

# Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXIV.

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

NO. 20.

## FEBRUARY—1898.

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## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

**JUSTICE BROWN**, of the United States supreme court, is in danger of losing his eyesight. Several weeks ago the justice was attacked with an affection of the optic nerve. It has become so serious that he has been obliged to put himself under the care of a specialist on diseases of the eye.

**ASSISTANT SECRETARY DAVIS**, of the interior department, has decided that there is no law providing a pension for the widows of soldiers who die of disease contracted in the service in time of peace prior to March 4, 1861.

**SECRETARY BLISS**, in a statement sent to congress of the disbursements to agricultural colleges, showed that Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Oklahoma each received \$22,000 during the past year and will be entitled to \$23,000 the coming year.

**JOSEPH MCKENNA** took his seat on the bench of the supreme court of the United States on the 29th as an associate justice. The official ceremony inducting him into office consumed less than four minutes and was very simple.

**A STATEMENT** is being prepared for congress at the state department in which the necessity for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for a proper representation of the United States at the Paris exposition in 1900 will be urged.

**SECRETARY OF WAR ALGER** was reported as being dangerously sick at Washington on the 29th. He had typhoid fever and the conditions were alarming.

In a recent letter to the state department at Washington Consul General Lee expressed his conviction in an unreserved manner of the hopelessness of the Spanish cause in Cuba and showed that peace and good government can only be restored in the island by some outside power.

**STATEHOOD legislation** at this session has been killed by the house committee on territories rejecting the Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma bills by a vote of eight to three.

**SECRETARY BLISS** told Gov. Barnes, of Oklahoma, that the department of the interior will not remove the land office from Perry to Guthrie, and consolidate them.

The senate committee on pensions recently adopted a set of rules to govern its consideration of pension matters which are of great interest to people concerned in pensions.

The gold reserve in the federal treasury on the 27th reached \$163,670,000, the highest point in about seven years.

The department of agriculture at Washington has recently issued two farmers' bulletins, one on forestry and another on the value of common crops for forage. The latter bulletin also treats on stock, melons, starch and potatoes, crimson clover, geese for profit, cross pollination and a germ fertilizer.

The senate recently passed a resolution calling on the commissioner of pensions for information as to his authority for ordering that no rejected application for increase will be reconsidered within a year. The statement of the commissioner has satisfied the senate committee that his order is sound and lawful.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

**OTTO C. DELFS** was asphyxiated by gas from the stove in his store at New York while trying to write a letter to his wife. He was seated near the window all one night and passers-by thought he was attending to business, but he was dead.

**DANIEL L. BRAINE**, rear admiral of the United States navy, retired, died at Brooklyn on the 30th from heart failure, following an attack of rheumatism, aged 69.

**A SEVERE blizzard** raged in the north-eastern states on the 31st. At Saratoga, N. Y., mercury dropped to 29 degrees below zero and in a number of surrounding towns averaged from 32 to 34 below.

**MRS. HETTIE GREEN**, of New York city, and her son, E. H. R. Green, of Texas, it was said, will soon build a railroad through Oklahoma to connect with the C. R. I. & P. at Meador, Ok., and the Green road at Sherman or Paris, Tex. The road will run through the best farming sections of Oklahoma and hit the coal fields in the Indian territory.

**FOUR boys** broke through the ice while skating at Coeur d'Alene, Ida., and two were drowned, the other two being rescued.

The Kentucky senate on the 28th passed the house resolution asking United States Senator Lindsay to resign. Only one of the silver democrats voted against the resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 35 to 10. The house adopted the resolution the previous day.

**ALDERMAN CHRISTY BYRNE**, of Joliet, Ill., and his wife and child were out sleigh riding the other day and, while crossing the tracks, a Santa Fe engine struck the sleigh and Byrne was killed and his wife probably fatally injured.

**DAVID SKELEY**, aged 68, was under arrest at Kalamazoo, Mich., on the charge of having eight wives.

The opera house and library building at Maysville, Ky., were destroyed by fire and a number of business houses damaged. Loss, \$50,000.

**STOCKMEN** in the vicinity of Hooper, Neb., are seriously alarmed over a new disease among their cattle which is causing great mortality. The disease seems like "foot rot." The governor has been appealed to do something in the matter.

**MRS. LOUISA JACKSON ARNOLD**, of Columbus, O., the only surviving sister of the famous confederate officer, Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, in a recent interview declared that "Stonewall" Jackson was a strong unionist, being bitterly opposed to secession, and it was his belief in state rights that caused him to be on the confederate side.

**A MAN** thought to be insane entered the Colorado national bank at Denver, Col., on the 29th and said to the teller "Give me \$5,000,000." When the teller recovered from his surprise he told the man he would have to go to the vaults for such a large sum and begged to be excused for a few minutes. The police were soon notified and the crank was arrested.

**MRS. MICHAEL RUMINSKY** was burned to death in a fire of mysterious origin in Allegheny, Pa., on the 28th. The woman was found locked in her room and later the key of the room was found in her husband's pocket.

**CHARLES WEBB**, colored, who killed Mallie Wade, a colored school-teacher, in cold blood on May 30, 1895, was convicted at St. Louis and sentenced to 99 years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The two were lovers.

**A DISPATCH** from Naimo, B. C., stated that the steamer Corona, with 245 passengers on board, struck a rock near the mouth of the Skeena river and was wrecked. Lifeboats conveyed those on board to land. It was feared that the steamer and all her cargo would be totally lost. She was on her way to the Alaska gold fields.

**STEVENS & Co.'s** large hardware house at Gainesville, Tex., was destroyed by fire early the other morning. Every pane of glass within three blocks was broken and several firemen were injured by an explosion of dynamite during the fire.

**A QUARREL** over a game of cards by negroes at Brooklyn, a suburb of East St. Louis, Ill., the other night resulted in Ben Lucas, Dan Lucas and Ed Green being probably mortally wounded and several others badly injured. The constable had to summons a posse of the people to quell the riot.

**MR. FILSON**, school land commissioner of Oklahoma, recently reported that Greer county, Ok., was booming. Over 3,000 homestead entries have been made in the county in the past six months, and in driving out he passed 100 wagons in a single day, each carrying a family, bound for that county.

The steamer City of Duluth struck the bar outside St. Joseph, Mich., during a gale and broke in two. The life-saving crew rescued those on board, but Mrs. William Tryon, one of the ladies rescued, was reported dying from the effects of the exposure.

**ANGELO CORBONE** has been snatched from death when it seemed almost as though nothing could save him, as he was sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 31st. Alexander Claramello, the real murderer, was caught on the 29th in Baltimore, Md., and when confronted with the evidence against him broke down and made a full confession.

In the investigation at Columbus, O., into the alleged bribery of senators and representatives to vote for Mark Hanna for United States senator, Representative Otis testified that he had been promised an office and money by H. H. Boyce, of New York, but had referred him to his attorney, Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell, when called to the stand, produced \$1,750, which he said he had received from Mr. Boyce to be given to Mr. Otis if he voted for Mr. Hanna.

**PATRICK J. GIBSON** had just said good-night to Miss Mary Burke, to whom he was engaged to be married, when an unknown assassin shot him through the heart at Houston, Tex. The young woman saw a man fleeing away from the corpse, but could not recognize him in the dark.

In anticipation of the new immigration law going into effect, the rush of immigration to this country has started. The Tartar Prince arrived at New York on the 27th with 720 persons in the steerage. The vessel comes from Italian ports.

**A mob** of 100 men surrounded the saloon of "Jake" Nace at Young America, Ind., while another party forced entrance and demolished the entire contents. The citizens were incensed against Nace because of his treatment of a young man who came for his father, who was intoxicated, to take him home. Over 200 kegs of beer were destroyed.

The Indian Head cotton mills just completed at Cordova, Ala., began operation on the 25th, employing 1,000 persons. The mills are the largest in the state, containing 50,000 spindles and 10,000 looms, with an annual consumption of 10,000 bales of cotton. The output, which is coarse grade cloth, has been sold for several years ahead in China.

The boiler of the steamship Benjamin Sewell exploded at Baltimore, Md., and four men were badly injured. The boiler was blown 100 feet in the air and landed on a scow 75 feet away.

The provincial express, bound from Boston to Halifax, on the Maine Central railroad, plunged over an embankment near Bangor, Me., on the 29th. Four passengers were killed and 30 others were injured.

**SEVERAL lives** were lost in Oaxaca, Mex., and on the isthmus of Tehuantepec by recent earthquakes and much damage was wrought.

**TWENTY-THREE members** of the sophomore class were suspended from the state university at Iowa City, Ia., on the 29th for preventing the annual freshmen banquet a short time ago by abducting several freshmen, including three young women.

**HISTORIC Indian Head**, on the Palisades at New York, is to be blown up by a number of dynamite mines, containing in all 14,000 pounds of the explosive. The amount of rock that will be loosened is estimated at 300,000 tons, the biggest blast on record.

The third week of the cotton mill strike at New Bedford, Mass., began on the 31st with no prospect of settlement.

The body of Mrs. Georgie Connell was found frozen to death on a road near Troy, N. Y., on the 30th.

While Henry Sumner, wife and baby were returning home from church near Rockland, Ok., their horses ran away, throwing all out and killing Sumner and fatally injuring his wife.

**SAMUEL WOODS**, a smelter at the Whitman Agricultural company's works at St. Louis, was asphyxiated by gas in one of the cupolas. His duty was to regulate the amount of molten metal allowed to flow into the steel cone where the iron is cooled. The gateway which shut off the flow failed to work properly and in order to remedy this Woods entered the cupola and was overcome by the gas.

**CLAUD J. WILSON** quarreled with Ed M. Calkins in the Union Stock Yards hotel at Denver, Col., when Calkins struck Wilson with his fist, knocking him down. Wilson's head struck the floor with great force and when picked up he was dead.

**FIRE** destroyed four stores and a half dozen offices and smaller buildings at Somerset, Ky., on the 28th. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$65,000.

**MOUNT STERLING, Ill.**, had a disastrous fire on the 27th, the Bloomfield hotel being entirely destroyed and almost a whole block as well. Albert Pieper was killed by a falling wall and Constable Snodgrass and two other men were injured. Loss, over \$100,000.

**PRESIDENT MCKINLEY** made an address at the annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers at New York on the 27th. The principal feature of his speech was about the money question. He said the financial plank of the St. Louis platform was of as binding force upon the republicans to-day as it was when it was adopted and that all our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold.

#### ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

**HUNDREDS** of men, women and children were reported dead and dying from exposure and starvation at St. Johns, N. F., owing to pack ice off the Newfoundland coast and blizzards, which prevented provisions from reaching them.

**MR. AND MRS. FRANK MOSSMAN**, of Treaty, Ind., are the parents of what local physicians state is the smallest baby girl ever born in the United States. The little one weighed less than 1 1/2 pounds and hardly makes a double handful.

**HARTSVILLE college**, an institution connected with the United Brethren church at Hartsville, Ind., was burned, together with the library and museum. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$5,000. The fire was believed to have been started by an incendiary.

Two masked men broke into the house of Louis A. Stanwood, a recluse, living near Harvey, Ok., and tortured him by sticking a knife into his limbs and burning off his hair and whiskers until he gave up all the money he had, which amounted to but a few dollars.

The business part of the town of Clifton, Tex., was destroyed by fire early the other morning. The fire houses of C. L. Witte, J. M. Brooks, O. J. Rea, W. A. Potts, J. B. Odum, H. L. Walling and others, aggregating 26 buildings were burned. The total loss is placed at \$22,200; insurance, \$7,650.

The secretary of agriculture has ordered to be issued in pamphlet a report of the soils of the principal tobacco districts in the United States and the kind of tobacco which should be grown in each.

The International Paper company, of Corinth, N. Y., a combination of all the big paper firms of the country, filed articles of incorporation at Albany on the 31st with a capital stock of \$45,000,000.

The senate on the 31st passed the army appropriation bill and the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill. Mr. Vest made an adverse report on the bill for creating a department of public health. The house defeated the Teller resolution by a vote of 132 yeas to 122 nays. An anti-trust bill was introduced by Mr. Greene, of Nebraska.

A bad state of affairs was reported in Newcastle, Del., on the 31st. Six hundred idle ironworkers and their families were said to be suffering for want of food and many storekeepers were on the verge of bankruptcy.

## HOUSE VOTED NO.

The Teller Silver Resolution Meets a Waterloo After Five Hours' Debate.

With Two Exceptions the Republicans Voted Solidly for It and Two Democrats Voted with the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Yesterday's session of the senate lasted six hours. Two of the general appropriation bills—that for the army, carrying \$23,143,249, and that for the legislative, judicial and executive department, carrying \$21,658,520—were passed. After a brief executive session the senate adjourned. John M. McLaurin was sworn in as a senator from South Carolina to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Earle, the term ending March 4, 1903.

Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, chairman of the pension committee, reported adversely the bill introduced by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, providing that all pensioners now receiving less than \$10 per month receive that amount after the bill's passage. Mr. Gallinger said that the whole number of pensioners affected by the proposed bill was 468,463, and that the total annual increase in pensions would aggregate \$15,258,000. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Foraker called up the bill providing, under certain conditions, for the purchase by the government of the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific railroad, and asked that it be considered at once. Mr. Thurston offered the following amendment to the bill:

In case the Kansas Pacific division of the Union Pacific railroad shall be purchased for the United States, the president may, in his discretion, sell the railroad and property so purchased for a sum not less than the full amount paid out by the United States to purchase the railroad and property. The secretary of the treasury shall, under the direction of the president, make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of said railroad and property a conveyance in writing, but not under seal, which conveyance shall vest in said purchaser or purchasers all the rights, title and interest of the United States in and to the property therein described.

Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, offered to the amendment an amendment providing that "in no case shall the sale be made for a less sum than the original claim and interest due thereon."

Mr. Vest, of the senate committee on public health, made a report upon the bill providing for the creation of a department of public health. The report is adverse to the proposition and it recommends as a substitute the bill for the enlargement of the powers of the marine hospital service.

#### THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The house of representatives yesterday buried under an adverse majority of 50 votes the Teller resolution declaring the bonds of the United States payable in silver. The republicans were solidly arrayed in opposition, with two exceptions, Mr. Linney, of North Carolina, who voted with the democrats and populists, and Mr. White, of North Carolina, the only colored member of the house, who answered "present" when his name was called. The desertions from the democratic side were Mr. McAleer, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina. Both voted with the republicans against the proposition. Speaker Reed, although it is not customary for him to vote, had his name called and, amid the cheers of his followers, went on record in opposition to the resolution.

The vote was reached after five hours of debate, under a special order adopted at the opening of the session. The majority, under the leadership of Mr. Dingley, who made a carefully-prepared speech, sounding the keynote of the opposition, assumed the position that the last clause of the resolution was in reality a disguised declaration for the free coinage of silver, while the assaulting democrats, under the direction of Mr. Bailey, maintained that the defeat of the resolution was another step in the direction of the establishment of the gold standard, to which they alleged both the president and Secretary Gage had irrevocably committed the republican party. The debate was at times fast and heated, but there were no sensational incidents beyond the hissing of Mr. Reed, of Kentucky, when he said that, as the author of the "crime of '73," the hottest place in hades would be reserved for the present secretary of state. The vote on the resolution was: Yeas, 132; nays, 182.

An anti-trust bill, explicit in its terms and naming a penalty of \$10,000 fine or from two to fifteen years imprisonment, has been introduced in the house by Mr. Greene, of Nebraska. It makes it a felony to monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any others to monopolize any trade or commerce among the states, or with foreign nations, and the making of every contract, agreement, or combination entered into by any persons, firms, corporations or combinations of persons as a trust or otherwise, to restrain trade or commerce or limit or control the output or price of any article of commerce. The bill confers jurisdiction on the several circuit and district courts of the United States and any state court having common law jurisdiction and forfeits to the United States property owned under such contracts, etc., and in course of transit into a state or to a foreign country.

## MANY STARVED.

Harrowing Tale of Suffering and Death Reported at St. Johns, N. F.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Red Cross line steamship Portia arrived to-day, four days overdue, from St. Johns and Halifax. The crew tells of a desperate encounter with pack ice off the Newfoundland coast and a harrowing tale of blizzards and destruction in the coast section of that country. Hundreds of men, women and children, dead or dying from exposure and starvation, with abundance close by, and hundreds more threatened with a like fate, are the brief details of the condition of affairs brought by the Portia. Four days the Portia was penned in huge arctic floes, in plain sight of St. Johns, unable to move. She managed to escape by the merest accident. Many other craft, several of them relief vessels sent by the Canadian government to succor destitute fishermen, had to abandon their errands of mercy and return to St. Johns. They were still in the ice when the Portia struggled into clear water.

## MANY LIVES LOST.

Tornado, Hot Winds and Fires Devastate Portions of Australia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 1.—A tornado struck Perth, West Australia, totally demolishing some buildings and wrecking hundreds. The hot wave throughout the colonies is almost unendurable. In many places the thermometer registered 124 degrees in the shade and the lowest registration was 110 in the shade.

Fires from spontaneous combustion are very numerous and in Victoria and other colonies hundreds of thousands of acres have been swept by flames. In Tasmania hundreds of miles of country have been devastated by fire, houses, orchards and fences all being destroyed. Some families were burned to death and the loss of life was appalling.

Many people saved their lives by wading up to their necks in creeks. Others raced with the flames on bicycles and won. The gross loss to farmers will be millions of dollars.

## WHY BREAD IS DARK.

Fault Laid to Letter, Who Has a "Corner" on 15,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Joseph Leiter, according to experts in the trade, is forcing thousands of people to eat darker bread than has ever been seen in America since the introduction of the patent roller process of making flour. His control of 15,000,000 bushels of contract wheat means, they say, that the millers are grinding the best grain they can procure since their supply of choice No. 1 hard spring wheat has become exhausted. Grocers and retail flour dealers have been receiving complaints regarding breadstuffs from cooks and housewives who have returned sacks and barrels of flour marked with the fancy brands and bought at the highest price. The loudest protests have been raised by the restaurateurs and bakers, who buy flour at wholesale.

## TELE-TALE LETTER BOOK.

John Hancock, the Famous Patriot, Was an Enemy of Washington and an Embellisher.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—A startling historical discovery has just been made here which indicates that John Hancock, the famous statesman and patriot, was not only an embellisher, but a bitter enemy of George Washington. Hancock, who served his country as the president of the provincial congress in 1774-75, and again in 1775-77, and also was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, left a tele-tale letter book. This has just been brought to light in Quincy, his birthplace, where it has lain unnoticed and undisturbed since the death of its owner, in October, 1793.

## OPPOSES FERMENTED WINE.

Rev. Joseph Smith, Ex-Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, Takes a Firm Stand.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 1.—Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Smith, an eminent Presbyterian divine, ex-moderator of the general assembly and pastor emeritus of the Central Presbyterian church of this city, has taken a firm stand against the use of fermented wine at communion service. He is now supplying the pulpit of his old church during the vacancy in the pastorate, but has positively declined to take any part in the communion service so long as fermented wine is used.

## A College Burned Down.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 1.—Hartsville college, an institution connected with the United Brethren (Radical) church at Hartsville, together with the library and museum, was burned yesterday. It is believed to have been started by an incendiary. The loss is \$40,000; insurance, \$5,000. The college has been in financial difficulties and the buildings have been unoccupied since last June.

## A Big Paper Trust.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The International Paper company, of Corinth, Saratoga county, N. Y., a combination of all the big paper firms of the country, filed articles of incorporation to-day with a capital stock of \$45,000,000.

Against Sunday Theaters. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—After much discussion the Central Labor union last night passed a resolution opposing the bill pending in the New York legislature for the opening of the theaters in this city on Sunday.

## THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Condense Daily Proceedings of the Fifty-Fifth Regular Session.

**THE Teller resolution** under consideration in the senate on the 25th for nearly four hours, the principal speakers being Senators Allison (Ia.), Berry (Ark.), Hoar (Mass.) and Teller (Col.). Senator Quay (Pa.) secured the passage of the bill to indemnify Pennsylvania for money expended in 1894 for militia called into service by the government, the amount involved being \$40,000. The senate then took up the pension appropriation bill. In the executive session the nomination of J. W. Griggs, governor of New Jersey, to be attorney general of the United States, was confirmed. The house in discussing the Senator Teller (Col.) bill spent nearly the whole day in five-minute speeches, which were chiefly political. Mr. Dockery (Mo.), in speaking about the cotton mill strike in New England, stated that the trouble was caused by over-production and that the strike had been urged by the operators in order to dispose of their surplus stock. Messrs. Smith (Ariz.) and Walker (Miss.) spoke against the present system of educating the Indian and declared it to be unsatisfactory.

**THE senate** on the 29th considered the Teller resolution providing that the government pay the principal and interest of United States bonds in silver. The debate was devoid of sensational incidents. The Senator Daniel (Va.) and Daniel (W. Va.) spoke in favor of the resolution and Senators Hoar (Mass.) and Platt (Conn.) in opposition to it. The house devoted the day to considering the Indian appropriation bill, which was passed and adopted in discussing extraneous subjects. The question of reducing the mail carrier service in the larger cities came up and Chairman Loud, of the post office committee, said the service could not possibly be cut without causing a loss of time there would be ample opportunity to pass a deficiency appropriation bill. The motion to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle Indian school was defeated. The conference report on the deficiency bill was then submitted and agreed to.

**IN THE senate** on the 27th the Teller resolution was practically under discussion throughout the entire session. The speeches in support of it were delivered by Senators Daniel (Va.), Lindsay (Ky.), Smith (N. J.) and Cockrell (Mo.). Senators Lodge (Mass.) and Caffery (La.) opposed the resolution. When the senate took up the resolution the agreement to take a vote on it before adjournment was changed to the following day in order to give all senators an opportunity to speak on the subject. The house passed the Indian bill, the features of the debate being the denunciation by Mr. Hartman (Mont.) silver money, and of the financial policy of the administration, and of Mr. Dooliver (Ia.) in reply to the general attacks of the opposition. A bill was also passed making Santa Fe, N. M., the permanent capital of that territory. The Teller resolution calling upon President McKinley for his authority to negotiate a treaty binding the treasury to pay \$4,000,000 to the Hawaiian bondholders was laid on the table.

**THE senate** on the 28th passed the Teller resolution by the decisive vote of 47 to 32, after an animated discussion which occupied the greater part of a week. All efforts to amend the resolution were voted down, the gold standard substitute of Senator Lodge (Mass.) being defeated by a vote of 24 yeas to 83 nays. No less than 25 senators embraced the opportunity to speak upon the subject under discussion and from ten o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening the contest raged. In the voting party lines were broken on both sides of the chamber, but on the announcement of the vote there was no demonstration. Afterwards, on motion of Senator Allison (Ia.), an adjournment was taken until the 31st. The house passed the bill to pay the book publishing company of the Methodist Episcopal church south \$288,000 for damages sustained by that corporation during the war, the vote on the measure being 182 to 67. Mr. Cooney (Mo.) presented a petition of the W. C. T. U., of Rochester, Mo., protesting against microscope productions of pugilistic encounters. Mr. Lloyd (Mo.) presented a petition of citizens of Shelbyville, Mo., for a bill to protect the first day of the week as a day of rest. A session was held in the evening and the entire calendar of 29 private pension bills was cleared before adjournment.

## CATTLE FROM MEXICO.

Dingley Law Duties Do Not Prevent Them Being Shipped into This Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The remarkable growth of the exports of Mexican cattle to the United States forms the subject of a report to the state department from United States Consul Kendrick, at Ciudad Juarez. He says that while it was supposed the large exports were attributable to a desire to forestall the increased duties carried by the Dingley act, yet this has proven to be erroneous, for the trade goes on increasing steadily until the cattlemen in many cases have exhausted their herds and all have realized handsomely. The quality exported to the United States is of low grade that has no effect on prices in the south-west.

## The Nebraska, Kansas & Gulf.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 31.—A charter was issued by the secretary of state to the Nebraska, Kansas & Gulf Railway company, proposing to build and operate a line of road from the Niobrara river, in Nebraska, through the counties of Jewell, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Rice, Reno, Kingman, Barber, Harper and Simpson, in Kansas, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico. Capital stock, \$28,000,000. Among the directors are ex-Senator John Martin, of Topeka, and James McKinstry, of Hutchinson.

## Fatal Train Wreck in Maine.

OLD TOWN, Me., Jan. 31.—The St. John train No. 29, known also as the provincial express, was wrecked in the cut at Orono Basin Mills, and six cars, including the smoker, were turned topsy-turvy into the ditch. One of the passenger cars, in which were a large number of persons, was almost entirely demolished. Four persons were killed and 30 injured, several probably fatally.

**THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.**

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

**A Hair-Breadth Escape.**

BY CHARLES HERVEY.

IN 1870, a month or two before the outbreak of the Franco-German war, one of the most promising cadets, or, as they are commonly styled, "pupils," of the military college of St. Cyr was Gaston de Langeais. He was the last representative of an ancient family in Brittany, whose traditional obstinacy and impatience of control he had inherited to an extent which rendered him more popular with his comrades than with the authorities.

Not that he was especially remarkable for turbulence or insubordination, or that his infractions of rules were more frequent than those of the majority of his fellows. On one point alone he was intractable, and exercised all his ingenuity in repeated attempts to escape a regulation which was inexpressibly repugnant to him. Gifted by nature with an abundance of luxuriantly-curling hair, of which he was inordinately vain, the prescribed necessity of having it cropped short was a perpetual grievance to him, and he looked anxiously forward to his second year at St. Cyr, and his consequent emancipation from the too close scrutiny to which he had hitherto been periodically subjected.

"In two months," he said, exultingly, to one of his intimates, "my time there will be up, and once named officer I shall be free as air, and no longer ashamed to show myself to my Cousin Louise. For you see," he added, lifting his cap, and displaying a thick growth of short curls carefully flattened down, "I have still some hair left."

Castles in the air, however, are apt to collapse; and Gaston's visionary projects were, to say the least, premature.

A few mornings later, at the usual hour of parade, the corps of youngsters were unexpectedly summoned to undergo the inspection of the infantry lieutenant, Bouchard, a lynx-eyed martinet, by no means favorably disposed toward pupils destined for cavalry regiments, whom he contemptuously designated as "coxcombs." De Langeais, as the recognized leader of the band, was particularly obnoxious to him, and his keen eyes twinkled maliciously as he stopped short before the young man and examined him curiously.

"Take off your cap," he said.

Gaston obeyed with an inward shiver of apprehension.

"I thought as much!" growled the lieutenant. "If that superfluous hair has not disappeared by this time tomorrow you will pass the next four days in the 'salle de police.'"

"You are in for it now," whispered his sympathizing comrade, when the terrible Bouchard had passed on.

"Not a bit of it," replied de Langeais.

"Why, what on earth can you do?"

"I don't exactly know; but I intend to put off the evil day as long as I possibly can."

Next morning, with the aid of a couple of brushes well soaked in water, he succeeded in leveling the rebellious locks so as to deceive even a practiced eye and appeared on parade with his wonted jaunty air, although not a little nervous as to the result of his coming ordeal. Presently the lieutenant arrived with an ominously slow step, and, pausing as before, exactly in front of Gaston, repeated the order of the previous day.

"Take off your cap!"

For a moment Bouchard seemed puzzled by the apparently smooth surface of the "pupil's" head; but, bent on ascertaining the real state of the case, he unceremoniously lifted a portion of the flattened hair with his forefinger, thereby disclosing a substratum of tiny curls. Then, turning to the adjutant who accompanied him, he briefly assigned the offender for four days to the "salle de police," and continued his round of inspection with a self-satisfied grin.

During the last day of his enforced seclusion Gaston practically employed his leisure in decorating his knee, by a judicious mixture of blue and green paint, and with a tolerably exact imitation of a bruise, which he showed to the regimental doctor, pretending that the contusion had been caused by his coming in contact with a post in the riding school. Whether he implicitly believed the statement or not, the good-natured medic put him on the sick list, and thus 24 hours were gained. His reappearance on parade, however, became at length a matter of necessity; and this time his continued disobedience entailed on him a week's further confinement, at the expiration of which he was again consigned to durance vile for an entire fortnight.

"This will never do," thought de Langeais. "The earthenware pot must, in the long run, be smashed by the iron one, and I shall have to give in at last. I had better try old Grison once more."

Whereupon, having previously, by way of precaution, added a few artistic touches to the pictorial embellishment of his knee, he limped into the consulting room of Dr. Grison, who was fortunately too much engaged with other patients to bestow more than a very cursory glance at the bruise; and, not knowing precisely what to make of the case, gave the newcomer an order of admission to the infirmary, then under the charge of half a dozen sisters of charity, presided over by a lady superior,

was announced, bearing an enormous pair of scissors and a laconic note, which ran as follows:

"The pupil de Langeais' hair is to be cut off immediately. BOUCHARD."

The poor coiffeur, unwilling to lose so excellent a customer for pomades and other capillary unguents, and yet compelled to obey the imperative mandate, was in despair.

"Would it not be possible, monsieur," he suggested, "to obtain from the lady superior a certificate that the effect of the operation might be injurious to an invalid?"

Gaston could not help smiling at the idea. "I don't quite see," he said, "what a cropped head has to do with a bruise on the knee; but there can be no harm in trying."

As good luck would have it, Sister Angeliqne, in whose memory perhaps still lingered the fondly cherished recollection of some romantic episode of her youthful days, listened with interest to the handsome Breton, while he related to her his hopes and fears, and his attachment to his cousin Louise. Being naturally kindhearted and sympathetic, she agreed without much persuasion to his rather incongruous request; so that Pere Pitrot, relieved from his disagreeable responsibility, went on his way rejoicing.

A quarter of an hour later the lieutenant burst into the infirmary in a paroxysm of fury.

"So, youngster," he cried, "it seems you are bent on braving me! Well, you shall see! You cannot stay shamming here for ever; and mark my words—when you do come out, I'll have that head of yours as smooth as a billiard ball!"

With this parting threat, he bounced out of the room, and next day every one of the future cavalry officers—the prisoner alone excepted—underwent the summary operation of "cropping" at the hands of the barber Pitrot.

Meanwhile, Gaston's position was by no means an enviable one. Through the grated windows of the infirmary he could see his comrades mounting their horses in the courtyard and caracoling gaily as they passed; and on Sunday—most painful trial of all—could hear with a pang of envy the joyous shouts of his more fortunate colleagues, emancipated for a few hours from duty, and on their way to catch the first train to Paris.

The day of deliverance, however, was at hand. Early on the 14th of July—a date never to be forgotten by de Langeais—the occupants of the infirmary were suddenly startled by a tremendous uproar immediately under their windows, and, on looking out, imagined for a moment that pandemonium had broken loose.

Such a spectacle had assuredly never been witnessed at St. Cyr. The entire quadrangle was thronged by an excited multitude, rushing to and fro in tumultuous disorder, flinging their caps high in the air, and bursting every now and then into a loud and prolonged hurrah! Was it a revolt, marveled the sisters and their patients, or what could it possibly mean?

A few minutes sufficed to explain the mystery. A hasty step was heard outside the door, immediately followed by the entrance into the sick room of an adjutant, bearing in his hand an official document, the contents of which, recited by him in a sonorous voice, were greeted with an enthusiasm bordering on frenzy.

"War is declared with Prussia. By imperial decree, the seniors are henceforth sub-lieutenants."

Before the sisters, deafened by the clamor, had recovered from their stupefaction, they found themselves alone in the infirmary, the invalids, one and all, having mustered strength enough to throw aside their wraps, and make the best of their way downstairs.

Gaston, whose instantaneous cure Sister Angeliqne afterwards described as little short of miraculous, was the first to rejoin his comrades; and, desecrating his persecutor, Bouchard, standing apart from the rest, and apparently in no very good humor, went up to him with outstretched hand and a frank, cheery smile.

"Well, lieutenant," he said, "you won't have me cropped now!"

"So it seems," grimly replied the other, returning somewhat reluctantly the proffered grasp. "You have more luck than you deserve; for, depend upon it, I should have shown you no mercy!"

Each of the seniors entitled to promotion having notified to the adjutant on duty the regiment to which he was desirous of being attached, the preparations for departure were speedily completed. At an early hour in the afternoon the band of exulting youngsters started for Paris, intent on making the most of the three days allowed them before joining their respective corps. Gaston's regiment being stationed at Lille, he had ample leisure, after partaking of a farewell repast at Brebant's with his old companions, to carry into execution a long-cherished project of paying a flying visit to his cousin Louise at Trouville; and, repairing on the third day to headquarters, reported himself to the colonel of the Forty-second dragoons, who received him most cordially.

"You are dispensed from duty," said his chief, "until you have got your kit in order. Young man, you have arrived in the very nick of time, for before the week is out, we shall be on our way to the front."

On his first appearance at mess de Langeais discovered, to his astonishment that every one of his new companions, without exception, was closely cropped. "A very necessary precaution," said the president, "in war time; the less incumbrance we carry about us the better. A long beard and as little hair as possible; no comb or razor wanted; nothing but a simple 'brush up.'"

Gaston listened with due respect to these well-meant exhortations, but without the slightest intention of being influenced by them; and, on the arrival of his division at Metz some days

later, had already, more than once, declined to avail himself of the services of the regimental barber.

Nevertheless, he instinctively felt that a continued refusal to conform to the general custom must inevitably endanger his popularity, and that the only way to atone for this obnoxious singularity was to distinguish himself by some exploit which might obtain for him an honorable mention in the order of the day.

An opportunity soon came. On the 18th of August his regiment, posted near St. Privat, behind an avenue of poplars bordering the road to Saarbruck, had been exposed for several hours to a galling fire of the German artillery, and had suffered severely from an incessant storm of shells, which were beginning to set the trees on fire. The position of the French corps became untenable, and the colonel, deciding that the enemy's guns must at any cost be silenced, ordered a small detachment of dragoons commanded by de Langeais to charge, and cut them off from the main body. The Germans, taken by surprise, and imagining they were about to be attacked by the entire regiment, ceased firing and hastily retreated, leaving one of their guns on the field, which Gaston, at the head of 15 men, bore down upon, and, sabering the gunners, carried it triumphantly into the French lines.

"Bravo," cried the colonel, warmly, grasping the young sub-lieutenant's hand; "you have deserved the cross for this, and I will take care that you get it!"

Stimulated by this first success, and eager to justify, by some further act of daring, the good opinion of his chief, de Langeais neglected no opportunity of proving himself worthy of it. Dispatched on a forage expedition, and attacked by an outpost of infantry, he completely routed them, and brought ten prisoners into the camp; and a few days later held his ground for half an hour, unsupported, save by his own men, against an entire corps of the enemy. His gallantry did not pass unrewarded. Not only was the cross of the Legion of Honor conferred on him, but his name was three times mentioned for exceptional bravery in the order of the day, and his speedy promotion to the rank of lieutenant was generally regarded as a certainty.

At this juncture the unexpected capitulation of Metz was a severe blow to him, and, unwilling to accept comparative liberty on parole, he conceived a project, which, although extremely hazardous, might possibly enable him to join the army of the Loire. His design being approved of by the general commanding under Bazaine, who intrusted him with a letter to his colleague, Aurelle de Paladines, informing him that the army of Prince Frederick Charles would shortly march toward the Loire, Gaston exchanged his uniform for a blouse and a peasant's straw hat, and, carrying a basket of eggs, pursued his way coolly in the direction of the enemy's lines.

"It is a terrible risk," he thought, "but better be shot at once than rot in a German prison."

Challenged by the first sentinel he met, and arrested on suspicion, he was taken before the colonel of the regiment, who, surrounded by his officers in council, scrutinized the prisoner attentively.

"Where do you come from?" he inquired in tolerable French.

"From Landonechamps, on my way with these eggs to Grigy," was the young man's reply.

"Are you aware that you run the risk of being treated as a spy?" pursued his interrogator.

"Necessity has no choice," retorted de Langeais, with a perfectly indifferent air.

During this brief colloquy the officers glanced curiously at the stalwart individual before them, whose appearance and manner contrasted so strangely with the homely dress he wore; and were almost unanimously of the colonel's openly expressed opinion, that he was no peasant, but an officer in disguise, and consequently a spy. A pause boding no good to the accused ensued, and in another moment his fate would have been sealed, when a gray-haired major, who had been intently gazing at de Langeais, suddenly arose from his seat.

"Stay!" he exclaimed, "with all submission, I think you are mistaken. This man, whoever he may be, is no officer. All those we have taken prisoners have been close cropped, and no one ever heard of a French soldier on active service with such a head of hair as that!"

"True—the major is right," assented several of those present.

"It may be so," said the colonel, only half convinced, "and in that case he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt. Give him a pass, and let him go and be hanged somewhere else."

"A narrow escape!" muttered Gaston to himself as he left the camp. "I wonder what Bouchard would say if he knew of it!"

A week later our hero reached his destination and delivered his credentials to the general in command, by whom the grade of lieutenant was immediately conferred on him. At the conclusion of the campaign he was promoted to the captaincy, and in 1871, after the final rout of the Commune, married his cousin Louise. In the following year, while on leave in Paris, he came across his old enemy, Bouchard, on the Boulevard des Italiens.

"How goes it with you?" asked the latter, as they sipped their absinthe together.

"Admirably," replied Gaston. "Here am I, a captain at 22, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and the husband of a charming wife; and all this—no thanks to you, by the way, Bouchard—because I saved my hair."—N. Y. Ledger.

**A BLASPHEMOUS PARTY.**

The Stock in Trade of Ranting Republicans.

The republican party has always assumed to be in partnership with the Almighty and in the minds of earnest republicans the party is the senior member of the firm. The idea has been exemplified times innumerable. "The party of God and morality," "the party of moral ideas"—these and similar designations, though they are now applied derisively to republicanism, were originally assumed by that party as appropriate titles for an organization which claimed a monopoly of all the virtues, patriotism and piety in the country.

Benjamin Harrison, when he proclaimed that "the Lord did it"—the performance being the carrying of an election by theft, bribery and corruption—voiced this idea that republicanism and Omnipotence had formed an offensive and defensive alliance, the emoluments of which were to accrue to the republican party, while the glory, if there were any, was to be allotted to the Almighty. The utterance was typically republican and to republican ears it carried no hint of blasphemy. It was merely the conventional declaration of an accepted fact.

And so it is to-day. When M. A. Hanna, reeking with moral and political putrescence, soaked to the skin with the slime of untold iniquities, secures an election to the senate of the United States by methods notorious to all the world, it is perfectly natural—from a republican point of view—that he should indite this message to the president of the United States:

"Columbus, O., Jan. 12.—To Hon. William McKinley, President, Washington, D. C.: God reigns and the republican party still lives.

"M. A. HANNA.

"God reigns and the republican party still lives!" The Almighty made an accessory before the fact to a saturnalia of all the crimes in the political calendar; Omnipotence constituted the sponsor for a political caliban so hideous that even some of his own brethren revolted against him! God interesting Himself in the affairs of Hanna!

Yet there is nothing unseemly in all this to the republican mind. The blasphemy arouses no indignation. On the contrary, the blasphemer is showered with congratulations from one end of the country to the other, and when, in the exuberance of his triumph, he declares that he will annihilate those who opposed him he looks to his auditors as one transfused and bearing the sword of Gideon.

That is republicanism as it exists to-day—as it always has existed. Hypocrisy, blasphemy, profanation its stock in trade; corruption and lawlessness its creed.

God & Hanna (Limited)—Chicago Chronicle.

**REED RIGHT IN LINE.**

The Republican Cause is a Genuine Republican.

Mr. Bailey has proved his case against Speaker Reed. The Maine man has been convicted of a form of duplicity and petty deception not usual in the speakership. His violation of an agreement on a matter of vital national concern, under the puerile and contemptible technical excuse that the agreement was not made when the house was regularly in session, shows that the wanted Reed is of that small caliber which sacrifices honor at the behest of expediency.

The whole proceeding, however, smelt of sinister influences back of the public attitude of the republicans in the Cuban matter. It is in line with the policy of deception that has characterized the administration ever since its accession to power. That policy has been the violation of a solemn pledge to the American people that their overwhelming sentiment for the independence of Cuba should have vigorous expression.

Until the Bailey incident was developed it had been generally believed among all sorts and conditions of people in the country that the speaker of the house was free from taint of contact with the influences that control the president. But it appears that this belief was erroneous. Reed now is in the category with McKinley.

In fact, he is even in worse light than the president. It is possible for McKinley to shield himself behind the acts of the state department when the real truth is revealed. But Reed will have no such convenient cover. His humiliation is as complete as it is pitiable.—St. Louis Republic.

**POINTS AND OPINIONS.**

—Perhaps Speaker Reed reigns in order that the republican party may live.—Chicago Dispatch.

—Attorney-General McKenna was a good fellow when the president's backers were after the Union Pacific, and now he's a supreme judge.—Kansas City Times.

—An attempt is being made to gerrymander the Ohio congressional districts. Mr. Hanna contemplates an extensive real estate deal, and will have some excellent plots ready for 1900.—N. Y. Journal.

—Popular faith in Mr. Hanna's professions of love for the laboring man will again be shaken by the news that 500 of the employes of his Cleveland iron works are out on a strike.—Chicago Chronicle.

—Can any honest man in Ohio believe that either Allen G. Thurman, Benjamin F. Wade, George H. Pendleton or Thomas Ewing would have taken his seat in the United States senate while an investigation was under way to test his title?—Columbus (O.) Press.

—Little less assumption, a little more modesty, a little less folly and a little more wisdom, a little less proclamation of coercive measures and a little more declaration of conciliatory purposes would, all things considered, better become Mr. Hanna. There is an old but instructive fable which has to do with a frog that aspired to be an ox which might be profitably considered by the chairman of the national committee.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**PROSPERITY MADE TO ORDER.**

It Brings Reduced Wages to Mill Hands in the East.

It seems that the wonderful brand of maxim-made prosperity introduced into the country by Mr. McKinley and the republican party is becoming contagious in the east. It has spread from the cotton mill operatives to various other trades. The last to get a slice of it—not counting those who are already down with it—are the shoemakers.

The employes in a great shoe manufactory in North Brookfield, Mass., caught the contagion as a sort of New Year's gift. They were informed that after the 1st their wages would be cut down. This will, of course, lead to cuts in all competing establishments of the east and north, so that speaking after the manner of the writer of Ecclesiastes, who was also a maxim-maker, the end is not yet.

The reason given by the manufacturers is that they are losing money, and will have to go out of business if they do not reduce the amount they are compelled to pay their workmen. The men have no other option than to submit. They enter the second year of republican prosperity with reduced wages.

Here is where the Dingley tariff comes beautifully into play. That law imposed a duty on hides—the raw material out of which shoes are made. It was expected, according to the protection theory, that the manufacturers would recoup themselves for the increased price of hides by demanding a larger price for their shoes. But there is another link in the chain that Mr. Dingley failed to take into consideration, to-wit, the ability of the people to pay higher prices.

The result is precisely what the Constitution said it would be when the Dingley bill was up for discussion. We cannot have the gold standard and high protection at the same time. One destroys the prosperity of the people, and protection collapses when the people are not prosperous. There is a duty on hides, and the manufacturers, instead of recouping themselves by charging higher prices for their products, are compelled to "get even" by reducing the wages of their employes.

Thus it will be seen that our brand of maxim-made prosperity involves lower wages for workmen.—Atlanta Constitution.

**DINGLEYISM OPERATING.**

New England Workmen Suffering from Protection.

The industrial condition in New England is far from favorable. Great discontent is prevalent in that section at this time, when a general reduction of wages in the cotton mills is going into effect. In some instances the strike is resorted to, although, in a general way, this step is regarded as more desperate than acceptance of proposed reductions. The workmen are not in a position now to afford the luxury of a strike, and it is likely that the most will be made of a bad situation through a keeping at work at the lower wages offered.

It is fair to say, we suppose, that the condition of things industrial in New England constitutes itself a very bad showing for the principle of protection for American workmen. In the early days of the operation of the Dingley law, the promised advantages of that statute, in so far as labor is reaping them, are not materializing. It is widely if not generally believed that the power to benefit the labor elements attributed to robber tariffs does not belong to them and that the declaration that they have such power is mere pretense, humbug, sham. At any rate, this theory, if it be no more, is borne out in the state of affairs that exists in New England, where Dingley protection for labor has been weighed and found wanting. In fact, there is no reason to suppose that Dingleyism is making a more favorable impression to-day than McKinleyism created seven years ago.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

**DINGLEY THE WHOLE THING.**

The Republican Debt Who Works Wonders.

Prosperity and the Dingley tariff are linked together.

First came the Dingley bill, and then followed dollar wheat. When the great and all-powerful tariff act became a law the farmers of Europe announced that they had no wheat to sell; indeed, they had none for home consumption. Prices for the cereal went up, and the republicans sang a paean of praise and said: "Thanks to Dingley."

Sugar stock jumped 40 per cent. and Standard oil stocks climbed 50 per cent., while Metropolitan railroad stock in New York sells for 130 per cent.—thanks to Dingley.

Trusts were never so numerous and never so profitable as they are now. Never were so many new combinations of capital formed; never were the rich favored as they are at present—thanks to Dingley.

Senator Hanna missed a point when he telegraphed McKinley to the effect that "God rules and the republican party still lives." He should have simply said with truth and brevity: "Thanks to Dingley."

Seldom has there been a more genial and kindly winter. The mercury has gone up with a cheerful persistency, and enthusiastic republicans can but recognize in this another proof of the upward trend of all things since the g. o. p. went into power. Surely they are justified in saying: "Thanks to Dingley."—Chicago Dispatch.

—If there has been any lingering doubt in any honest mind that Mark Hanna's election to the senate was secured by corruption and bribery Mr. Hanna, his friends and attorneys have completely removed that doubt. In the investigation ordered at Columbus their policy has been one of obstinate concealment. Each of Hanna's lieutenants and agents when put upon the witness stand answers every question—important or unimportant—with the set phrase: "I decline to answer."—N. Y. World.

**Always Delicate**

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"My little girl has always been very delicate, and has been using Hood's Sarsaparilla. She has taken several bottles of this medicine and is a rugged child now. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has done what no other medicine could do." S. S. CARR, 1316 Grand Ave., Racine, Wis.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

**HIS NEAREST NEIGHBOR.**

The One Who Made Trouble Wherever He Moved.

An excellent and pertinent suggestion was that once made by an old Quaker lady to a grumbling man. The man had formerly lived near the Quakers, and from his boyhood had been in the habit of finding fault with his neighbors, their ways of living, their speech and ideas.

He moved to another town and on his first return to his birthplace called on his Quaker friend, who had to listen to a catalogue of the faults of his new neighbors. She spoke as soothingly as possible, but her words produced no effect.

In the course of five years the man's business led him to make a second move, and on his next visit to his native town the old Quakeress was again favored with a call.

"How does she like thy new home, William?" she asked.

"Oh, the town's all well enough," said the man, in his usual complaining tone, "but the people are queer. I can't get along with them. They're not what I call good neighbors. I wish to the land that I could find somebody that was the kind to live near. It seems strange, with living in three places, I've had bad luck in my neighbors every time."

"William," said the old Quakeress, looking straight across at the moody face opposite, "I think the trouble may be partly that wherever thee moves, one of the neighbors move with thee. Why not leave him behind the next time, or at least ask other folks' opinion of him before thee moves again?"—Youth's Companion.

**Adding to the Horror.**

Knowall—Nero fiddled while Rome was burning.

Flatdweller (shuddering)—And I'll bet he was just learning to play, too.—N. Y. World.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day**

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


We are all in danger of thinking that those who do not become interested in our hobbies are of little force.—Washington Democrat.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—Ralph Ericg, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

When a man shakes hands with his dentist he wonders if he has ever done any work for him.—Washington Democrat.

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# A FOREMAN OF THE JURY.

By Charles B. Lewis.

(Copyright, 1897.)

As the Lake Shore train from the east rolled into Toledo one morning a dozen years ago, a detective was waiting to see the conductor and make an arrest ordered over the wire an hour before. A detective who has been in the business for a dozen years seldom meets anything that surprises him, but as this officer was asked to arrest a handsome, well-dressed woman on the charge of robbery, he opened his eyes in amazement. There were two handsome, well-dressed women, and one said to him: "Officer, this person has robbed me of jewelry to the value of \$6,000 and I want her arrested at once!"

The other looked at him in a cold, haughty way and made a gesture of contempt as she replied: "Officer, this woman's charge is false, and if you detain me it will be at your peril!"

"My name," continued the first, "is Mrs. John Wickham, of New York city. I am on my way to Chicago to visit relatives. This person boarded the train at Buffalo, and we became quite friendly. I had the jewelry in a small satchel. Late last night or early this morning she obtained possession of it. I wish to have her arrested and searched."

"If you dare to do it I will have you sent to prison!" exclaimed the other.

Here was a straight charge and a firm denial, and the detective was non-plused. If the woman had stolen the jewelry, she must have the plunder about her person or in her baggage. He asked her if she was willing to be searched, and she promptly replied: "Not only willing, but I demand it, in order to clear myself. Afterwards I will deal with this woman!"

The two ladies left the train and were escorted to a hotel. Mrs. Wickham identified herself as the wife of a New York millionaire, and sent a telegram to her husband to come at once, and a search of the other proved her innocence. None of the missing jewelry was found upon her. She gave her name as Mrs. James Taylor, of Buffalo, and she hinted that her husband would demand the fullest satisfaction for the insult forced upon her. By the advice of the chief of police, Mrs. Wickham attempted to get out of the affair as best she could, but Mrs. Taylor stood on her dignity and wanted \$10,000 for her injured feelings. She must either have \$10,000 in cash or she would sue for \$50,000 damages. Perhaps the two women might have reached some sort of a compromise but for the advent of Mr. Wickham. He heard his wife's story about the loss of the jewelry, and realizing that he was in a box he tried a bluff game on Mrs. Taylor. He struck the weak spot at once by demanding her husband's address in Buffalo. She refused to give it, and her refusal aroused suspicion that something was wrong. When pressed to give her identity she positively refused, and the result was a formal charge and her arrest in due form.

When the alleged thief was arraigned circumstances were so much against her that she was held for trial in the higher court. She continued to give the same name and address as at first, and added that she would see the case through without any assistance from her husband. Her policy was one of haughty independence. She had a fine wardrobe, considerable jewelry, and was also bound for Chicago. Her cash in hand amounted to less than \$100, but no sooner had she secured a lawyer than money was sent him to make a desperate fight for her acquittal. Wickham was not only an aggressive man, but he had to convict the woman or pay damages. He therefore aided the police in every possible way.

Buffalo was turned upside down without finding a James Taylor to fit the case. Every effort was made to locate the woman, but beyond the fact that she had taken the train at Buffalo nothing could be learned. There were plenty who said she was an adventuress and was guilty of the theft, but there were many also who contended that she belonged to some honorable family and was seeking to shield the name from scandal by giving a false one and withholding information. She didn't seem to worry at all during her commitment, and when the case finally came to trial she was in the best of spirits.

I am a quiet, steady man of family, not in the habit of reading the newspapers much. If I had not been drawn on the jury for that term of court I doubt if I should have ever heard of the case. As a juror I had to listen to and weigh all the evidence, and for three days the accused woman sat within ten feet of me. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but not particularly strong as circumstantial evidence. Mrs. Wickham had section No. 7, and Mrs. Taylor had section No. 5. Both had hand-bags. Mrs. Wickham had said nothing about her jewelry, but the bag in which it was stored had disappeared. There were only four passengers in the sleeper. The third was an old lady—the fourth the president of an eastern college, and therefore to be considered above suspicion. If the car porter had taken the bag he had passed it to some one during the night, but the defense did not even hint that he might have stolen it.

It was a singular and yet a strong defense. If the prisoner preferred to fight the case out without revealing her identity that was to her credit and could not be used against her. As she did not know the contents of the missing bag why should she be tempted? If she had taken it what had she done with it? She was perfectly willing to be searched, and nothing had been found. The old lady might have taken

it by mistake—even the college president might have been tempted. There was the train conductor, the car conductor and the porter. As the bag had not been opened by its owner between New York and Toledo, how could she swear that the jewelry was in it at Buffalo and beyond? Mrs. Wickham could only say that no one else but Mrs. Taylor could have taken the bag, and in all but one thing the prosecution made out a very poor case.

I had been made foreman of the jury, and when we retired I found myself halting between two opinions. No legal proof had been advanced that Mrs. Taylor stole the bag, but if there was nothing wrong about her why should she conceal her identity? I was almost of the belief that she was an adventuress, but yet I had sworn to be guided by the evidence. On our first ballot we stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. On that ballot I voted for conviction, but five minutes later I was using arguments against such a verdict. Deep down in my heart I believed Mrs. Taylor to be the thief, but if we were to be guided by law and evidence she must be acquitted. The second ballot showed eight for acquittal and four for conviction. The four men were pig-headed and obstinate, and we had been out seven hours before one of them decided to come over to the majority. The other three vowed they would hang out 'till doomsday, and we put in a long night in the jury room. After breakfast the next morning I went to work at them in earnest. I am neither an orator nor a magnetic man, but I went over all the evidence and presented it, pro and con, in such a manner that after we had been out about 30 hours a ballot showed that we were all for acquittal. This was the verdict announced in court, and Mrs. Taylor was at once discharged from custody. Within two hours Mr. Wickham had compromised with her for \$3,000 in cash.

As the days went by that verdict bothered me. Mrs. Taylor had gone to a hotel as soon as discharged, and Mr. Wickham had hired a detective to watch her. It was determined to discover her identity, if nothing more. The woman probably suspected that she would be watched. After a few days she went to Chicago, visited a lawyer's office, a bank and two or three other places, and then bought her ticket for Buffalo. The detective had dogged her every movement, and she had made no sign that she was aware of his espionage. He saw her leave the hotel in a carriage for the depot, and as there was plenty of time he took a street car instead. When he went through the train she was not to be found. The man worked on the case for a week without striking her trail and was then hauled off. When this instance came to my ears I was conscience-stricken over our verdict. The woman must surely be a sharper, and we ought to have strained a point and given her over to justice.

Two months had gone by, and one evening I was waiting in the Union depot at Cleveland for a train. I sat reading a newspaper when a woman dropped into the seat beside me and smilingly asked if she was mistaken in thinking I was Mr. So and So of Toledo. I replied that there was no mistake, and then recognized her as Mrs. Taylor.

"I am so much indebted to you!" she said as she held out her hand and let her smile broaden.

"About your case at Toledo?"

"Of course. The prosecution had a poor case against me, but my lawyer was fearful of a verdict of guilty, because I refused to reveal my identity. It of course looked as if I had something to conceal."

"But you didn't have?"

"Didn't I?" she exclaimed as she laughed heartily.

"Did you live in Buffalo, as you claimed?" I asked.

"Of course not."

"And isn't your name Taylor?"

"Not at all."

"Then may I ask you who are?"

"You may because you proved yourself a good friend in my hour of need. I heard how you brought those four obstinate fellows over to your way of thinking, and I am glad of this opportunity to show my appreciation in a substantial manner. As to my name, I have half a dozen. As to who I am I make my living by my wits. If I were a man I'd be called a sharper."

"Then you—you are an adventuress!" I gasped.

"That is probably a correct term," she laughed.

"And you—?"

"I took the bag of jewelry, of course. You had no doubt of it in your own mind, and yet you stood my friend. Yes, I stole the bag while her berth was being made up at night and passed it on to a good friend of mine in the next car. The haul divided \$3,000 between us, and for what you did for me I am going to present you with \$500."

I sat and stared at her with mouth wide open, wondering if I was awake or dreaming, and she took a pencil and card from her reticule and said: "Give me your home address and I will send the money by express tomorrow."

"My heavens, woman, but did you really steal that jewelry?" I whispered.

"Why, of course I did!" she replied.

"And you made Mr. Wickham pay you \$3,000 damages!" I went on.

"Of course. You didn't suppose I'd let him off after all that trouble, do you? What is the address, please? I am one who fights her enemies and rewards her friends. If you do not think \$500 is sufficient please say so and I will increase the amount."

I arose and walked out of the depot without saying a word in reply—without a look back at her—so overcome that I could hardly have given my name if asked for it. After wandering around for an hour I went back to my great relief she had gone.

# CHARTS OF THE BRAIN.

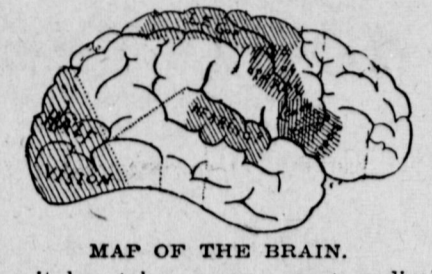
Of Immense Value in the Treatment of Disease.

Experiments Conducted by Medical Men on Monkeys Have Enabled Them to Define Various Brain Areas.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

The very close similarity between the brain of a man and a monkey—and according to the conclusions of science they have a common, if somewhat remote, ancestor—has made it possible to make a reliable and most valuable geography of the human brain. This geography defines the different areas of the brain, which control the various sensations, as sight, hearing, taste, etc., and also the action of different parts of the body.

As it takes many explorers to make possible a correct map of a continent,



MAP OF THE BRAIN.

so it has taken many expert medical scientists to explore the marvelous, delicate and mysterious organ, the brain. These expert explorers were of different nationalities, although most of the work was done in London, for the reason that the conditions there are more favorable for conducting the necessary experiments than are found elsewhere. For example, from the fact that in London ships are constantly arriving from the tropics and many of the sailors bring one or two monkeys with them, for their personal amusement, it is not difficult to get together a collection of them for a small sum. In fact, in no other city can they be obtained at so reasonable a price, and since so many have been used for scientific experiments a regular market has been created, and the supply is larger and more regular than formerly. A monkey that can be purchased in London for from three to five dollars, in New York costs \$15, and often more. Since to ascertain a single fact for the map of the brain required a series of ex-



MONKEYS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF BRAIN MAPS.

periments, each one of which sacrificed a monkey, to be able to obtain them readily, and at a modest price, was no unimportant factor in successfully accomplishing this peculiar work. There were other reasons, equally if indeed not more important, why the experiments which for the first time demonstrated the special functions of different parts of the brain could be performed with especial facility in London.

Each scientific explorer of the small but marvelous continent which is the possession of every human being conducted his work similarly, and the process is interesting. Take, for example, the locating of that area of the brain which controls sight. This was accomplished by Dr. Sanger Brown, of Chicago, and E. A. Schafer, professor of physiology in University College of London. For some years Dr. Brown had been especially interested in all that pertained to the nerves and brain, and desiring to know more than he could gain from books, or even in Bloomingdale hospital, New York city, which affords



ANOTHER MAP OF THE BRAIN.

exceptional opportunity for ordinary investigations, he went to London to make original experiments. While the brain of a monkey is not as complex as the brain of a man, it has not as many convolutions nor as many blood vessels, it is yet so like that the functions of different areas have been found to exactly correspond.

Having secured 20 monkeys and arranged to have them comfortably caged and cared for, Dr. Brown proceeded to study them in the most careful and systematic way, it being necessary for him to have a thorough knowledge of their normal condition that he might be able to judge of the effect of any operation he might perform. To this end, before he performed any experiments, he spent a great deal of time with them, and they learned to know him and regard him as a trustworthy friend. He found that monkeys of the same variety were very different in their dispositions, character and intelligence. In fact, were as like human beings in the idiosyncrasies of their individuality as in the formation of their brains.

For instance, take a half dozen Rhesus monkeys. One would be kind-

ly, responsive, generous and jovial; another suspicious, selfish, morose and unfriendly. There would be the stately, patriarchal monkey, with no sense of humor, and with a flowing beard, which tended to make him look his part, and who never, under any circumstances, descended to monkey "tricks." Others of them were natural swindlers, who not only, when opportunity afforded, made off with everything in sight, but were capable of making the opportunity; in fact, devoted all their energies to doing so.

Dr. Brown also found that there is great difference as to the sensitiveness of different monkeys of the same species. They are all very fond of raisins, and at all times eat them greedily. In order to test their sense of taste, several raisins were filled with quinine and given to them. They were all more or less displeased, but some of them, after picking out as much of the bitter drug as possible, ate the raisin. One, much more sensitive than the rest, threw the quinine-stuffed raisin from him, and with his tiny hands turned to the water and washed out his mouth. Not only this, but he felt he had been betrayed, and it was some time before Dr. Brown could reestablish his former friendly and confidential relations with him.

Having become so thoroughly acquainted with a monkey in his normal state that he would be able to determine the precise effect of the removal of any portion of its brain, Dr. Brown proceeded to experiment. The first subject was a strong little Jew monkey, and a portion of what is known as the temporal lobe of the brain was removed. All known precautions were exercised in performing this and other operations, and the same skill employed that would have been if the monkey had been a man. The little creature survived the ordeal, and the effect was carefully noted. Fourteen days after the monkey was chloroformed, and a cast of its brain made. The next operation was on a Rhesus monkey with a keen sense of taste and a fierce and resentful temper. Although a portion of both temporal lobes of the brain was removed there was no noticeable change in the senses of taste, hearing or sight. So far as could be determined by the closest observation the monkey remained normal in every way. When he had entirely recovered from this surgical operation, a second was performed, and the right posterior lobe of the brain was entirely removed. He rallied from this operation, and was well enough to enjoy his

# AGRICULTURAL HINTS

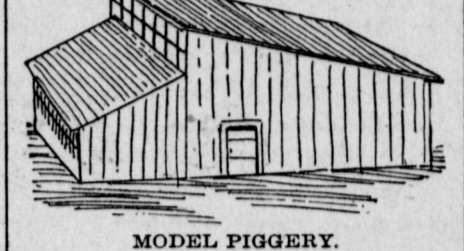
## SANITARY PIGGERY.

Arranged to Provide Plenty of Sunshine for the Inside.

It is a noticeable fact that disease of all kinds, and cholera in particular, is most prevalent where the greatest number of hogs are kept. The massing of these animals together and crowding them with so carbonaceous food as corn is an invitation to disease to come and reap a rich harvest; and unless timely preparations are taken to thwart it, it is a harvest which is very liable to be gathered, and that successfully, too.

This is especially true where the piggery and its surroundings have become unsanitary. In such a case disease germs multiply fast, for disease loves dark and dampness, which soon tend to enfeeble the strongest and healthiest hog and pave the way to the most dire results.

Now, as sunlight is one of the best germicides known, this, together with



MODEL PIGGERY.

dry quarters, is absolutely necessary to the continued health of any hog. Indeed, all animals should have the sunshine to bask in, and most emphatically does this hold true as regards young animals. Accordingly, when it comes to the housing of the hogs for winter it is imperative that the piggery be so arranged as to provide the requisite amount of sunshine inside. When building a large piggery, however, the problem is how to get the sun's rays to the north side of the building. It is simple enough to get the sunlight to stream in at the south side, but although it reaches the floor near the south side, it will not reach far back. What then, is to be done? Why, use a little headwork and build in accordance with the following designs, the first of which is the perspective view. You will thus have the north side of the piggery made as warm and sunny, and often far more so, than the south side. For, to obtain the desired results, the house should extend east and west, no matter what its size is, which should depend upon the magnitude of the herd that it is to accommodate, and nothing else.



INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT.

It will be observed that the "peak" of the roof is south of the center of the building, both sides of the roof being of the same pitch. This causes the roof of the north side to run higher than that of the south side in the place where the roofs meet, and so enables one to put in glass below the one roof and above the other, through which the sun will stream to the north side of the house and, killing disease germs by the million, tone up the system of the pigs and shoot and so make them thrifty and healthful, like those in the south part of the building.

Where the door opens, an alley should run through the center of the building, as shown in the second plan. Thus constructed, the central window is just over the south side of the alley, in consequence of which the sun will shine over the alley and into the pens north of it, the opposite pens being lighted sufficiently by the south window. From the alley between the feed troughs, doors, each two feet wide, should open from the pens into the alley. These have been omitted by our engraver. Gates working with a lever should also be suspended above the troughs, to shut the hogs away while putting in the feed. E, E, E, E, are the pens for the pigs, with a trough (A) in each. B is a bin for dry feed, in the middle of the alley, with a slop barrel (not lettered) on each side. D D are doors opening from either end of the alley.

If all these details are looked to and the location of the piggery is high and dry, the pens being made reasonably warm, so that close huddling of the swine is not necessary in order for them to be comfortable, albeit there is good ventilation, one will find such a building of great value, not only as a winter house, but also as a place in which to raise early pigs in spring.

Such are some of the benefits, indirectly speaking, that are to be derived from the sun, the actinic rays of which are one of nature's most powerful aids to good health. In what way, do you ask? Why, simply for the reason that they kill disease germs, promote circulation and digestion and, best of all, have a buoyant effect upon the spirits of both man and beast. We can therefore do nothing better when constructing a habitable building of any kind than to arrange it so that there can enter an abundance of sunlight. This is applicable to dwelling houses, as well as to farm buildings.—Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune.

## HELPFUL FARM NOTES.

Do not put all out doors into wheat because of the promise of the wheat market.

The future farmer must be educated. If our boys cannot attend the agricultural college, a systematic course of agricultural reading is possible during the winter evenings, and the time could not be better employed.

When grasses are grown and then pastured or fed to stock during the winter, and the manure carefully saved and returned to the soil, the loss in fertility is practically nothing and this is the ideal manner of keeping up the farm.

# PURCHASING BEES.

Some Really Valuable Hints for Novices in Agriculture.

This is one of the puzzles to the beginner, when to buy. All things considered, I think the spring the best time. In the hands of the master it might pay to buy in the fall, as they can be bought much cheaper then. But a novice would not know whether they were in proper condition to winter successfully or not, or what to do in case they were not, or how to prepare them in case they needed special attention preparatory to going into winter quarters. But by purchasing in the spring, even though they cost a dollar per colony more, there is no risk to run, for with a reasonable season they will pay for themselves and there will be something left.

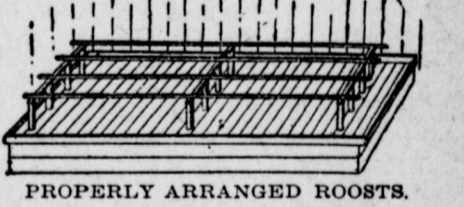
I would advise buying as near home as possible, to save express charges, as it is very difficult to ship small lots of bees by local freight. If you feel timid about handling them I should advise buying pure Italians, as they are more quiet than the blacks or hybrids; but if you are not, I would not pay larger prices for any particular strain you may see advertised in the bee journals. The honey gathered by the blacks and hybrids is just as sweet, and the quantity just as great as that gathered by the high-toned or high-priced races, and no bee on earth builds such delicate combs, or caps its honey with such virgin whiteness as the poor, despised black bee.

I would advise, if possible, to buy full, strong colonies, and wherever you may live I should advise having them moved or shipped about the time apple trees blossom. Make your purchase as early as possible, but don't be in a hurry to have them moved; they are much better where they are until settled warm weather has come to stay, and the blossoms are producing nectar. Perhaps some of you don't feel able to buy strong colonies; if not you can buy two, three or four frame nuclei for less money and at less cost of transportation. These you can build up during the season, and make good colonies of them by fall, but you could not reasonably expect much increase in number, or much surplus honey, while on the other hand, with strong colonies you can double your spring count, and with a good season and good management get enough surplus honey to pay for the colonies you buy in the spring. I advise beginners to make haste slowly, and make the bees pay their way every season; then should you meet with winter losses you will be nothing out but your time, and will have your experience, hives and combs left to begin with another spring, all of which you will find valuable.—Rural World.

## ROOSTING QUARTERS.

Construct Them so That They Can Be Cleaned Easily.

There are many ways of constructing and placing roosts. The aim should be to make them comfortable for the fowls and convenient for the attendant in handling and cleaning. Place all roosts back from the windows out of the way of drafts. They should be low and of a uniform height. Bruising of feet is frequently caused by fowls jumping down from a high perch. If arranged one above another, the fowls will jump from the lowest perch to the next, and the strongest fowls will crowd down the weaker ones. The high-



PROPERLY ARRANGED ROOSTS.

est perch will be uncomfortably crowded, while a portion of the lower ones is unoccupied. The fear of danger will prompt fowls to seek the highest roosting place. If the roosts are level, no injury from getting down and off will occur, and the fowls will not crowd one another. The arrangement shown herewith is a convenient one. Make a tight platform 1 1/2 feet from the floor to catch droppings. Around the edge nail a strip one by three to keep droppings from scattering and going on and off. A platform arranged in this way is conducive to cleanliness, as the fowls will not step in the manure and track it over the floor. Place the roosts a foot above the platform and rest them firmly in a slot or mortise. Make them of two by three scantling, rounded on the upper side, planed perfectly smooth so that the fowls will not be likely to get splinters in their feet. Smooth roosts are easily cleaned and do not harbor lice. The perches should be far enough apart to prevent soiling of plumage; 14 or 15 inches is about the right distance. Allow one foot on the roost for each fowl of the large breeds and less for the small breeds.—Farm and Home.

## The Size of a Colony.

A few hundred bees and a queen may be called a small colony, but I believe an average colony contains perhaps 30,000 or 35,000 bees, and during the honey season when they are at their greatest strength, they may have double the above number, and when at their lowest number, which is in late winter, they may run down to 10,000, or much less. To get at any correct estimate of this is rather difficult, and many give the average of a fair working colony at 20,000 or 25,000, while some think it possible for a colony to reach 75,000.—American Epitomist.

## Value of Grass and Hay.

From recent experiments it appears that a meadow will yield about four times as much feed in bulk if made into hay as it will if pastured. But, as it is well known that the young, tender grass of the often cropped pasture is more nutritious than the older and tougher hay, it was found by a careful test that the advantage in nutrients, digestibility and freedom from cost of harvesting, housing and feeding of pastured fields, will nearly balance the greater yield of hay fields, except on very high priced.

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

There are numerous leaders who compute that in the final Kansas roundup, next November, the net gain of the combined opposition over the Republican vote will not fall below 40,000.

"God reigns and the Republican party still lives," was Mark Hanna's way of announcing his election, in a telegram to President McKinley. Think of what a calamity was averted by one vote! Had Hanna been beaten, God would have been deposed and the Republican party would have perished.

An Omaha merchant hit on what he thought would be a good advertisement a few days ago. He took a large lump of coal, dipped it in gold sizing and labeled it: "A nugget from Klondike; value \$9,000," and placed it in his show window. He was greatly surprised the next morning to find his large plate glass window smashed and his gilded lump of coal gone. It cost him \$90 to replace the plate glass, and now he is of the opinion that a ten dollar advertisement in a newspaper would have done him more good and he would be \$80 in cash ahead.

The "funny man" of an exchange was recently assigned to write up the market report and produced the following: "Butter is strong at 12 cents and is able to hold its own. Yeast cakes are rising steadily. Bananas are slipping along at the old price, with an occasional drop. Watermelons are going down more rapidly than they were a week ago. Cheese is lively and stirring. Syrups are sticking at the former price and are about a pint more to the quart than they were last winter. Green apples are growing less since vacation. Dried apples are swelling the market. Chickens are picking up a little."

Hanna's blasphemous message was a coarse plagiarism of President Garfield's famous speech, which was called forth by a terrible panic. When Mr. Garfield stepped into the New York stock exchange even the veterans were hysterical. All eyes were turned upon Mr. Garfield who stood for a moment in impressive silence, and then in his calm, deep, thrilling voice, began: "God reigns and the government at Washington endures." At a word, the panic wended and the business men regained courage. There was nothing sacreligious in the inspired assertion of a relation between our glorious government and our God. It was left to a vulgar boss, exulting over a narrow escape from defeat, to suggest a connection between God's reign and the survival of a corrupt political party.—Kansas City Times.

**A SAMPLE ARGUMENT.**  
Within the past few days a new champion has stood forward for Mr. Dingley's bill, says the Kansas City Times. Mr. Assistant Secretary Howell of the treasury department has taken his pen in hand. He does not deny that the measure is not producing adequate revenues for the support of the government. No, he admits the big deficit—he could not very well do otherwise after his chief's recent deliverance on the subject—but this assistant secretary makes bold to declare that Mr. Dingley's bill is all right, in spite of all. The trouble is with the people, he says. If the people would only import enough, they would find the bill producing ample revenue in short order. Now this is certainly very astonishing. If the people would import as much now as they did in 1895 and 1896, the Dingley bill would produce more than the Wilson bill did, and everything would be lovely. But the people do not do this, laments the treasury department's logician, and so Uncle Sam has a deficit on his hands. Shame on the unpatriotic people!

By the way, though, if we re-

member rightly, this bill of Dingley's was to be a protective measure. Republican orators had it all figured out during the presidential campaign that the whole trouble with the country was that we were importing too much. What we needed was a regular McKinley tariff to shut out the products of the pauper labor of Europe and protect the American workingman, etc. The Dingley bill was passed to shut off the imports. Now it seems, according to Mr. Assistant Secretary Howell, the bill has shut off the imports; and in this is the secret of the bill's failure. This is a model Republican argument.—Lawrence Gazette.

**DEMOCRATIC LOVE FEAST.**  
Arrangements have been completed for the democratic meeting and banquet to be held in Topeka on the day and night of February 22. Four hundred democrats will be invited, or, at least, plates will be provided for that many guests. It was decided that each member of the state committee should invite democrats in his own district, and no invitations will be issued through any other medium. All invitations must be accepted by letter before February 10, and no ticket will be issued to any person who has not accepted by that date. No one will be invited but democrats, and only those who stand on the Chicago platform.

The state committee may discuss the propriety of fusion in state politics but at the banquet nothing but pure democracy will be talked. The meeting will be held on the date named for the reason that those attending it can get the benefit of the half rate made by the railroads for the Creamery convention, to be held in Topeka during that week.

The invitations will be sent out early as possible. J. G. Johnson of Peabody, national committee for Kansas, will be toastmaster, and the speakers and subjects will be as follows:

- J. Mack Love, Arkansas City, "What We Are For."
- David Overmeyer, Topeka, "Restored Democracy."
- Claud Duval, Hutchinson, "The Young Democracy."
- George W. Glick, Atchison, "The Old Guard."
- Hugh P. Farrel, Chanute, "Trusts, the Menace of Free Government."
- E. E. Murphy, Leavenworth, "R-submission, or Death."
- A. M. Jackson, Howard, "The Federal Judiciary."
- John H. Atwood, Leavenworth, "By yan."
- R. H. Lindsey, Kansas City, Mo., "The Democratic Press."
- H. S. Martin, Marion, "The Hope of the people."
- W. S. Glass, Marysville, "The Issues and Our Platform."
- John Martin, Topeka, "Kansas Democracy, Past, Present and Future."

**DULL TIMES ADVERTISING.**  
Some of the most successful advertisers have shown their peculiar genius when there seemed to be least encouragement for it. Many merchants seem to govern their efforts in exact alliance with the prevailing conditions of business. If business is good around them they put vigor into their operations, advertise freely and display a liberal spirit. When times slacken they relax their efforts, lessen or cease their advertising and apply the brakes in all directions.

Is this a wise policy? We believe the best judgment of the business man is that it is not a wise policy. In our opinion it surely is not activity and what promotes activity are better. There is always some business doing, and whoever bests himself judiciously is most apt to get what's going. It is much better to keep the wheels moving, even if the profits are meagre, than to stagnate.

The modern retail store never stagnates. The buyers hunt round for jobs, or get lines of goods specially made at a dull-spell-in-the-factory figure on purpose to startle the town with a bargain. That's good business sense. It keeps the store prominently before the buyers, keeps them coming there and accustomed to come there, so that they will naturally float that way when seeking goods in better seasons.—Boston (Mass) Press and Printer.

**A GOOD THING TO PASS ALONG.**

In a prosperous city not far from here the leading business houses have hanging up in a conspicuous place, this sign: "We do our advertising entirely with our local papers. You needn't approach us with a programme, hotel directory, map of Jerusalem, or any other scheme." And the papers from that city go out over the country every day and every week in the year, giving the impression that the city is prosperous and doing business.—Neodesha Derrick.

**SUNSHINE.**  
Just a bit of real sunshine and pleasure dropped into our office this morning. A thing of beauty is Vick's Garden and Floral Guide with its cover of delicate tints, blue, pink, and gold, and the Golden Day Libby and Daybreak Aster embossed in bold relief. The many half-tone illustrations are as life like as possible to make by photography. One can almost smell the fragrance from the flowers, and the radishes and asparagus in glass dishes look very tempting. No doubt that this catalogue is the best one sent out by James Vick's Sons of Rochester, N. Y., during the forty-nine years they have been in business, and next year will be their Golden Wedding anniversary, and it is their intention to give a handsome souvenir to each customer for 1898.

If interested in good gardening, write at once, simply mentioning this paper, and receive a copy of this elegant seed catalogue free.

**THE SCIENTIFIC OPERA.**  
Prof. Lohrman and his company of electrical experts, will give two grand entertainments at the Opera House, Feb. 9 and 10, exhibiting the wonderful Edison Vitascopes, showing life sized animated pictures taken from real life; these scenes are marvellous. Prof. Lohrman is drawing big audiences everywhere, he also exhibits the great Ex Rays, the latest wonder of science, and a choice vocal and musical program in addition to the above by the Edison Automatic Speaker. A grand entertainment for old and young, of two and one fourth hours duration. No tedious waits, but constant amusement. Tickets 15, 25 and 35 cents. No extra for reserved seats, now on sale at Corner Drug Store. If you wish to be up to date with the march of science, don't miss this treat.

**PETIT JURORS.**  
The following is a list of the jurors for the March term of the District Court:  
Cedar township—B. M. Twining, J. G. Day, John Heckendorf, S. B. Lybarger, J. L. Crawford.  
Bazaar—C. F. Hays, W. M. Watson, Diamond Creek—L. O. Pratt, Wm. Haskett, James Dixon, W. O. Thurston.  
Falls—E. C. Childs, Marion Randall, W. W. Rockwood, W. H. Springer, Jacob North, R. Pendergraff, Geo. Ellis, Thomas Butler, D. H. Thomas.  
Matfield—P. J. Heeg, H. Brantley, David McKee.  
Toledo—Harry Makinson.



**R. MONARCH, THE CELEBRATED Sour Mash Distiller, Is Now Bottling in Bond.**

We are now bottling whiskey in accordance with the bill pending in Congress, granting distillers permission to bottle in bond. We would be glad to receive orders for such goods, feeling same will meet with approval of the best Judges.

- One Case 12 qts. 5 yrs. old, 11.00
- " " " " " 13.00
- " " " " " 15.00

**R. MONARCH BOTTLING CO. OWENSBORO, KY.**  
Mail orders promptly attended to

**GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!**  
We have secured valuable claims in the Famous Gold Fields of Alaska.

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

**North-American Mining & Developing Co.**  
Capital, \$5000,000. Shares, \$1 each.  
PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.  
This Company Gives the Poor Man a Chance as well as the Rich.

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

**North-American Mining And Developing Company**  
23 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.  
Agents wanted everywhere to sell our stock.

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

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"Zenda" is a splendid invention, in characters, in dramatic situations, it is the noblest and most stirring novel that has ever been written.

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

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

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

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

**ILLUSTRATIONS**  
The best artists and illustrators are making pictures for McClure's Magazine. A. B. Frost, Peter Newell, C. D. Gibson, Howard Lyle, Kenyon Cox, C. K. Lincoln, W. D. Stevens, Alfred Brunsan, and others.

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

10 Cents a Copy. \$1.00 a Year.  
The S. S. McCLURE CO., 200 East 25th Street, New York

**Treasurer's Quarterly Report.**

| PAID                           | HAND      | OVER |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------|
| State fund                     | \$7237 28 |      |
| County fund                    | 25417 00  |      |
| Redemption fund                | 655 00    |      |
| Cottonwood Falls, City         | \$ 80 00  |      |
| Strong City                    | 81 00     |      |
| Normal institution fund        | 5 05      |      |
| County school apportioned      | 4 72      |      |
| County school unapportioned    | 53 94     |      |
| State school apportioned       | 2903 28   |      |
| School land interest           | 1071 42   |      |
| School land principal          | 141 25    |      |
| Railroad bond interest         | 1393 00   |      |
|                                |           |      |
| <b>TOWNSHIP FUNDS.</b>         |           |      |
| Bazaar township general        | 315 00    |      |
| " " road                       | 149 00    |      |
| Cedar township general         | 286 00    |      |
| " " road                       | 215 00    |      |
| Cottonwood township general    | 766 00    |      |
| " " road                       | 109 00    |      |
| Diamond Creek township general | 781 00    |      |
| Diamond Creek township road    | 187 00    |      |
| Falls township general         | 1059 00   |      |
| " " road                       | 184 00    |      |
| Matfield township general      | 497 00    |      |
| " " road                       | 73 00     |      |
| Toledo township general        | 245 00    |      |
| " " road                       | 109 00    |      |
| <b>SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.</b>  |           |      |
| 1 bond interest                | 135 00    |      |
| 1 bond sinking                 | 315 00    |      |
| 2 bond interest                | 87 50     |      |
| 2 bond sinking                 | 276 00    |      |
| 3 bond interest                | 144 00    |      |
| 3 bond sinking                 | 48 00     |      |
| 4 bond interest                | 298 00    |      |
| 4 bond sinking                 | 111 00    |      |
| 5 bond interest                | 189 00    |      |
| 5 bond sinking                 | 77 00     |      |
| 6 bond interest                | 97 00     |      |
| 6 bond sinking                 | 124 00    |      |
| 7 general                      | 298 00    |      |
| 7 general                      | 151 00    |      |
| 7 general                      | 187 00    |      |
| 7 general                      | 63 00     |      |
| 7 general                      | 115 00    |      |
| 7 general                      | 97 00     |      |
| 7 general                      | 212 00    |      |
| 7 general                      | 194 00    |      |
| 10 general                     | 11 54     |      |
| 11 general                     | 298 00    |      |
| 12 general                     | 179 00    |      |
| 13 general                     | 10 22     |      |
| 14 general                     | 115 00    |      |
| 15 general                     | 115 00    |      |

STATE OF KANSAS,  
I, C. A. COWLEY, Treasurer of said County, being duly sworn, say that the above and foregoing shows the amount of money in the Treasury of said county, and that the same is correctly apportioned, as I verily believe.  
C. A. COWLEY,  
County Treasurer.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of January, 1898.  
M. C. NEWTON,  
County Clerk.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.  
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.  
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
THOS. H. GIBMAN. J. T. BUTLER  
**CRISHAM & BUTLER,**  
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW  
Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.  
Office over the Chase County National Bank  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.  
**JOSEPH G. WATERS,**  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW  
Topeka, Kansas.  
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Sedgewick, Harvey, Meade, Rice and Barton & 123-1.

**F. P. COCHRAN,**  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.  
Practices in all State and Federal courts.  
**J. W. MCWILLIAMS'**  
Chase County Land Agency,  
Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.  
—AND LOANS MONEY.—  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. 1897  
**F. JOHNSON, M. D.,**  
CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches.  
OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway  
Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.  
Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

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

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

**HENRY E. CROSSER,**  
ENTERPRISE, - KANSAS.  
Feb3-3mos

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

**E. C. FOWLER,** 1835 Harrison Street,  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.  
Feb3-3mos

**EGGS FOR HATCHING,**  
From  
**High Class Poultry.**

Light Brahms, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Black Langshans, Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Gold Laced Wyandottes.  
Eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 13

**E. A. MOTT,**  
POMONA, - KANSAS.  
Feb3-3m

**SILVER THE ISSUE IN 1900.**  
Money the Pricing Instrument.

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

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

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The Leading Bimetallic Paper of America.

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A correct account of the doings of Congress given each week.  
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Subscription Price, \$1 Per Year. Send for sample; agents wanted.

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**THIS PAPER** is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Lewis, W. AVER & SON, our authorized agents.  
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

The Chase County Courant.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1898.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

No four shall... to the line, all ships fall where they may.

Terms—pay per... \$1.00 cash in advance; at or after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.50 or six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

- Representative... Dr. F. T. Johnson
Treasurer... C. A. Cowley
Clerk... M. C. Newton
Clerk of Court... J. E. Perry
County Attorney... J. T. Butler
Sheriff... John McCullum
Surveyor... J. R. Jeffrey
Probate Judge... O. H. Drinkwater
Supt. of Public Instruction... Mrs. Sadie P. Grisham
Register of Deeds... Wm. Norton
Commissioners... John Kelly, C. I. Maize, W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES:

- A. F. & A. M., No. 80... Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month.
J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M. C. Newton, Secy.
R. of P., No. 60... Meets every Wednesday evening.
J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. E. S.
I. O. O. F., No. 58... Meets every Saturday.
P. S. Klous, N. G.; S. W. Beach, Sec.
K. and L. of S., Chase County No. 294... Meets second and fourth Monday of each month.
Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. E.
Chopders Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America... Meets last Thursday night in each month.
L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Music Hall is being repainted.
Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's.
Clothing still at cost, at Martin & Co's.
A. J. Robertson, of Emporia, is in town.
R. C. Johnson was on the sick list, last week.
E. A. Kinne was down to Emporia, last week.
Strong City is to have twelve more street lamps.
Mrs. M. Mounce was down to Emporia, Monday.
If you want heavy shoes, go to Martin & Co's.
Lafe Frew, of Matfield Green, was in town, over Sunday.
Be sure to read our new poultry ads., in another column.
E. C. Holmes, of Clements, made us a pleasant call, yesterday.
For Sale.—A splendid milk cow. Apply at COURANT office.
Miss Lillie Hilderbrand has gone to Chicago on a visit to an aunt.
T. Butler shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, Sunday night.
Chas. P. Gill, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last Thursday.
F. D. Park, of Clements, made us a substantial call, last Saturday.
J. G. Winters will move, in the spring, to his farm on Prairie Hill.
Mrs. T. H. Grisham returned, Friday night, from her visit in Texas.
Smith Bros. will pay the highest market price for poultry and eggs.
Mrs. E. A. Wyatt, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last Thursday.
Joe Maule, of Kansas City, visited his old home in Strong City, last week.
J. P. Kuhl was on the street, last week, for the first time in four weeks.
Master Phil Whitney is sick with fever, at the 101 Ranch, on Diamond creek.
Mrs. J. E. Duchanois and daughter, Kittie, are recovering from a spell of sickness.
Born, on Saturday, January 29, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Newt, Garrison, a daughter.
Wm. Stephenson, of Clements, shipped a car of hogs to Kansas City, last Thursday.
W. S. Romich took a car load of cattle and hogs to Kansas City, Monday night.
J. B. Davis and family have gone to Arkansas to make that State their future home.
Mrs. W. P. Evans, of Bazaar, who has been sick for several weeks past, is improving.
Mrs. V. H. Cooper has been very sick during the past two weeks, but is now improving.
Mr. and Mrs. Bert Chamberlain, of Newton, visited relatives in Strong City, last week.
The Santa Fe is now running its California and Chicago limited trains tri weekly.
The Ladies' Benevolent Society will serve supper, the night of the Old Settlers' reunion.
Horace Means and A. L. Morrison shipped a number of cattle to Kansas City, last Thursday.
Master Willie O'Donnell, of Strong City, who has been very ill with lung fever, is improving.
Little Gladis Gillett gave her little friends a very enjoyable birthday party, a few days ago.
Mrs. Clara Rettiger, of Strong City, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Baker, at Leavenworth.
Strong City is getting her fire plugs, put in, one of which will be in front of the Commercial Hotel.
Read the ad. of D. A. Wise, breeder of Black Langshaus, to be found under the head of "Poultry."
Chas. F. Hays bought a car load of J. H. Mercer's cattle, last week, and shipped them to Kansas City.
Jas. Ross, Santa Fe yard master, at Strong City, returned, last Thursday, from a visit in Colorado.
Mrs. Chas. P. Gill, of Strong City, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Jones, at Clements, last week.
Miss Lizzie Clay, of Strong City, has gone to Emporia, for an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Fleming.
I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county.
Jan24 J. C. DAVIS.

Farmers, bring your eggs and poultry to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords. Oct 28
Moths, if you want anything for yourself or family, go to Martin & Co's. They have the mammoth stock.
Yesterday was groundhog day, and the sun shone, and we shall have six more weeks of weather before spring opens.
Lawrence Quinn of Strong City, who was working for B. Lantry's Sons, at Ash Fork, Ariz., has returned home.
If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. 1520f
Horace Means shipped two car loads of cattle, and Cal. Evans, one car load of hogs, from Bazaar, one day last week.
McDonald & Burns, of Lamar, Kans., have engaged pasture for 1000 head of cattle, from W. F. Danlap, of Strong City.
J. E. Duchanois, of the Chase County Stone Co., was out in Colorado, last week, looking after the interests of that firm.
Mrs. H. P. Brooket, of Topeka, formerly a resident of this city, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of paralysis.
The interior of the Chase County National Bank has been considerably improved, in the past week, in painting, varnishing, etc.
The Santa Fe intends to soon put down another track between Strong City and Evans, and between Cedar Point and Florence.
Messrs. Smith and Kerns, of the firm of Frew Bros., of Matfield Green, went to the Stock Yards at Kansas City, Tuesday night.
J. V. Sanders, of the law firm of Cochran & Sanders, returned home, last Friday, from Hutchinson, where he was on law business.
Charles Winters, driver on the street railroad, is very sick, with fever, and W. G. Hait is filling his place during his illness.
Floyd McMorris, of Strong City, is now located at Golden, Colo., where he has a position with the Windsor Medical and Turkish Bath Co.
When people want anything in the dry goods line they go to Martin & Co's, because they can get anything that they wish in that line.
M. C. Grady, of Emporia, who is giving the Holmes' Boys' Band lessons in music, was here, last Friday, also Tuesday, instructing the boys.
J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, has purchased an interest in the Jones Bros. Commission Co., of Kansas City, and took charge, Tuesday.
Mr. and Mrs. Mert Chantz, of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. Deal Atome, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, the forepart of the week, shopping.
Frank Gates and Frank Gregory, of Eldorado, were visiting A. Z. Scribner, of Bazaar, this week, and Mr. Scribner is now visiting them at Eldorado.
The regular meetings of John W. Geary Post, G. A. R., will hereafter be held in the afternoon of the third Monday of each month, at 1:30 o'clock.
Mrs. Dennis Madden and daughter, Ella, of Emporia, were in town, last Thursday, attending the funeral of Mr. and Mrs. John Sheffe's baby, Hermie.
Louis Duchn, of Clements, was badly bitten by a vicious bear, one day last week, receiving two ugly gashes on the leg and one on his body. Dr. Wm. Rich dressed the wounds.
J. H. Doolittle, Dr. C. L. Conaway, P. J. Norton, Ed. Brandley, and Misses Emma Vetter and Minnie Wisard were down to Emporia, last Friday night, attending a select dance.
County Attorney J. T. Butler and Wm. Forney, guardian of Henry Stout, insane, were down to Kansas City, last Friday, taking Mr. Stout from Bidwell to the Insane Asylum at Topeka.
Mrs. W. W. Perrin came home from Topeka, where she had been for several weeks past, to attend the funeral of her son, Wm. Perrin, who was buried in the cemetery west of town, last Friday afternoon.
Lafe Lewis, who was wintering a number of calves at this city, shipped two car loads of them to Garden City, last week, where he sold them, and, last Tuesday, he shipped the rest (150) to the same place.
John C. Sauble, of Cedar Point, took 53 choice Poland China hogs, of his own raising, to Kansas City, last week. They were a fine lot of porkers, average 239 pounds, and sold at \$3.80, the highest price of that day.
P. J. Norton, H. S. Fritz, John McCallum and C. F. Spurgin, of this city and Strong, together with Henry Im Mache, of Saffordville, were down to Emporia, last week attending to some degree work being conferred by the Emporia Masonic Lodge.
WANTED—TRUST-WORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house, in Kansas. Monthly \$65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.
We, the undersigned received another car load of that good flour, and are prepared to deliver flour, feed or hay to any place in this or Strong City, and will sell to one and all at wholesale prices. Those ordering through mail we will refund stamps for address. SEIKER & Co.
All you guess about difficulty in selling Stark Trees may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth drop a postal to Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport, Ill. Name reference. Cash paid to salesman the year round. Outfit free—takes no money to try the work. Also want CLUB MAKERS get their trees free.
T. W. Jenkins and family were in town, last week, shipping their household goods to Newton, where Mr. Jenkins has bought out a wholesale fruit and produce store and will engage in that business. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have many friends in this community who will miss their society, but whose best wishes follow them to their new home.

C. S. Altamus and his two brothers, Edgar and Oscar, all of Wisconsin, have bought from their father, Nicholas Altamus, of the same state, the H. S. F. Davis ranch, on Peyton creek, comprising 4511 acres, which is well stocked and improved. They will engage in the raising of stock on an extensive scale, and will make many improvements in the place.
The lecture of the Rev. Jas. L. Hill, in Music Hall, last Saturday night, was greeted by a crowded house. His subject, "The Home as a Home," was both entertaining and instructive. E. F. Holmes sang "The Little Log Cabin on the Claim," bringing down the house with great applause; while the High School Chorus did themselves proud in the rendition of the "Sunflower Note."
The Chase County Stone Co., whose quarries are two miles east of this city, have secured the contract from the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. to furnish the stone for all the masonry work to be done, this year, on the western division of their road, and J. E. Duchanois will leave in a few days with tools and two gangs of men to open up quarries at Caddoa, Col. and Las Vegas, New Mexico, to begin on the contract.
Died, on Sunday, January 30, 1898, at her home, in Bazaar township, from old age, and heart trouble, the result of grip, Mrs. Mary Davis, in the 75th year of her age, mother of Wm. Zed, John and George Davis, and was buried in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of this city, Monday, the Rev. W. T. Harkness, of this city, conducting the funeral services. The deceased came to Chase county in 1870. Though she had been suffering for several days, her death came unexpected.
A good farm paper is a great help to farming, and of the many now published The Livestock Indicator is the best we know of for the western farmer. We would be glad to see it regularly read in every farm home in this county, for it would greatly promote the prosperity of our readers and when they prosper we prosper. The issue of The Indicator for this week is accompanied by the Special Farmers' Institute edition for February, in which 125 practical farmers discuss such questions as beef production, winter dairying and the making of the ideal farm home. Every page of it is full of good practical ideas from practical men and women on the farms of the West, and we do not see how any farmer can afford to do without it. The Indicator and its Special Farmers' Institute editions cost but \$1 a year, and subscriptions and requests for free sample copies should be sent to the Indicator Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
AGENTS WANTED.
Send your address to us, and we will inform you how other men earn from \$15.00 to \$35.00 weekly. If you are endowed with an average amount of common sense, you can in a short time do as well, or better, by securing a county agency for one of our standard publications. If you want to start without delay, send \$1.25, and we will forward a copy of the "Reversible Wall map of the U. S. and World," 66x46 inches in size, eleven beautiful colors. A county map of the U. S. on one side, and a library map of the world on the other, should be in every home and office. This is the 1898 edition, corrected to date; two five-dollar maps at a popular price.
We will also send a copy of our new wall map of Kansas showing counties, railroads, towns, etc., 1898 edition, with a marginal index, locating every town on map and giving population, 28x44 inches in size, just issued.
Above two maps almost sell themselves, but printed instructions accompany samples. Later on you can try some expensive article. Write quick and choose your field.
RAND McNALLY & Co.,
166 & 168 Adams St.,
Chicago, Ill.
PURE SEEDS FOR TRIAL
To give our subscribers an opportunity to test their famous seeds, Messrs. May & Co., the well known Seed growers of St. Paul, Minnesota, whose order of one million packets of Seeds tested over 99 pure (Government Report) will mail seventeen trial packets of choice varieties of Flowers Seeds to any of our readers sending to them only ten cents in silver or stamps. This is their Giant Collection, and consists of one Packet each, Aster, Mignonette, Antirrhinum, Pink, Poppies, Alyssum, Zinnias, Nicotia, Godetia, Pansy, Calendula, Petunias, Sweet William, Portulaca, Sweet Peas, Calliopsis, and Candytuft. On each packet will be printed full cultural instructions.
They will also send to any Gardener or Farmer one Packet of their Extra Early Tree Tomato on receipt of six cents in stamps. Their hand-somely illustrated Catalogue will be mailed free on application, to any one who intends to purchase Seeds, Plants or Bulbs this Spring. Be sure and mention our paper when writing May & Co.
GREAT MUSIC OFFER.
Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ together with ten cents in postage and will mail you ten pieces of full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: POPULAR MUSIC PUB. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
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A hand-somely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months \$1.00, Sold by all news-dealers. MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 66 F St., Washington, D. C.

BULBS PLANTS SEEDS FREE

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

The PAGE SEED CO., GREENE, N. Y.
TRY THE PRAIRIE FARMER NEXT YEAR.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY--\$1 A YEAR.
By special arrangement we can send
BOTH OUR OWN PAPER AND
THE PRAIRIE FARMER
A FULL YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.50
Regular price of The Prairie Farmer \$1; We send both for \$1.50
Regular price of COURANT \$1.50; This offer is made to our old subscribers who will renew for next year; and to all new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. Come in and look over a sample copy of The Prairie Farmer or send to The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill., for a free copy.

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM, 11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM
Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.
WE TREAT
Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tabes Worms, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS
As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispensable. In such cases as Varicocele, Piles, Stricture, Fistulae, Ruptures, Hernia, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.
IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED
With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium.
Address all communication to
DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.

Woodmen Tuesday Night.
"Carl Johnson, the Woodman," will be presented by local talent for the benefit of the Woodman camp of this city, on next Tuesday night, Feb. 8th, at Music Hall.
This is a beautiful drama, in five acts, from modern life, and the boys have been working hard to present it in fine shape.
"Carl Johnson" is a Swede who is induced to join the Woodmen in spite of the smooth-tongued Samuel Small, an old-line insurance agent.
In the second act an open meeting of the Camp is held and the audience will be treated to several specialties.
A burglar scene furnishes spice to the play. "Carl" defends a Neighbor's home with his life. Beautiful finale.
Following is the cast:
Carl Johnson, J. S. Stanley.
Henry Smith, G. E. Finley.
Wm Brown, L. M. Gillett.
Bill Bashaw, Rtd Scribner.
Sam L'Shays, Will Beach.
Samuel Small, T. G. Allen.
James Sheldon, J. E. Guthrie.
Charles DeSnooky, W. G. Hemtz.
James Foster, Will LaCoss.
Mrs. Mary Smith, Mae Winters.
Nellie Smith, Bessie Hait.
Mrs. Carl Johnson, Lydia Scribner.
Hans Johnson, Lottie LaCoss.
Annie Johnson, Bessie Hait.
Mary Brown, Nellie Guthrie.
Foresters, Members, etc.
After the play the laughable farce, "The Persecuted Dutchman," will be rendered.
The admission is 15, 25 and 35 cents. Reserved seats will be on sale at the Corner Drug store Saturday. Get them early.

R-I-P-A-N-S
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.
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WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas. They may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WELLS BURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer.
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The Kansas City Times.

Provide Yourself With Information of the Coming Struggle.
There Will Be Elections in Thirty-six States, This Year.
To Be Informed of All the Moves on the Political Chessboard and the News of the World as Well, Read the Best Paper; The Kansas City Times.

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

# 'POSSUM SKETCHES.

Zeb White Tells of His Closest Shave While Making Moonshine Whisky.

Copyright, 1897.

BY M. QUAD.

One evening, when the old 'possum hunter of Tennessee was in a story-telling mood, I asked him how close a shave he had ever had from the revenue officers while making moonshine whisky, and after a little thought he replied:

"Wall, they cum powerful close to me three or fo' times, but on one occasion I was saved in a mighty curus way. They knowed I had a still up yere in the mountings, and they was jest bound to find it or bust. They knowed, too, that everybody up yere was agin 'em, and so they had to be mighty keeful. They didn't cum huntin' around in an open way, but sent spies to trap us. The fust feller that cum along, purtended to be a preacher, and he preached to us on fo' different Sundays down at the schoolhouse. I can't say as I mistrusted him the least bit, but arter his fust sermon the ole woman said to me:

"Zeb White, if that preacher ain't one o' them revenoo spies then I'll go barefoot all winter! I follered his sermon mighty close, and he ain't neither Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Mormon or any other pertickler faith. He ain't fur hell-fire nor agin it. He ain't fur heaven nor agin it. He was jest smellin' of everybody's breath all the time, and do yo' look out or yo'll git five y'ars in state prison!"

"And did he turn out to be a spy?" I asked.

"Fur suh, sah," replied the old man. "Yes, sah, we found him spyin' around on the hills and in the hollows and gin him two hours to pack up and git. He went off on a trot, and the Nashville papers afterwards had a long piece about him. The next feller to cum wanted to find coal and iron, and he was sich an honest-lookin' chap that I took him to

the still and hid 'em in the ravine, and then I got Dan Shaw's oldest gal to watch the path and gin the alarm. Fur two days nuthin' happened. Then the gal cum down to the still and said a bar' was rollin' the kegs of whisky around. I went up to the ravine and found three bars thar. They had rolled one o' the kegs around 'till it had busted open, and they was lappin' up the whisky as if it was so much water. I hadn't any gun down thar, and as I had never seed a drunken bar' in all my life I jest kept quiet and let 'em go ahead."

"And did they get drunk?" I asked.

"They did, sah—got drunk as reg'lar as three men. It was a sight to make yo' laugh all over. I reckon every one o' them bars got a full quart apiece, and it was co'n-mash whisky without any water in it. At fust they was mighty jolly and went dancin' around and tumblin' over each other, but arter awhile they got out o' sorts, same as men do. The biggest bar o' three wanted mo' whisky, but the other two thought he'd had 'nuff and kept him off. They was gittin' ready fur a row when the artist cum sneakin' down a side-ravine. He was on the trail of my still, and right thar' he was within 500 feet of it."

"And he ran up against the bears?" I asked.

"Of co'se he did—of co'se. Yes, sah, he was right among 'em bars befo' he knowed it, and they was mighty glad to see him. They looked at him fur a spell, as if wonderin' whether he was drunk, too, and then they went in to hev sum fun. The big bar reached out and got a hang on him and begun to dance around, and fur awhile the artist was too skeered to holler. When



"THEY WENT IN TO HEV SUM FUN."

board fur a week, and on two or three occasions I tramped around with him. He found what was arter, and he talked about buyin' all the land around yere, but one mawnin' my ole woman sez to me:

"Zeb White, kin a man find iron or coal in the darkness of night?"

"He skassy can't," sez I.

"But fur these last two nights the stranger has slipped out bed and bin gone fo' or five hours. If he ain't huntin' fur coal and iron then he's huntin' fur yo' still, and yo'd better look out."

"That set me to thinkin', and when night cum agin I was on the watch. The feller went to bed about nine o'clock, but climbed out of the window an hour later and started up the hill. Yo' kin allus git the smell of a still better by night, yo' see, and from the way that feller was headed he would hev ren plump on it. I played that I was a bar, however, and I skert him so that he made back fur the cabin. Next mawnin' I axed him to move on, and he got out o' the nayburhood in a hurry. I thought I'd ketch on to the next man they sent up, but they was too tricky fur me. One day a feller appeared who said he was an artist and wanted to paint some mountin' scenery fur one o' the biggest men in New York. He drew a pictur' of the ole woman on paper, and was so handy about it that I reckoned he was all right. He went to stop with Dan Shaw and he had paints and breshes and things and used to work away by the hour. Nobody was mindin' him in the least when my ole woman speaks up one day and sez:

"Zeb White, hev yo' taken a good look at that artist's nose yit?"

"Not so very particular—why?"

"Cause it was made fur smellin' out stills, and he's allus sniffin' about. He's out on the Bald Hill every mawnin' soon arter daylight to sniff the wind, and he's gwine to find yo' still befo' another week. I could smell it myself this mawnin' when I opened the doab."

"That set me to thinkin'," said Zeb, "and I jest made up my mind to lay low. I took four kegs o' whisky from

he did begin to yell yo' could hev heard him fur a mile, but the mo' he hollered the mo' it seemed to tickle the bars. When one got tired o' waltzin' him around another was ready to begin, and bimeby the feller got so weak that his legs gin out and he fell down."

"But didn't the bears hurt him?"

"Not a hurt, sah. That is, they didn't bite nor claw him. They did roll him around purty rough, though, and fur the last ten minutes he was in a dead faint and purty nigh naked. I wasn't goin' to interfere, even if they had begun to eat him, and I wasn't goin' to harm the critters who had done me sich a good turn. However, my ole woman had heard the rumpus up at the cabin, and as she cum down to see what was the matter the bars got sight of her and skulked off. When she seen the artist a-lyin' thar', and I had told her the rest, she draps down on her knees and thanks the Lawd and sez to me:

"Zeb White, he had the nose of a spy, and a spy I knowed he was. The next feller may call himself the governor of Tennessee, but yo' jest look at his nose befo' yo' take him in."

"And what did you do with the man?" I asked.

"Oh, nuthin' much," replied Zeb, with a smile. "The fust thing was to bring him to his senses. The next was to let him know that we knew he was a revenue feller. Then we showed him some mountin' scenery he hadn't never seen befo'. It was a scene of a man tied up to a tree, with three other men layin' switches over his back. We gin him 100 apiece, and when we cast him loose he said he reckoned he would go out o' the artist bizness fur good and all. I think he did, fur he never cum back fur his paints and breshes."

"And what of the bears?"

"I killed one o' 'em three or fo' days later, and he was still too drunk to walk straight. The other two got clean off, but I reckon it was a week at least befo' they got over the headache. Yes, this moonshine bizness is full o' curus things—mighty curus things. Sum o' 'em beat any tricks yo' see in a circus."

## TONSORIAL PHILOSOPHY.

A Washington Barber Talks About His Customers.

Some He Likes, Others He Thinks Too Small for Any Use—Bits of History Which Have Never Been Printed.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"I would just as lief shave the western senator as not," said a barber in a prominent hotel in the national capital, "if he would only pay me for the trouble that I am obliged to take with him. Of course the price of a shave is only 15 cents, but nearly all of the guests of prominent hotels are men of wealth and they usually pay the barber a quarter, or give him a bigger tip, occasion-



A CLOSE SHAVE.

ally, than that. The western senator, however, never pays more than 15 cents for a shave. His skin is very thin and his beard is very tough, and unless I am very careful I am liable to draw blood on him. If a single drop of blood appears and he discovers it, then there is a terrific row, for he is a very eccentric sort of a person. He sent for me to come to his room last Sunday morning and give him a shave there, and I did so. He sat in a rocking chair and leaned very far back while I was shaving. I guess he must have fallen asleep, because he had a sort of convulsive twitch and pushed his feet out against the mantel piece so that he fell over backward and struck his head upon the floor of the room. I dropped my razor instantly and grabbed him as he was falling, so that I saved him from the full force of the fall and I think that maybe I saved his life or saved him from serious injury. At any rate, after I had finished shaving him, I expected some sort of a reward, but got my regular 15 cents and nothing else. If he were like other men who are shaved as regular customers I would not mind this matter of receiving no tip at all, but he requires unusual attention and extraordinary care. He insists upon having five hot towels applied to his face and five cold towels afterward. The towel washing alone costs at least half the price of the shave, and I give him at least twice as much as I have given to other customers who come here. Of course his position is such as to command consideration on the part of the barber, and I am glad to be able to say that he is one of my customers; nevertheless, I feel that I am losing money whenever I give him my time and skill and attention.

"One of the most delightful men I ever had in a barber's chair is Congressman Joe Cannon, of Illinois. He only shaves his upper lip, and it would be a comparatively easy job but for the fact that he is one of those red-haired, red-skinned people, who have a very stiff bristling beard, and it is very difficult to take care of him without making any bad breaks. Moreover, he shaves his upper lip clear up to the nose, and it is difficult to give him exactly the kind of a shave he wants without cutting his nose. He is a very liberal man and always pays more than that the work is worth, so that I have a great deal of pleasure in taking pains with him. Moreover, he is always in a good humor and tells stories to the barber just as freely as though he was talking to other congressmen, senators, or, I suppose, would talk to the president himself.

"I always like to shave Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania. He is another man who pays for more than the service is actually worth. His beard is not very hard to shave, but he likes to have me take my time about it, and almost goes to sleep while being shaved. He has been a sufferer from neuralgia for a great many years and likes to have his head rubbed. I suppose there must be something in magnetism, of which I have heard, but of which I know very little, because Senator Quay likes to have me rub his head for a long while. After I have done shaving him I sometimes rub his head for ten or fifteen minutes, and on some occasions I have rubbed his head a great deal longer than that. He seems to be entirely at rest and free from care at such times, and I keep on rubbing his head until he tells me that he has had enough of that treatment and then I quit. I like him very well, because he is so gentle and kind and considerate with me, and I would serve him all day long if he would only pay so. He is one of the nicest gentlemen that I ever had in my chair and when I am through with my work he always pays me very liberally indeed. I have shaved a great many men of prominence and a great many men of obscurity and a great many men in the middle walks of life, but I do not think I ever received better and kinder treatment from anyone than I have always received from Senator Quay. He is certainly a perfect gentleman.

"I like to shave Senator Allison's private secretary, Mr. Morgan. He is one of the most quiet and refined young men I ever met in my life, and he is also very liberal. He is not nervous, or fretful, or fault-finding, as so many men are when they are in the barber's chair; but he is always polite and quiet, and says: 'Thank you' for every attention so that I feel as though I was

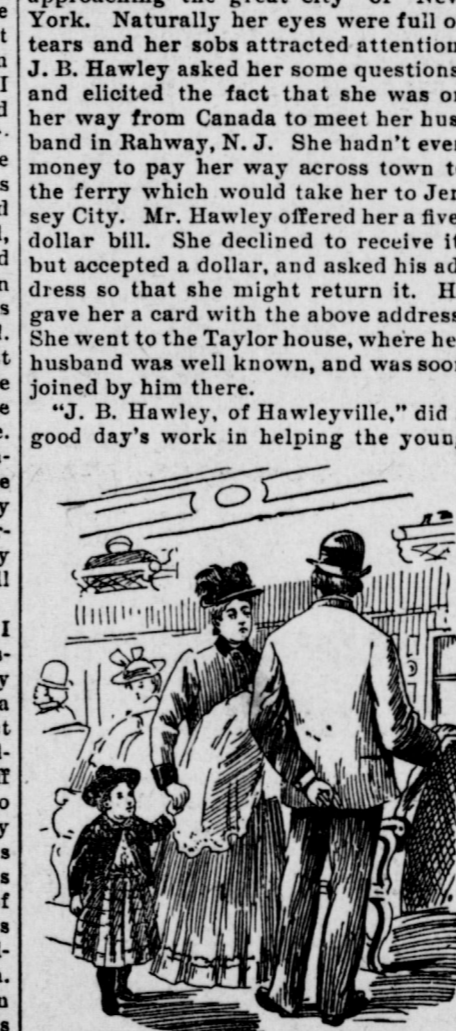
servicing one of the chosen people. I have been told by other people who have been in my chair that that same quiet little private secretary of Senator Allison is one of the most influential men in the capitol building. He does not make any pretensions, and always talks in a very low tone of voice without any degree of excitement and apparently without any degree of particular interest in anything, but gentlemen of high standing who have been in my chair have told me he is a very shrewd and sagacious politician, who knows more of public men than any other man in private life in the country. I do not know anything about those things myself, but I am sure from what people have said to me that he must be a very superior man, indeed, in the higher walks of life.

"The Washington correspondent of a prominent Pennsylvania newspaper has boarded at this hotel and I have shaved him a number of times, too. He is a very impetuous sort of a fellow, who wants everything done according to his own way of thinking, and he has very little respect for the opinion of the barber. There are several particular places upon his face, where the beard is very rough, and he insists upon having those places shaved very smooth. If everything is not done exactly as he wants it, he declares that he is not half shaved. Nearly all newspaper men are cranks when they are in the barber's chair."

"It is difficult to get some of the senators and representatives to sit for their photographs," says one of the prominent photographers in Washington. "We give them each a dozen pictures for nothing, if they come and have a sitting. Of course, it is to our interest to have their negatives on hand, for we sell them in great numbers. Besides, they often want pictures taken in Washington, even after their term of office has expired. Yet, at the time when we want to complete our pictorial congressional record, it is almost impossible to get them to come and give us a sitting. I sometimes get newspaper men after them, and that always brings them."

"J. B. Hawley, of Hawleyville, Conn." That was the address upon a card which was handed to a lady on the cars in 1868. She was only 19 years of age, and was in trouble. One little boy with her was nearly two years old, and she had another one just two months old in her arms. She was a very young mother and was traveling alone. Her pocket had been picked, her ticket and money were gone, and the train was rapidly approaching the great city of New York. Naturally her eyes were full of tears and her sobs attracted attention. J. B. Hawley asked her some questions, and elicited the fact that she was on her way from Canada to meet her husband in Rahway, N. J. She hadn't even money to pay her way across town to the ferry which would take her to Jersey City. Mr. Hawley offered her a five-dollar bill. She declined to receive it, but accepted a dollar, and asked his address so that she might return it. He gave her a card with the above address. She went to the Taylor house, where her husband was well known, and was soon joined by him there.

"J. B. Hawley, of Hawleyville," did a good day's work in helping the young



HELPING THE YOUNG WIDOW.

mother. She was the wife of a soldier, and in after years the incident largely resulted in aiding the kind gentleman in his aspirations for political preferment. He was elected and reelected to the United States senate, and to-day represents the state of Connecticut in that distinguished body. This incident has never been related in print before.

At the battle of Cedar Creek, in October, 1864, there was displayed great gallantry on both sides, and the mention of one particular deed of bravery is not intended to militate against the merits of thousands of others. In the afternoon, after Sheridan had completed his ride "from Winchester, 20 miles away," after he had reformed the lines of his shattered army and was advancing, the army of Western Virginia was ordered to charge across a morass. The confederate troops were on the one side, with loaded muskets, and with artillery. The commander of one of the brigades in that army was an Ohio colonel. He was fighting on foot leading his men. The morass stopped the men, but the colonel commanding the brigade went right on, floundering through mud almost waist deep. He was shot once, and his clothes were actually riddled with bullets, but he went ahead, waving his sword, and the men followed. He was the first man over the slough. His name was Rutherford B. Hayes, and he was afterwards president of this republic.

SMITH D. FRY.

Hunting for It.

Picker Pete—Poor Mickey! He's ravin' crazy!

Slippery Slim—Wot's de matter wid him?

Picker Pete—He tried to pick a leddy's pocket!—N. Y. Journal.

Wonderful Man.

Beacon—And he's kind-hearted, is he?

Egbert—Kind-hearted? Why, I don't believe he ever said an unkind word, even to an alarm clock!—Yonkers Statesman.

What He Wanted.

"I tell you, Parker, money is scarce." "Don't be scared. I'm not going to run you for that ten dollars you owe me."

"Oh, I wasn't thinking of that. I was fixing to ask you to lend me another ten."—Harlem Life.

An Effete Monarchy.

"My mind to me a kingdom is," And very badly governed, too; It's overtaxed to make display By far beyond its modest due. —Chicago Journal.

### PIECE OF RESISTANCE.



—Harlem Life.

A Toast.

Here's hoping every breeze that blows Across the world so sunny, Will blow a bee toward a rose Whose heart is sweet with honey! —Chicago Times-Herald.

The Usual Result.

"How is your club for the interchange and development of ideas getting along?"

"Well, so far, it has developed the idea in each member that he is the only man who has any ideas."—Indianapolis Journal.

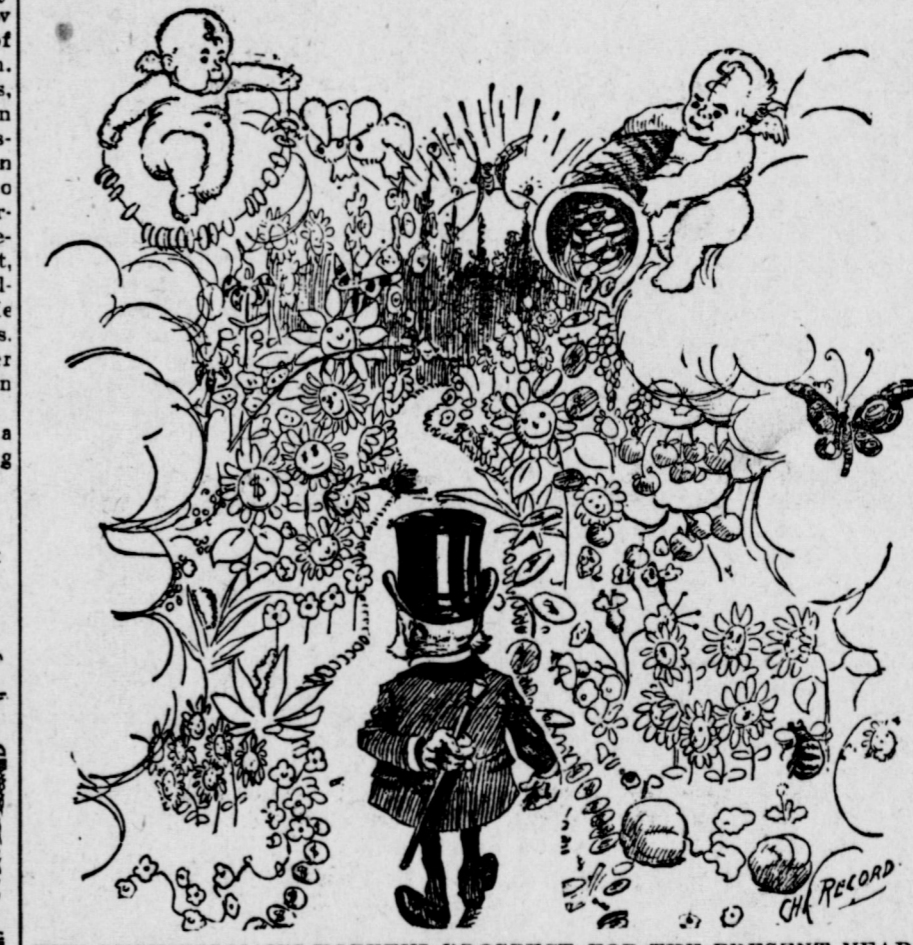
Fitting.

Jeweler—You can have this ring for two dollars, if you do not object to wearing anything gold filled.

Rosie O'Grady (loftily)—I guess I can stand it; two of my teeth are gold filled. —Brooklyn Eagle.

Illegal.

"Why don't you fill that tire?" said she. Its looks did quite disgust her; "It is against the law," said he. "To fill-a-buster!" —Cycling Gazette.



THE BUSINESS MAN'S HOPEFUL PROSPECT FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Before and After.

Rex—All men believe in luck till they've made their "pile."

Bess—And what do they believe in after that?

Rex—Themselves.—Town Topics.

A Strapping Fellow.

Biedad—I thought you said your son was a strapping fellow! Why, he is not five feet tall.

Wiggins—No, but he teaches a country school.—N. Y. Truth.

Out of Sight.

Cholly—I say, old boy, I've just had my mustache shaved off. How do I look?

Algy—Simply smooth.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Reprehensible Tautology.

Twynn—Ricketts is the most tautological chap I ever hear speak.

Triplet—What is his latest offense?

Twynn—He spoke of the deadly cigarette.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Consistent.

Mabel—There's that Jones girl. Don't you bow to her?

Maud—I never even look at her—what an atrocious gown she's wearing. —Brooklyn Life.

Naval Engagement.

He—I don't suppose you ever saw a naval engagement?

She—Oh, yes, I have; my sister was engaged to be married to a lieutenant in the navy, once.—Yonkers Statesman.

Handicapped.

"What is versatility?"

"Versatility is having so many talents that you can't get time to make a living with any of them."—Chicago Record.

Instruction.

Johnny—And does the gas meter measure the quantity of gas you use?

Papa—No, my son; the quantity you have to pay for.—Puck.

Corroborative Testimony.

Visitor—Pat says he's descended from some of the greatest houses in Ireland.

Mike—Mush! So he did, many a toime—on a ladder!—Tit-Bits.

It Wasn't Necessary.

"I suppose," said the village deacon to the minister, "that your constant prayer is that you may ever be poor and humble."

"Not exactly," replied the minister. "I pray that I may remain humble, but my congregation attends to the other part of it."—Chicago Daily News.

Ab, No!

Impatient Husband (tired of holding his chin up)—It's taking you an awfully long time to fix this necktie, Laura.

Patient Wife—You never used to complain about the length of time it took me to smooth out your neckties before we were married, George.—Chicago Tribune.

Two Bold Deceivers.

Mrs. Newed—I want to confess something to you, dearest. I deceived you about my age; it is more than I told you.

Mr. Newed—Then I may as well reciprocate, darling. I deceived you about my income; it is less than I told you.—Tit-Bits.

A Model Wife.

"They say poor Roamer's wife fairly drives him to drink."

"That must have been what Soaker meant when he told me there were too few such women as Mrs. Roamer."—Chicago Journal.

Two Extremes.

"Why did you ever come to this frozen country?" asked one shivering traveler of another in the Chilkat pass.

"My creditors made it too hot for me in New York," said the other through his chattering teeth.—Brooklyn Life.

Willing to Try.

Rapturous Youth—Darling, my salary is \$20 a week. Do you think you could live on that?

His Affianced—Why, yes, George, I can get along on that. But what'll you live on?—Chicago Tribune.

Rapid Progress.

Trivvet—Hello, Borrowe, how are you getting along?

Borrowe—Famously, Trivvet, famously. I am \$2,000 more in debt than I was last year, and have less to show for it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Usual Time.

"What do you do when you get drowsy in the office?"

"I never get drowsy in the office; I get drowsy in the evenings when my wife reads to me."—Chicago Record.



THE BUSINESS MAN'S HOPEFUL PROSPECT FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Breathing.

Bending low his knightly head, he breathed a vow.

"He will break it," she faltered, aside, and shivered.

For his breath was very strong.—N. Y. Journal.

A Division.

"Well, Pat, did your father leave you anything in his will?"

"Yes, sir; he left me part of the house, and me brother has divided it. He has kept the inside and I have the outside."—The Rival.

How He Managed It.

"I think I'll take a day off."

Remarked the office lad. And he staid away two another leaf From the boss' calendar pad. —N. Y. World.

THE MODERN CASABIANCA.

The boy stood on the burning deck, As straight as noble Festus; He said: "I'm not a bit afraid, My suit's made of asbestos." —London Idler.

Dodging Germs.

"Why have you taught your baby boy to eat onions?"

"It keeps people from kissing him."—Chicago Record.

Personal Property.

Wife—I notice, dear, that you have five new wrinkles in your face.

Husband—Well, what of it? They're all mine, anyhow.—Judge.

Locating the Trouble.

"Are you in pain, my little man?" asked the kind old gentleman.

"No," answered the boy. "The pain's in me."—Tit-Bits.

# SQUATTER TALES.

## Abe Hope Tells of the Biggest Water-melon Ever Grown in Arkansas.

Copyright, 1897.

BY M. QUAD.

In the truck patch, on the north side of the old squatter's cabin, was a water-melon so near the size of a flour-barrel that I gasped at the sight of it, and after I had walked around it three or four times I asked Abe Hope if that was the biggest melon he ever raised.

"That no account trifles out there?" he exclaimed in tones of contempt as he glanced towards the patch. "Why, sah, that's one that wasn't wuth totin' away to sell to the steamboat men! Any of the cull'd folks around here would hev to be mighty hard up to steal that melon. Shoo! Hul!"

"Then you have raised larger ones?" I persisted.

"Stranger," said Abe as he picked at a sliver in the sole of his shoe. "I'm gwine to tell yo' 'bout the whoppinest melyon ever raised, and the old woman and all the folks around here will back me up in it. I might lie 'bout wild cats or cat-fish, but a man would hev to be low-down to lie 'bout melyons. 'Bout fo' y'ars ago Kurnel Bunker cum along yere one day and sez to me:

"Abe Hope, folks dun tell me that yo' ar' the laziest man in all Arkansas, and I'm feelin' bad over it."

"What's the use in workin' when yo' don't hev to?" sez I.

"But every critter orter hev an ambishun," sez he as he takes off his hat to the old woman standin' in the doah.

"Hev yo' got an ambishun, Kurnel Bunker?"

"I hev. I want to be gov'ner of Arkansas next y'ar. Everybody in the state except yo' has got an ambishun, and I've dun cum down to see if I can't stir yo' up. Yo' needn't hev no ambishun as big as a house, and one to make yo' sweat yo'r shirt, but jest sumthin' to keep the chills and fever off. Ar' yo' willin' to tackle an ambishun?"

"don't lick the ole woman—don't do nuthin' to skeer this melyon from growin' in as big as a house."

"That's what he said, and me and the ole woman used to walk around on tip-toes and speak in whispers. I reckoned that when that yere melyon got to be as big as a shed it would sort o' settle down and stop growin' and go to keep in' house, but it 'peared she had an ambishun, too. She kept growin' till she was mighty nigh as big as this cabin, and if I had cleaned her out she would have made a shed for the mawl. It was her left which made that big hole in the airth over thar". I reckon that about 500 people cum yere to look at that melyon, and Kurnel Bunker said that my ambishun would carry me to the legislachur."

"And you got the melon down to the county fair?" I observed as the old man made a long pause.

"No, sah, we didn't," he slowly replied. "One day I got 16 men up yere with hand-spikes and ropes, and we rolled that melyon down to the river and a flatboat. Yo' kin see how she gullied out the airth as she went along. We got her on the flatboat all right and set off to float her down the river, but arter we had gone 'bout ten miles the roof of that melyon begun to cave in."

"It was too ripe, eh?"

"No, sah, that wasn't it. Fust thing we knew thar' was about 20 cull'd folks—men, wimen and chill'en—aboard us. They wasn't thar' when we started, and they hadn't swum aboard. They had dun crawled out of that melyon."

"You don't mean it!"

"Every last word, sah. Yes, sah—them three fam'lies had dun squatted inside that melyon for a cabin befo' it left my land, and they had eaten away 'till the roof got weak and fell in on 'em. They had dun dug out three big rooms inside, and hang me if they didn't



"THEM PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT AIN'T NOWHAR."

"If I don't hev to wear butes nor git my har' cut," sez I.

"Then I'll tell yo' what to do," sez he. "We ar' gwine to hold a county fair this fall, and do you go at it and raise up the biggest water-melon ever seen on the face of this airth. That shall be yo' ambishun, and it will be one to glorify the hull state. When that melyon gits the prize at our show the name of Abe Hope will be writ in letters of gold on the records of time, and with my own hand will I present yo'r ole woman with a hull pound o' snuff and a new pa'r o' shoes."

"That's the way," he talked to me," said Abe as he still dug at the sliver, "and I promised him that I'd hev an ambishun. I had growed sum whoppin' big melyons in my time, but I had never spread myself to see what could be dun with 'em. It was 'bout plantin' time then, and I fixed up the site and picked out sum seeds and went to work. I 'lowed fur plenty of room, and put a bresh fence around the spot to keep the mawl off. Bimeby the seed cum up and the vine begun to run, and I never did see anythin' like it. Thar was six melyons on that vine, but the one in the middle was the best."

"And it grew to be a whopper?" I queried.

"Stranger, a whopper of a melyon is one thing, but a whoppinest whopper is another. When she got to be as big as a beer-keg she was a whopper. When she got to be as big as a flour-barl' she was a whoppinest whopper. Arter that I couldn't find no words to call her by. She jest riz up and spread out and got big, and finally she was the size of a hoghead."

"You don't mean it?"

"Ask Kurnel Bunker, sah! He rid down yere one day and took a look at that melyon, and arter he had walked all around it he sez to me:

"Abe Hope, them pyramids of Egypt ain't nowhar' alongside this melyon, and the archives of time will be holdin' yo'r name when that of Napoleon has dun bin forgotten. Don't git drunk

hev fo' or five cats and dawgs along with 'em! I reckon I was never so mad in all my bo'n days, but what could I do 'bout it?"

"What did you do?" I asked.

"Rolled it ashore and let them niggers brace up the roof and live in it all winter. It wasn't no good to me no mo' as a prize melyon. When I met Kurnel Bunker I sez to him:

"Kurnel, didn't yo' 'peal to me to hev an ambishun?"

"I did," sez he.

"And didn't I hev it like a baby with the measles?"

"Yo' did, Abe Hope."

"And hain't I bin knocked out—wrecked—busted and kerfopped by a passle o' niggers?"

"Yo' hev, and I can't blame yo' if yo'r ambishun has fled and yo' dun turn about and never draw another long breath."

"But you have?" I said.

"Mebbe so, stranger—mebbe so," replied Abe as he stretched out his back in the sun, "but if I hev I didn't skassy mean to do it! No, sah—I hain't got no mo' ambishun, and them pyramids of Egypt and archives of time and letters of gold ain't gwine to bother me fur the rest of my life. Thar's a pipe and terbacker on the shelf and a jug of whisky on the foah, and yo' jest dun help yo'self and be at home and don't git up no talk to make hard work fur me!"

**Told Enough.**

"Oh, don't worry about Mrs. Chatter; she knows a great deal that she doesn't tell."

"My! What a wise woman she must be."—Chicago Journal.

**True.**

To the skater it comes  
With the loudest ring  
That a little learning's  
A dangerous thing.

—N. Y. Truth.

**A Matter of Doubt.**

Miss Withers (cooly)—I'm probably older than you think I am.

Mr. Frankly—Oh, I don't know.—Chicago Daily News.

### GRUESOME LIVING PICTURES.

Photographic Record of an Important Surgical Operation.

A machine has been devised for the taking and exhibiting of living pictures, which is so compact in its construction that these pictures may be taken almost as readily as any snapshot, and when developed and printed may be shown with just as much convenience. Any room will answer the purpose, without any special arrangements for exhibition. This is the patent of S. Lubin, of Philadelphia, and he is at present making arrangements to place one of these instruments in the operating-room of one of the hospitals of that city, with a view of obtaining a lasting record of every detail of an important operation, which will take place in the course of a few weeks. This will be the first time that such practical use has been made of this instrument. The film will be many miles long, and if the operation is successful the record will be sent to London, where it will be repeated, the physicians there having for their guide the pictures, with which they have been made thoroughly acquainted beforehand.

By this means the English doctors will be enabled to acquaint themselves with the method and technique of a celebrated Philadelphia savant, who has achieved a world-wide reputation as a specialist. They will have also for their guide a written account of the operation, with which they will then be just as well equipped for the work as if they had been present at the original operation in that city, thereby saving the time and expense of a trip across the ocean.

Because of the extreme portability of the machine, it can likewise be carried into a home, and a living picture secured of one's relatives. The loving care and affection of a mother's tender attention for her offspring or the scene of a death chamber can be reproduced with absolute realism in after years. Many other household scenes could be preserved and shown at will, being reproduced with a fidelity that could not be equalled by any portrait, no matter what might be the size or who the artist may be.

Mr. Lubin has recently taken a set of these pictures for a New York millionaire, who now has a picture of each member of his family, showing them just as they are to be seen every day moving around the house. The pictures are taken and shown by electricity, supplied by batteries. A recent improvement in the cinegraph has been the combination of a stereopticon with a machine for showing the living pictures. This is a great convenience when used for amusement hall purposes, as the performance can be made continuous without the break that has heretofore been necessary while the films are being changed.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

### AMAZONS OF ITALIAN FIELDS.

A great deal has been said and felt about the women of the lower classes working in the fields, and of the hard manual labor they are called to perform. In the light of the ideas that women should be delicate and refined physically, doubtless the broad backs, hard muscles and heavy, knotted frames of peasants we see appear discordant and unseemly. Fisher women at Dieppe or Whitty, we know, and alongshore everywhere hold their own against town councils when they dictate the policy of town governments. In moments of danger, when the signal gun summons the populace to scenes of danger, then these women, the wives and mothers of the fishermen, man the life-boats and breast the waves, going to the rescue of their relatives in distress. Yet these fierce, strong women scarcely fill the modern idea of what womanhood should be.

Now, however, very recently, when it is the fad that women should be athletic, broad-shouldered and deep-lunged, to say nothing of the wider education of our highbred and healthy modern girls, the question arises among the observers, why working in fields or carrying burdens is, after all, such a hardship and degradation to the peasant woman more than to the peasant man. Too much labor and great toil doubtless break down and age both sexes.

But Disraeli spoke of women as of the gentler, if not the weaker sex; and when, in Monte Sacro, I saw women swinging the scythe with broad swathes, or cutting the sweet hay on the mountain sides with their sickles, and then filling up tall, pannier-like straw baskets, which they bore away on their shoulders filled with fragrant grass for the cattle, I asked myself, after all, in their present civilization, these women of Varallo-Sesia, at least, could be better or more healthily employed. They sang as they worked, and bright and bronzed cheeks spoke of healthy toil.—Scribner's.

**Romans Used Hollow Bricks.**

Hollow wedge bricks were used by the Romans for constructing arches at their baths at Bath, England. According to the Engineer, the roofs of the dressing-rooms were covered in some instances with flat brick arches, and, as these would have fallen in by their own weight if constructed in the ordinary manner, hollow voussoirs were molded with a semicylindrical projection on one radial side, and a semicylindrical cavity to correspond on the other. The bricks were about one foot long from intrados to extrados and ten inches wide on the back. They were finished well, and apparently of fire-burnt, ordinary clay.—Chicago Chronicle.

**Mexican Torch Thistles.**

The Mexican torch thistle, growing to a height of 50 or 60 feet, looks more like a candelabra than a tree. Another variety of the same species has long, gray bristles, which give it the appearance of the head of an old, gray-headed man.—Chicago Tribune.

—The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world is in Galicia, Hungary. It is 550 miles long, 20 broad and 250 feet in thickness.

### CANADIAN CREAMERIES.

How They Are Operated and Made to Pay the Farmer.



A correspondent of a Brown City, Michigan, paper writes as follows: "An industry which is proving very advantageous to the settlers of North Alberta, Canada, and is truly a boon to the farmers, is the establishment of creameries by the Government at regular distances apart. The Government furnishes the entire plant, puts it in and operates it without direct cost to the farmer. From the sale of the butter the Government retains 5 cents per pound, the balance going to the farmer. This is continued for three years when the Government turns over the plant and business to the farmers, giving them a clear title of it. Thus these creameries are put in at a minimum cost to the farmer and paid for in a way that he least feels it. When we were there butter was selling at 21 and 22 cents per pound. Cheese factories were being established, too, along the railroad and much of the freight loaded on the cars on our return trip consisted of butter and cheese, as it was in the best season for milk. The produce found a ready market in the mining and lumbering towns and districts beyond the Rockies, through the British Columbia country, where it was, we were told, difficult to supply the demand."

The Klondike is another field now open to the Western Canadian farmer for all produce of the farm, and the officials in the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, are kept busy sending out literature describing this great agricultural country. The agents of the Government throughout the United States are also supplied with literature, which they distribute free.

**Pay It to Buy Presents.**

Robinson—Are you going to hang your socks up this Christmas?

Jones—No; from the looks of things I shall probably be obliged to hang up my overcoat.—Up To Date.

You can't tell anything about the amount of work a man does by the time he puts in talking politics.—Washington Democrat.

The pain that tortures sciatica. The Cure that cures it.—St. Jacobs Oil.

When a man turns over a new leaf he is never satisfied until he gets it blotted up worse than the old one.

Use St. Jacobs Oil and say to rheumatism: "Will see you later."

No man was ever blamed for being a gentleman, but many have been falsely accused of it.—Chicago Daily News.

### THE GENERAL MARKETS.

| KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31. |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| CATTLE—Best heaves         | \$ 3 65 @ 4 90  |
| Stockers                   | 3 65 @ 4 85     |
| Native cows                | 2 90 @ 3 75     |
| HOGS—Choice heavy          | 3 00 @ 3 80     |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice       | 2 75 @ 4 40     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red            | 96 @ 97         |
| No. 2 hard                 | 89 @ 91         |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed           | 74 1/2 @ 25     |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed           | 23 1/2 @ 25 1/4 |
| RYE—No. 2                  | 43 1/2 @ 44     |
| FLOUR—Patent, per barrel   | 4 30 @ 4 40     |
| Fancy                      | 4 00 @ 4 30     |
| HAY—Choice timothy         | 8 00 @ 8 50     |
| Fancy prairie              | 7 25 @ 7 50     |
| BRAN (sacked)              | 19 @ 21         |
| BUTTER—Choice creamery     | 16 @ 17         |
| CHEESE—Full cream          | 11 @ 12 1/4     |
| EGGS—Choice                | 12 @ 12 1/4     |
| POTATOES                   | 60 @ 65         |

| ST. LOUIS.                 |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| CATTLE—Native and shipping | 4 00 @ 4 60     |
| Texas                      | 3 25 @ 3 90     |
| HOGS—Heavy                 | 3 40 @ 3 85     |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice       | 2 50 @ 4 80     |
| FLOUR—Choice               | 4 70 @ 4 90     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red            | 99 @ 1 00       |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed           | 26 @ 26 1/2     |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed           | 23 1/2 @ 24     |
| RYE—No. 2                  | 43 1/2 @ 44     |
| BUTTER—Creamery            | 15 @ 15 1/4     |
| LARD—Western mess          | 4 00 @ 4 70     |
| PORK                       | 9 75 @ 9 87 1/2 |

| CHICAGO.                  |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| CATTLE—Common to prime    | 3 80 @ 5 10         |
| HOGS—Packing and shipping | 3 65 @ 3 90         |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice      | 2 90 @ 4 90         |
| FLOUR—Winter wheat        | 4 80 @ 4 65         |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red           | 1 02 @ 1 04         |
| CORN—No. 2                | 28 @ 28 1/4         |
| OATS—No. 2                | 23 1/2 @ 24         |
| RYE                       | 47 1/2 @ 48         |
| BUTTER—Creamery           | 13 @ 18 1/4         |
| LARD                      | 4 87 1/2 @ 4 92 1/4 |
| PORK                      | 9 90 @ 9 95         |

| NEW YORK.            |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| CATTLE—Native steers | 4 40 @ 5 75     |
| HOGS—Good to choice  | 3 65 @ 4 40     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red      | 1 07 1/2 @ 1 08 |
| CORN—No. 2           | 36 @ 36 1/4     |
| OATS—No. 2           | 23 1/2 @ 24     |
| BUTTER—Creamery      | 14 1/2 @ 20     |
| PORK—Mess            | 9 60 @ 9 50     |

### Syrup of Figs



**ONE ENJOYS**

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

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

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

### \$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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

### The Usual Thing.

Hotel Visitor—Now, are you sure this bed is quite clean?

Servant—Yes, sir; the sheets were only washed this morning. Just feel them; they ain't dry yet.—The Rival.

The John A. Salzer Seed Company, La Crosse, Wis., have shipped with 25 days 1,400 barrels of their celebrated Salzer's Earliest 6 Weeks Market Potato to Texas customers. This potato has the reputation of being the earliest, the finest flavored and the heaviest producing early potato in the country.

Where a man is too utterly trifling to do anything else, he hunts up an estate of his ancestors that he was cheated out of.—Washington Democrat.

Sore and stiff from cold; don't wait and suffer; use St. Jacobs Oil and get cured.

When lovers form a combination an engagement ring is the result.—Chicago Daily News.

A sprain may cripple but St. Jacobs Oil Will cure it before it can. It cures.

### Demand for More Battleships.

The Secretary of the Navy has demanded more battleships, and there can be no doubt that Congress will consider his recommendations. Protection is what our sea ports require, and fortifications will not adequately supply this. Defense against all disorders of a malarial type is, however, adequately afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an efficient remedy, also, for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism and nervousness.

**Below Zero (and the Belt).**

Tenbroeke (after the refusal)—How cold it is to-night. My hands are chilled.

Gwendolen—Well, have made you a Christmas present of the mitten. That ought to keep them warm.—Yellow Book.

### From Baby in the High Chair

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

### The Only Cure.

Cholly—Have you anything that will stop the habit of cigarette smoking?

Druggist—Yes, sir. John, give the gentleman a box of "Rough on Rats!"—N. Y. World.

Use St. Jacobs Oil promptly and freely And say good-bye to neuralgia.

People whose children can't talk plain don't care as long as older ones can do no better.—Washington Democrat.

Stand straight and strong—St. Jacobs Oil cures lame back—cures promptly.

People who can get no credit usually find a great deal of fault with others who are slow to pay.—Washington Democrat.

# Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

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

**Get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**

Let its twenty years of constantly-growing success talk. That ought to convince you that there's "something in Pearlina."

Twenty years ago Pearlina was a new idea. And no new idea could have come into favor so rapidly and so largely, or would have been so copied and imitated, if it hadn't been a good idea. Pearlina saves more, in washing, than anything else that's safe to use.

**Wash with Pearlina**

# CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c

ALL DRUGGISTS

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE **SAPOLIO** ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

**60 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE**

If you want Agricultural Land, yielding from \$15 to \$20 PER ACRE yearly, become a settler in WESTERN CANADA. GOOD CROPS, GOOD PRICES; Railroads, Schools, Churches; fuel in abundance. For Illustrated Pamphlets, Maps and low railroad rates, apply to Dept. Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. CHAPMAN, Canadian Gov't Agent, 408 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

**FITS STOPPED FREE.** PERMANENTLY CURED. Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Stomach and St. Vitus' Dance, and other nervous affections after first day's use. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to FITS sufferers, the only express charge when returned. Send in DR. KLINE, Ltd., Bellevue Institute of Medicine, 5253 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS**

NOTICE

Send for Inventor's Guide, free, EDGAR TATE & CO. Patent Solicitors, 215 B'n'y, New York.

A. N. K.—D 1694

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

**Oats 23¢ Wheat 40¢**

How to grow wheat at 40¢ a bu. and 23¢ bus. oats—112 bus. barley and 100 bus. potatoes per acre. FREE OUR GREAT CATALOGUE mailed you. 25¢ in 14 gratis seed samples, upon receipt of THIS NOTICE and 10¢ sent in stamps.

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

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

Send for Inventor's Guide, free, EDGAR TATE & CO. Patent Solicitors, 215 B'n'y, New York.

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MONETARY PLANS.

The Indianapolis Convention Adopts a Series of Resolutions.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild Says Men Will Continue to Measure Values in Gold, No Matter What Standard Is Named By Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—When the national monetary convention re-assembled at ten o'clock yesterday the committee on resolutions was not ready to report, and the secretary read a number of telegrams from the various commercial bodies of the country indorsing the plan of the commission.

E. J. Parker, of Illinois, presented a resolution approving the efforts of the National Business League to forward a movement toward the establishment of a national department of commerce and industries, the head of which should be a member of the cabinet.

Charles S. Fairchild, ex-secretary of the treasury, in an address on the monetary commission, of which he was a member, said that it had done its work under the inspiration of the convention of 1897.

Gentlemen, your right to meet, to have and speak your opinion, to make your petition and to win to your cause the people of our country is older than our government, is declared in the bill of rights and imbedded in the constitution of the United States.

THE RESOLUTIONS SET OUT THE PLAN AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. To remove at once and forever all doubts as to what the standard of value in the United States is and is to be.
- 2. To establish the credit of the United States at the highest point among the nations of the world.
- 3. To eliminate from our currency system those features which reason and experience show to be elements of weakness and danger.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Senators Mason and Butler Will Draft a Bill to Submit to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The senate committee on post offices and post roads yesterday had under consideration the advisability of establishing the scheme of postal savings banks in the United States.

TO BLOW UP INDIAN HEAD.

The Historic Place Will Be Disintegrated with 14,000 Pounds of Dynamite.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Historic Indian Head, on the Palisades, opposite One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth street, will be disintegrated by simultaneous blasts of a number of dynamite mines, containing in all 14,000 pounds of the terrible explosive.

CHRIS MERRY MUST HANG.

Chicago Brutal Wife Murderer Will Speedily Expiate His Terrible Crime.

INDIANIA Christian Scientists Refuse to Call a Physician When Relatives Are Sick.

ACCUSED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Indiana Christian Scientists Refuse to Call a Physician When Relatives Are Sick.

THE LETTER NEVER FINISHED.

A New York Man Asphyxiated While Writing to His Wife.

THEIR FROZEN BODIES FOUND.

Mother and Daughter Meet a Horrible Death in Their Lonely Home.

BRUTAL SOPHOMORES.

Students of Iowa's State University Suspended for an Inexcusable Act.

Cannot Drop an Insane Member.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—The A. O. U. W. has no right to drop an insane member, according to a decision by Circuit Judge Henry, who granted a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the grand lodge of the order to reinstate B. D. Stone, who is confined in an asylum.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

He Discusses Commerce and Money Before the Manufacturers' Banquet.

Says National Politics Can Encourage Industry and Commerce, but the People Must Project and Carry Them Out.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The third annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which took place last night at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, was one of the largest and most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given in this city.

Mr. Toastmaster, Members of the National Association of Manufacturers and Guests: For the social character of this evening I return my thanks. The genuineness of your welcome is full compensation for having left Washington at an unusually busy season in order to participate in this interesting meeting.

There is another duty resting upon the national government, and that is to coin money and regulate the value thereof. This duty requires that our government shall regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of commercial honesty and national honor.

There are two things which the government should do to promote industry. It can do commerce, but not create it. It can widen and deepen its rivers, improve its harbors and develop its great national waterways; but the government, however, is restricted in its power to promote industry. It can aid commerce, but not create it.

A BLACK EYE TO LOBBYISTS.

A St. Louis Paper Wins in a Suit for Libel by Attorney Stark.

Solomon's Temple May Be Reproduced at the Pan-American Exposition.

DELIGHTS IN SAVING SOULS.

W. P. Hall, a New York Millionaire, Has Entered the Field as a Revivalist.

Against Educational Test of Voters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Congressman Crumpacker, of Indiana, has introduced a bill providing that no educational qualification upon the right to vote shall be imposed upon citizens of the United States by any state in which, according to the last preceding census, more than 25 per cent of the male inhabitants over 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States are unable to read and write intelligently.

A SUBMARINE BOAT.

With This a Baltimore Man Thinks He Can Reach the North Pole.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 31.—Albert Riedel, of this city, who is an enthusiast on the qualities of the submarine boat, the Argonaut, and a student of arctic exploration, has, after a thorough investigation, come to the conclusion that the Argonaut furnishes the only practicable means of reaching the north pole.

A boat is to be built based largely on the principle of the Argonaut for submarine travel, but with a number of decided changes, owing to the different conditions to be encountered. When built, the vessel is to be taken somewhere in Canada where the surface of the water has become frozen for a long distance, or to Spitzbergen, in order that a test may be made for traveling 100 miles or more under ice.

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W. P. Hall, a New York Millionaire, Has Entered the Field as a Revivalist.

Against Educational Test of Voters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Congressman Crumpacker, of Indiana, has introduced a bill providing that no educational qualification upon the right to vote shall be imposed upon citizens of the United States by any state in which, according to the last preceding census, more than 25 per cent of the male inhabitants over 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States are unable to read and write intelligently.

Government Export Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The monthly statement of the bureau of statistics shows that the exports of wheat during the calendar year, 1897, aggregated 109,909,328 bushels, a gain of more than 26,000,000 bushels over 1896, and over 43,000,000 bushels as compared with 1895.

Earthquake in Arkansas.

HELENA, Ark., Jan. 28.—At 7:50 o'clock last night the city was startled by a severe earthquake shock. Houses were shaken to their foundations and subterranean noises were heard that sounded like immense explosions.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

On January 29 Kansas was 37 years old.

The municipal indebtedness of Kansas City, Kan., is an even \$1,000,000. The contract for Ellis county's new \$13,000 courthouse has been awarded.

The city hall and opera house at Junction City, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt by the city.

There are 82 high schools in the state that prepare their graduates for direct admission to the freshman class of the state university.

Perhaps the Only Case.

Many years ago Jefferson county voted \$100,000 in subscription to Santa Fe railroad stock, but the commissioners refused to issue the bonds.

Kansas Day Club Meets.

At Topeka on January 29 the Kansas Day club, a young republican organization, held its annual meeting and banquet.

Strict Provision for School-Teachers.

A new provision in the contracts between teachers and school boards has been proposed by State Superintendent Stryker, who furnishes blank contracts for the school districts.

Must Pay the Full Amount.

Webb McNeil, superintendent of insurance, proposes to enforce the valued policy law in fire insurance. This says that where buildings insured are totally destroyed by fire the companies must pay the full amount for which they are insured.

Col. W. S. Tilton to Leave Kansas.

Col. Winfield Scott Tilton, one of the best-known newspaper men and politicians of the Sixth district, has sold the Downs Times to W. L. Knotts and will go to Beatrice, Neb., to assume control of the Daily Times.

He Was Sick and Despondent.

Frank L. Collis, 38 years of age and unmarried, committed suicide at Wellington by jumping into a shallow cistern and holding his head under water. He was out of health and despondent.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Owners of Tax Deeds Alarmed.

Owners of tax deeds in Kansas are much alarmed because of a decision recently rendered in the northern department of the court of appeals. If this decision should be sustained by the supreme court upon a review of the case, a large majority of the tax deeds now on record in this state will be invalidated.

A Democratic Love Feast.

The democrats of the state will hold a conference at Topeka February 24. The programme for the banquet is as follows: J. Mack Love, Arkansas City—"What Are We Here For?"

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