIES. To give our readers an opportunity to test their famous Pansy Seeds.

Messrs. May & Co., the well known seed growers of St. Paul, Minnesota, will mail their Giant Pansy Collection to any person sending them only ten cents in silver or stamps.

This collection consists of the following five varieties, put up in five separate packets, (over 500 seeds) enough for a large Pansy bed: Improved Snow Queen, white, the Shah; bronze colored; Gorgeous, dark brownish red; Swanley Blue, delicate lavender blue; German Prize Mixed, a superb mixture of choice varieties.

Send ten cents for the Pansy collection and give them the names and address of four persons who buy seeds, and they will include free a packet of the wonderful Horn Poppy. On each packet will be printed full cultural instructions.

They will also send to any Gardener or Farmers one package of their Extra Early Tree Tomato on receipt of six cents in stamps. Their handsome illustrated Catalogue will be mailed free on application, to any one who intends to purchase Seeds this Spring. Be sure and mention our paper when writing to May & Co.

CAUSED BY SICKNESS. UNION HOTEL.—For sale, trade or rent. Address A. Ferlet, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules cure flatulence. Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

THE NEW TIME THE GREAT REFORM MAGAZINE. A FRANK, FEARLESS, FORGEEFUL, UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF PLUTOCRACY. Editors: E. G. Flower, Frederick Upland Adams.

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.

"RED HOT" NEWS. Intents interest in the Legislature and the Administration. Kansas people are always wide awake.

A FINE PIECE OF COLOR WORK. An experienced art circle gives it as his opinion that there will be no handsomer piece of color work issued this year than Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar for 1899.

ATTENTION, OLD SETTLERS. They will be a meeting of the Old Settlers League, held in the office of Probate Judge, on Saturday, January 28, 1899, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN AN EDUCATION, SHAKESPEAR OR MUSIC? Send your name to the Editor Home Study Circle, Kansas City Times, and he will send you for a month free.

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Ripans Tabules cure biliousness. Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

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.

H. C. PRATT, Optician. Graduate of Optical College; also of practice in one of the largest eye infirmaries of Boston, can be found at L. R. Holmes' furniture store.

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Correct account of the doings of Congress given each week. A family paper for the home and bedside.

Subscription Price, \$1 Per Year. Send for sample; agents wanted. Published weekly by the Silver Knight Publishing Co., WASHINGTON, D. C.



CHAPTER I.

THE JUSTICE OF M. DE RONE.

"Mille diables! Lost again! The devil runs in those dice!" and de Gomeron, with an impatient sweep of his hand, scattered the little spotted cubes on to the floor of the deserted and half-ruined hut, wherein we were beguiling the weariness of our picket duty before La Fere, with a shake of our elbows, and a few flagons of wine, captured from Monsieur the King of Navarre, as we, in our folly, called him still.

I knew little of de Gomeron, except that he was of the Camargue, and had followed the fortunes of d'Annale from Arques to Ivry, from Ivry to the Exile in the Low Countries, and that he held a commission from the duke as captain in his guards. Of our personal relations it is enough to say that we hated each other, and would have crossed swords ere now but for the iron discipline maintained by de Rone—a discipline the bouquet of which I had already scented, having escaped by the skin of my teeth after an affair with de Gomeron, who trod on my toe at the general's levee, and was run through the ribs at sunrise the next morning.

Up to the time this occurred I had been attached to de Rone's staff, but after the accident to de Gomeron was banished to the outposts, thinking myself lucky to escape with that.

At any rate, the outpost was under my command. Imagine, therefore, my disgust when I found that de Gomeron had been detached to examine into and report upon my charge. He did this moreover in so offensive a manner that I could barely restrain myself from parading him on the stretch of turf behind the thorn hedge that fenced in the inclosure to the hotel.

Our feelings towards each other being as they were, it would seem odd that we should have died and drunk together; but the situation was one of armed peace; and, besides, time had to be killed, as for the past week M. de Rone, formerly as lively as a cricket, had kept himself close as a nun of Port Royal behind the walls of La Fere, and affairs were ineffably dull. I was certain, however, that we should soon break into open quarrel, and on this night I felt a mad anger against the man as he sat staring at me, and it was all I could do to restrain myself from flinging the lees of the wine in my glass in his face and abiding the result.

It was at this moment that we heard the quick challenge of the sentry outside, the password as sharply answered, and the tramp of feet.

The same idea flashed through both our minds—it must be the general, and de Gomeron gave expression to the thought.

"Corbleu! de Rone perhaps—the old bat on the wing."

There followed a shuffling of feet, and before a man could count two, Nicholas, the sergeant of our picket, with a file of men entered the hut, thrusting a couple of prisoners, a man and a woman, before them.

"Two birds from La Fere, my captain," and Nicholas with a salute to de Gomeron pointed to his prize. "We took them," he ran on, "at the ford near the Red mill, and but for the moon they would have gone free; spies no doubt. The old one is M. le Mouchard, I swear. There is fox in every line of his face; and as for madame there—so the old gentleman calls her—in time I warrant she will learn to love the camp of the Holy League," and the sergeant pushed the lantern so that it shown full on the lady's face. A curious light came into de Gomeron's eyes as he looked at her, and she shrank back at the sergeant's words and action, whilst the old man strained at the cords that bound his wrists till the lines of the blue veins stood out on his forehead. Madame was unbound; but her hood had fallen back, loosening in its fall a mass of chestnut hair, and from this framework her eyes glanced from one to another of us, half in fear and half in anger.

"Messieurs!" There was a tremble in the sweet voice, and there was light enough to see her color come and go. "Messieurs! We are no spies. It is true we are from La Fere, but all that we did was to try and escape thence—"

"To the camp of the Bearnaise—eh, madame?" interrupted de Gomeron. "To the camp of the King of France," she flashed back at him, a red spot rising on each cheek. "Messieurs!" she went on, "you are gentlemen, are you not? You will let us go. Surely the Holy League wars not with women and old men?"

The mention of the league stirred her companion and he gave tongue.

"The Holy League!" he exclaimed with a savage scorn. "Madame, though we stand delivered unto these sons of Babel, I must speak, for my heart is full. Yea! Shall my lips be sealed before the enemies of the Lord! The Holy League! Ha! ha! There is no Holy League. It died at Ivry." Here de Gomeron cut in with his quick, stern voice: "De silent, sir! or else a gag will stop your tongue," and then with a bow. "Madame, it goes to my heart to detain you; but war is war, and we have no option. Will you not be sented? All

that this poor hut affords is yours," and he bent low again, perhaps to hide the expression in his eyes.

She made no effort to take the chair he offered, but burst out passionately:

"Monsieur, I see you command here, and it is to you to whom I must appeal. Monsieur, I give you my word of honor we are no spies. The rules of war allow the ransom of prisoners, and anything you name will be paid. Monsieur, I pray you let us go."

As she finished her appeal madame turned towards the captain with a gesture of entreaty; but in this movement she saw that in his voice and manner which paled her cheeks to marble, and she made a half-irresolute step towards her companion as if for protection. De Gomeron observed this, and laughed under his heavy black mustache.

"Madame, but there are some things which have no price! And there is no ransom you could name which would tempt Adam de Gomeron to part with his prisoners—with one of them at any rate. You are no spy, I know; such eyes as yours were never made to count the strength of battalions. As for your friend there, we have means to make him tell about himself to-morrow; and you must not bruise your tender feet by walking through the night to the camp of monsieur—the king of France. In a day or so, perhaps," he went on with a horrible smile, "but not to-night. Come!" and he stepped up to her. "Come, taste the d'Arbois—it is from your friends—and learn to love the poor soldiers of the Holy League."

Saying this he attempted to pass his arm round her waist, but, slipping from his grasp, and her cheeks aflame, madame struck him across the face with the back of her hand.

The rest was done in a flash, and de Gomeron reeled back with bleeding lips. It was in me to follow up my blow by passing my sword through the man, so mad was I in my fury; but luckily for him Nicholas hung on my arm and saved the villain's life. He righted himself at once, and passing his hand across his mouth, spoke to me quite coolly and collectedly, but with vivid features:

"We finish this outside, sir; follow me," and picking up his rapier, which lay on the table, where he had thrown it on the entrance of the prisoners, de Gomeron stepped out of the door. In the excitement of the moment the men poured after him, and I was the last to follow. It came to me like lightning that the prisoners were unguarded, and slipping my dagger from its sheath, as I went out, I thrust its haft into madame's hand, and I saw that she understood from the thanks in her eyes.

It was but a stone throw to the stretch of green, which extended as level as a tennis court for a hundred paces or so, and then sloped gently downward towards the junction of the Serre and the Oise. Beyond rose the walls of La Fere, whose gray outlines, lit up here and there by the flare of a lamp or fire, were clearly visible in the bright moonlight. So clear was this light, that I could distinctly make out the blue flowers of the patch of borage, beyond which de Gomeron was awaiting me. When I came up I found him standing with his back to the moon. He had thrown off his doublet and was in his shirt sleeves, which were rolled up to his elbows, and Nicholas and the men stood a little on one side, utterly forgetful of the prisoners, and eager as bloodhounds to witness the coming fight. It took but half a minute to make myself ready, and borrowing a poniard from Nicholas to help me to parry, I took my position. Then there was an angry little clash and our blades met, looking for all the world like two thin streaks of fire in the moonlight. We were both sober enough now, besides being in deadly earnest, and de Gomeron began to change tactics and attack in his turn. At this point a cloud obscured the moonlight, and my opponent, springing back, called out: "Hold! hold till the cloud passes! We cannot see."

"But I can, messieurs," answered a deep voice to our right. "What means this fool's work?" and a tall figure, the white line of a drawn sword shining in its hand, stepped between us, coming, as it were, from nowhere. The cloud passed, and the moon was again brilliant and clear. The light fell on the commanding form before us, showing the high aquiline features and grizzled hair of de Rone himself.

"So this is how my outposts are kept?" he said. "M. de Gomeron, you are the senior officer here and I await your explanation." "I command the guards of the Duc d'Annale," began de Gomeron, sullenly, but de Rone interrupted him in the same deep measured voice.

"I know that. Your explanation, or," and in fierce anger, "by God! you will hang like a common thief by sunrise." "A gentleman must defend his honor. Orders or no orders, general, there are times when one must fight. There was a matter in connection with some prisoners, and I was struck by M. d'Auric. I have nothing further to say."

"Now, M. d'Auric, what have you to say?"

"The prisoners will, perhaps, explain to your excellency why I struck this man."

"Take me to them."

We gathered up our belongings, and, hastily dressing, led the way back to the hut. My reflections were none of the most cheerful. We all knew de Rone, and knew that his mind once made up, nothing could turn him. De Gomeron had some chance of escape, as I was the open aggressor. But we had no great time for thought, as a few steps brought us to the door of the hut. Another step took us in, and de Rone, with a curling lip, cast a glance around the room.

"I do not see the prisoners," said de Rone, quietly.

It was not likely, I thought to myself. They were gone—not a doubt of that. On the floor, near my feet, were some cut cords, and, lying on them, a knot of black and white ribbon, that had fallen there as if by chance. I had seen it last at the shoulder of madame's dress, and something told me it was not there by accident. There was, at any rate, no hope for me from the prisoners, but a sudden impulse I could not understand urged me to get the knot of ribbon, so, stooping low, I picked up the bow and the cut cords, and, with a careless movement, flung the latter on the table, saying quietly: "They have escaped, your excellency."

"And with them your explanation, M. d'Auric, eh? Corbleu! But the camp marshal will have his hands full to-morrow; and Nicholas halberd all but fell from his hands as the general's eye rested on him. De Rone went on: "M. de Gomeron, you have given me a reason for your conduct that will hold good this once. Further orders will reach you at daylight about your neglect of your prisoners. As for you," and he turned on me with the sharp command, "Follow me. You—knave! fetch me my horse—he is tethered to the clump of elms to the right there."

Two men vanished from the door to do his bidding, and I took the opportunity to secrete the knot of ribbon. In a minute or so we heard the sound of horses' hoofs, and as we went out, I saw there were two beasts at the door, and, from the whinny of welcome that came to me, that one was mine, and Nicholas was at his head.

As I sprang into the saddle the good fellow leaned forward and whispered: "Make a dash for it, chevalier, and change the flag."

I shook my head and followed de Rone, who had already moved a few paces onwards. And yet, as I rode on, Nicholas' words came back to me with an insistent force.

"Gallop!"

De Rone's sharp command broke the thread of my thoughts, and ended all chance of escape. We set spurs to our horses and splashed through the ford of the Oise, a half mile from the outpost. On the other bank a picket challenged, and, giving them the word, we rode in the direction of camp. A few



MADAME STRUCK HIM ACROSS THE FACE.

strides more and we reined in at the door of the general's tent. The guard presented arms and I received a brief order to dismount and follow de Rone.

I entered the tent, and stood patiently whilst he walked backwards and forwards for a little time. Suddenly he stopped and, facing me, said:

"Well, M. d'Auric?"

"It could not be helped, your excellency," I stammered.

"You said that of De Gomeron, and promised it should never occur again—"

"But there were circumstances—"

"Pshaw!" he exclaimed, "I guess them all—wine—dice—women. One of the prisoners was a woman. I saw you pick up that knot of ribbon. There is no excuse. None."

"I had the honor to be the first man behind your excellency at the storm of Laon," I said, with a happy recollection.

"And saved my life, you were going to say," he cut in. I bowed, and de Rone began again to pace up and down, tugging at his short-pointed beard.

"See here, I will pay my debt; but first ask if I have your parole not to attempt escape. If you do not give it—"

and he laid his hand on a call-bell, with an inquiring look towards me.

"I will not attempt escape."

"Then you will not have to complain of the justice of de Rone. To-morrow some things will happen, and amongst them will be the lamented death of the Sieur d'Auric. This much I will tell you. To-morrow the king and I meet once more—and you must die on the field. Win or lose, if I catch you alive at the close of the day, I will hang you as high as Haman; and now go."

My first thought on leaving de Rone was to make my way direct to the quarters of the staff, where I felt sure of welcome and accommodation for the rest of the night. As I came near to them I saw a light streaming from the partly open door of the largest tent, and from within burst a chorus of voices singing an old chanson of Guienne.

The last line was repeated amidst peals of laughter, followed by the crashing of glass. It was enough for me. I was in no mood for any further folly, or any more d'Arbois, and resolved to make the best of it in the open, as at this hour it was worse than use-

less to attempt to find my lackey Jacques, whom I had left behind in the camp with my belongings when I went on to the outposts. Tethering my horse to a stump, I removed the saddle, which I made shift to use as a cushion, and, leaning my back against it, was soon as comfortable as circumstances would permit. My sleep could not have lasted much more than an hour; but so profound was it that ages seemed to have passed when I awoke with a start, and the consciousness of movement around me. The moon was on the wane; but I saw that the camp was astir, and that the men were being mustered as silently as possible.

"So things are about to happen," I said to myself, recalling de Rone's words, and, hastily saddling my horse, sprang on his back, and moved towards the general's tent. All around me was the muffled tramp of feet, the jingle of chain bits and steel scabbards, the plunging of impatient horses, and a subdued hum of voices, above which rose now and again a hoarse word of command, as regiment after regiment wheeled into position on the level stretch before us.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ESSAY ON CHILDHOOD.

Racal Reminiscences of That Beatific Period Which All of Us Have Known.

The following essay on childhood was recently read at the Turnip-town Literary society; by Mr. Randolph Hogg, one of the society's star members:

"Childhood is a good thing. It is something all of us have had more or less experience with. It is a pretty difficult matter to get along in the world without being a child at some period in our careers. Childhood is the flush budding of life's young spring. It is the season of fairy dreams and golden ambitions, and of cramp, colic and seed ticks. And, as we grow old, as the ghostly shadows of the great afternoon steal athwart our pathways, we love to sit down and recount the joys of the vanished past. We love to recall the exhilarating thrill which filled our breast when we stuck our thumb in our mouth and looked in at the dining-room door just in time to see the fat chicken leg we longed for vanish down the throat of the local preacher. How cold and desolate the world looked! How we longed to hear a motion to adjourn! How we yearned to hand in a long letter of regrets! In fact, we threatened to go exclusively into the yearning business. Another pleasant memory that comes back to us mixed up with rose mist is that of pushing a wheelbarrow along the margin of a stony brook for the purpose of gathering up a job lot of stonebruses. Then what noble aspirations thrilled our soul when we stole into the pantry and lassoed the fruit jar with a bowstring and with a manly pluck landed it on the floor with such violence that the cranky old buttom followed the example of South Carolina and seceded from the union! And with what rapture do we recall the tidal wave of joy that swept over us when mother came softly in and wrapped us in the downy folds of the broom handle!

"Then there was the old schoolhouse. The memory of it comes back to us like the delicious pleasure which hovers around the presence of a bill collector, and over the mazy vision of our dreams floats the sublime utterances of Shakespeare:

"How utterly tough were the days of our kidhood, In the schoolhouse that stood over there by the slough; We teted the water and cut all the firewood, And swept up the floor, for we had it to do."

—Atlanta Journal.

Satisfying a Skeptic.

Young Mokeby (sullenly)—I wants ma' fo' dollars back, dat I paid for dis chawm, Unc' Johnsing; none ob ma' dreams come true.

Unc' Johnsing (the conjure man)—Doan' you remember de dreams dat you fo'git; de dreams you know you dream but can't recall?

"Why, yas! Many times I know I had dreams, but in de maw'nin' I can't rec'lec' dem!"

"Dem's de witch dreams! Dem's de ones dat come true!"—Puck.

Managing Tramps.

Mistress—Did anyone call while I was out?

Servant—No one, ma'am, exceptin' a tramp. He wanted somethin' to eat; but I told him there was nothin' ready, an' he'd have to wait till the lady of the house got back from the cooking school, an' maybe she'd make him something.

Mistress—Of all things! Did he wait?

Servant—No, ma'am. He runned.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Typical Juror.

An old German, being drawn to serve on a coroner's jury, sat stupidly and stolidly listening to the evidence for an hour or so. Then he became weary in his attention. Suddenly he fixed his eyes on the corpse, advanced to it, and raised the corner of the sheet. "Mein Gott, shentlemens!" he exclaimed, starting back in surprise and fright, "dot man ish dead!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Queens of Europe.

There have never been more than three contemporary European queens; in fact, the number who have occupied the throne in medieval and modern times is comparatively small. England heads the list with five. Russia can boast of four, but the total comes to considerably under 30 altogether.

The Tallest Obelisk.

A single stone 115 feet long, ten feet square at one end and four feet square at the other, has been successfully cut from the sandstone quarries at Houghton Point, Wis. It is supposed to be the longest monolith ever quarried.—Youth's Companion.

GREEDY BANDMASTER

How He Was Taken Down a Peg or Two by Gen. Lawton.

Compelled to Play Classic Music for the Delectation of the Regimental Mules in a Frontier Post Corral.

[Special Washington Letter.]

At the army and navy club in this city one may meet with the leading officers of both branches of our war power, and the stories they tell of camp, field and sea would daily fill volumes.

One of the officers on the staff of Gen. Miles told a number of anecdotes of life on the frontier this afternoon, and one of the best was about Gen. Lawton, the soldier whose prompt advance with the regulars at San Juan last July saved the rough riders and other volunteers who had been ambushed by the Spaniards.

Gen. Lawton's Indian-fighting experiences have often been told about since the beginning of the war with Spain, but these narrations present the man simply from the point of view of a care-weighted, stern, hard-campaigning officer. They do not reveal much of his human, every-day nature, and it is from this view-point that enlisted men—whose estimate of an officer is, after all, perhaps the most to be relied upon—figure out the merits or demerits of their superiors.

The passing generation of regular army soldiers still tell of how Lawton once had his regimental band spend a day playing high grade music for the delectation of the regimental mules in the corral.

Lawton was in command of one of the far western regimental posts. It was a post that was much visited by the society people of an adjoining city, and post hops were given on two or three nights a week. The regimental band furnished the music for these hops. The band was under the direction of a foreign-born bandmaster, who possessed considerable contempt for enlisted men, although his knuckling affection for the men with the shoulder straps was notorious. In the army a man possessed of these characteristics is called a "dog robber." Gen. Lawton had a detestation for a dog robber. He endeavored his bandmaster, but he never gave him any the best of it over any of the members of the band. The bandmaster was obsequious in his attendance upon the musical demands of the post's officers.

One day the enlisted men of the post decided to give a hop themselves. A committee of the soldiers approached the bandmaster to ascertain if he would be willing to furnish the music. The bandmaster at first declined to listen to any sort of a proposition, but finally consented to give the services of the band for a night's dancing for the sum of \$40.

"That's a whole lot o' money, my wind-jamming friend," said the soldier who was at the head of the musical committee. "I am free to say that I think you could take a heap of a reef in that figure. What's your idea, anyhow, in soaking it to us fellows so hard, when you play all night for the officers a couple o' times a week for nothing?"

"But you ain't officers, alrehty," replied the bandmaster. "You are noting but buck privates, ain'd it? Vell, I sharges you vhat I please. Forty tollars."

"All right, bunkie," replied the soldier, "if you think you can make a hit in this layout by putting it onto us this way, it's up to you to make it stick. We'll pay you the \$40, because we've got to, seein' that there's no juniper (civilian) band around this camp. But I think you're making a bad break all the same."

"Forty tollars," answered the bandmaster, and that was the end of it. He had the bulge, and he worked it.

The soldier who had done the interviewing with the bandmaster was an oldtime noncommissioned officer who had soldiered alongside Lawton on a number of critical occasions. He went up to Lawton's quarters to have a word with "the beak," otherwise the "old man," about this music business.

"The boss wind jammer," said the soldier to Lawton, "surely is rubbin' it in onto us some," and he told the commanding officer of the only terms the bandmaster would accept.

"Does he want it in advance?" inquired Lawton, rubbing his chin reflectively.

"He's got it in his pants pocket now," replied the soldier. "We had to give up on the spot."

"All right," said Lawton. "Let it go at that."

The old noncom. left Lawton's presence somewhat surprised and aggrieved at the matter-of-fact fashion with which the commanding officer took his report on the smallness of the bandmaster.

The enlisted men's hop came off all right. It was largely attended by the sweethearts of the soldiers in the ad-

joining city, and it was a howling success. The band's music was only fairish, however, and the bandmaster, from his platform perch, regarded the uniformed dancers on the floor with contempt slumbering in his eyes. Along toward two o'clock in the morning Col. Lawton made his appearance on the floor. He enjoyed the spectacle of his men having a good time, and he told the boys to go ahead and keep the dance going until reveille if they wanted to. Then he left the hall.

The hop broke up about half an hour before reveille, and the soldiers made for their quarters to get ready to stand the first roll call of the day. The bandmaster and his musicians, sleepy and very ugly over the prolongation of the dance, repaired to their quarters to turn in for a few hours' rest. First call for reveille went in the gray dawn of the morning, and then assembly. When the tired soldiers got into line outside their quarters they were surprised to see their commanding officer, who was ordinarily a late sleeper, standing in

the middle of the parade ground in full uniform, and that at half after five a. m.

The company officers made their report to the officer of the day, who wheeled and reported to the commanding officer.

"Officer of the day," ordered Col. Lawton, quietly, "have the trumpeter sound the call 'To arms.'"

The officer of the day gave the command, and in less than a minute all of the men permitted to "lie in" for reveille, including the bandsmen, came running out on the parade ground, only partially dressed. The obsequious bandmaster loped up to the commanding officer, saluted, and stood to attention.

"Bandmaster," said Lawton, "one of the characteristics of this outfit of mine that delights me is that most of the men are very fond of music. There's not a man of 'em, I believe, that would not walk through nine miles of knee-deep snow to hear a bit of really good music. Have you ever observed this fact?"

"Vell, I don'd so much know, sir," replied the sleepy bandmaster, rubbing his eyes, and apparently wondering what this queer line of talk was all about at such an early hour in the morning.

"Well, I know," went on Lawton. "It's about as musical a body of soldiers as ever I had the honor to command. But, musical as these men are," continued the commanding officer, sweeping his arms around the quadrangle formed by the barracks, "I'm in command of another outfit in this post—an auxiliary outfit, it is true—the component members of which are also very fond of music. I refer to my mules. I've often taken notice of the fondness of those mules of mine for music. Bandmaster, you are to at once assemble your band, in heavy marching order, taking not more than 15 minutes for this purpose, and then you are to march the band down to the corral. Arriving there, you are to begin a varied programme of select music, and you are to play with spirit and precision, and not lag in your enthusiasm. I'll be around from time to time to see that you attend to these orders. See that you do attend to them."

The soldiers were dismissed from quarters. They bolted their breakfast, and repaired to the corral in a body. Then they stretched themselves out on the grass in easy attitudes, chewing straws and watching the performance. The perspiring members of the band turned up promptly at the end of the 15 minutes, and began to play for the mules; and the mules cocked up their ears lazily and ke-hawed and ke-hunked appreciatively for some time. The sun rose high in the heavens, and yet the badsmen played on. Shortly before noon the commanding officer arrived.

"Give those mules the overture from Tannhauser," he ordered, "and I guess that will do for the present."

When that was done, he beckoned the bandmaster to him and said: "I do not think that you have treated your comrades generously, and I believe that you should reduce just the price of the hop music. You may now march the band to quarters." Half an hour later the bandmaster called on the chairman of the music committee, and handed him a \$20 gold piece, saying:

"Id vos a mishtake. I was only foolin' mit you fellers." SMITH D. FRY.

Benefits of Banking.

George—I say, Jack, change me a five, won't you?

Jack—I haven't more than enough for lunch and car fare in my pocket. Fact is, I don't carry money loose in my pockets any more. I put it in the bank and pay by check.

"I don't care to bother with checks. I always carry money in my pockets, and I never miss a cent."

"Y-e-s, but you are not married."—N. Y. Weekly.

Bridget Needed It.

Little Ethel—Mamma, what does it rain for?

Mrs. De Homely—To make the trees and grass grow and everything grow pretty.

Little Ethel—Then why doesn't it rain on Bridget?—Cincinnati Enquirer.



LAWTON AND THE BANDMASTER.



MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

St. John, Stafford county, is headquarters of a big Mormon colony.

At Larned last week one minister married seven couples in 36 hours.

The new domestic science hall at the state agricultural college has been dedicated.

Hardin county, O., has furnished Kansas three governors—Carney, Green and Stanley.

Coffeyville is becoming a big grain center, 1,200 cars being inspected there in December.

Populist legislators supported Senator H. W. Young, of Independence, for state printer.

Hutchinson's new theater, to be built on the Kansas City Convention hall prize plan, will cost \$40,000.

J. M. Hart, superintendent of the state reform school at Topeka, sent his resignation to Gov. Stanley on the 13th.

In Montgomery county last year there were 352 births and 150 deaths—a big majority for the cradle over the grave.

A Topeka dispatch said that S. O. Spencer, of Fort Scott, would be appointed state oil inspector by Gov. Stanley.

A vein of fine rock salt three feet thick and near the surface, was discovered on the James Gallagher farm near Troy.

Summer is the banner wheat county of Kansas, Nemaha the banner corn county and Washington the banner oats county.

Chairman Albaugh, of the republican state committee, has been named as receiver of the First national (Cross) bank at Emporia.

Gen. Otis reported from Manila that Bert Cornett, of company E, and William H. Bash, company F, Twentieth Kansas, died of smallpox.

A meeting of all labor unions in Kansas will be held at Topeka February 6 to organize a state bureau of labor, as provided for in the new law.

Officers of the state temperance union say they will not ask Gov. Stanley to close the joints, and will not precipitate any prohibition war on the governor.

The farmhouse of H. F. Matheson, near Argentine, was entered at night by burglars who carried away two gold watches and \$270 in gold that was concealed in the walls.

U. C. Cavaness, who came to Kansas 43 years ago, died at Baldwin, aged 89. He was in Lawrence when Quantrell raided that town. Only a few days ago Mr. Cavaness' wife passed away, aged 87.

Harvey county employed an agent to go after the tax dodgers. He found \$230,000 worth of property that was escaping all taxation and the county collected \$2,513 from its owners, of which the agent received half.

It is not unlikely that a big state heating and lighting plant will be built at Topeka this year at a cost of about \$80,000 to heat and light the capitol building, the state reform school and the state insane asylum.

In a fit of despondency brought on by financial reverses which he is said to have suffered only a few days ago, Jacob N. Zook, a prominent grocer of Lawrence, committed suicide in a room at the Blossom house, Kansas City, Mo.

While Will Bruce, of Verdi, was driving with a friend near Solomon, the team ran away and the men were thrown out. Bruce fell on his face in a puddle of water and a sack of salt from the wagon fell on him, holding him down until he was drowned.

Ex-Representative Brown, a silver republican of Cowley county, wrote a letter to ex-Gov. Leedy calling him a coward for sending a message to the legislature denouncing Brown in his absence. Brown had accused the governor of hoodluming and the governor called him a liar.

The president on the 10th signed the bill to retire United States Judge Foster. A Washington dispatch said it was believed that William C. Hook, Senator Baker's law partner, would succeed Foster, though Congressman Curtis was fighting vigorously for Albert H. Horton.

Recently W. A. Mobley, of Paola, sent his two sons to New Mexico in hope that the climate would benefit their pulmonary troubles. At Pecos they were assigned to a hotel room that had been occupied by a man with smallpox. Arriving at Roswell, the boys were taken with the disease and both died.

In Coffey county the fusion candidates for county attorney and district clerk, on the face of the returns, had a majority of three and received certificates of election. Now word comes from Manila that the soldier vote gave the republican candidates for the two offices 11 majority, which may complicate matters.

At Topeka a charter was issued to the Topeka, Westmoreland & Waterville Railroad company, which proposes to build a line from Topeka to Waterville, a distance of 150 miles. A charter was also issued to the Jefferson City, Fort Scott & Southwestern Railroad company, the purposes of which is to construct a road from Jefferson City, Mo., to Fort Scott and through the counties of Bourbon, Allen and Neosho to Chanute, thence southwest through the counties of Wilson, Elk, Montgomery, Chautauqua and Cowley to the southern line of Kansas; estimated length, 300 miles.

F. H. Drenning, who served ten years as probate judge of Doniphan county, retiring on the 9th, issued 1,114 marriage licenses during his official career and married 123 couples.

State Auditor Cole held up all warrants drawn to pay extra session legislative expenses until he received an opinion from Attorney General Godard as to the constitutionality of that body.

It cost Kansas \$28,000 to get its three regiments and colored battalions ready for the war.

At Hope an attempt will be made to raise money to build a two-story city hall by having a concert and prize drawing.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Morgan for State Printer. The republican legislative caucus at Topeka nominated W. Y. Morgan, the young editor of the Hutchinson News, for state printer.

His principal opponent was Arthur Capper, of Topeka. The nomination was made on the third ballot, Morgan receiving 57 votes; Capper, 34; C. W. Landis, 6, and George W. Crane, 1. The legislature, in joint caucus Tuesday, formally elected Mr. Morgan to this office, one of the most lucrative in the state.

W. Y. Morgan was born in Cincinnati in 1838 and is therefore 31 years of age. When he was five years old he came with his parents to Cottonwood Falls, where his father, W. A. Morgan, established the Cottonwood Falls Leader. The elder Morgan served two terms in the state senate and still conducts the paper. "Billy" was raised in the leader office and learned the printer's trade there. In 1881 he entered the state university, graduating four years later. After graduation Morgan became a reporter for the Lawrence Journal. In 1888 he purchased the Strong City Republican, which he conducted for four years, buying the Emporia Gazette in 1892. Four years ago he sold the Gazette to Will White and became editor and proprietor of the Hutchinson News, the paper he still holds. The News is recognized as one of the strongest and most influential dailies in western Kansas. Mr. Morgan was for two years president of the Kansas Day club, but was never a candidate for a political position until he entered the race for state printer this year. Mr. Morgan was married to a Strong City girl about eight years ago.

State Board of Agriculture. The state board of agriculture held its annual meeting at Topeka last week and it was a most successful gathering. Gov. Stanley delivered the address of welcome, ex-Gov. Glick, president of the board, responding. Interesting papers were read by men of national reputation. The report of Secretary Coburn showed the society to be in a flourishing condition. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, T. A. Hubbard, Sumner county; vice president, Edwin Taylor, Wyandotte; treasurer, Edwin Snyder, Jefferson county. Secretary Coburn will hold over for another year.

State Treasurer Heffebower Balks. The state treasurer's office was not turned over to Mr. Grimes at the appointed time owing to his refusal to accept \$7,000 extra session warrants as cash. State Auditor Cole advised Mr. Grimes not to receive them until the legality of the extra session was determined. There was talk of Mr. Heffebower bringing mandamus proceedings in the supreme court to require the state auditor to give him credit for these warrants. This would settle the matter at once.

He Feligned Insanity. Francis Moore, alias Lutz, who was under arrest at Newton for the rape of a young girl, began to exhibit signs of insanity several days previous to his trial. Persons who watched him really thought him insane and he was sent to the Osawatimie asylum. He escaped shortly after and it developed that he had played a very clever dodge. After a few days he was captured and will be tried on the criminal charge.

Question of Vrooman's Confirmation. The legality of the confirmation of Carl Vrooman, of Parsons, to be regent of the state agricultural college, will be tested in the supreme court. The vote on Mr. Vrooman's confirmation stood: Yeas, 18; nays, 13; not voting, nine. The question is whether the state constitution requires in the confirmation of officers a majority vote of the whole senate, which is 21, or only a majority of those present.

The First Kansas Legislature. The first Kansas state legislature met on the 25th of March, 1861, nearly 38 years ago. The youngest member of the senate was John A. Martin, of Atchinson, who was 23. The youngest member of the house was E. D. Thompson, of Lawrence, who was of the same age. Col. Martin, the boy of the senate, if now living, would be 61 years of age.

Cannot Who Pupils in Kansas. A jury at Fort Scott found that, under the Kansas law, a school-teacher has no authority to lay hands on a pupil for the purpose of inflicting corporal punishment, and Frank Hedges was found guilty of assault and battery on one of his pupils in the Redfield schools for having punished him.

Has Probably Gone to John Gillett. Over two months ago John D. Turkington, aged 37, a stockman of southern Crawford county, left home for Kansas City, presumably to transact business. He has never been seen or heard from since. A few days ago a forged note for \$7,200 bearing Turkington's father's signature turned up at a local bank.

They Favor a State Fair. The Kansas Live Stock Breeders' association at Topeka last week passed resolutions in favor of holding a state fair in Topeka and asking the legislature to provide for an annual guaranty premium fund of \$20,000. The fair is to be under the jurisdiction of the state board of agriculture.

Countermands All Previous Orders. Gov. Stanley last week issued an order, directed to the adjutant general, commanding him to discontinue the mustering in of any company of the Kansas national guard and the issuing of supplies of any character. All orders for election of officers were countermanded.

To Aid the State Fair. Bills providing for an appropriation of \$20,000 for an annual Kansas state fair has been introduced in both branches of the legislature. The bills were drawn by a committee from the state board of agriculture.

Said They Would Never See Him. Marysville was much excited over the disappearance of W. R. Burroughs, a pioneer citizen, city clerk, clerk of the board of education and justice of the peace. His accounts were straight. He left a note to his wife and daughters saying they might hear from him but would never see him again.

Alfalfa Hay as a Fork Producer. Alfalfa hay is worth \$17 per ton when fed with kafir corn to fattening hogs, according to experiments made by the experimental station at the state agricultural college.

KANSAS' NEW LABOR LAW.

The Scope and Powers Given by the Statute Made Effective—Principal Features of the Law.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 12.—By its official publication yesterday, Kansas has among its statutes a law which is a pioneer among those of the states of the union for the conduct of its state labor bureau. The intention of the new law is to take the labor bureau entirely out of politics. The following are the principal features of the law:

Seven men may organize a labor society and be entitled to a delegate to the state society of labor and industry. If the society has more than 100 members it will be entitled to two delegates and one additional delegate for every 100 members enrolled above that number. No delegates will be received from a society which has not been organized more than 90 days. This is to prevent wildcat societies from organizing to push some plan in the state society.

The annual meetings of the state labor society will be held at the state capitol on the first Monday in February, beginning this year. The society will elect president, vice president, secretary and assistant secretary. The secretary will be ex-officio commissioner of labor and industry and state factory inspector. He holds office two years or until his successor is elected and qualified. The president and the vice president are elected annually. Their duties are simply those of presiding officers. The secretary, like the secretary of agriculture, is the main working head of the institution, subject, however, to the will of the annual convention. The duties of the secretary, as described by the act, are to collect, assort and present in annual reports to the governor statistics of all departments of labor and industrial pursuits, of strikes, co-operation, trades unions, matters relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, moral and sanitary conditions of the state. It is also the duty of the secretary to cause to be enforced laws regulating the employment of children and women and laws established for the protection of health, lives and limbs of workmen.

One of the most important features of the bill is that giving the commissioner or secretary power to subpoena witnesses and administer oaths on all matters pertaining to the conduct of the office. It is made a misdemeanor for any persons thus subpoenaed to neglect to answer the summons or refuse to testify and is punishable by a fine of not fewer than \$25 or more than \$100, or imprisonment for 90 days in jail.

The annual salaries of the bureau are: Commissioner, \$1,500; assistant commissioner, \$720. Other expenditures of the bureau are limited as follows: Eight hundred dollars for postage and express charges; \$80 for special agents who are to receive \$3 per day when employed and there is an allowance of \$1,500 for traveling expenses and incidentals.

TO TREAT CONSUMPTION. New York Legislative Committee Finds That the Disease is Contagious—Recommends Establishing Hospitals.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The report of the special commission of the state to investigate the question of the spread of consumption and the establishment of better sanitary conditions for consumptives and the protection of the public, has been presented. It finds that consumption is contagious and recommends that the state establish a hospital or hospitals for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis, the hospital to be located somewhere in the forest preserve in the Adirondack mountains. An accompanying bill provides for an appropriation of \$200,000.

Boodle Charges in Montana. Helena, Mont., Jan. 12.—The public exhibition to the members of the Montana legislature in joint session of 30 \$1,000 bills was the dramatic climax of an expose of alleged bribery yesterday. The charges came as a result of the fight between Millionaire William A. Clark and Marcus Daly over the election of a senator, and were directed against Clark by a committee appointed to investigate charges of bribery.

Declines a United States Senatorship. St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 12.—Hon. B. F. Fifield, of Montpelier, notified Gov. Smith that on account of private reasons he was compelled to decline the appointment as United States senator to succeed the late Senator Morrill. The appointment was at once offered to Hon. Jonathan Ross, of St. Johnsbury, chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont, who accepted.

More News from the Oregon. Washington, Jan. 12.—Capt. Barker cabled the navy department from Callao, Peru, that he was about to sail with the Oregon, the Scandia and the Iris directly for Honolulu on the way to Manila. At the same time the battleship Iowa, which had accompanied the Oregon around from New York, started northward for San Francisco.

Desperate Attempt to Escape. Columbus, Neb., Jan. 12.—Four desperate crooks, who are held in jail here for shooting an officer and wholesale robberies, dynamited the jail last night. The attempt to obtain liberty failed, however, and two of the thugs were seriously, if not fatally, injured. One Waters will lose his eyesight. The jail building is considerably damaged.

Wants to Pension the Widows. Washington, Jan. 12.—Gen. Wheeler appeared before the house committee on pensions and made a fervid appeal for a special pension bill giving to the widows and relatives of those who fell at Santiago and other battles of the Spanish war an amount commensurate with the gallantry of those who lost their lives.

Justice Brewer Sails for Europe. New York, Jan. 12.—Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court, sailed on the White Star line steamship, Majestic, yesterday for Liverpool. His visit abroad is in connection with a meeting in Paris of the Venezuelan boundary commission of which he is a member.

To Build on the Co-Operative Plan. Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 12.—The employees of the Sioux City plant of the Cudahy Packing company have purchased four blocks of property a short distance from the packing house and will build up what they will call Cudahytown. The site selected is a good location, high and dry, and will make an ideal place for a co-operative townsite. Immediate steps will be taken to improve the property and in the spring many cottages will be built. No one not an employe of the packing company and a member of the townsite company will be allowed to buy lots.

CONGRESSMAN DINGLEY DEAD

Republican Floor Leader of the House and Author of Tariff Bill—Had Held Many Positions of Honor.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Nelson Dingley, of Maine, leader of the republican side on the floor of the house of representatives and representing the Second congressional district of Maine



NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

In that body, died here last night at 10:30 o'clock of heart failure, resulting from extreme weakness due to pneumonia.

A Short Sketch of His Career. Nelson Dingley, Jr., governor of Maine, 1874-75, and member of congress from the Second congressional district of Maine since 1881, was born in Durham, Me., in his grandfather Lambert's farm house on the banks of the Androscoggin river, February 15, 1832, son of Nelson and Jane (Lambert) Dingley.

After leaving college Mr. Dingley studied law in 1855-56 with Merrill & Fessenden and in the latter year he was admitted to the bar. In September, 1856, he purchased the Lewiston Journal, of which he had been practically the editor while studying law.

In 1861, at the age of 29, he was elected representative from Auburn to the state legislature, in which body he at once took high rank, was re-elected in 1862 and chosen speaker of the house at the session of 1863. In 1863 he removed to Lewiston, where a few months after he was elected to the legislature and with the opening of the legislative session of 1864 was unanimously re-elected speaker. At the state election of 1864 he was elected to the house of representatives, declining a third nomination in 1875. He actively participated in the presidential campaign of 1872 and in the state conventions of 1877, 1878 and 1879. In 1881 Mr. Dingley was nominated by the republicans of the Second congressional district of Maine to fill the vacancy in congress caused by the resignation of William P. Frye. He was elected by a majority of over 5,000.

Mr. Dingley was re-elected to the Forty-ninth congress from the Second Maine district in 1884. In June, 1884, Mr. Dingley was re-elected to the Fifty-first congress and again elected to the Fifty-first congress in 1888; to the Fifty-second in 1891, the Fifty-third in 1894, the Fifty-fourth in 1897 and the Fifty-fifth in 1900 by large and increased majorities. In the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses he was an active member of the committee on appropriations.

In forming his cabinet prior to entering on the duties of chief executive, March 4, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of the treasury to Mr. Dingley, but he declined the offer, preferring to remain in his position as chairman of the ways and means committee and floor leader of the republican majority in the house. Under his lead the house, within 16 days after the Fifty-fifth congress was convened in extraordinary session on March 12, 1897, by President McKinley, passed a bill reviving the tariff.

The Use of Corn. Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 12.—"One acre of corn stalks will put a belt of cellulose around a battleship, making it fireproof above the waterline," says Secretary Fowler, of the Iowa state agricultural society, in his annual report, read to-day, on the value of cellulose for protecting war vessels, emphasized in dealing extensively with the subject. The secretary also recommends that the legislature send a special representative from Iowa to Paris to demonstrate the various uses to which corn can be put.

Mr. Fowler recommends experiments with petroleum in hardening roads, the method, which he says, has been tried with encouraging results in several places in the United States. Petroleum treatment turns water and at the same time makes highways very firm.

Disbanding the Troops. Washington, Jan. 12.—The work of reducing the military forces of the United States to a peace basis is progressing slowly but steadily. Orders were issued by Maj. Gen. Miles yesterday for the muster out of the Fourth Kentucky volunteer infantry, now in camp at Anderson, Ala. The Sixty-ninth New York infantry is the only one of the volunteer regiments recently selected for discharge that will be mustered out at its home station. The others will all be mustered out at their present stations in the south.

Senator Turple's Successor a Young Man. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 12.—The republican legislative caucus last night on the eleventh ballot selected ex-Congressman A. J. Beveridge for United States senator. As the republicans have a majority on joint ballot he will be elected to succeed Senator David Turple (dem.). Mr. Beveridge is but 36 years old and he will be the youngest man to be elected a United States senator from Indiana.

Result of Drinking Wine. West Union, Ia., Jan. 14.—Samuel Sleiner, a farmer of Pleasant Valley township, came here and surrendered himself to the authorities. He said that his brother John and himself, with a neighbor named Hunsberger, were together and drank freely of home-made wine, becoming intoxicated. A quarrel arose between them, in which Samuel shot his brother, killing him instantly.

Difficulties Facing the Americans. Madrid, Jan. 13.—Persons who have returned here from the Philippine islands expatiate upon the "difficulties facing the United States when undertaking to conquer the whole archipelago in arms." They assert that it will be impossible for the Americans to penetrate the islands beyond the ports with an immense army, declaring that the islands are "so impoverished that the Americans will be compelled to obtain provisions elsewhere," and the climate is much more fatal than the Cuban climate to the American soldiers.

Will Bring Bodies Home. Washington, Jan. 14.—The quartermaster general of the United States army yesterday informed Representative Sutherland, of Nebraska, that the government will bear the expense and superintend the removal home of all soldiers who died in foreign countries while in the service of the United States. The statement was made in reference to the transportation of the remains of Private Albert H. Burd, of Nelson, Neb., Mr. Sutherland's home town, who died in Manila from natural causes last fall. The bodies of all other soldiers will be brought home by the government.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

The Closing Session of the Memorable Fifty-Fifth at Work on Legislation Affecting the Nation.

SENATOR MASON (Ill.) occupied the attention of the senate for nearly 1 1/2 hours on the 10th with a speech in support of his resolution declaring that the United States will never attempt to govern the people of any country without their consent. Several times during the delivery spontaneous applause swept over the gallery and at its conclusion Senator Mason was congratulated by many of his colleagues. Senator Turley (Tenn.) then spoke on the Nicaragua canal bill. He was in favor of the project but opposed to the pending bill. The house devoted its undivided attention to the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska, and when adjournment was had all but ten pages of the bill had been disposed of.

In the senate on the 11th Senator Foraker (O.) made an address in opposition to the declaration of the West resolution that the United States had no constitutional powers to acquire foreign territory to be maintained as colonies. Senator Foraker maintained that the right to acquire territory was an inherent one of nationality. He also asserted that the acquisition of the Philippines was temporary in character. The peace treaty was laid before the senate by the foreign relations committee and the impression was that it would be taken up by the senate in open session without a decision on the criminal laws of Alaska, an amendment being adopted providing for a high license system with a species of local option.

SENATOR ALLISON (Ia.) reported the Indian appropriation bill to the senate on the 12th and gave notice that he would call it up the next day. A joint resolution was passed tendering the thanks of congress to Clara Barton and officers of the Red Cross society for their humane services to the Armenians and both sides in the Hispano-American war. Sixteen private pension bills were also passed. An executive session was then held in which a discussion ensued as to the propriety of considering the peace treaty in open session without a decision being arrived at. The house passed the diplomatic bill. It carries \$1,705,533. During the debate two set speeches were made against imperialism by Mr. Carnack (Tenn.) and Mr. Gaines (Tenn.).

A SPEECH was made in the senate on the 13th by Senator McLaughlin (S. C.) against a policy of expansion and in advocacy of the adoption of the resolution. Senator Saltonstall (Miss.) and Pasco (Fla.) discussed the pending Nicaragua canal bill, the former supporting it and the latter opposing it. Senator Gray (Del.) introduced a resolution to give the thanks of congress and a gold medal to Helen Gould and her patriotic benefactors to soldiers in the late war. It was referred to the committee on the navy. A resolution which went over for the appointment of five senators with plenary powers to investigate the late war. A bill was proposed authorizing the construction of a road line through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the Indian territory. The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up. The house debated the navy personnel bill in committee of the whole without completing its consideration.

In the senate on the 14th Senator Proctor (Vt.) introduced a joint resolution to place busts of the late Senator Morrill and Senator Voorhees in the national library. It was referred to the library committee. Senator Hear (Mass.) then introduced a resolution that the Philippines ought by right to be free and independent and that the United States did not propose to interfere with their right to be so. An objection to the resolution went over. The resolution of Senator Allen for the appointment of a committee of five senators to investigate the conduct of the late war was laid before the senate and the senator took the floor to advocate it. A message was received from the house announcing the adoption of resolutions on the death of Congressman Dingley. After they were read Senator Hale (Me.) delivered an eulogy on the congressman and offered resolutions of sympathy because of his death. A committee was then appointed to accompany the remains to Maine and the senate adjourned. Soon after the house assembled Mr. Boutelle (Me.) offered and the house adopted a series of resolutions providing for the funeral ceremonies of the late Representative Dingley in the hall of the house at noon on the 16th, and for a committee of nine members to accompany the remains to Maine. The resolutions concluded with a motion to adjourn.

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DEATH MISSED HIM.

John Block, Whose Demise Was Predicted for January 15 at Peoria, Ill., Manages to Dodge the Grim Monster.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 16.—As the great bell in the courthouse tower pealed forth the end of January 15 and the birth of a new day at midnight, John Block, the young business man whose death had been predicted for this day by Meier Goodman, a local prophet and a Jewish seer, poked his head out from beneath the capacious recesses of pillows and remarked that death never touched him. He felt greatly relieved at sundown, for, according to the Mosaic law, the day ends at sundown, and he pinched himself after the shades of night began to gather and assured himself that he was still in the flesh, and experienced a feeling of great joy. He has not yet decided whether it was due to his exceptionally good health or to the fact that the prophet hedged when the prediction created such widespread interest, or to the influence of the state's attorney. Now that the day set for his passing from this vale of tears has gone by and he is still living, Block does not give so much thought to danger of grip and pneumonia.

NEBRASKA HAS FIRST PLACE. All Records for Speed in Granting Divorces Kept on Chadron—Required Only 35 Minutes for Entire Proceedings.

Chadron, Neb., Jan. 16.—Nebraska now holds first place in point of speed in the granting of divorces, a decree being granted in Douglas county in exactly 35 minutes from the time the proceedings were begun. The title of the case was Susie C. Ramage vs. William Ramage. The plaintiff alleged in her petition cruelty and non-support. It was 2:15 p. m. when the petition was filed with Judge Fawcett in the court of equity in Omaha and five minutes later an answer was filed by defendant's attorney. At 2:40 the case was on trial and ten minutes later the decree was signed. Ramage is a prosperous contractor, living in Chicago, and was anxious for a quick divorce, owing to his desire to immediately venture again into matrimony. When this fact was mentioned to the plaintiff in the case by Attorney Backus she remarked that "he has not much the start of me, for I'm engaged."

Washington, Jan. 16.—President McKinley has decided to send a commission to the Philippines to make a thorough study of the situation and advise him as to what the policy of the United States should be regarding those islands. He has asked these men to serve on the commission: Rear Admiral George Dewey, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron, Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, military governor of the Philippines; Prof. J. C. Schurman, president of Cornell university; Col. Charles Denby, ex-minister to China and now a member of the war investigation commission; Brig. Gen. Charles B. Whittier, of New York, recently on duty at Manila. Admiral Dewey will be president of the commission.

Two Drowned in Kentucky. Harrodsburg, Ky., Jan. 15.—Daniel Jennings, a tobacco grower, and his son Samuel, were drowned in Cedar Run, near Curdsville. Jennings and his son were trying to save some tobacco from a basin near the overflowing creek, which was very high and swift owing to heavy rains. No one witnessed the accident, but it is generally supposed that the boy first fell into the stream and the father in attempting to rescue him lost his own life.

Fatal Hotel Fire in Texas. Beaumont, Tex., Jan. 16.—Yesterday morning the old Telegraph hotel, a two-story frame structure, was discovered on fire, and in a few minutes the building and contents were in ashes. W. H. Denny, a rice farmer, was burned beyond recognition. The origin of the fire is a mystery. There was a rumor that Denny had possibly been murdered for the purpose of robbery and the hotel burned to hide the crime.

Gives Up Christian Union Church. New York, Jan. 16.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who for four years past has been preaching in the People's church, a Christian union denominational church, read to his congregation yesterday his resignation. Dr. Dixon said that the results of his work had been disappointing and that he "had been disillusioned as to the idea of organic Christian union." He has determined, therefore, to resume his position in the regular Baptist ministry.

Payne Will Be House Leader. Washington, Jan. 16.—Mr. Dingley's death brings to the front as the leader of the house Mr. Payne, of New York, who is now serving his seventh term in that body. Mr. Payne has been on the ways and means committee for about ten years and is well up in economics. He ranked next to Mr. Dingley on the committee, and will succeed to the chairmanship and by virtue of that position will become the republican leader on the floor.

Disastrous Wreck Narrowly Averted. Negada, Mo., Jan. 15.—As a passenger train over the Nevada & Minden branch was approaching Nevada, coming at full speed and on a down grade, the engine struck a loaded coal car on a trestle 600 feet long and 60 feet high. The coal car was smashed to pieces, the pilot from the engine torn loose and the engine ran over it. Eight ties in the trestle were torn out, but still not a car left the track. Railroad men say it is the most miraculous escape from a fearful wreck that has ever been known in this part of the country.