

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1897.

NO. 13.

DECEMBER—1897.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PRESIDENT ECHOLS and Secretary Palmer issued a special address from Washington to the councils of the American Protective Association, saying that it was the duty of the association to protest to the president against Attorney General McKenna's elevation to the supreme court bench. It asserted that the government departments were being Romanized.

The American Forestry association held its 16th annual meeting at Washington on the 8th. The owning of forest areas, it was said, was being recognized by various states as an essential part of a state forest policy.

The amount of net gold on hand in the treasury department at Washington on the 8th was \$158,191,669, which was greater than at any time since August, 1896, when it was \$185,837,581.

The house committee on banking and currency has been informed that Secretary Gage is at work on a measure for the revision of the currency and banking affairs and that it will soon be laid before it.

GENERAL NEWS.

At Dayton, O., Michael Dyer, an inmate of the national soldiers' home, was killed in a fist fight with John J. Laughlin, a comrade. The two had been drinking and quarreled.

It is whispered in select circles in London and Paris that serious trouble has arisen between Count and Countess Boni Castellane over the former's extravagance. Even the vast fortune of Jay Gould's daughter, it is said, is proving unequal to the drain made upon it by the financial follies of Count Boni. The question of a possible separation is now being discussed by relatives and lawyers.

The nude body of a beautiful young woman, about 20 years of age, was found in the Ohio river 20 miles above Paducah, Ky. The body bore marks of violence.

PETER MIX, a butcher of Aurora, Ill., slaughtered a calf which had in its stomach, when killed, a silver spoon, a table fork, a small salt cellar and an ordinary curling iron, such as school girls use.

RALPH M. EASLEY, acting as secretary for a large number of reform and quasi-political organizations, has issued a call for a national meeting in New York, January 15, to push the enactment of laws to reform the present method of primary caucuses.

POLICEMAN COGHLAN, while attempting to serve a warrant on a Pole named Bazowski at Chicago, was resisted and in the struggle which ensued both were fatally shot.

The Union Pacific eastbound mail train the other day made the run between Tipton and Wamsutter stations on the Wyoming division at the rate of 78 miles an hour; from Cheyenne to Sidney, a distance of 102 miles, the running time was 97 minutes; from Sidney to North Platte, 114 miles, the time was 117 minutes. This was the fastest run in the history of the road.

The national conference of the Christian Principles of Civil Government at Philadelphia adopted resolutions against "Sabbath desecration" by the operation of railroads, steamboats, electric cars, baseball playing, the publication of newspapers, the use of bicycle, horse and carriage for pleasure, sessions of congress and transportation of the mails.

At the charivari following her daughter's marriage, Mrs. William Chadd, of Meirose, Ia., was so badly frightened that she died in two hours.

ANTHONY DEVIN shot his wife at Philadelphia and then committed suicide.

Three suicides occurred in Kansas City, Mo., on the 10th. Julius G. Kneule, a porter in a saloon, shot himself; cause given as temporary insanity. Myrtle Switzer, 19 years old, took landanum because of a quarrel with her father about a lover. Homer E. Baskett, a night clerk at a hotel, drank carbolic acid because he could not quit drinking whisky.

BROOKLYN streets aggregating 24,877 miles in length, will not be cleaned from now on until June, according to the announcement made by Comptroller Palmer, of that city, to the city works commissioner. The appropriation for street cleaning is now exhausted. Comptroller Palmer says that the problem will have to be solved on January 1 by the new government of Greater New York.

GEN. PAUL VANDERVOORT, late commander of the G. A. R. and a promoter of the G. A. R. colony in Texas, writes from Delingsburg, Tex., that he has closed a deal with John L. and "Shanghai" Pierce for land for a colony, and that at least 1,000 colonists will move immediately after the new year.

The great six-day bicycle race at Madison Square garden, New York, came to an end on the night of the 11th, Miller, of Chicago, doing 2,093 miles and 4 laps, and winning, as a result of his great ride, altogether about \$3,550 in prizes. Rice was second with a score of 2,026 miles and Schinnerer third, with 2,000 miles and 7 laps. The other 13 riders had scores ranging downward from 1,922 miles to 1,229 miles. The 36 starters narrowed down to 16 at the finish. Outside of Miller, the riders were wrecks, most of them being affected in their brains. The track was afterward discovered to be 200 feet short to the mile thus reducing all the scores, and making Miller's actual distance 2,014.

A freight train on the New York Central railroad ran into a pile of rocks which had fallen on the track near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the engine and 16 cars were derailed.

A COLLISION between a freight train and a train of empty coal cars occurred in the Vossburg tunnel near Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the Lehigh Valley road, and both engines and 16 cars were derailed and the wreck then took fire.

SMALL-POX is prevailing in 30 counties in Georgia. The business interests at Atlanta were said to be suffering badly from the epidemic in that city.

The Ohio statute giving damages to persons assaulted or killed by mobs was declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court.

KEARNEY P. SPEEDY, a professional high diver, jumped from the bridge at Memphis, Tenn., into the Mississippi river, a distance of 125 feet, swam to a waiting skiff and was rowed ashore uninjured.

An armed band of toll-gate raiders destroyed the gate on the Standard turnpike, near Danville, Ky.

Twenty men were buried under debris by the collapse of a cast house at Milwaukee early the other morning. Only two were seriously hurt, the others escaping with slight injuries. An explosion of a furnace adjoining had occurred the previous evening, which had probably weakened the foundation of the cast house. The roof being of sheet iron did not fall flat on the ground, else all the men would have been killed.

Three small children of the Sobotka family at St. Louis were mysteriously poisoned the other day. Willie, aged nine, had died, but antidotes were given to the other two and they will recover.

LYMAN DART, aged 16, was sentenced to be hanged at Halifax, N. S., for murder. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence.

The ten-year-old daughter of Mr. James Rish, of Canadian county, Ok., was burned to death while playing near an open fireplace.

The Dupont trophy was won at Chicago, by J. A. R. Elliott, of Kansas City, Mo., who defeated Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia. Elliott killed his 25 birds straight and Gilbert missed his sixth and tenth birds.

Two yard engines collided at Springfield, Ill., during a heavy fog and Switchman Castle was killed.

HARRY ALEXANDER was hanged at San Quentin, Cal., for murdering a woman and a man.

MRS. FRED SCHRIEDER succumbed to wounds inflicted by her husband with a gun at Chicago in a quarrel. Schrieder put a bullet through his own brains just as the police forced the door of his room.

A HEAVY fog at New York on the 9th was responsible for two elevated railroad collisions in which five persons were hurt, but none seriously. Two collisions of ferry boats also occurred, but no one was injured, though there were small panics on each of the boats.

E. H. WINSLOW, president of the Metropolitan Plate Glass company at New York, confirmed a report to the effect that rates for plate glass insurance will probably soon be cut in every state. He said the compact for business in Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and the Dakotas had already been declared off.

JOHN FRANCIS, general passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company, who stopped at Denver, Col., the other day on his way home from the Pacific coast, said: "There is going to be a big rush of travel to Alaska when the season opens. People are preparing to go from every state in the union and from almost every town. There will be at least 50,000 people make the trip and the crowd may reach twice that number."

The board of education at Minneapolis, Minn., has issued a public statement that unless the city council would allow it to issue \$100,000 of bonds it would be necessary to close the public schools and discharge the teachers March 1. Its financial condition is due to a law passed last winter making real estate taxes payable one-half in June and the other half in November.

The California supreme court on the 8th dispelled the last hope of W. H. T. Durrant, the murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, by disposing in a summary manner of his appeals. It only remains now to resentence the condemned murderer.

The Chicago, Western & Northwest States Exhibition company has been organized in Chicago to maintain a permanent exhibition in the lake city of products of the west and northwest, to give information to homeseekers about cost of lands, etc., and to aid and assist in securing immigration and developing the above mentioned territory.

MRS. NANCY ALLISON MCKINLEY, the mother of President McKinley, died at Canton, O., at 2:30 on the morning of the 12th. She was born in 1809 and was stricken with paralysis 12 days before her death and most of the time had been unconscious. The president and all the other members of the family were present when her life ended.

A FIRE broke out on the night of the 11th in the building occupied by the carpet firm of John & James Dobson at Philadelphia and all the fire companies were called out. The stock in the house, valued at \$500,000, was a total loss and also the building, valued at \$60,000; fully insured.

A. H. BARNES, a gray-haired old soldier, arrived in Washington the other day, having walked from Leavenworth, Kan., in 55½ days, losing 13 days from rain and other causes. He made the trip to prove the staying qualities of an old soldier and to settle a wager.

The surveyor of the port at Council Bluffs, Ia., was reported missing and his books cannot be found.

The coal mining business in central Iowa is enjoying a boom such as it never knew before. Several large companies have been organized this fall and at least ten large mines will be opened near Des Moines during the winter and spring.

Some of the ore from a claim being worked by John Finley at Alpine, Tex., which was sent to Scranton, Pa., to be assayed, ran \$3,800 to the ton.

There were 292 business failures in the United States reported by Bradstreet's commercial agency for the week ended the 10th against 381 for the corresponding week last year.

BROWN SMITH, a farmer in Simpson county, Miss., left his family at home to go to town for shopping purposes. When he returned he found his wife and five children weltering in their blood and apparently all dead. An alarm was raised immediately and the entire neighborhood turned out to hunt for the perpetrator of the crime. One of the little girls, supposed to have been dead, revived enough to say that the man who committed the deed was a negro.

At the last annual convention of the International Typographical union it was decided to make a fight for a work day of nine hours in all book and job printing shops as soon as possible. This fight will be started in New York January 2, and will involve 5,000 men, as the employing printers have resolved to oppose the demand.

HERMAN P. SCHULTZ, a wife murderer, was legally hanged in the county jail at Milford, Pa., on the 7th.

CHARLES BURGESS was electrocuted at the Auburn (N. Y.) prison the other morning for murder.

The national fox hunt opened in Harrison county, Tex., and will close on December 17. More than 100 mounted hunters and several hundred hounds started. The chase will extend over a scope of country approximating 100 miles around Marshall as a center. Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian territory are well represented at the meeting.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

While having their supper in Cleveland, O., Patrick McKenna, an aged man, and his son John, aged 36, quarreled, when the father threw a knife at his son and the son killed his father with a chair.

CONGRESSMAN DOKERY has framed a provision in the general appropriation bill to cut off the 30 days' sick leave of the clerks in the departments at Washington, as they all have an annual vacation of 30 days and all national holidays besides, and the two annual leaves is more than would be allowed in the business world.

JOHN BARTH, a prosperous German farmer at Fiddletown Tex., shot his wife and then cut her throat, badly cut his daughter in an attempt to slash her throat and then severed the arteries in his own wrists. He was arrested and would assign no cause for the deed.

In an interview the other day Eugene Deuprey, the attorney who is making such a fight for Theodore Durrant, under sentence for the Emmanuel Baptist church murders, at San Francisco, declared that Durrant will not be hanged in January, as is generally expected, and that he will eventually go free. He said that revelations were soon to be made in the case that will cause a sensation; that they are on the track of the real murderer and that arrests will soon be made.

Word was received from Washington by the officers of the Chicago Business league that President McKinley would make the proposed department of commerce the subject of a special message to congress.

The National Federation of Labor began its 17th session at Nashville, Tenn., on the 13th. President Gompers made his address and the secretary and treasurer their reports.

The senate on the 13th passed the bill granting settlers the right to make second homestead entries of 160 acres. The entire time of the house was taken up in adjusting a personal dispute between Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, and Mr. Norton, of Ohio.

A HOSE reel dashing to a fire at St. Louis collided with a street car and Fireman John Sayers was fatally injured and several passengers were more or less hurt by flying glass.

Two negroes arrested for the murder of a storekeeper at St. Gabriel, La., were taken off a train by a mob near Plaquemine and hanged in the woods. The sheriff was taking them to New Orleans for safe keeping.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

The Senate Passes a Bill to Allow Settlers a Second Chance.

Frying to Shape a Popular Civil Service Bill—The Federal Habeas Corpus Law—Letter Carriers' Bonds—Indian Congress Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, made an effort in the senate to secure an immediate vote upon his immigration bill, which is substantially the same measure that was passed by the Fifty-Fourth congress and vetoed by President Cleveland. Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, objected to an immediate vote and suggested that the final vote on the amendment and the bill be taken on Monday, January 17, at three p. m. This suggestion was accepted by Mr. Lodge, and the order for a vote at that time was made.

Mr. Pettigrew called up the bill granting to settlers the right to make second homestead entries of 160 acres and it was passed.

Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, spoke at length upon amendments he had offered to the bill which he had previously introduced providing for a postal savings bank system. Such a system would, in his opinion, insure greater comfort in the homes of the plain people of the land, as a great majority of them would certainly become depositors in such banks. This would cultivate among them thrift and economy, and enable them easily to provide for themselves in illness and in old age, which was another argument in favor of such a system. Mr. Butler said that if the system were established there would never be another issue of bonds by the government in time of peace.

Excepting the reporting of the legislative and executive and judicial appropriation bill, which is to be considered to-day, the house did no public business yesterday. The entire session was consumed in adjusting a personal dispute between Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, and Mr. Norton, of Ohio. It involved the renewal of a controversy that occurred between the two gentlemen during the debate on the pension appropriation bill last week over the word "most" or "many," in reference to soldiers on the pension roll. It was claimed that "most" was used, but the speech when printed was changed to "many." Mr. Hepburn insisted that the use of the word "many" placed him in a false light and he was sustained after two hours debate.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW QUESTION.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The outlook for changing the civil service law is being actively canvassed among republican members of the house as a result of the conference held Saturday night. The members of the special committee having the matter in charge are trying to so shape a bill that it will command the support of a number of divergent elements. Mr. Pearson, of North Carolina, who inaugurated the movement and is a member of the special committee, says the essential modifications of the law likely to be considered by the committee are as follows: Excluding from the operations of the law cases in which one government officer is responsible for the acts of his subordinate, as a public collector of revenue; examinations of those already covered into the classified service without examination, so as to put them on a footing with new applicants; change of examinations, so as to make them more practical and less theoretical; distinct provision against life tenure and for a stated term of service; affirmation of the rights of heads of departments to remove, reduce or promote in the interest of the public; a limitation of the law to specific departments, bureaus, etc., and an exclusion of those not enumerated.

THE FEDERAL HABEAS CORPUS LAW.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Perkins, of California, yesterday introduced a bill to amend that paragraph of the revised statutes relating to the appeal on habeas corpus of criminal cases to the supreme court of the United States. The object is to do away with numerous appeals by attorneys of gaining time. Senator Perkins cited the Durrant case as a particularly strong example of this sort. In this connection, he said that when the prisoner had the advantages of a jury trial, a re-trial if desired, and an appeal to the government of the state, it was manifestly unjust to allow appeals to the supreme court without the certificates of either the state supreme court or the circuit court before which the case was tried.

LETTER CARRIERS' BONDS.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Postmaster General Gary has amended the regulations so as to require that, after April 1 next, the bond supplied by letter carriers for the faithful performance of their duties shall be that supplied by surety companies. At the present time about half the carriers have surety company bonds and the other half private individual bonds. By the death of bondsmen and for other reasons the individual bonds are often found to be worthless.

INDIAN CONGRESS SCHEME.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The senate committee on Indian affairs yesterday reported favorably on a bill providing for a congress of Indian tribes, to be held at Omaha during the coming Transmississippi exposition.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Work of the Fifty-Fifth Congress from Day to Day in Brief.

The senate on the 27th Henry Des Moines, of Mississippi, took the oath of office. During the session 108 bills were introduced, many of which were private pension bills. Among the measures introduced was one by Senator Allen (Neb.) for a congress of Indian tribes to be held in Omaha, Neb., in connection with the Transmississippi exposition next year. Although the session of the house lasted only two hours, it witnessed a lively time over the question of distributing the president's message to the various committees clothed with jurisdiction over the subjects dealt with. The conflict was principally between the ways and means committee and the banking and currency committee. Mr. Curtis (Kan.) introduced a bill for the abolishment of the present system of government in the Indian territory.

In the senate on the 8th Senator Allen (Neb.) offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that congress should acknowledge by appropriate act the political independence of Cuba. The senator made a strong speech in support of the resolution and expressed the belief that the owners of Spanish bonds in this country and American citizens holding property in Cuba, injured or destroyed by the insurgents, had joined to prevent the recognition of Cuba's political independence. He also thought that President McKinley was under obligations to carry out the pledge which his party had made. The news of the death of Representative Wright (Mass.) was then communicated to the senate and an adjournment was taken out of respect to his memory.

The session of the house lasted only 15 minutes. The pension appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Stone (Pa.) and the committees on elections and banking were given leave to sit during the sessions of the house.

The senate on the 9th passed 45 private pension bills in an hour. A resolution was also passed asking for information regarding the sale of the Kansas Pacific railway and some work was laid out for the following week. Senator Carter (Mont.) secured the right of way for his census bill and Senator Lodge (Mass.) getting the immigration bill made unfinished business. Senator Hoar (Mass.) presented a protest, containing 21,269 names, from native Hawaiians against the annexation of their islands to the United States. The house entered upon the consideration of the pension appropriation bill and a lively debate took place. Mr. Allen (Miss.) presented several amendments. They prohibit the granting of pensions to widows whose applications were not filed during their widowhood and the granting of pensions to widows whose applications were based on marriages contracted after the passage of this act, and to permanently insane or idiotic minors, who had reached their majority. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, made a strong appeal to his colleagues to see that not one dollar was appropriated which was not absolutely necessary for the good of the public service.

The senate was not in session on the 10th. The house passed the pension appropriation bill, the debate on it covering a wide range, touching not only the question of our pension policy but that of civil service reform and the receipts and expenditures of the treasury under the Dingley tariff law. The pension bill carries \$14,263,880. Mr. Maxwell, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to punish bribery, coercion or intimidation of voters.

ONE BANDIT LESS.

A Brave Express Messenger Saves a Train from Being Looted.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 11.—Yesterday the "Sunset Limited," on the Southern Pacific railroad, had just left Stein's pass, near the Arizona line, when the engineer noticed a danger signal in front and applied the air brakes. No sooner was the train brought to a stop than five men, all heavily armed, appeared and one covered the engineer and fireman with his Winchester, while the others gave their attention to the train proper, more especially to the express car. At this point the guards in the express car took part in the fusillade. Thirty or 40 shots are said to have been fired by both sides. One Wells Fargo named Jennings succeeded in killing Cullen, the robber who was nearest to the car and who was evidently the leader, when the other robbers fled. Another bullet from Jennings' Winchester evidently struck one of the fleeing robbers, as he was seen to fall and was assisted out of range by his comrades. No express money was stolen and none of the passengers were hurt.

Hard Coal Made from Garbage.—MONHE, Ill., Dec. 12.—A process was tested yesterday which seems destined to revolutionize both the fuel business and the present mode of disposing of garbage. By it, genuine hard coal and gas, ammonia, tar, etc., are produced from either soft coal or any waste vegetable product. The inventor, Charles W. Smith, recently of Minneapolis, refuses to divulge the secret of his process, but has given, in the presence of city officials and professional men, a number of tests which seem to substantiate all his claims.

Eighteen Coal Cars Catch Fire.—WILKESHAIRE, Pa., Dec. 13.—A heavy freight train, drawn by two locomotives, crashed into a train of empty coal cars in the Vossburg tunnel, on the Lehigh Valley railroad yesterday morning. Both engines and 16 coal cars were derailed, blocking the tunnel completely. In a few minutes after the collision the wreck took fire and the big tunnel began to fill with smoke. After a hard day's work the flames were finally subdued.

Indian Territory Petitions.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Congressman Broderick, of Kansas, has presented a petition from the W. C. T. U., of Vinita, I. T., for a bill to prevent the sale of intoxicants in all government buildings. He also presented a petition of the Methodist church of Afton, I. T., for a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years.

A New Oleomargarine Fight.—ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The state of New York has brought suit against the Armour companies of Chicago for selling oleomargarine in the state. Three hearings in the case involving millions of dollars have been scheduled to take place Tuesday in Buffalo, Wednesday in Albany and Thursday in Utica.

LABOR FEDERATION.

President Gompers Delivers His Address Before the Convention.

A Demand for a Nine-Hour Day—Seminoles Indians Begin Negotiations with the Daves Commission—A Department of Commerce.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 14.—The National Federation of Labor began its 17th annual session in this city yesterday with an attendance of about 90 delegates. President Gompers presided. Havelock, Wilson and Edward Harford, delegates from England, were introduced by the president. William Ainsion, of the local Typographical union, delivered an address of welcome. President Gompers said, in his annual address:

With two exceptions all our affiliated national unions report a large increase of local unions and membership. There is an increase of about 34,000 members in the organizations affiliated. The strikes of this year, with few exceptions, have been for higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union principles. Our organizations report, with gratifying unanimity, the very large number of successes secured, the advantages gained and the growth and extension of the power of organization enjoyed. The movement to reduce the hours of labor is always one which commands the first attention of organized labor. We hold that no condition is satisfactory nor any solution complete which fails to eliminate the curse and the degrading influences of non-employment, and so long as this evil shall be with us, our best efforts will be concentrated to the reduction of the hours of labor of all until the desired end is attained.

During the year, according to the secretary's report, 276 strikes were officially noticed, involving 165,407 workers. Of these 189 were won, 31 compromised and 33 lost. During the year 217 charters were issued to national, state, central, local and federal labor unions. Two charters for state federations were issued to Ohio and Missouri. Treasurer J. B. Lennon submitted his report, showing the income of the federation from November 1, 1896, to November 1, 1897, to be \$21,808 and the expenses \$19,113, leaving a balance of \$2,694.

NEW YORK PRINTERS TO STRIKE.—NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—It is probable that within 48 hours the 8,000 printers employed in the 162 book and job printing offices of this city will be idle—the result of a strike. Typographical union No. 6 has taken the first step. The union men in special session have decided to give the "boss" printers until to-night to accede to the demand for a nine-hour day. If by that time the demand remains unrecognized the printers will strike. The union agrees to levy a four per cent. campaign tax upon every dollar earned by the total membership of 5,000 to be used as a fund to support the strike. A month ago Typographical union No. 6 requested the proprietors of book and job offices to meet the wishes of their employes and fix upon nine hours as a working day. The employers were duly notified, but they seemingly ignored the matter. Then the Typothetae held a meeting and, according to the report given out by one of its members, a resolution was passed declining to make nine hours a working day and subscribing \$50,000 as a "defense fund" with which to fight any attempt to enforce the demand. All the union book and job printers of the United States and Canada are watching the struggle.

SEMINOLES TREATING.—MUSKOGEE, I. T., Dec. 14.—The commission appointed by the Seminole council to treat with the Daves commission arrived here yesterday and at once began negotiations for a treaty between the United States and the Seminole nation. John F. Brown, chief of the Seminole nation; Charles Harjo, K. N. Kinkite, Thomas West, William Cully and Joseph Factor constitute the commission on behalf of the Seminoles. They will remain here until a treaty is agreed upon. Thomas B. Needles and Capt. A. S. McKennon will conduct the negotiations on behalf of the Daves commission, in the absence of Tams Bixby, the chairman of the commission, who left for Washington last night to submit the report of the commission and appear before the sub-committee on Indian affairs.

A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Officers of the Chicago Business league have received word from Washington that President McKinley will make the proposed department of commerce and industries the subject of a special message to congress. Immediately after the holidays a delegation of local citizens interested in the new cabinet position will go to the capital to have the bill introduced in congress.

CHICAGO POLICE BILL.—REPUBLICANS Have a Plan to Place Entire Control in the Governor's Hands. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 14.—The much-talked of metropolitan police bill, which is to be submitted to the legislature at the present special session, and which is expected to take the Chicago police department from the control of the present democratic city administration, has been made public. The bill provides for a board of three persons, appointed by the governor, which shall have full power to appoint, discharge, promote and degrade police officers under civil service regulation. The mayor is given control of the department only in times of tumult or riot, and the chief of police is left with but little power. The bill is expected to meet fierce opposition from the democratic minority.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

AFTER THE LEAVES.

There is a beauty in the naked trees,
A tenderness in faded leaf and flower,
A store of thought in each dull, withered
thing.
That summer's lavish richness does not
hold,
Though glided by the sun's divinest rays;
As though the reveler with empty cup
Still in his hands had paused a moment
ere
He drank again, to taste awhile the draught
That he had drained. We who have quaffed
the wine
Of flowery months, deep, warm, delirious
draughts,
Of life and light, pause on the brink
of death
To dream again the joy of summer days.
And are these leaves not like our silver
hairs,
Or like the wrinkles on a careworn face,
Symbols of age, of beauty that has been,
Of days and years gone by, and us grown
old?
And how are we more vital than the leaves
Were it not for the soul that burns within?
In springtime all the wood is merry,
Song-full with chirp and carol everywhere;
But now is solemn stillness over all—
This too is proper setting for our years,
With somber coloring of gray and brown,
And mosses wrinkled like an old man's
skin.
And leaves that tremble as with pained
age.
Each spring I hasten forth to drink its
wine,
Attend the sounds of revelry and youth,
And in that transport am a child again;
But in the autumn forth with solemn steps
I wander to the woods and sit and brood,
To note how time and I are getting on,
To think how few the years that inter-
vene
Between me and that last mysterious
change,
When like the leaves that crumble in my
hand
My form will crumble in the hand of death
And I shall know the meaning of these
tears.
—Clarence Hawkes, in Springfield (Mass.)
Republican.

THE CABIN PASSENGER.

BY W. W. JACOBS.

(Copyright, 1897.)

THE captain of the "Fearless" came on to the wharf in a manner more suggestive of deer stalking than that of a prosaic ship master returning to his craft. He dodged round an empty van, lurked behind an empty barrel, flitted from that to a post, and finally from the interior of a steam crane peeped melodramatically at the deck of his craft.

To the ordinary observer there was no cause for alarm. The decks were a bit slippery, but not dangerous except to a novice; the hatches were on, and in the lighted gallery the cook might be discerned moving about in a manner indicative of great security and an untroubled conscience.

With a last glance behind him the skipper descended from the crane and stepped lightly aboard.

"Hist!" said the cook, coming out quietly. "I've been watching for you." "Devilish fine idea of watching you've got," said the skipper, irritably. "What is it?"

The cook jerked his thumb towards the cabin. "He's down there," he said in a hoarse whisper. "The mate said when you come aboard you was just to go and stand near the companion and whistle 'God Save the Queen,' and he'd come up to you and see what's to be done."

"Whistle!" said the skipper, trying to moisten his parched lips with his tongue. "I couldn't whistle just now to save my life."

"The mate don't know what to do, and that was to be the signal," said the cook. "He's down there with 'im givin' 'im drink and amosin' 'im."

"Well, you go and whistle it," said the skipper.

The cook wiped his mouth on the back of his hand. "Ow does it go?" he inquired, anxiously. "I never could remember toones."

"Oh, go and tell Bill to do it," cried the skipper, impatiently.

Summoned noiselessly by the cook, Bill came up from the forecabin, and on learning what was required of him pursed up his lips and started the noble anthem with a whistle of such richness and volume that the horrified skipper was almost deafened with it. It acted on the mate like a charm; he came from below and closed Bill's mouth, none too gently, with a hand which shook with excitement. Then, as quietly as possible, he closed the companion and secured the fastenings.

"He's all right," he said to the skipper, breathlessly. "He's a prisoner. He's 'ad four glasses o' whisky, an' he seems inclined to sleep."

"Who let him down into the cabin?" demanded the skipper, angrily. "It's a fine thing I can't leave the ship for an hour or so but what I come back and find people sitting all round my cabin."

"He let himself down," explained the cook, who saw a slight opening advantageous to himself in connection with a dish smashed the day before, "an' I was that surprised I dropped the large dish and smashed it."

"What did he say?" vociferated the skipper.

"The blue one, I mean," said the cook, who wanted that matter settled for good—"the one with the place at the end for gravy to run into."

"What did he say?" vociferated the skipper.

"E ses 'ullo, 'e ses, 'you've done it, old man,'" replied the truthful cook.

The skipper turned a furious face to the mate.

see him," retorted the mate, hotly. "After all it's you what 'e come to see." "No offense, Bob," said the skipper, "I didn't mean nothing."

"I don't know nothin' o' horse racin'," continued the mate with an insufferable air, "and I never 'ad no money troubles in my life, bein' always brought up proper at 'ome and warned of what would 'appen, but I know a sheriff's officer when I see 'im."

"What am I to do?" groaned the skipper, too depressed even to resent his subordinate's manner. "It's a judgment summons. It's ruin if he gets me."

"Well, so far as I can see the only thing for you to do is to miss the ship this trip," said the mate without looking at him. "I can take her out all right."

"I won't," said the skipper, interrupting.

"Very well, you'll be nabbed then," said the mate.

"You've been wanting to handle this craft a long time," said the skipper, fiercely. "You could ha' got rid of him if you'd wanted to."

"I tried everything I could think of," asserted the mate.

"Well, he's come down on my ship without being asked," said the skipper savagely. "And damme, he can stay there. Cast off."

"But," said the mate, "s'pose—" "Cast off," repeated the skipper. "He's come on my ship and I'll give him a trip free."

"And where are you and the mate goin' to sleep," inquired the cook, anxiously.

"In your bunk," replied the skipper, brutally. "Cast off there."

The men obeyed, groaning, and the schooner was soon threading her way in the darkness down the river, the skipper listening somewhat nervously for the first intimation of his captive's awakening.

He listened in vain that night, for the prisoner made no sign; but at six o'clock in the morning, when the "Fearless" coming within sight of the harbor, began to dance like a cork upon the waters, the mate reported hollow groans from the cabin.

"Let him groan," responded the skipper briefly, "as holler as he likes."

"Well, I'll just go down and see how he is," said the mate.

"You stay where you are," said the skipper, sharply.

"Well, but you ain't goin' to starve the man?"

"Nothing to do with me," said the skipper, ferociously. "If a man likes to come down and stay in my cabin, that's his business. I'm not supposed to know he's there, and if I like to lock my cabin up and sleep in a fo'e's'le what's got more fleas in than ten other fo'e's'les put together, and what smells worse than ten fo'e's'les rolled into one, that's my business."

"Yes, but I don't want to berth for 'ard, too," grumbled the other. "He can't touch me. I can go and sleep in my berth."

"You'll do what I tell you, my lad," retorted the skipper.

The mate walked off whistling; and the skipper, by no means as easy in his mind as he pretended to be, began to consider ways and means out of the difficulty which he foresaw must occur when they reached port.

"What sort o' looking chap is he?" he inquired of the cook.

"Big, strong looking chap," was the reply.

"Look as though he'd make a fuss if I sent you and Bill down below to gag him when we get to the other end?" suggested the skipper.

The cook said that judging by appearances "fuss" would be no word for it.

"I can't understand him keeping so quiet," said the skipper; "that's what gets over me."

"He's biding 'is time, I expect," said the cook comfortingly. "E's a 'ard looking customer, 'sides which he's likely 'saisick."

The night passed and day broke, and still the mysterious passenger made no sign. The crew got in the habit of listening at the companion and peeping through the skylight; but the door of the stateroom was closed, and the cabin was silent as the grave. The skipper went about with a troubled face; and that afternoon, unable to endure the suspense any longer, he civilly asked the mate to go below and investigate.

"I'd rather not," said the mate, shrugging his shoulders.

"Well, if you think you can do better than I did you'd better go down and

done with it," said the skipper. "I get thinking all sorts of awful things."

"Why don't you go down yourself?" said the mate.

"Well, it may be just his artfulness," said the skipper, "an' I don't want to humor him, if he's all right. I'm askin' it as a favor, Bob."

"I'll go if the cook'll come," said the mate, after a pause.

The cook hesitated.

"Go on, cook," said the skipper, sharply. "Don't keep the mate waiting; and, whatever you do, don't let him come up on deck."

The mate led the way to the companion, and opening it quietly led the way below, followed by the cook. There was a minute's awful suspense; then a wild cry rang out, and the couple came dashing madly up on deck again.

"What is it?" inquired the pallid skipper.

The mate, leaning for support against the wheel, opened his mouth, but no words came; the cook, his hands straight by his side and his eyes glassy, made a picture from which the crew drew back in silent awe.

"What's—the matter?" said the skipper again.

Then the mate, regaining his composure by an effort, spoke:

"You needn't trouble to fasten the companion again," he said, slowly.

The skipper's face changed from white to gray. "Why not?" he asked, in a trembling voice.

"He's dead," was the solemn reply. "Nonsense," said the other, with quivering lips. "He's shamming, or else fainting. Did you try to bring him round?"

"I did not," said the mate. "I don't deceive you. I didn't stay down there to do no restoring, and I don't think you would, either."

"Go down and see if you can wake him, cook," commanded the skipper.

"Not me," said the cook, with a mighty shudder.

Two of the hands went and peeped furtively down through the skylight. The empty cabin looked strangely quiet, and the door of the stateroom stood ajar. They came back looking as though they had seen a ghost.

"What's to be done?" said the skipper, helplessly.

"Well, the best thing you can do when we get to Plymouth is to bolt," suggested the mate. "We'll hide it up as long as we can, to give you a start. It's a hanging matter."

ONLY ONE WAY TO TRAP COONS.

This Way Was Discovered by Pochuck Mountain Hunter.

If anyone ever told you he trapped a coon in the woods he told you what never happened, said a Pochuck coon hunter. Coons can't be trapped except in one way, and I never found a coon hunter yet who knew how it was done. You may track a coon to his home in some crevice of a rock, which is a favorite retreat for him if he can find one; place your trap in front of the hole and disguise it as much as you may—cover it a foot deep with leaves if you like—but that coon will never leave that hole as long as that trap is there. He will starve first. The coon has the keenest scent of any animal. He can smell the iron of that trap, and he seems to know the danger it threatens him with. He knows it will be death to leave the hole, and he prefers death by starvation to being trapped. I have tried iron traps and snares and all sorts of devices, but never could succeed in fooling one of these little beasts into getting caught by any of them.

It isn't often you see a coon in the daytime, but you may if you know where to look for them. If there is a creek anywhere in which crawfish abound, you may see some epicurean coon fishing for them almost any day, along in the afternoon, if you hide at the side of the creek and keep very quiet. The coon is particularly fond of crawfish. The way he fishes for them is to wade in the creek, generally going down stream. The crawfish live under the stones on the bottom. The coon feels with his forepaws under each stone he comes to, thrusting one paw under from one side and the other paw from the other side. It is a comical sight to see a coon fishing for crawfish. He keeps his head high in the air, moving it up and down and to and fro, his eyes evidently gazing at nothing, every sense seeming to be concentrated on the business beneath the water. You can tell instantly when he has fastened on his face changes at once from the dull, vacant stare to one of brightness and animation. He draws the crawfish out of the water, and, standing erect on his hind feet, rolls it smartly between his paws. This crushes the shell and claws of the crawfish and makes the sweet meat accessible. The coon eats his capture with great relish and then begins the search for another one.

While watching a coon fishing in this way one day I got the idea of trapping coons. I thought that by placing a steel trap on the bottom of the creek where coons found the crawfish good they might be deceived, and more than likely, caught. I made the experiment. I sank two traps at different places on a favorite crawfishing route for coons, and the same afternoon found a coon in each trap. I have trapped hundreds of them since then, and that is the only way you can trap a coon.—N. Y. Sun.

WHEN CANALS WERE NEW.

Regarded as an Improved Method of Transportation.

The canal followed the turnpike as an improved method of transportation in this country after 70 years ago, and for several years after the subject of constructing railroads was broached the partisans of the canals looked upon the railway projectors as impracticable agitators. In 1830-31, when the proposition to construct a state railroad was brought up in Pennsylvania, the board of commissioners of that state made a strong official presentation of the superiority of canals over railroads. The commissioners were in favor of building railroads only where the construction of canals was impracticable. In their report they said: "The board believes that notwithstanding all the improvements that have been made in railroads and locomotives, it will be found that canals are from two to two and a half times better than railroads for the purposes required of them by Pennsylvania. And they again repeat that their remarks flow from no hostility to railroads, for next to canals they are the best means that have been devised to cheapen transportation." The first sections of railroad built by the state government of Pennsylvania were planned in connection with two canals, the whole constituting the "main line" of state improvements. One canal extended from Columbia to Hollidaysburg, at the eastern base of the Allegheny mountains, and the other canal extended from Johnstown, at the western foot of the mountains, to Pittsburgh. The Erie canal in New York was completed in 1825, two years before the Union canal in Pennsylvania.—N. Y. Times.

The Railroad Worm.

The railroad worm has done a vast deal of damage to the apple crop. It is often mentioned, but rarely described, and many people are not aware what this mischievous creature is or of what his work consists. Some day they may pick up an apple, beautiful, smooth and bright on the outside. It is cut open and numerous dark lines appear in it. These are what may be called underground channels of this pest. It would seem that "tunnel worm" would be a better name for it, as its progress is a series of chambers burrowed through the best part of the apple, sometimes going around and around the core, and often approaching the outside, but only occasionally touching the skin. It is almost impossible to find any amount of good in some of the specimens examined, the whole space between core and skin being traversed by the worm.—N. Y. Ledger.

Entirely Too Generous.

"What's that?" exclaimed the deaf individual, who was held up by a footpad, "money or my wife? Take her, my boy; take her."

"Not on your life," said the footpad as he dashed around the corner.—Tit-Bits.

Another Klondike Horror.

Harry—Why don't you go to Alaska and try your luck?

Willie—I might die of hunger there, don't Juneau?—Up-to-Date.

INDIANS AND THUNDER.

A Legend as to the Aboriginal Immunity from Lightning.

It is a fact commented upon by many travelers from the earliest times that the American Indian never suffers from the effects of thunder and lightning. No aboriginal American was ever known to be stricken down by a thunderbolt, and, though a habitual dweller in the forests where riven trees give proof of the violence of electric phenomena, his tepees or wigwams were and are immune. The latest evidence brought forward in this behalf is to be found in Miss Abby L. Alger's new book, "In Indian Tents," where the statement of Louis Jackson, a full-blooded Passamaquoddy, and for many years a member of the legislature of the state of Maine, is given. "It is a well-known fact," he says, taking its truth for granted, "that no Indian and no Indian property were ever injured by lightning."

Miss Alger goes a step beyond most of those who have touched upon the subject by telling the reason why, quoting an ancient Penobscot woman as her authority for the legend, which runs to the effect that the thunder is grandfather to all the tribes. Once there were two Indian families living a long distance from each other, but still farther from all others, so that they regarded one another as neighbors. There was a daughter in each family, and the two girls were great friends. On a certain hot afternoon, near the end of May, one of the girls told her mother that she believed she would go to visit her friends. Her mother objected, for the woods were thick, the wild beasts fierce, and the possibility of enemies great—and the girl was good to look upon. But she had her way and started. But she had not gone very far when she came upon the best-looking young man she had ever seen. He spoke to her with the most beautiful voice, and told her such interesting stories that she forgot what she was about until she came to a great rock that she had never seen before.

Now, when the young man asked to have her step inside his cave, which was in this rock, and rest herself, she found she was really very tired. He begged, and she finally said that if he would go first she would follow. So in he went. She was about to go after him, when a glance into the inside of the cave showed her that it was not a young man at all, but a particularly hateful kind of large worm, known as the wi-willmeeg. She screamed with fright and started to run. But before she had taken a step there was a big peal of thunder, and when she woke up she was in a great room with an old, old man.

It turned out that the old man was Grandfather Thunder himself, and he had killed the large worm and cut him into small pieces. He has three children. One is spiteful and two are kind. The first burns trees, the others cool the air and help the crops. When there is a low, muttering sound a good way off that is the grandfather, and the lightning is his wife. The Indians, following their good grandfather's advice to the maiden, build a fire in his honor every spring, and there sacrifice tobacco to secure his favor for another year, the entire family sitting around in a circle when the weed is thrown to the flame. Mr. Jackson is the authority for further declaring that as the smoke of the tobacco arises it is not unusual for blue flames to come gently down from heaven and mingle with its fumes. And as long as the Indians continue to make this offering of remembrance, so long will the thunder roll by them and the lightning leave them unscathed.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

SAFE SAVINGS BANKS.

How Massachusetts Deals with an Important Banking Problem.

The care with which the savings of the poor are safeguarded in Massachusetts is shown by the report of the commissioners of savings banks of that state. The commissioners express themselves against allowing savings banks to be established that have in mind any other object than that of furnishing a safe place of deposit for persons of small means.

This attitude of the Massachusetts savings bank commissioners is sufficient answer to the contentions put forth by the opponents of the postal savings bank system. If it be said that the government ought not to interfere with the business by which private individuals make profit, the answer is that in those parts of the country where savings facilities are most nearly adequate private individuals are not allowed to make profit from handling the savings of the poor. The savings banks of Massachusetts are purely benevolent institutions, managed by trustees who derive neither profit nor compensation from their connection with the institutions. No other kind of savings bank is allowed to do business in that state. If the states with the best savings banks have found it necessary absolutely to prohibit individuals from making a profit from handling the savings of the poor, surely it is no valid argument against postal savings banks to say that they would tend to interfere with the business of those who wish to make a profit from handling of such small savings.—Chicago Record.

A Gigantic Lightning Conductor.

In a recent description of the astronomical observatory on Mount Etna, attention is called to the fact that thunderstorms are rare phenomena there. The observatory is more than 9,000 feet above sea level, and near the summit of the volcano, yet it has not been found necessary to protect it with lightning rods. The absence of thunderstorms has been accounted for on the supposition that smoke and hot vapor constantly rising from the great crater of Etna act as a lightning conductor on a grand scale.—Youth's Companion.

OUR DIALECT.

A Hard Thing for the Average Person to Understand.

The two men approached each other and spoke as follows: "Hellole man, wutz news?" "Noht'n aliter know of. Zher wife got baa kyet?" "No. Spectnerback never train. Woan chav some m'?" "Mutcher bligeder jus tad one. How zeverting?" "Oh, bout zhusual. Sni sweater w'avin' now?" "Certain liz. Bud fdone train farmer slaver hard timether wheat. Say, gotcher hor soce ainter fraidether car shet?" "Oh, yesserz gentilezer lamb now. Whenzher brother gointer selly zouse?" "Soony zeeek'n fine mantle paze price. Sawful hard nowter sell anything fwutz sworth."

"That sright. Jerreck'n thing sloose snupper little this fall?" "Yesserz guess thrizen wheat'll may keverting nowt no fionz."

"Well, Imes be going. Drop pin some timether passing."

"All ri; chew dothersame."

"I will. Gladter metcher."

No, son, this is neither Scotch, Irish, Creole, New England, Wild West, Kipling, American, Georgia Cracker, Downy or Cradock-Moonshiner dialect; it is simply the English language as she is spoken every day in any town in the United States by the average American citizen.—Detroit Free Press.

How to Wash with Ease.

Washing cannot be well done with a scant supply of hard water and inferior soap. To skillfully perform this necessary work, assort the clothes, put the linens first in a tub nearly full of hot water, soap with Ivory soap. When clean scald, rinse, starch and hang on the line. When dry, sprinkle, fold and lay in a basket over night. Iron carefully with well-heated irons. ELIZA R. PARKER.

Fond of Golf.

Stokes—Is your son fond of golf? Pogis—Fond of it? I should say he was. Why, the young rascal actually plays it.—Boston Transcript.

The Last Man on Earth

To recklessly experiment upon himself with hope of relief is the dyspeptic. Yet the nostrums for this malady are as the sands of the sea, and, presumably, about as efficacious. Indigestion, that obstinate malady, even if of long perpetuity, is eventually overcome with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an appetizing tonic and alterative, which cures constipation, fever and ague, bilious remittent, rheumatism, kidney complaint and feebleness.

She—"Oh, Charles, papa has lost all he had on the board of trade. We are ruined!" He—"Not ruined, dear. I have just been elected to the city council."—Brooklyn Life.

There is no happiness in having and getting, but only in giving; half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness.—Henry Drummond.

John Doe—"Is that long-haired poet still the star boarder?" Richard Roe—"No, indeed. He is not in it any more. He married the landlady."—N. Y. Journal.

"Russem is dealing in mining securities, isn't he?" "Well, stocks is the better word."—Chicago Journal.

Isn't a scald a burn? Yes; and St. Jacobs Oil is a cure.

The upper ten is composed of the winning nine and the umpire.—Chicago News.

Never trifle with pain. It may fool you. St. Jacobs Oil never fools; it cures.

The dance they sit out is the most delightful to a pair of lovers.—Chicago News.

Rheumatism

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Complete Relief, Also Cures Catarrh.

"I was troubled with rheumatism and had running sores on my face. One of my friends advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did. After taking six bottles I was cured. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured me of catarrh." Miss MAMIE ETTNER, 408 Moffitt Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of

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FARMS AND FACTORIES.

Both Are Vivaly Interested in Hawaiian Annexation.

The Hawaiian Side of the Great Public Question of the Day—Expansion of Pacific Ocean Interests.

[Special Correspondence.]

The expansion of the market for goods of American production and manufacture is considered by the islanders one of the natural sequences of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. This was set before the Manufacturers' club of St. Louis by Lorrin A. Thurston, ex-minister from Hawaii, in the following language:

"I submit to you that no one in this country has a more direct interest in annexation than the manufacturers. Up to five years ago the United States developed and progressed while paying very little attention to its foreign relations and its foreign commerce. If prosperity and development are to continue, you must find markets beyond the present boundaries of the union for both your agricultural and your manufactured products. Where are you to find these markets? In England and Europe? Perhaps, to a limited extent; but they produce the same manufactures that you do. They are your natural competitors, not your natural customers. The one great undeveloped natural market of the world for the products of the United States is the islands in and the countries bordering upon the Pacific ocean.

"Nearly 50 years ago William H. Seward said, on the floor of the United States senate, that the Pacific ocean, its islands, its shores and the vast regions beyond will be the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter. This prophecy is being rapidly fulfilled; but ten years ago the Pacific coast of Siberia was an ice-bound wilderness, and Vladivostok an unknown village. To-day Vladivostok is a city of 40,000 people, with wharves, dry docks and warehouses, and with fortifications equal to any port in the world. The Pacific terminus of the trans-Siberian railroad to St. Petersburg, it is the grow-

"What has all this to do with Hawaiian annexation? It has just this to do with it: From the Hong Kong to the Isthmus of Darien it is 9,500 miles; as far as from San Francisco across the continent, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and Turkey, to the boundary of Persia. From the Aleutian islands on the north, to the French colony of Tahiti, 1,000 miles south of the equator, the distance is 4,500 miles; as far as from Greenland to 500 miles south of the Amazon river. In all this vast area there is but one spot where food, fuel and water can be obtained, and that is Hawaii.

"It has this to do with it, that the Pacific is so wide that no nation has a naval station near enough to the Pacific coast to be available as a naval base of operations against it or its commerce. It means that no battle-ships now built or building in either the American or Japanese navy can cross the Pacific between Yokohama and San Francisco without recoaling, because they cannot carry coal enough to get across.

"It means that with Hawaii in possession of any hostile power there would be established a naval base of supply and repair within five days' steaming distance of the Pacific coast. It means that, with other nations shut out of Hawaii, they are pushed back the entire length of the Pacific, a distance so great as to be prohibitive of hostile naval operations, and thereby securing immunity to the Pacific coast and its commerce.

"Already six of the seven trans-Pacific steamship lines make Honolulu a way-station. As soon as the isthmian canal is completed, thereby opening up the countries of the Pacific to the trade of the Mississippi valley and the Gulf states, all of that vast and growing tide of commerce will flow past Hawaii. Can the United States afford to take any chances as to any other country obtaining control of Hawaii? The strategic key of the Pacific, the commercial crossroads of the Pacific, can now be had for the taking. Is it worth having?"

"None of us expect to die to-morrow, or that our houses will burn next week; and yet we insure ourselves and our houses. No one expects war between the United States and any Pacific power; but is it not the part of

WILSON TALKS SUGAR.

The Secretary of Agriculture Does Not Fear Annexation.

But Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, Does Not Agree with Him—Political Aspects of the Hawaiian Treaty.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"I am not opposed to the annexation of Hawaii," says the secretary of agriculture. "Moreover, it is not true that I have been advocating annexation. Public men are very often misunderstood and misquoted. I think that, as a general thing, the newspaper men try their best to get things accurately; and when they misrepresent a public man they do it without malice."

The secretary has been quoted as giving expression to radical views in favor of Hawaiian annexation, and your correspondent, who has been a



SECRETARY WILSON.

"Annexation Does Not Touch Our Beet Sugar Development."

personal acquaintance of the secretary for many years, was solicited an expression from him, when he spoke as quoted above. He added:

"I gave a newspaper man an interview on beet sugar; and in the course of the interview endeavored to show that the beet sugar industry of this country is a growing industry, and even Hawaiian annexation would not interfere with the enterprise of our farmers and manufacturers, who are transferring the sugar beet into as good saccharine matter as the world has ever known.

"The subject of Hawaiian annexation is a matter for discussion and decision by our congress. The project has many advocates and many opponents. The opponents of annexation always ask the question: 'What would be the effect of annexation upon the growing beet sugar industry?'"

"I do not see wherein the question of annexation touches our beet sugar development. It is claimed that the Hawaiian islands produce 275,000 tons of sugar every year. That is an immense crop. But this country last year consumed 1,790,000 tons of sugar. Thus you see the Hawaiian islands could supply this country with only about one-sixth of the sugar necessary for our people. Furthermore, it must be remembered that soils devoted to crops of one kind cannot last forever. The sugar crop of Hawaii will decrease from decade to decade. It cannot increase. The Hawaiian soil must be used for other purposes, or it will be exhausted. This being the case, I can see no reason for opposition to Hawaiian annexation, on the ground that her sugar crop might affect the new sugar beet industry in this country.

"You will observe that I am simply answering the objection of one class of the opponents of annexation; but am not making an argument in favor of annexation. In the interview which has been quoted, showing that I am an ardent annexationist, I made no other reference to annexation than this."

When asked for his opinion of the beet sugar development in this country, the secretary said: "It is the principal source of future revenue to our people; and also to be the principal source of common comfort. It is a development affecting the breakfast table; and that, of course, affects our entire people, from the baby with its bottle to the old man with his cup of coffee, and the elderly lady with her cup of tea."

This subject of Hawaiian annexation will soon attract the attention of our people. The senators and representatives are all taking an active interest in it; and the debates in the senate and house of representatives will be very interesting. It is surprising to note the divergence of views of men of affairs on this subject of international interest. Representative men reflect the views of the people who send them to the congress. They are obliged to do so if they would retain their exalted positions.

Congressman Boutelle, of Maine, says: "I am confident that the people of this entire country, certainly a large majority of them, are in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands. These beautiful islands of the Pacific ocean are coveted by European nations, and they would long since have passed under the control of Great Britain, France, Germany or Russia, had it not been for the well-known fact that the leading spirits of Hawaii desire and seek union with this country. While it is true that we have Pearl harbor, and that is sufficient for a naval station, if the islands should pass into the possession of some other country, we might have some difficulty in maintaining our rights there, in the event of some great international contingency."

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, who represents the planters of sugar cane, and the corporate interests which have grown up around the Louisiana product, is bitterly opposed to annexation. He apprehends that Hawaiian annexation would affect the principal product of his people. He says: "This country ought not to violate its traditions. We ought not to begin grasping territory. If we annex Hawaii, we must build a navy to protect our rights, and it would require many millions of dollars to build

and maintain a navy, always on a war footing, capable of defending the Hawaiian islands against the whole world."

There you have an epitome of the arguments, pro and con; and every reader in this country will think for himself, and reach his own conclusions. One of the strongest arguments of the anti-annexationists is that the annexation of Hawaii as a territory of this country would be followed by a demand that Hawaii should become a sovereign state, with a representative in the lower house of congress, and two senators in the upper house of congress. That is an argument worthy of consideration, but it is an argument based upon a supposition; a supposition of what now seems probable.

In answer to that statement Senator McBride, of Oregon, says: "It would not be necessary to make a state of Hawaii, now or in the future. If the territory of Hawaii should become a part of this country it might come in as a county of California, Oregon or Washington; and, as such county, be allowed only such representation in the state legislature as is accorded to any county now attached to such state, and no more."

You will see from these utterances of the statesmen that the subject of annexation is being thought out; and the brains of the brain workers are very busy solving the problem. It takes many men of many minds to settle questions of statesmanship; particularly those which bring in constitutional law as a part of the problem.

Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, says: "I worked for ten years assiduously, together with Senator Pettigrew, Senator Carter, Gov. Toole and Delegate Voorhees, and all of the forces that could be mustered by the people in the territories of Dakota, Montana and Washington, in order to secure statehood; and it was a triumph of energy and determination on the part of many men that brought about the passage of the 'omnibus bill' in 1888, which gave statehood to those territories. When I recollect the trials and tribulations of that protracted struggle, I can foresee nothing but failure for those who would try to make a state of Hawaii; because congress is opposed to increasing the number of states now in the union."

There, you see, is another argument in favor of annexation. Senator Hansbrough was a delegate in congress from the territory of Dakota. Gov. Toole was a delegate from the territory of Montana. Charles Voorhees, son of Senator Voorhees, was a delegate from the territory of Washington; and what is said concerning the long struggle for admission to statehood on the part of those men, is personally known to the narrator of this story.

Senator Clark, of Wyoming, says: "I long engaged in the struggle for the admission of Wyoming to statehood, and I fully agree with what Senator Hansbrough says. I believe that it would be practically impossible for a territory away out in the Pacific ocean to acquire statehood. The congress is very conservative on a matter of that kind. Besides, you must remember that right here on our continent the territories of Oklahoma and New Mexico and Arizona are clamoring in vain for statehood. It seems to me that those territories would first have con-

gressional consideration, on the principle of 'first come, first served.' Before the congress would consider statehood for Hawaii, in the event of annexation, the cases of these territories would necessarily be taken up and disposed of, as a matter of equity. I think we should first settle the question of annexation, and cross other bridges as we come to them."

It has taken some time, and a bit of trouble, to ascertain facts and views on this subject; and they are put before the reader without a suggestion from the writer. Having these facts and expressions of opinion, the readers will make up their own minds, and reach their own conclusions. The question of the addition of territory, so far removed from our borders, is one which requires ample time and careful consideration by the people, and by their accredited representatives.

In some of the popular stories, and vernacular expressions of our people, there is a world of wisdom; and, after the writer has placed all sides of this question before the people, he may be pardoned for quoting the oft-repeated expression: "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

SMITH D. FRY.

Solicitude for the Living.
Family Doctor—I should no longer conceal the truth from you, sir. You have only a few days to live.

Mr. Levelhead (weakly)—Then, doctor, I wish you would buy me a ticket to Europe and have me placed on board a steamer.

"But you could not live to reach Europe."

"I do not wish to. I want to be buried at sea, so that my family will be saved the ruinous expense of a funeral, and have something left to live on."—N. Y. Weekly.

Why She Accepted Him.
"So you have accepted Fred?"
"Yes; he said he wouldn't marry me if I didn't."—Town Topics.

M'KINLEY AS A REFORMER.

How the President Discharges an "Obvious Duty."

The president is not much more consistent in his treatment of the currency question than he is in his dealing with the matter of forcible annexation. "I earnestly recommend," he says, "as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold such notes shall be kept and set apart and paid out only in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty."

Why an obvious duty? Because if the redeemed notes are paid out as the law now requires they are more than likely to return for re-redemption. Thus it becomes necessary to keep replenishing the gold reserve, and this can be done in no other way than by selling interest-bearing bonds. Hence "the great cost to the government" under existing law "of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money."

And this cost is especially great "in times of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. At such times," the president truly says, "the government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonded debt."

If, then, it is the obvious duty of government to hold greenbacks in the treasury until somebody is willing to give gold in exchange for them in order to obviate the necessity for repeated issues of bonds, that duty is most obvious and imperative in times of panic and when the revenues are insufficient.

Yet the president does not propose to begin the discharge of this obvious duty until "the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government!" How can he explain his recommendation that the obvious duty be not discharged at the very time when, by his own showing, it is most imperative?

The government is running behind now at a greater rate than ever before and there is an official estimate that there will be a deficit of more than \$21,000,000 during the next fiscal year unless something is done to increase the revenues. According to republican theory, therefore, another panic is due and liable to occur at any time. But, panic or no panic, the shortage is a notorious fact, and it is a fact which should prompt to the immediate discharge of that obvious duty.

Respecting this duty it is to be observed that if it should be discharged in accordance with the president's recommendation and if the banks should be required to redeem their notes in gold in accordance with another of his recommendations the greenbacks would soon be permanently retired and they might as well be extinguished.

Such runs on the treasury as occurred during the last administration would bring the last one of the greenbacks into the treasury, and there they would stay until some one offered gold in exchange for them.

Who would offer the gold? Not the national banks, because they would hold fast to the gold to meet demands from holders of their own notes. If others should offer gold and take out the notes and put them in circulation the banks would quickly gather them up and present them at the treasury and draw out the gold again.

Thus the proposed measure would almost certainly result soon in the complete retirement of the greenbacks and practically their permanent retirement. This would be the more certainly the case, because, as Senator Allison has pointed out, if the banks were required to redeem their notes in gold they would decline to accept silver or its certificate representative, except as a special deposit. They could not afford to be loaded with silver if required to redeem in gold.

The resulting discrimination against silver would produce very serious complications. Not the least of these, probably, would be depreciation of silver and silver certificates, which the government could not remedy without borrowing hundreds of millions of dollars to maintain their convertibility. —Chicago Chronicle.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—Poor Mr. Secretary Gage's currency reform scheme is getting the hal ha! even from Tom Reed.—St. Louis Republic.

—The gold advocates ought to be good to the organ grinders, for these musicians handle nothing but sound money.—Chicago Dispatch.

—After his tussle with the democrats and the Foraker men in Ohio Mr. Hanna considers having the gripe a harmless diversion.—Kansas City Times.

—The Dingley robber tariff is a failure as a revenue producer; but it is a grand success as a tribute taker, and that is what the monopolies and trusts gave their money to Hanna for.—Illinois State Register.

—The deficit for the first five months of the Dingley law which was "to stop the deficit at once" is \$2,000,000 greater than the largest deficit under the Wilson law for an entire year. Bad as the Wilson law was its greatest deficit for a year was \$44,000,000. The Dingley bill makes a deficit of \$46,500,000 in five months.—Utica Observer.

—Just think of it! Here is the man who discovered William McKinley, elected him to the presidency, mortgaged his administration to Wall street, "fired" John Sherman from the senate to make a place for himself and dragged a governor into appointing him, now having to make a desperate struggle to get the vote of the republican members of the general assembly. And all this in a little more than a year.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

NO POLICY.

House Republicans "Up in the Air" on the Money Question.

Chairman Dingley is so uncertain about what congress will do this winter as are the dozen or more other members who have felt called upon to express opinions. The only point on which he speaks with anything like positive conviction is that there will be no "reform" of the currency.

In an extended interview given to the press before leaving Maine for Washington, Mr. Dingley said this: "If the senate were republican and in harmony with the majority of the house on monetary questions, I should look for currency legislation; but, with a free silver majority in the senate antagonistic to the ideas of a majority of the house as to what constitutes a sound currency system, I do not see how it is possible to secure desirable currency legislation of a permanent character until the senate is brought into harmony with the house."

This language is important, coming as it does from the republican house leader, and gives credence to the belief which has been growing in the public mind for months to the effect that the republicans will be glad enough to avoid all discussion of the currency question at the forthcoming session of congress. Their hope is to take advantage of the senate situation as a subterfuge affording the best means at hand for escape from a most embarrassing predicament. The truth is that the majority in the house is about as badly divided on the money issue as that in the senate, and agitation at this time would bring humiliating exposure.

Democratic duty, therefore, is plain. The republicans in the house must be smoked out, and the democratic leaders could perform no better party service at this juncture than to smoke them out and reveal their hypocrisy and pretense.

Mr. Dingley does not say so in plain terms, but the tenor of his remarks indicates the belief on his part that the house republicans will pursue a course of masterly inactivity on the currency question if permitted to do so by the democrats, because of the lack of a definite reform policy. He then proceeds to outline a policy. "I should be pleased," he says, "to see legislation which would remedy the want of flexibility of our banking system and would separate those functions of the treasury department which relate to the government demand notes and certificates used as currency from those which relate to current receipts and expenditures, and thus better protect the reserve." This is practically the scheme which, it is presumed, Secretary Gage will urge upon congress, but which, it is understood, has not the sanction of the president. Without McKinley's positive indorsement it is not likely to find enough favor in the house to even threaten party harmony. —St. Louis Republic.

PROSPERITY AND PANIC.

Hard Times Prices Better Than Prosperity Prices.

Republican newspapers are doing all they can to impress upon the farmers the idea that prosperity has dawned in the United States because of the election of McKinley.

The rise in the price of wheat has been spectacular, and, although it was caused by famine and short crops abroad, the increase in price has been exploited to prove that republican legislation is the producer of prosperity.

This argument has been urged with constant repetition, and has had more or less effect, but there are some statistical people in Iowa who are still unconvinced. Among these disbelievers in republican sophistry is the editor of the Independent of Forest City, Ia., who indulges in a little mathematical calculation, with results which are not at all comfortable for the republicans.

With unusual generosity this editor takes the panic year of 1893 and compares the prices received then by farmers for seven leading agricultural products with those received in 1897. The prices are those quoted on the Chicago market November 15 of 1893 and 1897.

For 1897 the record stands as follows:
500 bu. corn at 26c..... \$130.00
500 bu. flax at \$1.06..... 530.00
500 bu. oats at 21c..... 105.00
500 bu. wheat at 94c..... 470.00
100 bu. rye at 47c..... 47.00
40 hogs, 300 lbs. each, at \$3.50..... 1,400.00
20 steers, 1,200 lbs. each, at \$3.10..... 1,240.00
Total..... \$2,914.00

Turning back to the panic year of 1893 the statistics give the following results:

500 bu. corn at 23c..... \$115.00
500 bu. flax at \$1.16..... 580.00
500 bu. oats at 23c..... 115.00
500 bu. wheat at 88c..... 440.00
100 bu. rye at 47c..... 47.00
40 hogs, 300 lbs. each, at \$3.50..... 1,400.00
20 steers, 1,200 lbs. each, at \$3.62..... 1,348.80
Total..... \$3,410.80

With McKinley prosperity the farmer receives \$2,914 for the products in question. With acknowledged panic and hard times in 1893 he received \$3,410.80 for the same kind and quantity of products, a balance in favor of hard times prices of \$496.80.

Comment is unnecessary.—Chicago Dispatch.

—The trouble with the Dingley bill is that it was framed to do two entirely inconsistent and contradictory things, and thus far it has succeeded in doing only one of them. As a prohibitory tariff act it is undoubtedly a success. The importations since it went into effect show this. As a revenue producer it has proved a colossal failure. The constantly growing treasury deficit proves this. What sound reason is there for expecting the effect of the Dingley law to be one thing this year and a different thing next year?—Philadelphia Times.

—The fact that Mark Hanna has permanently closed the headquarters of the republican national committee at Washington, which he had promised to keep open until the next campaign, may give a hint of what his late fight in Ohio cost him and the party.—St. Louis Republic.



NATIVE GRASS HUT IN THE INTERIOR OF HAWAII.

ing center of commerce, the variety and volume of which cannot be foretold. This railroad is being pushed by all the mighty power of the Russian government, and is opening vast forests, mineral, coal and agricultural lands, while the country is being systematically settled by the transplanting of whole villages of Russians to favorable localities along the line.

"For 100 years Russia has vainly sought an open road to the sea by way of the Dardanelles. She is now achieving that object by way of the Pacific. Within the past year she has obtained a right of way from China for a second terminus to her railroad at Port Arthur, a port that is never frozen up. Therein is foreshadowed the absorption of northern China, for the Russian bear never lets go its grip.

"Three years ago Japan was a comparatively unimportant group of islands, with but little foreign power or trade. To-day it is an international nation, with an already strong navy which is being added to at a rate second only to that of England, while

wisdom and statesmanship to forestall the future as well as to take account of the immediate present, and by now securing the control of Hawaii to thereby expand the shipping, the farming, the commerce and the manufactures of the United States, in and upon the Pacific, and also to insure it from the possibility of hostile attack?"

Mr. Sanford B. Dole, president of the Hawaiian republic, favors annexation because, in his opinion, the people would never again submit to a monarchy. In reply to the question: "Why do they not desire to continue as an independent republic," put to him by a New York World correspondent, the president said:

"As the islands are so far away from other countries and as the Asiatic population is fast increasing in numbers it is a serious question, if they are left alone, whether the republic could survive with the willing consent of the foreigners. Besides, if the United States has constantly to protect the islands under the present government, why should not the United States take them altogether? This is a great country for commerce. It is the natural land for American ownership. To all intents and purposes it is an American colony anyway, as far as business, capital and industry are concerned, and it should be a part of the body politic of the United States."

A Shrewd Parent.
"You have been very generous in buying Mabel new gowns," remarked Mrs. Cumrox.

"Yes," was the reply. "I don't like that man who pays her so much attention."

"I don't see what that has to do with it."

"I desire to give him something to think about when I ask him if he can support her in the style to which she has been accustomed."—Washington Star.

She Has Hopes.
Maud—How is Mr. Blushman getting along? Has he proposed yet?
Edith—No, but he is improving. The first night he called he held the album in his hands all the evening; the second night he had my pug dog in his arms; last night he held Willie on his lap for an hour. I have hopes.—Tit-Bits.

That's It.
Mrs. Frankfort—There is quite a rage for red now.

Mr. Frankfort—Yes; a regular scarlet fever.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Idea.
Police Captain—Why didn't you help that woman across the street?
Officer Casey (surprised)—Why, sir, that's only my wife!—N. Y. Journal.



LORRIN A. THURSTON.

(Ex-Minister from Hawaii to the United States.)

her lines of subsidized steamers are running to the four quarters of the globe, her commerce is increasing by geometrical progression, and her 43,000,000 of people have awakened to the possibilities of the future. With the shaking up which China has received from Japan its 300,000,000 people must soon open to western methods and commerce. The Australian colonies and the hundreds of Southern Pacific islands, now all under European control, are rapidly developing into international greatness. These and the South American republics are the great undeveloped and unoccupied markets of the world to which Americans must send their products if this country is to progress and prosper. Nearly all of this commerce must cross the Pacific.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

The prospects for the Democratic party were never brighter than at present.

Jackson day, January 5th, will be observed by the untirred Democrats of Kansas with a big meeting and banquet in Topeka.

Those warrants for work on the State house which was never done were not marked "not paid for want of funds" by the "business" administration. The contractors got their money.

It is expected that by the first of February the Morgan wire trust, with \$50,000,000 capital, will have control of every plant in the country which is interested in the manufacture of wire in any shape.

The prosperity seekers want to make an exhibit at the Omaha exposition of the cancelled Kansas mortgages. They might show a companion collection of deeds to Eastern money lenders for which these mortgages were cancelled.

The deepest well in the world is near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, which when completed, will be two miles deep. As the temperature at this point is above the boiling point, the steam will be conducted by pipes to the surface and used as motive power.

Kansas is said to raise the finest Kafir corn in the world. Kansas, France, Arabia and Persia are the greatest producers of this article which is gaining favor as a food product. London, which has formerly got her food supply from Persia, is now ordering from Kansas.

"For my part," said Robert G. Ingersoll the other day, "I envy the man who has lived on the same broad acres from his boyhood who cultivates the fields where in youth he played, and lives where his father lived and died. I can imagine no sweeter way to end one's life than in the quiet of the country, out of the mad race for money."

Now is the time of year when the average editor is sending letters to his delinquent subscribers urging them to pay up as he "most earnestly desires to put in new machinery and otherwise improve the looks of his paper," when in fact his only hopes is to get hold of a few extra shakels by which he can repair the roof on the back part of his pants before the howling winter winds sets in from the north-west.

Santa Clause whose cherished name will fall from the lips of every boy and girl in our land each day for the next few weeks is supposed by many to be a myth handed down to us by superstitious people of ancient times, but such is not true. Santa Clause, or properly pronounced St. Nicholas was a Roman Catholic priest who lived in Holland and was noted through that country for his love toward children; always having his pockets filled with cakes and candies for them. He was honored by all and his birthday which occurs sometime in November, is still celebrated by the Hollanders.

A rich scandal is being unearthed at the State house. The State Treasury was looted for thousand of dollars during the Morrill administration by theing contractors and rascally officials. Work was paid for which was never done. Vouchers show the payment. The building itself convicts the hoodlers. The Republicans are to-day having much sport over the deficit in the State Treasury, but if the Treasurer had the money which the Republicans stole he might pay some of the warrants which now go unpaid "for want of funds." The frauds are so gross that as soon as the investigation is complete, arrests will be made and hoodlers brought in court. Evidence is already ample. It is only now a question of to what extent the "business administration" carried these steals.

A LIBRARY IN ITSELF.

Few people are able to buy as many books as they would like, yet it is possible without them to keep in touch with all the leaders of literature, as well as to follow the world's progress in every department of science and industry. The Youth's Companion already provides the means for more than half a million households—at an expense to each of \$1.75 a year. Every issue of the Companion gives as much reading matter as a 12mo book of 175 pages, and the Companion comes every week. The quality of its contents is shown by the announcement for 1898, which promises contributions from the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Speaker Reed, Mary E. Wilkins, Lieutenant Peary, the Marquis of Dufferin, Senator Hoar, Justin McCarthy and more than two hundred other eminent men and women.

All new subscribers for 1898 will receive the Companion's gold-embossed calendar, beautifully printed in twelve colors, and the paper will also be sent free from the time the subscription is received until January, 1898, and then for a full year to January, 1899. A handsome illustrated prospectus of the volume of 1898 will be sent to any one addressing THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 205 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

In a public speech in Denver the other evening, ex-Governor St. John of this State, publicly declared his intention of voting the Democratic ticket at Presidential elections hereafter, providing the Chicago platform is adhered to. Such accessions as these to a party give it strength and standing. Governor St. John said he would devote the rest of his life working for the sober, honest laboring man and not devote to much of his time to the man in the gutter. A sensible view.

Notice to Printers.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at office of County Clerk to do the county printing until January 1, 1898, twelve o'clock, for the next ensuing year. By order of the County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas. M. C. Newton, County Clerk.

Notice for Bids.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at office of County Clerk, until January 1st, 1898, at twelve o'clock, for the superintending of the County Poor Farm one year from the 1st of March, 1898. Bidders to state in their bids the number of persons in their families and ages of children. By order of the County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas. M. C. Newton, County Clerk.

Notice to Physicians.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received at the office of County Clerk, until January 1st, 1898, twelve o'clock, for doctoring papers for the next ensuing year. Bids to be by township and Poor Farm to be included in Diamond creek township. Physicians to furnish their own medicines. By order of the county Commissioners of Chase county. M. C. Newton, County Clerk.

BILLS ALLOWED.

Table with columns: Name, For What, Amount. Lists various individuals and their bills for election and return of poll books, ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.00.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true statement of the bills allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at their last regular October adjourned meeting. Witness my hand and annex the seal of Chase county this 13th day of Dec., 1897. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

THE COURANT

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A STANDING ADVERTISEMENT

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(Established 1877) THE BABIES OWN MAGAZINE. A wonderful help to mothers in amusing and instructing the children. 50 cents a year. 5 cents a copy. The little ones look eagerly each month for Babyland because it is full of bright pretty things designed especially for them. The 1898 volume contains: "Ladybird and the Bold Night," by Alice Dana Knox; a dainty serial about a dear little girl and her playmates. "A Characteristic Serial," by Margaret Johnson, prettily illustrated by the author. Original Nursery Rhymes and Jingles, by Miss E. C. Sylvester. Special Stories, by Albert Bigelow Paine. Quaint Fairy Tales, Poems, Bright illustrations, and a host of other good features, by favorite contributors to child literature.

BEFORE ITS TOO LATE. Leave your business occasionally and try a new climate and new surroundings. No better medicine. The principal health and pleasure resorts of the Southwest are reached via the Santa Fe Route. Low rates, quick time, comfortable service. For specific information inquire of local agent, or address W. J. Black, G. F. A., & T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kansas.

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J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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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 Gillitt's, Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

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. T, Chicago.

Public Land Sale.

United States Land Office, Topeka, Kan. Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the general land office, under authority vested in him by section 2041, U. S. Stat., as amended by the act of Congress, approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 7th day of December, next, at this office, the following tract of land, to wit: the southwest 1/4 of the southwest 1/4 of section twenty-six (26), township twenty (20) south, range six (6) east. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described land are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited. H. VON LANGEN, Register. JAMES J. Hitt, Receiver.

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The Chase County Courant

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1897. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

Official Paper of City & County.

For four months, \$1.50 in advance; for six months, \$2.25; for a year, \$4.00. Single copies, 5 cents.

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

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80, meets first and third Friday evenings of each month; J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M. C. Newton, Secy; K. of P., No. 60, meets every Wednesday evening; J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. K. S.; Meets every Saturday, G. O. P., No. 58, meets every Saturday, T. C. Strickland, N. G.; J. B. Davis, Secy; K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294, meets second and fourth Monday of each month; Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.; Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America, meets last Thursday night in Emporia; L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

Pay Up. A number of our subscribers owe us for two or more years subscription to the COURANT. A newspaper can not be published without money, any more than you can conduct any other kind of business without money. All subscriptions covering two or more years must be promptly settled up.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Holiday goods at Hilton's Pharmacy, Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's. Xmas presents at Hilton's Pharmacy. Ella Hinote is confined to her bed with rheumatism.

A. J. Robertson, of Emporia, was in town, last week. Ed. King was on the sick list the fore part of the week. Mrs. Henry Bonewell was up from Emporia, last Thursday.

For Sale.—A splendid milk cow. Apply at COURANT office. Call at Kellogg's Feed Store for prices on Flour and Feed. Smith Bros. will pay the highest market price for poultry and eggs.

The sun shone brightly Tuesday, and the snow melted quite rapidly. J. L. Kellogg has built an addition to the north side of his livery barn. D. G. Groundwater is again able to be about, after a severe spell of sickness.

Hay wanted at this office, on subscription, not next spring, but right away. Born, on Saturday, December 8, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dunnean, a daughter.

Jabe Johnson, who has been quite ill for some time past, is again able to be out. W. S. Lutes is again home, from a two months' job of railroad grading in Oklahoma.

Louis Heskett, of Diamond creek, has become a preacher and gone to Arkansas. The Presbyterian Sunday School is preparing a cantata for the Christmas holidays.

Wm. Perrin is again in town, from the hospital at Emporia, feeling hail and hearty. Julietta Leonard has been appointed guardian of the estate of Jennie Leonard, minor.

The pension allowed W. A. Morgan is \$12 per month, with \$238 due since application. Wm. Blosser, of Council Grove, was at Strong City, one day last week, on business.

Miss Kate Shea, of Florence, visited her aunt, Mrs. Landers, of Strong City, last week. Dr. W. H. Cartter and John Bell left, Monday, on a business trip to Washington City.

Mrs. Sam Wood, of Strong City, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. W. Pinkston, of Cedar Point. H. E. Akers has been appointed postmaster at Elmdale, vice Mrs. Belle Holmes, removed.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Butler are again home from a month's visit at their old home in Indiana. Christmas presents never were sold so cheap as are being sold this year at Hilton's Pharmacy.

Born, on Wednesday, December 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hayden, of Diamond creek, a daughter. Born, on Thursday, December 9, 1893, at Pueblo, Colorado, to Mr. and Mrs. Eb. Thomas, a daughter.

Ed. Sweeney, of Strong City, shot and killed a large grey wolf on the Lantry ranch, one day last week. Wm. Wagener, of Matfield Green, has returned home from Victor, Col., after a year's absence in the west. Mrs. S. P. Young is visiting her grand daughter, Mrs. Dr. R. C. Hutcheson, at Coats, Pratt county.

We are going to sell all of our Xmas goods regardless of cost. RANDALL & CO. I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. J. C. DAVIS.

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

The largest stock of Christmas presents at the very lowest prices will be found at Hilton's Pharmacy. C. F. Spurgin, of Strong City, attended the annual meeting of the Masonic Lodge, of Topeka, last week. A. M. Clark, the "pump man," had all of his tools and avialise stolen from his wagon, a few nights ago, at Saffordville.

Married, in Topeka, on Wednesday, December 8, Mr. Floyd Jackson, of Strong City, and Miss Lillie Morris, of McPherson. Mrs. Dr. John McCaskill, of Toledo township has returned home from a two weeks' business visit to her old home in Illinois.

F. A. Schade, of Strong City, has a number of pure stock S. C. White Leghorns for sale. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. j206f

Al. Brandley is at home, from an extended hunt in the Wichita mountains, and he expects to return there again the first of next year. Geo. W. Hotchkiss has sold his ranch, on Buck creek, south of this city, to Geo. Storch, of Atchinson, for business purposes in Atchinson.

Alex McKenzie, who is living on the Schnavely farm, near Elmdale, and who has been very sick for some time past, is now reported getting better. Married, on Wednesday, December 8, 1897, at the home of the bride, two miles east of Strong City, Mr. J. E. Stout and Miss Carrie Hanson, the Rev. Pearson officiating.

E. P. Ripley, Pres. of the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co., passed through Strong City, at 4:30 p. m., last Thursday, with a special train, running at the rate of 60 miles per hour. The Rev. D. F. Holtz, of the M. E. church, Strong City, preached his farewell sermon, at 7 o'clock, Sunday night, and left, Monday, for Ohio, in which State he has a charge.

Every State paper that comes to this office, except the Chase county papers, is filled with home, displayed advertisements, as well as containing a large number of paid locals. About 3 o'clock, last Sunday, afternoon, it began raining in these parts, which was soon followed by snow which fell to the depth of over an inch. The wind was from the north but not severe.

Married, in Emporia, on Wednesday, December 8, 1897, at the home of the bride, Mr. Christian Garth, of Saffordville, and Miss Laura Ream, the Rev. T. O. Stevenson, of Plymouth, officiating. Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Hutchinson, was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wit Adair, of Strong City, a few days ago, while on her way home, from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Geo. McGovern, at Fort Madison, Iowa.

Don't forget the poultry and pet stock show, Dec. 30 and 31, and Jan. 1, when making your holiday entertainments. The residents should take special interest in the exhibit. The poultry industry is an important one and should be encouraged. The funeral of Paul E. Norris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Norris, of this city, whose death was announced, last week, took place, last Friday afternoon, from the M. E. church, the Rev. R. T. Harkness officiating, and the remains were enterea in the cemetery west of this city.

Hol for Christmas. Santa Clause has unloaded his supply of Christmas presents for this county at Hilton's pharmacy. It is the newest, best selected and largest stock ever exhibited here. The prices are exceedingly low. It will do you good to drop in and look around at the pretty things. Seiker & Co. have put an engine in at their mill, so that they can run the mill whether the river is high or low. They have spent a great deal of time and money in overhauling the mill and putting in good condition to make as good flour as can be had from other mills, and deserves the patronage of this people.

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.

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. sep16

\$7,800 Given Away To persons who make the greatest number of words out of the phrase, "Patent Attorney Wedderburn." For particulars address the National Recorder, Washington, D. C.

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.

Ripans Tabules cure headache. Ripans Tabules for sour stomach. Ripans Tabules cure indigestion. Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE FOR THE COMING YEAR

Notable Features: CHAS. A. DANA'S REMINISCENCES. These reminiscences contain more unpublished war history than any other book except the Government publications. Mr. Dana was intimately associated with Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, Sherman, and other great men of the Civil War. He had the confidence of the President and his great War Secretary, and he was one of the most important investigators in the country. Lincoln called him "The Eyes of the Government at the Front." Everywhere through these reminiscences 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 new contains over 8,000 negatives of almost priceless value.

EDISON'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT. Edison's Wonderful Invention. The result of eight years' constant labor. Mountains ground to dust and the iron ore extracted by magnetism. The Fastest Ship. An article by the inventor and constructor of "Tarleton," a vessel that can make the speed of an express train. Making a Great Discovery. By the most competent authority living. Lord Kelvin, a character sketch and substance of a conversation with this great scientific Indian genius. Drawn from fifteen years' personal experience as brakeman, fireman and engineer, by Herbert H. Hamilton. It is a narrative of work, adventure, hazards, accidents and escapes, and is as vivid and dramatic as a piece of fiction.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE. The account of this terrible fight written down by Hamlin Garland as it came from the lips of Two Moon, an old Indian Chief who was a participant in it. NEW YORK IN 1950. The best artist and illustrators are making pictures for McClure's Magazine. A. B. Frost, Peter Novelli, C. D. Gilson, Howard Pyle, Kenyon Cox, C. K. Lawson, W. D. Stevens, Alfred Bretnan, and others.

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 Novelli, and are as droll and humorous as the article itself. ADVENTURE. The best artist and illustrators are making pictures for McClure's Magazine. A. B. Frost, Peter Novelli, C. D. Gilson, Howard Pyle, Kenyon Cox, C. K. Lawson, W. D. Stevens, Alfred Bretnan, and others.

ILLUSTRATIONS. 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

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 in the State 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.

ATTENTION! To the Breeders and Fanciers of Poultry and Pet Stock; The premium list of our First Annual exhibit is out and ready for you. Drop Secretary a card for one. Nearly \$200 in special premiums, besides the regular premiums. Get your fowls in condition, make your coops, and be ready to meet hot competition as we will have some old breeders here to contend with. If you want leg bands the Secretary can furnish you with them by writing to him in time. Have everything ready as time is short. We desire to thank the merchants and all who so generously aided us in getting up the finest and most liberal premium list in the State. Yours truly, JAS. STEPHENSON, Sec'y, Chase County Poultry & Pet Stock Association. Clements, Kan.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chase County National Bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any business that may come before them, will be held at the banking house of said association, on Tuesday January 4th, 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. November 29, 1897. W. W. SANDERS, Cashier.

TO THE SILVER CLUBS OF KANSAS. At the time of the organization of the Free Silver Union, last January, it was ordered that the annual meeting of silver clubs should be held at Topeka on the Tuesday following the second Monday of January, in each year. In accordance with that order, a meeting of the silver clubs of Kansas is hereby called, to meet in Topeka on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1898; hour and place of meeting will be announced later. Each silver club in the State is entitled to send one additional delegate for 100 members, or major fraction thereof. In addition, each State, county or local central committee interested in the cause of free silver is invited to be represented at and take part in the deliberations of this meeting. The railroads have been requested to give a rate to this meeting, and we expect to announce favorable action in the near future. The late elections give great encouragement to the cause of the people. Let us prepare for future victories. It will be good for you to be here. List of speakers will be published soon. D. C. TILLOTSON, President. F. J. CLOSE, Secretary.

DELAND & CO'S SODA Best in the World. WRITE FOR OUR COOK BOOK FREE! DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y. sept. 7-1y

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 \$1.00 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.

BULBS PLANTS SEEDS

Catalogue for asking. Send to-day. Bulbs for planting—out of doors. Bulbs for Winter blooming in the house. Plants for blooming during the winter. Plants for decorating. Seeds for Fall sowing—out of doors. Seeds for Winter sowing in the house.

Send us 10¢ 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.

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. FULL 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, Juneau, Alaska. Write for prospectus to the

North-American Mining And Developing Company

23 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, U. S. A. Agents wanted everywhere to sell our stock.

McCALL'S BAZAR PATTERNS. "THE STYLISH PATTERN." Artistic, Fashionable, Original, Perfect-Fitting. Prices 10 and 15 cents. None higher. None better at any price. Some reliable merchant sells them in nearly every city or town. Ask for them, or they can be had by mail from us in either New York or Chicago. Stamps taken. Latest Fashion Sheet sent upon receipt of one cent to pay postage.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR. Brightest ladies' magazine published. Invaluable for the home. Fashions of the day, Home Literature, Household Hints, Fancy Work, Current Topics, Fiction, all for only 50 cents a year, including a free pattern, your own selection any time. Send two 2-cent stamps for sample copy. Address THE McCALL COMPANY, 142-146 West 14th Street, New York, 189 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

W. L. DOUGLAS Best in the World. For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distinguished all competitors. W. L. Douglas \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes are the production of skilled workmen, from the best material possible at these prices. Also \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes for men, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$1.75 for boys and youths. W. L. Douglas shoes are endorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at the price. They are made in all the latest shapes and styles, and of every variety of leather. If dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

KING & KING, Opposite the Courant office.

TEACH YOURSELF TO WRITE SHORTHAND! How? Study the Manual of Phonography, by Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard. A perfect self-instructor. Over 300,000 sold. Sold by all book-sellers, or we will send it by mail, with the Phonographic Reader and the Phonographic Copy Book, for \$1.35, cloth, or \$1.15, boards. THE BENN PITMAN SYSTEM has for 43 years been the standard. Called by the U. S. Bureau of Education "The American System." First prize, World's Fair. Full information and complete catalogue, free. THE PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles. Ripans Tabules cure constipation. Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative. Ripans Tabules cure flatulencia. Ripans Tabules: at drugists. Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tabules cure nausea.

SQUAN CREEK FOLKS.

The Story of How the Town Was Boomed as Told by Jep Jones.

Copyright, 1897. . . . BY M. QUAD.

ONE spring, when the fish was running poor and nobody could find a basket of clams by working all day, it was decided to call a public meeting and do suthin' to boom Squan Creek. About 50 men turned out at the meeting, and Judge Traux said he wanted everybody present to express his opinion. At that Dan'l Baker got up and says:

"It's my opinion that Squan Creek can't never boom with whisky at three dollars a gallon. Redootee the price to a dollar, and the populashun will increase 100 per cent. in three months. It was redoocin' the price of whisky that built up Chicago and St. Louis, and it won't be no experiment."

But Moses Tarbell got up and poked up his ha'r and wiped off his chin and says:

"It 'pears to me that we hain't got 'nuff liars in this town, and that's why she don't boom. If we had 100 more liars we'd see bizness pick right up and money as plenty as dirt. I move that we raise money and import 100 liars."

Then Abraham Jackson got up, and sneezed and coughed and made a great ado before sayin':

"Mister Chairman, what we want to boom this town is cheaper pew-rent in the Methodist church. Most of us ar' groavin' under the burden of three dollars a year, and until that burden ar' redooed we can't go on buildin' railroads and factories and settin' the wheels of industry in moshun. Redootee that pew-rent to a dollar a year, and milliyuns will rush in here as fast as steam kin bring 'em. Keep it at present figgers and Squan Creek will gradually pine and fade until the marsh grass will stand four feet high in our streets."

A dozen others riz up and said their say, but the meetin' didn't agree with anybody until Cy Fuller got in his re-

up sheets in the garret and buyin' a new wash-dish and two new towels; and if them boarders wasn't too capshus and didn't want too much waitin' on, the charge would be \$20 a week apiece.

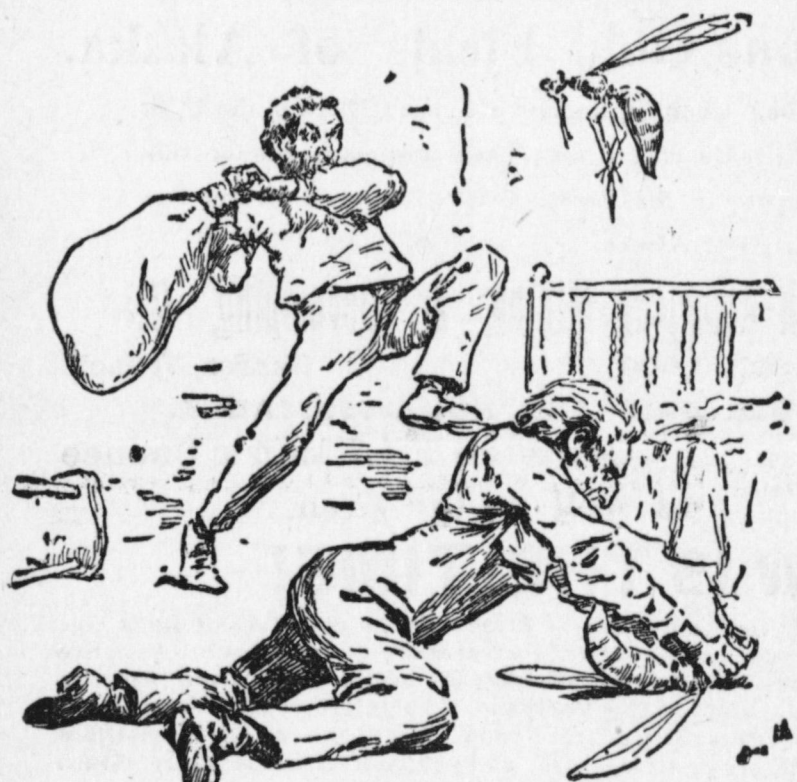
Every house in Squan Creek was willin' to take from one to five boarders at from \$15 to \$25 a week apiece. Sum was to be stored down cellar and sum up garret, and all was to pay weekly, in advance, and do no kickin'. When the committee had got through its work, another public meetin' was called, and after the multitood had assembled Moses Truefoot got up and said:

"Is Squan Creek populated by a populashun what desires to see her become a second Long Branch, or is she populated by a large and choice assortment of hogs, what don't keer fur her futur' welfare?"

Them words produced a great commoshun, and Joe Parsons got up and said he was offerin' summer boarders more ozone than any other place in the known world. It wasn't ozone with a string tied to it, but every boarder could gulp down all he wanted, day or night, and free of all expense.

Then Philletus Thompson arose and said that he offered summer boarders a glorious view of Squan Bay—the quietness of a religious community—the sight of a lighthouse day and night—a dozen things which no other town could boast of—and he didn't think any of them orter kick at \$25 per week.

He was followed by Absolute White, who wanted to take three boarders at \$22 per week apiece, and who had already figured on buyin' 12 dozen new clothes pins and a smoked ham. He dwelt on the 'skeeters. Cape May, Long Branch and Atlantic City had 'skeeters so small that to chase 'em around the room with a crow-bar was a waste of time. The 'skeeters of Squan Creek were big 'nuff to be



THE SKEETERS OF SQUAN CREEK.

marks. He'd bin chawin' terbacker and readin' a dime novel, but was ready with his speech and his words went right home. What he said was:

"The way to boom Squan Creek is to make a summer resort o' her. We've got the ocean—the salubrious climate—the 'skeeters—the flies—everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of the sweatin' and swelterin' milliyuns who will gladly cum here. I move that a committee be appointed to see what kin be did."

The idea of makin' a Long Branch of Squan Creek tickled everybody most to death, and on the strength of what might happen real estate jumped seven cents an acre, and clotheslines went up to 20 cents apiece. A committee was appointed, and the first thing they did was to canvass for subscriptions to build a millyun-dollar hotel. The enthusiasm was unbanded, and pretty soon house rent went up 15 cents a week. The enthusiasm wasn't quite so unbanded when it was found that only \$28 could be subscribed in the hull town, but the committee was in earnest, and wouldn't give up the idea of a boom. They couldn't build a millyun-dollar hotel, but they could see who would take summer boarders to get the boom started, and so they went about from house to house.

The widder Parker said she'd take two boarders and put up a bed in her parlor. She'd warrant it to be a feather-bed, weighin' 28 pounds, with reg'lar goose-feather pillows and a white spread; and she'd hev codfish balls for breakfast; and billed ham every day at 12 o'clock. Nuthin' should be left undone for the happiness of them guests, but her charges would be \$15 a week apiece.

Sam Black had a talk with his wife, and they agreed to take three boarders and make the sezun one glad, long day fur 'em. Each of the boarders was to sleep with one of the children and agree to attend family prayers twice a day. If it happened to rain they could hev rain-water to wash in, but if it was dry times they must use salt water and do no kickin'. That would be scrambled eggs for breakfast, corned-beef for dinner, and custard-pie for supper, and the charges would be \$17 a week apiece.

Abraham Starlight didn't hev to consult with his wife. He knowed jest what they could do. They could accommodate four boarders by hangin'

knocked down with a pillar, and being knocked down, they could be choked to death and tumbled out of the window. Squan Creek had bin likened to a hog-pen, and him and others to hogs. Should they tamely submit to the insult, or wipe it out with blood?

Then thar' went up a yell and a fight begun, and sich of the multitood as didn't git kicked out doahs was flung through the windows. At the end of half an hour Moses Truefoot was talkin' the only critter who felt like talkin', and he didn't keer to say much. He got up on a broken cheer, looked around on the dead and wounded, and sort o' tenderly remarked:

"Gentlemen, Squan Creek has had her boom and got over it. We will now bury the dead and attend to the wounded and let business resume its usual channels."

Declined to Join the Band.
The following is an exact copy of a letter received by a Syracuse young lady who, possessing a piano and being about to remove to a small country town, advertised for room and board with a family "musically inclined;":

"Dear Miss, we think we kin suit you with room and board, if you prefer to be where there is musick. I play the fiddel, my wife the orgin, my dotter Jule the akordion, my other dotter the bango, my son Hen the gittar, my son John the ffoot and koronet, an' my son Clem the base drum, and all of us sings Gospel hims in which we would be glad to have you take part both vocal or instrumental if you play on anything. We play by ear when we all git started there is real musick in the air. Let us know if you want to come here to bord."

A Mainpropos Motto.
"What pretty illuminated cards!" exclaimed one woman. "That one with the motto 'Honesty is the best policy' is especially nice."

"Yes," replied the other. "I brought them from Europe, and the best of it is I got them through, with a lot of other things, without paying a cent of duty."

—Washington Star.

Saving the Money.
"I wonder why it is that we never see Miss Blythe and Mr. Gay at the theater any more?"

"Oh, they're engaged now."—Chicago Record.

Delay Didn't Count.

(Copyright, 1897.)

AMONG the dozen of us who left the train at Carter's Junction to catch the west-bound on the other road was a red-haired, red-whiskered man, who was very nervous, and who went to the agent at once and inquired how long we would have to wait. The time was first put at ten minutes—then at 20—then at 30, and the agent finally announced that there had been a wreck on the road, and we might have to wait four or five hours.

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed the red-haired man, "but I'm expected in Plumville at eight o'clock to-night."

"Yes," calmly replied the agent.

"Is there no possible way for me to get there?"

"I don't see none, being you can't fly."

"It's almost a case of life or death," continued the passenger, after walking around for a minute and mopping his perspiring brow.

"I'm sorry," replied the agent, with a yawn.

"I couldn't hire a locomotive?"

"Noap."

"Couldn't get a hand car?"

"Noap."

"Gracious me, but this breaks me all up!" sighed the passenger. "I was to be married this evening at eight o'clock. It puts me in an awful position."

"Well, I dunno. Going to marry some one in Plumville?"

"Yes, of course, and what will she think of me? Heavens! but why can't I fly!"

"Perhaps I know the party," suggested the agent, "as Plumville is my home."

"It's the Widow Atkinson, and it has just struck me to use the telegraph."

"No use, old man."

"But I can explain the situation."

"There is no situation, sir. The Widow Atkinson is my sister."

"So! What a coincidence!" gasped the red-haired man.

"There is no coincidence, sir."

"But I must explain things."

"No explanations are necessary. The Widow Atkinson passed here on the east-bound train this afternoon. She was no longer the Widow Atkinson. She was married and on her bridal tour."

M. QUAD.

It Was a Tiger's Tail.

(Copyright, 1897.)

YES, I might have got this in the war," said the man as he held out a hand on which only the thumb and little finger remained, "but it just happened that I didn't. No—I am no battle-scarred veteran."

"Rather singular injury," observed the man with the eyeglasses as he inspected the hand.

"So I've been told. The general opinion is that I touched a buzzsaw to see if it was running."

"But you didn't?"

"No, sir. This injury came from a different animal. When I was 20 years of age I was serving my second year at the plumbing business in Cincinnati. Our gang was employed for several weeks at the Zoological gardens. In working around the tiger house I noticed that one particular tiger always went to sleep with his tail hanging out of the cage. I got the idea of seizing his tail in a pair of pinchers, and though I knew how foolish it was, the feeling grew on me till I could no longer resist it."

"Did you have any particular object in view?" asked the man with the eyeglasses.

"Nothing in particular."

"Just wanted to pinch a tiger's tail?"

"That was all. I can't remember that it was even going to brag around about it afterwards. I suppose I had some curiosity to know how the tiger would take it, but am not clear about it."

"Well, and the day came when you pinched?"

"It did, sir. I was working near the tiger's cage when he pushed his tail through the bars and began to doze. I seized a big pair of pinchers and crept softly up and shut them together on his appendage."

"I suppose something happened soon after that?" said the man with the eyeglasses as he took them off to wipe them.

"Oh, certainly," replied the ex-plumber. "Yes, several things happened. The tiger yelled out, poked a paw through the bars and caught my jacket, and as I put out this hand he seized it in his mouth. He made just one snap. When I backed off to faint away I had only the thumb and finger left."

M. QUAD.

Splendors of Paris in 1900.

Twenty million dollars is the sum which the French government purposes to devote to the Paris exhibition of 1900. Nearly \$1,000,000 will be consumed by the construction of two palaces in the Champs Elysees, and those in the Champ de Mars, in the Esplanade des Invalides and on the Quays. The bridges across the Seine are to cost \$1,000,000 and the mechanical and electrical services another \$1,000,000. In one word, France proposes to do the whole thing on a scale of unprecedented magnificence.

Early American History.

"A door," said Aaron Burr, "is not a door when it is ajar."

"There are many points to that joke," was the comment of Alexander Hamilton, as he sipped his port, "because it is a chestnut, Burr."

The duel followed.—Indianapolis Journal.

Shifting Responsibility.

Friend—How do you get along with the cooking?

The Bride—Admirably! I blame it on the range.—Puck.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SAVING GOOD ROADS.

The Importance of Wide Tires Pointed Out Clearly.

Probably every discerning rider has seen with indignation the rapidity with which good macadam roads are cut into ruts by the narrow-wheeled vehicles which pass over them. From the fancy buggy with its inch tires to the heavy farm wagon or truck with tires two or three, possibly 2½ inches wide, every vehicle cuts and unnecessarily wears the road. Dirt roads are rendered impassable; stone roads are made rough by such systematic destruction.

Under the influence of the L. A. W., multitudes have been educated to "want good roads," and many miles have been built. Does "we want good roads" mean that we want them for a few weeks or months; that we want them built to be as quickly as possible destroyed?

In our campaigns for good roads we have been wonderfully successful, not only in getting many, but in showing their economic value. Yet how much more we might have done. If "we want good roads" had been clearly understood to include caring for them intelligently as well as building them, we would not now have so many stony wrecks to ride over. Having done as much as we have, does not the obligation rest upon us to take the next logical step? Having created, must we not care for our creation?

Can we not, then, every time we have opportunity, preach good care of roads? And, to be very definite, can we not systematically and constantly preach wide tires? Pictures of rutted roads can be shown with the legend: "result of narrow tires." Local consuls, when they put up signs or advertisements, can add to "we want good roads" some such phrase as "and wide tires to keep them good." Education in these and kindred ways will rapidly bear fruit, and only a little thoughtfulness is necessary to make every citizen an advocate of wider tires.

It would seem that only improvement would follow such a change. Wide tires are said to draw as easily as narrow, and, in many cases, more easily. They roll the road instead of cutting it. Now we have a ton or more drawn on wheels which track, and have tires, say, two inches wide, thus making two sharp cutting surfaces. Were tires for such loads gauged at, say, three inches, and tracking forbidden, there would be two rolling surfaces of six inches each. This would make road, not destroy it. On our dirt roads such rolling would soon produce astonishing results, so that neighborhoods which really cannot afford the expenses of stone roads, because of insufficient traffic, would soon have greatly improved roads, which would be in excellent condition the greater part of the year.

Let us not only want good roads, but strive to keep them after we get them.—E. S. Campbell, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

CHEAP GRAVEL ROADS.

How They Are Successfully Maintained in Scott County, Ia.

In some sections of the country, notably in the western states, are counties in which the character of the soil and absence of suitable road materials make road improvement a very difficult problem. Besides much level country there are frequent hills, many small creeks and rivulets that only run after hard rains or in a wet season. Numerous bridges need to be maintained, and the soil becomes mud under slight provocation. Such conditions obtain in Scott county, Ia., where an attempt has been made to build roads at a moderate cost that will stand traffic and the strain of breaking up of winter.

The methods employed by the supervisors have been to first grade, fill and gutter the road selected, and in particularly wet places lay drain tiles with good fall and free outlet. Then such stones as can be had are laid as flat as possible to a depth of about six inches. The spaces are filled up with small broken stone, and a smooth surface is secured of the contour desired. On this is laid four inches of gravel, and a three-ton roller gives it a surface, regular travel doing the rest. It packs well, becomes smooth and hard and improves with use. The small broken stone used is a limestone that is found in the county, which is not hard enough for surface use, and the gravel is obtained in an adjoining county. With a 16-foot roadway as a rule, and a 12-foot on the steeper grades, the first cost was about \$1,800 per mile.

In the numerous bridges required for small streams, old mill boilers, about four feet in diameter and over 20 feet long, have been used in some 17 cases. Their walls are of five-eighth inch steel, and capable of carrying any amount of filling and traffic over them. The expense has been comparatively small.

The few repairs that are required on these gravel roads are made by the inmates of the county poorhouse, on whom the moral effect is excellent.—Good Roads.

FOWLS AND THE GRAIN BIN.

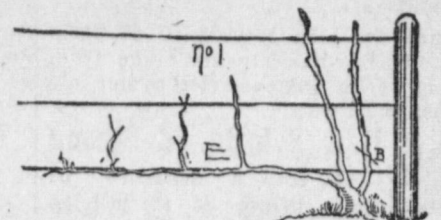
Many farmers are in the habit of allowing their fowls the free run of the farm and this includes free access to the grain bins. Under such conditions it is impossible to keep the birds from eating too much grain, and the result will be seen later in the season when the fowls begin to die of indigestion. In such cases, where the farmer cannot prevent his flocks from filling up on grain during the day, it would be better to keep them shut up at night and not allow them to go out in the morning till they have had a hearty breakfast of scalded soft food. This may tend to prevent them eating such large quantities of grain.—Farmers' Review.

The man who sells fruits of any kind is the one who sells but a small quantity of the valuable elements of his farm and a large amount of water which does not cost anything and is found everywhere.

PRUNING GRAPEVINES.

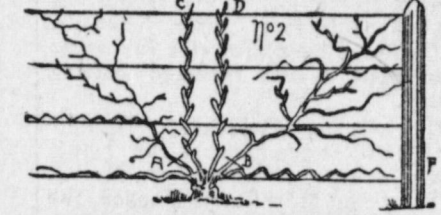
Three Popular Methods Fully Described and Illustrated.

After planting a vine, use stakes the first two seasons. Cut the plant back two or three eyes and allow but one bud to grow the first year. The cane should then be cut back to within two eyes of the last cut. The next season train the new shoots up to canes. The method of spur-pruning is shown in No. 3. When growth begins, nearly every bud will make an upright shoot, some will have to be rubbed off so as to have the spurs about ten inches apart. The shoots left will each bear a bunch or two



THE ORIGINAL GUYOT PLAN.

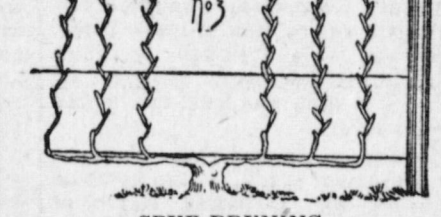
of fruit and care must be taken not to allow too large a crop at this time, as the future growth of the vine may be injured. At the end of the first season each of these shoots of one season's growth is to be pruned back to within two eyes of the arms. Care must be taken in pruning the grape not to cut closer than one inch above a bud, as from the soft nature of the wood it will not bear as close pruning as an apple shoot. The next season, two shoots are



THE RENEWAL SYSTEM.

allowed to grow from the spur and the vine is then complete. In pruning thereafter each year the shoot farthest from the arm is cut out entirely, and the other shortened to two eyes. After years of this pruning the spurs elongate and it is then better to grow a strong shoot next the center and cut out the old arm and start over again.

In training a vine on the renewal system, shown in No. 2, the bearing wood of the first year should be cut away in winter, as at A and B, and two



SPUR PRUNING.

young canes tied to the lower wires and C and D cut to two eyes. In this way one season canes are grown for the next year's fruiting, which are then cut back, to be succeeded by canes of the same year's growth. The whole vine about the lower wire is thus kept entirely of young wood, care being taken not to allow the shoots to become too numerous, and any gnarled stump being cut out and renewed with a fresh shoot. The original Guyot plan, shown in No. 1, was to keep the one horizontal branch, E, awhile to spur on, and shorten up and spur alternately the upright branch at B.—Farm and Home.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Don't prune your apple trees in the fall. The best time is when in bloom or just before.

Most of the roses do better if given protection in the winter, though a great many of them will survive without it.

Dahlia tubers keep best if put in a box or dry sand and kept in a cool place where they will not freeze. They will not keep well in a damp cellar.

Sweet potatoes may be kept in a cellar that is frost proof, by being laid down on dry sand in such a manner that the tubers do not touch each other.

Put a good coat of manure on the truck patch and plow it this fall. If this is done it will be in condition to work in the spring and will not be neglected from a press of other work.

With berries, as with every other crop, he who grows the best makes the most money, and as it requires but little effort to make an average crop a large one it is worth while to do the extra work.

While for general purposes the Concord grape has no rival, there is a constant demand for new varieties, and the originator of a promising one is always well paid for any trouble it may have cost him.—Western Plowman.

ORDERING NURSERY STOCK.

To make sure that an order can be filled it should be sent in at as early a date as possible. It is best to order for spring delivery now. The order will be filled, and the rule in all nurseries is first come first served. In the north all nurserymen take up their order of door stock early, and fill it in so as to be able to fill orders from the south during the winter season. This is really much better than taking stock from nurserymen. When the trees are filled in and properly protected from frost their roots will begin to start before winter is over, and they can be planted much more safely than stock recently dug.—American Cultivator.

Profitable Pumpkin Crops.

The time has gone by when the pumpkin was only planted among potato or corn as a catch crop, with the hope, as we have often heard farmers say, that the corn would be so vigorous as to keep the pumpkin crop in the background. Grown by themselves, on land that did not produce pumpkins the previous year, the pumpkin crop is as profitable as most grown on the farm. The crop should never be grown twice in succession on the same land. It will be impossible to keep it free from the stinking pumpkin bug that will eat out a plant very quickly if given the chance.

A SAMPLE OF RAILROAD AIR.

The Chicago Commuter Brought It on for Examination.

He drifted into the office, looked about him curiously, walked over to the desk in the far corner, put a package down on it, and said to the man who was writing there:

"Lift it."

"Lift what?" returned the man at the desk.

"That," said the stranger, pointing to the package.

The man at the desk lifted it with an effort.

"Heavy, isn't it?" asked the stranger.

"I should say so," replied the man at the desk. "What is it?"

"That's what I came in to explain to you," said the stranger, as he drew up a chair and carefully settled himself in it. "You see, winter's coming on."

"So I've heard," returned the man at the desk.

"Somebody must have been reading an almanac to you," retorted the stranger. "However, let that pass. With winter comes cold weather. I suppose you've heard that, too?"

"I have."

"And in cold weather," persisted the stranger, "they shut every door and every window on every suburban train running out of Chicago, and before you get fairly out of the station during the rush hours, when everything is crowded, you have a sick headache; three minutes later your appetite for dinner is gone, and by the time the train has gone five miles you can feel typhoid fever coming on. Am I right?"

"You are right, but—but—"

"You instinctively recall all the articles you ever read about the value of ventilation—indeed, the absolute necessity of it to maintain health," interrupted the stranger, "and you wonder why no one else ever reads any of those articles. Am I right again?"

"You are right again," answered the man at the desk, "but what has all this got to do with the weight of that package?"

"That's a sample of it," replied the stranger.

"A sample of what?"

"A sample of the air in a suburban car during the rush hour on a cold, muggy day last week. I chipped it off to bring up to you just to illustrate my remarks. And, say?"

"Well?"

"I tried to bring you a piece from the smoking car, but after I had chipped it off I found it too heavy to carry."

Then he made a quick retreat, leaving his package, and as a result the health department had to be requested to fumigate the room.—Chicago Post.

WAKEFULNESS.

How to Calm the Mind and Bring on Sleep.

It is not proposed to discuss here those serious cases of obstinate insomnia which often tax the ingenuity and weary the patience of the most skillful specialist, but merely to mention some simple measures by means of which ordinary wakefulness may be overcome without the use of drugs.

Sleep is produced by a shrinkage of the brain-cells so that they are no longer in communication with each other, and wakefulness consequently results when these cells are in a state of excitement and refuse to draw away from each other. This excited condition may result from disease, such as fever, or it may come from worry, grief, or hard mental work.

The main thing to do, therefore, in order to induce sleep, is to quiet these nerve-cells, and the prevention of wakefulness is best secured by avoiding mental work in the evening.

Often, however, a person must work at night. In that case, he should stop some time before going to bed, and if he must work late, it is better to stay up a short time in order to secure an interval of rest before trying to sleep. This time may be passed in any way that will force, or rather entice, the mind away from its previous occupation. A brisk walk or a short spin on the wheel, exercise with the dumb-bells or Indian clubs, a cool bath—things like these will often suffice for the desired purpose. Sometimes a little snack, such as a bit of cheese and a biscuit, or a glass of milk, taken while undressing, will induce sleep quickly.

If the mind is dwelling persistently on one subject, do not struggle to force it to let go its thoughts, for you will probably thereby make it take more tenacious hold. Try to let it away by picturing to yourself some monotonous, constantly recurring scene, like the water combing over the edge of Niagara's cliff, a swarm of flies chasing each other in the sunlight, or a flock of sheep jumping one after the other over a log.

Don't try to count, unless you would be like the man who was advised by his doctor to count until he fell asleep, and who did count up to 25,652, when he found it was time to get up.

Deep and regular breathing is an important element in the general calming process so necessary to induce sleep.—Youth's Companion.

The Fussy Woman.
One of our home philosophers very aptly observed concerning a strong-minded, bossy woman who was making a deal of fuss about nothing in particular: "She reminds me of a hen in a newly-made garden. As soon as she spies a nice, smooth flower bed she hops on to it and never ceases scratching until she has torn it all to pieces, and then she goes away chuckling and cackling, as much as to say: 'What do you think of your flower bed now?' Were that hen to live 1,000 years she would never make a flower bed, but continue scratching up every one that she could find."—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Clam Soup.
Twenty-five clams, open raw and chop fine; add three quarts of water; boil them one-half hour, then add a pint of milk, one onion chopped fine; thicken with butter and flour, beat three eggs in the tureen and pour your broth over them boiling hot.—Good Housekeeping.

The Loss of the "Earl of Eldon."

ON THE 24th of August I embarked on board the ship "Earl of Eldon," of London, 600 tons, Capt. Theaker, at Bombay, with a view of returning to my native land on furlough. She was one of the finest and strongest ships in the trade, and any insurance might have been had on the chances of her successfully resisting the winds and waves. She was laden with cotton. The number of individuals on board were 45, including three ladies and an infant and the captain and his crew. It unfortunately happened that the cotton had been brought on board in a damp state, not being dried at the warehouse previously to being put on board, and it seems not unlikely that the fire damp may have been generated within, in the same manner as in a haystack when it has been stacked damp.

On the 26th of September, after a series of baffling winds and calms, and heavy rain with squalls of wind, we got into seven degrees 27 minutes south latitude; and the trade wind appeared to have fairly caught hold of our sails. We began now to anticipate our arrival at the Cape. On the morning of the 27th I rose early (about half past five) and went on deck. I found one of my fellow passengers there, and we perceived a steam apparently arising from the fore hatchways. I mentioned at the time to H—that I thought it might be caused by fire damp, and, if not immediately checked, might become fire. The captain came on deck, and I asked him what it was; he answered steam, and that it was common enough in cotton-loaded ships when the hatches were opened. I said nothing, but the smoke becoming more dense and beginning to assume a different color, I began to think that all was not right, and also that he had some idea of the kind, as I saw the carpenter cutting holes in the deck just above the place whence the smoke appeared to come.

I went down to dress, and about half past six the captain knocked at my door and told me that part of the cotton was on fire, and he wished to see all the gentlemen passengers on deck. We accordingly assembled, and he then stated the case to be this: That some part of the cargo appeared to have spontaneously ignited, and that he supposed removing the bales until they should discover the ignited ones and have them thrown overboard, as well as those which appeared to be in the same damaged condition; and that it being necessary, in his opinion, to do this, he deemed it his duty to lay the case before us. We of course submitted everything to his judgment, and he ordered the hands to breakfast as quickly as possible, and to work to discover the source of the fire.

After breakfast he said there did not appear to be any immediate danger. However, about eight o'clock the smoke became much thicker and began to roll through the after hatchway, the draught having been admitted forward in order to enable the men to work. Several bales were removed, but the heat began to be intolerable below, and the smoke rolled out in suffocating volumes; and before nine o'clock we discovered that part of the deck had caught fire, which obliged the men to discontinue their labors. The captain then ordered the hatches to be battened down, with a view to keep the fire from bursting out, and to hoist out all the boats and stock them in case of necessity. This was done, and about half past one the three ladies, two sick passengers, an infant and a female servant were put in the longboat, with 216 gallons of water, 20 gallons of brandy and biscuit for a month's consumption, together with such pots of jam and preserved meats as we could get at, and the day's provision of fresh and salted meat. It was now about two o'clock; the hatches were then opened and all hands set to work to endeavor to extinguish the fire. The main hatchway being lifted and a tarpaulin removed, there was a sail underneath which was so hot that the men could hardly remove it. When they did the heat and smoke came up worse than ever, and it being now known from inspection that the fire was underneath that part, orders were given to hoist out the uppermost bales in order to get at those that were burning underneath. But when the men laid hold of the lashings to introduce a crane-hook they were found to have been burned through beneath and came away in their hands. The case now appeared bad indeed. However, we cut a bale open and tried to remove it by hand, but the smoke and heat became so overpowering that no man could stand over it, and water in the quantities we dared to use it only seemed to increase it, for had the captain ventured to pump water into the ship sufficient to extinguish the fire the bales would have swelled so much as to burst open the deck.

Under these circumstances, perceiving the case to be utterly hopeless, the captain called us together on the poop and asked if anyone could propose any expedient likely to avail in extinguishing the fire and saving the ship. As in that case, said he, we will stick by her while a hope remains. It was unanimously agreed that all had been done that could be done; the men had been most arduous in their exertions, but one and all seemed positively decided that the case was hopeless. The heat was increasing so much that it became dangerous to leave the poop; the captain therefore requested the gentlemen to get into the boats; next he embarked his men, and at three o'clock he himself left the ship, the last man who did so, just as the flames were bursting through the quarter deck. We then put off the two boats, towing the longboat. The progress of the ship had been previously stopped by backing her yards,

and when we were about a mile from her she was in one blaze and her masts began to fall in. Between eight and nine o'clock all her masts had fallen in and she had burned to the water's edge; suddenly there was a bright flash, followed by a dull and heavy explosion, the fire having reached the powder. For a few seconds the splinters and flaming fragments glittered in the air and then all was darkness, for the waters had closed over the "Earl of Eldon."

Sad was the prospect now before us! There were in the long boat the captain and 25 persons, including an infant four months old; the size of the boat 23 feet long by 7½ broad; in each of the others ten individuals, including the officer in charge. One of the boats had some bags of biscuit, but the chief provision was in the long boat. We were, by rough calculation about 1,000 miles from Rodriguez and 450 from Diego Garcia, the largest of the Chagos islands; but to get there we must pass through the squally latitudes we had just left, and be subject to variable winds and heavy weather or calms, neither of which we were prepared to resist. Seeing, then, that our stock of food was sufficient, we determined on trying for Rodriguez, and, having humbly committed ourselves to the guidance of that Providence in whom alone we had hope, we accomplished rigging the boats, and got under sail. On the third day of our boat navigation the weather began to threaten a change, but as we were in the trade we did not apprehend foul or contrary winds. In the course of the night it blew fresh with rain; we were totally without shelter, and the sea dashing its spray over us drenched us and spoiled some of our biscuit. The weather grew worse, and one of our small boats, in which were Mr. Simpson, the second mate, with nine others, was split by the sea. She came alongside, and we put the carpenter into her, who made what repairs he could, but with little hope that they would answer. We then proceeded to fasten a spraycloth of canvas along our weather gunwale, having lashed a bamboo four feet up the mast and fixed it at the intersection of two stanchions, at the same height above the stern; the spraycloth was firmly lashed along so as to form a kind of penthouse roof. Toward evening it blew hard, and, not thinking the other damaged boat safe, we took in the crew and abandoned her. We were now 36 persons, stowed as thick as we could be, and obliged to throw over all superfluities, and we had not more than eight inches of clear gunwale out of the water. Wet, gloomy and miserable, the night passed away; at last the day broke, and though the weather was still very bad, I again felt hope, which had never entirely forsaken me, that we would still weather the storm. During the last night the sea had broken right over us more than once; one sea came roaring down, and while I held my breath with horror it broke right over our stern, wet the poor ladies to their throats and carried away the steersman's hat. The captain then cried out in a tone calculated to inspire us with confidence: "That's nothing; it's all right; bale away, my boys!" He never expected us to live out the night, but harassed as he was both in mind and body he gallantly stood up, and never, by word or deed, betrayed a feeling that might tend to sink our hopes. He stood on the bench that livelong night, nor did he ever attempt to sleep for nearly 48 hours.

Later the weather began to moderate, and we enjoyed a comparative degree of comfort. We had three small meals of biscuit and some little jam, etc., and three half pints of water per day, with brandy if we liked it. The men had one gill of spirits allowed them daily. Thus we had enough for necessity, and I incline to attribute to our having no more the good state of bodily health we enjoyed. The ladies were most deserving compassion and praise, and never uttered one single word like repining or complaint.

On the eleventh evening we began to look out for Rodriguez; the captain told us not to be too sanguine, as his compass was not to be depended on after the rough treatment it had met with. The night fell, and I went forward to sleep. About dawn I was awakened by the cry that land was ahead. I looked and saw nothing through the mist. An instant after I informed the captain that I could see no land every person in that boat was awake. Every eye was strained in the direction the captain indicated. Some thought they could see land; others had their visions blurred by phantom ships, and finally the tears from their overexerted eyes shut out their vision to such an extent that their imagination ceased to act.

"Where is it?" "What is it?" "I can't see anything," and dozens of similar questions were asked in as many seconds.

Daylight was now asserting itself a little more, and the captain had the boat brought to, and she drifted about for an hour. Rodriguez appeared right ahead, distant about six miles, and by eight o'clock we were all safely landed. A fisherman who came off to show us the way through the reefs received us in his house and proceeded to feed us, and, in the meantime, sent to tell the people of the island of our arrival. Two of them came down immediately, and, having heard our story, said that we had been most miraculously preserved. Every arrangement was made for our comfort, and during the period of our stay at Rodriguez we were treated with such invariable kindness and attention as demands from us the fullest expression of our gratitude toward those to whom we are under so many obligations, without forgetting our paramount obligations to that Power by whom we were preserved through all the dangers that had surrounded us.—N. Y. Ledger.

What He Was After.
Congressman—So you want to serve your country, do you?
Applicant—Well, I ain't particular whether I serve my country much or not, but I should like to get an office at a good salary.—Somerville Journal

THE FARMING WORLD.

TREATMENT FOR BLIGHT.

Extirpation of the Germs is the Only Direct Remedy.

The following on treatment for pear blight is incorporated in the report of the New Jersey State Horticultural society: First, aim to put the tree in a condition to render it the least liable to attack. This means to so manure and cultivate that the tree will not grow rapidly. Thus the more a tree is fed the worse it will fare when attacked by the blight. Trees that are highly fertilized with nitrogenous manures are especially liable to blight. In short, overstimulation with manures is to be avoided. Good tillage in the same way, while it makes a tree bear, also tends to increase the susceptibility to blight. Anything that retards the growth is beneficial so far as the disease is concerned. The orchardist must stimulate by manures and cultivate sufficiently to give a good crop and shun that which will do more. Soil and situation will determine largely whether sod or cultivated may be best to resist the blight.

The second method is the extirpation of the blight germs, which seems to be the only direct remedy. This is done by cutting out and burning all blighted portions of the trees. Every tree of the pome family, including the apple, pear, quince, crab, mountain ash, service berry and hawthorn, should be treated in the same manner. Particular attention should be paid to the active blight of late autumn, cutting it out and burning the branches before spring arrives. It is important to cut out the blight whenever seen, but all should be removed before the next growing season begins.

To put the treatment in small compass, all blight should be removed as soon as seen while the trees are growing. A thorough inspection needs to be made in the late fall for any branches showing blight. After those are cut out a sharp outlook should be kept for the disease in the orchard the next spring. In connection with pruning and burning, the trees should not be stimulated beyond what is required for a fair growth of wood and the production of a profitable crop.

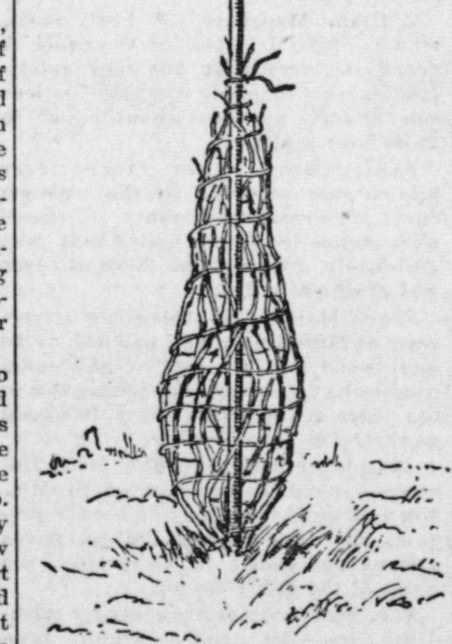
WINTER PROTECTION.

How They Do Up Shrubs in the Cold Climate of Maine.

It may seem a very simple matter to "do up" a shrub so that it will be properly protected from the cold of winter. It is a matter, however, that requires considerable skill. Cold is but one of the things to be guarded against. The weight of snow in winter must be foreseen, and care exercised lest the shrub be greatly injured in the wrapping process by the breaking of many brittle branches.

The cut given herewith shows the proper way to begin. Select, a smooth, strong stake, longer than the height of the shrub, and drive it well down in the center of the bush. Now draw the branches all carefully together, and tie them to the stake with a soft bit of cord, as shown.

A layer of straw can now be wrapped about the shrub, bringing the bottom of the straw well out upon the ground,



PROTECTOR FOR SHRUB.

to protect the roots as much as possible. The whole can now be covered with burlap and tied or sewed tightly. The top is then a point on which snow cannot lodge, while the stake supports the bush when the winds blow.

In this way there is little danger of breaking any of the branches, either in covering or uncovering the shrubs, while greater protection is secured by bringing the limbs close together.—Country Gentleman.

An Investment That Pays.

The experience of careful practical dairymen all over the country indicates that the man who milks ten cows can afford to buy a small separator if he makes butter at home. The man who sells milk to a separator creamery does not need a separator, but he who separates the cream from the milk at home does. The loss of butter fat when the cream is raised by settling the milk in cans or pans is usually heavy, and in many cases very heavy. Under the average western conditions we feel entirely safe in saying that ten cows justify the purchase of a hand separator.—Rural World.

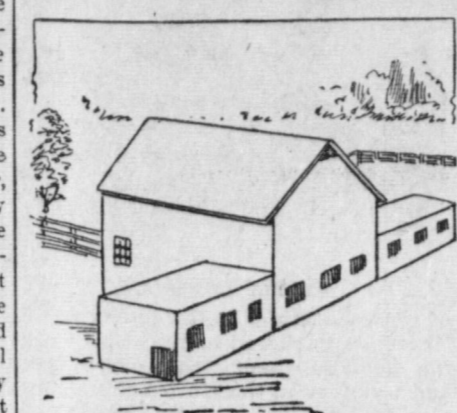
Whitewash Kills the Scale.

It is said that whitewashing thoroughly will kill the scale. Some claim that it will kill the trees, while others answer back with a contrary experience, and recommend whitewash as not only preventing scale, but other insects, and at the same time keeping the bark from lichen growth that gives such an unkempt appearance. Certain it is that one sees very few spread trees showing signs of whitewash, while there are very many whitewashed trees that bear every evidence of thrift and vigor.—Journal of Agriculture.

HINT FOR DAIRYMEN.

Excellent Way to Enlarge the Capacity of a Barn.

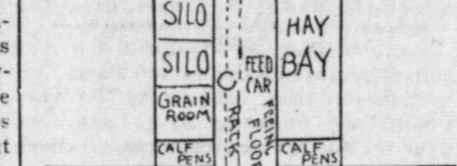
It frequently happens that the dairyman would keep more cows, and be perfectly justified in so doing, if only he had the required room. This is particularly applicable to the common barn, in which case I suggest that two wings be built at right angles from each side of the old barn, parallel with the stable, as shown herewith in the cut. Their cost will be but a trifle, comparatively



THE ENLARGED BARN.

speaking, but their value will be inestimable, for with them the dairyman can keep just as many extra cows as he wishes.

Concerning the interior arrangement of such a barn, I suggest that a feed car with a track be arranged for the feed floor and the feeding alley in front of the cows, as represented by the dotted lines in the diagram. It also might not be out of place at all to have a double silo, grain room and calf pens, with lofts over them, occupy one side of the barn proper, while calf pens and



GROUND PLAN OF DAIRY BARN.

like hay occupy the other side, as are likewise shown. In this way the main barn can be utilized chiefly for the storing of feed, while the "wings" are given up to stalls. Of course this is not exactly like having a new barn, and especially one with all the most modern conveniences, but it will suffice for "hard times," in that the expense of this plan is very much less than would be entailed by the building of a new barn, or even the lengthening of the old one, while by it a much more handy arrangement is obtained than could otherwise be had, and this is something well worth attention.—Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune.

SCOURS IN CALVES.

Diagnosis of the Disease and Prescriptions for Its Cure.

The Live Stock Journal diagnoses and prescribes for scours in calves as follows: In the disease the bowel discharges are in a liquid condition, and of a white or yellowish-white hue. Now and again small masses of dense undigested curd are voided with them, as well as a thick, slimy matter (mucal), and sometimes blood. The evacuations emit a foul, pungent odor, which alone marks the presence of the malady in a shed. The animal quickly loses flesh, is feverish and weak. When standing the back is arched and the belly tucked up; but when severely affected the calf is mostly found lying down, with the nose doubled into the flank, moaning and grinding the teeth. In a large majority of cases of scours a dose of aperient medicine is called for. This may take the shape of two or three ounces of castor oil, with 30 drops of tincture of opium, and a little peppered water. Having removed the undigested matter contained in the bowels, relief from existing pain may be afforded by a further dose of tincture of opium, with which may be combined a couple of drops of carbolic acid, the whole to be given in well boiled milk, with which an egg has been beaten up. The patient should be placed in a warm, dry, well-ventilated pen, well littered down. Should the pain continue, the medicine last prescribed may be repeated two or three times a day, and in the intervals a little carbonate of soda and lime water may also be given in a little milk. To prevent the disease is to guard against the causes. Where contagion is suspected, isolation, thorough cleansing, and disinfection, with efficient ventilation and drainage, should be provided.

Feeding the Cows for Milk.

Feeding the cows to increase the flow of milk should not entail additional expense if the farmer uses judgment in proportioning the various foods. If grain, linseed meal and other concentrated foods are given in excess the digestion may be impaired, and if hay is mostly given the animals will be compelled to eat large quantities of it to secure the desired nourishment. Foods should consist of both concentrated and bulky substances, regulating the proportions according to the conditions and circumstances.

Cows Require Good Care.

In his talks with his creamery patrons these days there is one thing the butter-maker should impress upon them, namely, the importance of having good, warm barns for their cows during the winter and plenty of pure water at a moderate temperature. The creamery man is vitally interested in this question because the better care the patrons give their cows the more milk they will be able to send to the creamery—a very important matter during the winter season.—Dakota Field and Farm.

Hardwood Ashes are Beneficial to Swine.

Salt and ashes mixed are good.

How's This?

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

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadling, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Liall's Family Pills are the best.

His Parting Shot.

He (after being rejected)—I shall never marry now. She—Foolish man! Why not? (Visciously)—If you won't have me, who will?—Philadelphia North American.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

Hope—the untiring effort of a woman to find a burglar under the bed.—Chicago News.

If you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Any woman will finally get tired of her husband, if he is a habitual loafer.—Washington Democrat.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Auld Douglass, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

No man can love a woman, no matter how beautiful she is, if she can't cook.—Washington Democrat.

Hot and itchy—as a frost-bite. Cooled and Soothed—as a cure by St. Jacobs Oil.

It never does any good to look bored. Use a club.—Atchison Globe.

In Winter Sciatica is worse. Any time St. Jacobs Oil is the best cure.

Everybody at a fire knows best how to put it out.—Washington Democrat.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 13.	
CATTLE—Best beefs	3 35 @ 5 05
Stockers	3 25 @ 4 40
Native cows	2 75 @ 3 60
HOGS—Choice to heavy	2 00 @ 3 35
SHEEP	2 75 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	96 @ 97
No. 2 hard	84½ @ 85½
CORN—No. 2 mixed	23½ @ 23
OATS—No. 2 mixed	23 @ 23½
RYE—No. 2	43½ @ 44
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel	4 70 @ 4 80
Fancy	4 15 @ 4 25
HAY—Choice timothy	8 50 @ 8 75
Fancy prairie	7 00 @ 7 50
BRAN (sacked)	52½ @ 53
BUTTER—Choice creamery	17 @ 19
CHEESE—Full cream	10½ @ 12½
EGGS—Choice	16½ @ 17½
POTATOES	60 @ 63

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 75 @ 4 35
Texas	3 40 @ 3 90
HOGS—Heavy	3 25 @ 3 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 50 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Choice	4 70 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 01 @ 1 02½
CORN—No. 2 mixed	24½ @ 25
OATS—No. 2 mixed	21 @ 21½
RYE—No. 2	45½ @ 46
BUTTER—Creamery	18¼ @ 23½
LARD—Western mess	4 22½ @ 4 27½
PORK	8 25 @ 8 50

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 25 @ 5 80
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 30 @ 3 40
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 80 @ 4 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 70 @ 4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 01 @ 1 03
CORN—No. 2	25 @ 26¼
OATS—No. 2	22 @ 23½
BUTTER—Creamery	45½ @ 46½
LARD	15 @ 23
PORK	4 27½ @ 4 30
	7 35 @ 7 40

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	3 50 @ 5 10
HOGS—Good to choice	3 45 @ 3 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red	98 @ 98½
CORN—No. 2	33½ @ 34
OATS—No. 2	26¼ @ 27¼
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 24
PORK—Mess	8 35 @ 9 00

The Spills.

Citizen—To tell the honest truth, do you think you are earning your salary?

Office Holder—Man, I earned it four times over in the campaign.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomachs receive it without distress. 14c the price of coffee. 15c and 25c pts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

"What do you think, old boy; I stole a kiss from that naughty Miss Juniper!"

"Pooh, that's nothing. The last evening I was there I saw her middle kiss her 17 times."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 22 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Women say of every pretty girl that she might be tolerably good looking if she didn't know it so well herself.—Washington Democrat.

Cold weather aggravates rheumatic pains. But St. Jacobs Oil cures—any time.

On the shoulders of the young and hale poverty sits but lightly.—N. Y. Independent.

It is never too cold to cure Neuralgia. With St. Jacobs Oil. Sure cure.

Never take a girl's judgment of beauty.—Atchison Globe.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

How baldness begins.

How to prevent it.

Every person, male or female, shrinks from baldness. It adds to the appearance of age and is a serious discomfort. The cases are rare when the falling out of the hair may not be stopped, and a new and healthy growth of the hair promoted. The hair grows in the scalp like a plant in the soil. If a plant flourishes, it must have constant attention; it must be watered regularly and find its food in the soil where it is rooted. It is so with the hair. Neglect is usually the beginning of baldness. Dandruff is allowed to thicken on the scalp. The hair begins to loosen. The scalp loses its vitality. The hair, insufficiently nourished, begins to fade and to fall. The instant need in such a case is some practical preparation which, supplying the needed nourishment to the scalp, will feed the hair, give it strength, and so produce a strong and healthy growth. All this is done by Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, the most practical and valuable preparation for the hair that can be obtained. It tones up the scalp, goes away with dandruff, stops the hair from falling, restores the original color to gray or faded hair, and gives an abundant and glossy growth. Those who are threatened with approaching baldness will be interested in the following voluntary statement, made by Alderman S. J. Green, of Spencer, Iowa. He writes:

"About four months ago, my hair commenced falling out so rapidly that I became alarmed, and being recommended Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor by a druggist, I resolved to try this preparation. I have been now using it for three months, and am much gratified to find that my hair has ceased falling out and also that hair which had been turning gray for the past five years has been restored to its original color, dark brown. It gives me much pleasure to recommend this dressing."

S. J. GREEN, Alderman, Spencer, Iowa.

Those who are interested in preserving and beautifying the hair, do well to send for Dr. Ayer's Curbbook. A story of cures told by the cured. This book of testimonials sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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

SAPOLIO

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives relief in quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for free testimonials and 100 days treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S BROS., Atlanta, Ga.

Freight paid on orders of 200 sq. ft. of roofing or wall and ceiling. Write for samples and prices. The Fay Manilla Roofing Company, Camden, N. J.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

SHOULD BE KEPT IN ALL HOUSES. It is the Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Seattle Klondike Alaska

FREE INFORMATION

SEATTLE, WASH., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUREAU.

Seattle Klondike, Alaska. Washington State. Seattle 50,000 population. Best Commercial, Mining and Agricultural Centre. BEST OUTFITS. LOWEST FARES. Free of Duties. Largest City, Safest Routes. Address SECRETARY.

A. N. K.—D 1687

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

MRS. M'KINLEY DEAD.

The President's Mother Passes Away at the Great Age of 89.

Twelve Days of Unconsciousness from the Stroke of Paralysis—President Returned to Washington Tuesday—Biographical Sketch.

CANTON, O., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley passed quietly to her last rest at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning. President McKinley and his wife and all of the other members of the family were present at her bedside when her life was ended. The venerable lady did not recover consciousness before the end, but passed away without the sign of a struggle. She was stricken with paralysis 12 days ago and since then had been unconscious most of the time, only rallying when her distinguished son returned from Washington last Tuesday.

Funeral services will be held in the First M. E. church of this city at one o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and Tuesday evening President McKinley and wife will leave for the capital, reaching Washington Wednesday.



MRS. NANCY ALLISON M'KINLEY.

ing there about noon Wednesday. All the members of the cabinet whose official duties will permit their leaving Washington will start for Canton this evening to attend the funeral. The party will include Secretaries Alger, Bliss, Wilson and Gary, Attorney General McKenna and Secretary Sherman.

Brief Biographical Sketch.

Mrs. William McKinley, Sr., or Mother McKinley, as she was first called by her neighbors and later by the country at large, came of hardy pioneer stock. Her family had come from England to Virginia, to Pennsylvania and to Ohio. She was born at New Lisbon in 1809 and christened Nancy Campbell Allison. Miss Allison became Mrs. McKinley January 6, 1839. Her distinguished son was born January 29, 1848, in a two-story frame house, still standing near Niles. The McKinleys afterward removed to Mahoning county for the better education of their children, William, Abner and Helen. The elder William McKinley died November 24, 1892. When the younger William McKinley entered congress over 20 years ago he was much away from his mother until he returned to this state to run for governor in 1891. During his gubernatorial term from 1892 to 1896 he frequently came to Canton to see his mother, just as he has done since he has lived in the white house. If maternal pride was one of her leading traits, filial devotion was one of his.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Bill introduced in Congress is the Culmination of 100 years of Agitation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The bill to establish the University of the United States will be introduced in both houses of congress to-day. The bill in general terms provides for an institution of the highest possible type, for the graduates of accredited colleges and universities only, with special reference to the work of original research and investigation in all important fields of inquiry. The present bill is the outgrowth of more than 100 years of agitation. The thought of a national university first came to Washington while commanding the revolutionary army. Subsequently, as president, he repeatedly tried its establishment, and in his last will and testament left \$25,000 in stocks as a first endowment, the interest to be compounded. Had congress fostered the plan this sum would now be nearly \$5,000,000. The idea thus cherished by the father of his country was also endorsed by Presidents John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Jackson, and in more recent years by Presidents Grant and Hayes.

THEY WERE ALL WRECKED.

Riders in the Big Six-Day Bicycle Race Barely Able to Go on.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The great six-day bicycle race that has drawn 75,000 people to Madison Square garden came to a close at 10:15 Saturday night and Charles Miller, of Chicago, who has proved to be a physical marvel, was the winner with a total of 2,903 miles and four laps to his credit. One by one Miller wore his opponents out and the original field of 36 starters steadily narrowed down to 16. That number was on the track, but they were wrecks. Miller himself was completely worn-out, and after taking a bath and rub in the afternoon he was unable to lift his leg high enough to throw it over the wheel and his trainers were forced to lift him into the saddle. Besides being physically broken down, the greater number of the riders who finished were mental wrecks. The first prize was \$1,200 and an additional purse of \$1,500 for breaking the previous record, which was 1,800 miles. It is charged that the track was short and that a correct measurement will reduce Miller's distance to 2,014 miles.

PILFERING FACTORY. GIRLS.

Seventeen Out of 200 in One Wholesale House Sign a Typewritten Confession. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13.—H. Friedman & Co., manufacturers of knit goods, have long suffered slight thefts by their 200 girl employees. Lately Mr. Friedman decided that pilfering must stop, and had a detective put all the girls through a "sweat box" process. Seventeen confessions were secured, and Mr. Friedman made the culprits sign typewritten acknowledgments of guilt. They were locked in his safe, telling the tea-fal girls that he would give them one more chance.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Compelled to Leave Town.

One I. Guy Martin, a so-called evangelist, who had been conducting a revival service at Florence for two weeks, with but little success, accused the mayor and city council of being bribe takers, abused the business men as dishonest, vilified the girls and young ladies as being impure and maligned the schools. An indignation meeting was held by the business men and school board, when a committee was appointed to visit Martin and give him hours to leave town. Martin took the hint and left.

Municipal Legislation Recommended.

Representatives of Kansas cities of the first class held their fifth annual meeting at Atchison last week. They recommended legislative enactments as follows: That all property be assessed at its actual cash value; that it shall be unlawful to move improvements from property against which the county holds a tax lien; that counties be required to pay their proportion of the cost of city bridges as cities of the first and second classes are now required to pay a proportion of the cost of county bridges; that better sanitary laws be enacted, and that the metropolitan police boards be abolished.

Home-Made Law for One Town.

Andale, Sedgwick county, has 300 inhabitants, mostly German Catholics, and three joints, but no municipal government, so Judge Hine has promulgated a code for the regulation of the joints. The first regulation reads: "All joints must keep off the main streets, and must be kept decent." Another is: "All joints must close at ten o'clock at night, except Sunday."

The King of All Corn Counties.

The official report of this year's corn yield places Republic county at the head of the corn-producing counties of the state. The last year record was held by Jewell county, with over 10,000,000 bushels. Republic county's crop for 1907 was 7,739,156 bushels. The other six largest corn counties are: Nemaha, with 6,320,927 bushels; Marshall, 6,882,330; Washington, 6,812,855; Jewell, 7,379,058; Smith, 5,155,650; Phillips, 4,453,358.

Will Be a Unique Exhibit.

Kansas proposes to send a carload of canceled mortgages to be exhibited at the Omaha exposition next summer. The documents meantime will be gathered in the 105 counties of the state. Any western commonwealth can build a corn palace, but Kansas will be the first to run up in honor of her prosperity a stately monument of paid-off souvenir I. O. U's.

Kansas Equal Suffrage Association.

The state equal suffrage convention at Yates Center last week was an enthusiastic gathering, and it was resolved to go into the campaign for suffrage with renewed vigor. Mrs. Kate Addison, Eureka, was elected president; Mrs. Baird, Eureka, and Mrs. Turner, Paola, corresponding and recording secretaries; Mrs. Welch, Cedarvale, treasurer.

Testified Against Her Husband.

George Snodgrass, who murdered Brakeman Charles Upton at Newton, was held for first degree murder. At the preliminary trial Mrs. Snodgrass testified against her husband, but her evidence elicited the fact that she and Upton were on familiar terms even after Upton had been warned from the house. Public sentiment is with Snodgrass.

Gift to the University Museum.

The Kansas state university coleoptera collection has had a valuable addition in 302 new species secured from H. F. Wickham, of the university of Iowa. This addition makes over 8,000 species of North American coleoptera in the Kansas university museum, the largest collection in any educational institution in the United States.

Decline of a Once Proud Stream.

The Arkansas river, which used to be the largest stream in Kansas, is now no river at all in the eastern part of the state, except during a flood. Cottonwoods are growing in the bed and farmers fear the course will be so choked in a few years that a flood would menace life and property all along the valley.

Men Teachers Get Better Salaries.

Statistics compiled by State Superintendent Stryker from the district schools of the state show that in nearly every county male teachers receive 10 to 15 percent more salary than women. Wyandotte county pays the highest salaries—\$49.76 to men and \$48.21 to women—and Brown county second.

Raised a Storm of Indignation.

The county commissioners of Bourbon county released from jail three jointkeepers that the county attorney had worked hard to convict, and it was done over his protest. The temperance element were very indignant over the matter.

No Fees from the State.

District Judge Dale, of Sedgwick county, decided that a police judge or police officers cannot collect fees from the state for work done as witnesses or in issuing writs and trying cases.

Counties Must Pay Up.

The state school fund commissioners will begin proceedings against various counties, townships and school districts to collect on defaulted bonds held in the permanent school fund.

The Kansas Penitentiary.

The report of Warden Landis, of the state penitentiary, for November shows total earnings of \$14,532.80; expenditures, \$13,473.30. Of the earnings \$9,599.19 was from the coal mines.

Fortune for a Poor Coal Miner.

Charles Henry, a coal miner of Pleasanton, was married to a quarter-blood Cherokee woman. She died seven years ago leaving a young son. She was carried on the rolls of the Cherokee tribe and recently Mr. Henry received for the boy a check for \$8,700 and a deed to 320 acres of rich land.

Reward for a Missing Girl.

A. B. East, a well-to-do farmer of Sumner county, offers \$100 reward for the knowledge of the whereabouts of his 16-year-old daughter, Eva, and for the capture of one Louis Wilkinson, with whom the girl disappeared.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Seventeenth Annual National Convention Now in Session at Nashville, Tenn. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13.—To-day Samuel Gompers called the 17th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor to order in the hall



SAMUEL GOMPERS.

of representatives in the state capitol. There are gathered in that hall working men and women from every state and territory in the United States, several delegates representing the British Trades Union congress of Great Britain, and Canada and Japan are also represented. This convention will mark an epoch in the history of the American Federation of Labor, the greatest and strongest alliance of bone, sinew and skill the world has ever seen. The organization is composed of 60 national and international trade unions, 11 state branches, 81 city central bodies, 458 local unions and has in round numbers a combined membership of 600,000 wage-earning men and women marching under its broad banner.

WILL THEY SEPARATE?

Sensational Rumor from Paris Regarding Domestic Relations of the Castellanes.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—It is whispered in select circles in London and Paris that serious trouble has arisen between Count and Countess Boni Castellane over the former's extravagance. Even



COUNT AND COUNTESS CASTELLANE.

the vast fortune of Jay Gould's daughter is proving unequal to the drain made upon it by the financial follies of Count Boni. The question of a possible separation by mutual consent, or, if not, a legal decree, to be applied for by the countess, is now being discussed by relatives and lawyers acting on behalf of both husband and wife.

HUBBARD SET FREE.

The Kansas A. P. A. Ex-President Held Not Guilty of Embezzlement.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 13.—The supreme court Saturday reversed the decision of the Shawnee county district court in the case of A. D. Hubbard, late state president of the Kansas A. P. A., who was sentenced to the penitentiary for defalcation. Hubbard was made receiver for the Hamilton Printing company as the result of a fight between Hamilton and the then state printer, E. H. Snow. He failed to account for \$7,000. The court in ordering his discharge says that receivers are not agents within the meaning of section 88 of the crimes act and are not subject to prosecution under the latter part of that section, which provides that if any agent shall neglect or refuse to deliver to his employer on demand money or property which comes into his possession by virtue of such employment, office or trust, after deducting lawful fees and charges, he shall be punished for embezzlement. Justice Johnston dissented.

A BRIEF DECISION.

Judge Sherwood, of the Missouri Supreme Court, Resorts to the Latin for Conciseness.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 13.—The case of Robinson against Musser, wherein a woman of 35 had secured a verdict for \$25,000 for damages for a grave offense accompanied by violence, came up in the supreme court recently upon an appeal from Ray county. Judge Sherwood reversed the case in the following four Latin words: "Volenti non fit injuria." The phrase may be freely translated: "No injury is done to one who is willing."

WILLIAMS WILL NOT HANG.

Gov. Stephens Commutes to 50 Years' Imprisonment the Sentence of a Negro.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 13.—Gov. Stephens has commuted to 50 years in the penitentiary the sentence of William Williams, of Kansas City, sentenced to be hanged December 14, 1897. Gov. Stephens was disposed to let the law take its course, but Saturday a delegation of Kansas Cityans arrived here and made an earnest plea for the condemned man, and their presentation had its effect on the governor.

Not in Violation of State Law.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 13.—G. S. Carpenter, local agent for the "trading stamp" association, who was arrested charged with violating the lottery law, was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, the court holding that the scheme was not in conflict with either the state law or the city ordinance.

Probably a Heavy Defaulter.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 13.—R. N. Whittlesy, surveyor of customs for the port of Council Bluffs, has disappeared under circumstances that lead to the conclusion that he is a heavy defaulter.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Coffeyville will erect a \$17,000 electric light plant.

Newton, Hutchinson and Paola each had big poultry shows last week. Of the 2,334,840 shares of Santa Fe railway stock, but 341 are held in Kansas.

Topeka's first woolen mill is now in operation, and 100 workmen are employed. A Reub. of Butler county, made 370 gallons of wine from three-fourth of an acre of grapes.

Congressman Curtis has introduced a bill to appropriate \$100,000 to enlarge Topeka's public building.

Abraham Edwards, a resident of North Topeka, went insane because his little farm was sold for taxes.

Clay Center society was shocked by the suicide, without known cause, of Dr. Harry Deal, a leading young dentist.

The Douglas county commissioners refused to contribute \$8,000 to help build a bridge across the river at Leocompton.

Gov. Leedy personally redeemed an old \$2 state bank note, issued in Kansas over 30 years ago. It was held by an eastern miser.

The heaviest woman in Kansas is at Fort Scott, her weight being 412 pounds. During the summer she travels with a show.

A New York man who refused to allow his name to be printed recently paid off a \$500 mortgage on the Episcopal church at Dodge City.

The police force in every city in Kansas will be reduced to comply with the law which permits only one policeman for every 1,500 inhabitants.

It is confidently stated that negro Baptists of Kansas will erect a fine college building in Atchison in the spring. There are 12,000 negro Baptists in the state.

A sensational story from Topeka said Jerry Simpson would not ask for a renomination in the Seventh district, in accordance with an agreement made to the democrats last year.

Arrangements have been completed for the annual banquet of the Kansas Day club, at Topeka, January 29. Editor W. Y. Morgan, of the Hutchinson News, will be toastmaster.

The state will bring suit against the city of Lawrence for \$100,000 bonus the city pledged to secure the state university. No part of the principal or interest has ever been paid.

It is estimated that the counties of Geary, Dickinson, Saline, Ellsworth, Ottawa, Clay, Riley, Marion, McPherson, Cloud, Washington and Republic have 778,500 acres sown to wheat.

Over 1,000 guests attended the golden wedding anniversary of Dr. H. B. Horn and wife in Atchison recently. They came to Kansas 35 years ago. Mrs. Horn is a sister of Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa.

William Aultman, a Cheyenne county farmer, was sentenced to the penitentiary for stealing harness. He said it was a mania with him. He stole dozens of sets, but never used or disposed of them.

In the recent trial of a case in the Osage county district court John Williams, a farmer, acknowledged in an affidavit that he had three wives living, from neither of whom had he been legally separated.

William Margrave, of Fort Scott, who has been a justice of the peace 44 years, declares that the new salary law leaves a loophole whereby justices can charge up fees about equal to those now realized.

The greatest water famine ever known was reported in the western part of Crawford county. Citizens were compelled to use water that was absolutely filthy. The Neosho river was practically dry.

James Marts, who stole some silverware at Hutchinson and pawned it to buy bread for his family, and upon confessing the crime was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. Leedy.

At Independence, recently, A. J. Hagerman, aged 83, was married to Mrs. Mooney, aged 71. They had made previous attempts to wed, but relatives always succeeded in thwarting the plans of the giddy couple.

Fort Scott merchants recently withdrew from the "trading stamp" association, fearing prosecution by the federal authorities. The local manager was arrested for violating an ordinance prohibiting gift enterprises.

Senator Harris has introduced a bill in congress to appropriate \$20,000 to the state university to pay a war claim, caused by the burning of a hotel at Lawrence, then owned by the New England Emigrant company.

Rev. Warren Applebee, said to be a member of the Northwest Kansas conference, was arrested at Boston, while traveling with a young woman, on the charge of theft. Applebee was said to be a victim of the morphine habit.

Mrs. M. E. Ross, a half-demented woman at Nickerson, satuated her clothing with coal oil, set fire to it and was burned to death. Her husband and daughter were probably fatally burned in their efforts to save her.

In defense of his advocacy of fewer and better school-teachers in Kansas, State Superintendent Stryker has gathered statistics from 90 counties which show that the average price paid teachers is only \$32 per month. Stryker says teachers have been underbidding each other.

A Topeka telegram said Cyrus Lealand, Congressman Broderick and W. J. Bailey had formed a cabal to defeat Congressman Curtis' nomination in the First district.

In the district court at Fort Scott, Judge Simons upheld the Kansas screen and scrip laws, sustaining every point raised by the attorney general in behalf of the state.

Harper county farmers have banded together to exterminate coyotes, and \$2.40 will be paid for each scalp.

Rev. J. C. Miller, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Newton, created a sensation by advocating capital punishment.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Active Business in Holiday Goods—Prices Are Aggressively Strong.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Bradstreet's commercial report says: Mild weather throughout most of the country has interfered to some extent with the distribution of winter weight clothing and other seasonal goods and trade from first hands is quieter than last week. Jobbers and retailers, however, report a steadily increasing demand and in some regions very active business in holiday goods, groceries and kindred products. Reports from the south continue as a whole very good, with especially favorable accounts from New Orleans, Atlanta, Nashville and the central south. Collections are as a rule generally very satisfactory in spite of the low price of cotton.

The price situation is one of sustained and even aggressive strength. Wheat is higher, partly on improved statistical position, but largely in sympathy with the Chicago squeeze, which had advanced prices 15 cents per bushel within a week in that market. All cereals have sympathized with wheat and coffee, copper, cotton, dairy products, lead, tin, sugar and raw sugar are also among the prominent staples which have been enhanced in value. The decreases have been few, and slight shading at Pittsburgh and sympathetic weakness at other points on an immense scale.

There are 292 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, as opposed to 250 last week, 281 in the week a year ago, 313 in 1906, and 283 in 1904.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

San Francisco Boilermaker Has Fires Built Below Him in a Smokestack.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Michael Purcell, a boilermaker, was making repairs inside the smokestack of the steamer Wellington at the Folsom street wharf when fires were carelessly started below him. He was strapped in a chair suspended from the top of the stack about 40 feet from the dampers and it was impossible to go up and to go down without assistance. Dense volumes of hot smoke began rolling up the stack, while he shouted loudly for help. The heat increased every moment until his clothing caught fire. He beat upon the iron with all his power and shouted for fully ten minutes before his helper on the outside, Martin Philpot, realized his plight and rescued him just as the rope supporting him was catching fire. He lies at his home in a critical condition.

FARM PRICES OF GRAIN.

Agricultural Bureau Issues a Bulletin Comparing Prices on Some Cereals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The agricultural department has issued the following:

The only information now available relates to the average farm price of certain products on the first day of the present month. The farm price of corn as indicated averages 25.5c per bu. against 21.5c last year; that of oats, 17.5c, against 18.7c last year; that of barley, 37.7c, against 32.3c last year; that of rye, 44.7c against 40.8c last year; that of buckwheat, 62.1c, against 39.2c last year; that of hay, 16.6c per ton, against 16.5c last year. The average for the products not given are withheld for reason, as are also the estimates of the acreage of winter wheat and rye and the condition of these products.

A SICKENING SPECTACLE.

Six-Day Bicycle Rider in a Pitiable Mental and Physical Condition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The great six-day bicycle race at Madison Square garden has narrowed itself down to 15 riders. The great sunrise of the night was the retirement of Rivierre, the Frenchman. He is believed to be actually out of his mind and is in a pitiable physical condition.

Children Mysteriously Poisoned.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.—Willie, Antoinette and Lillie Sobotka, three small children of a Bohemian family, were mysteriously poisoned yesterday. They had been sent by their mother to their grandmother's house on an errand. While there Willie, aged nine, suddenly began vomiting. He was hurriedly taken home, but soon died. The two others then grew suddenly ill. Antidotes were given them and they will recover. The parents are frantic.

The Kansas Pacific Sale.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Attorney General McKenna has taken steps looking to the postponement of the sale of the Kansas Pacific road. As soon as he received a copy of the senate's resolution he telegraphed its substance to Special Counsel ex-Gov. Hoadley at New York, with a request that he prepare at once a motion asking for a postponement for 60 days, or until about February 15.

New Five-Cent Piece.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The house committee on banking and currency has under consideration a measure to provide for the coinage of a nickel five-cent piece as a substitute for the one now in use. The proposed coin will be made by a novel process of annealing, which will make a more symmetrical half-dime than the piece now in use.

Pingree Will Oppose Burrows.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 11.—Gov. Pingree has exploded a bomb in the ranks of the supporters of Julius C. Burrows for re-election to the United States senate by appointing ex-Senator John Patton, Jr., to a place on the Blair monument commission, thus showing that he is going to support Patton for senator in the race against Burrows.

Fast Record for a Youth.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Jacob Erb, the 16-year-old boy who, in company with Frank Williams, was captured after holding up and shooting John McCosh, is said to be the son of a wealthy sawmill proprietor of Vancouver, B. C. He has confessed to complicity in a number of holdups in Chicago during the past two or three weeks.

A \$100,000 Post Office Theft.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—It was learned yesterday that one of the biggest robberies in the history of the New York post office occurred on November 9. The amount involved is said to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000 and was taken from registered letters in the railway mail service on the section of the Central railway of New Jersey.

More Hanged to Be Hanged.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 11.—Yesterday Lyman Dart, aged 16, was sentenced to be hanged on March 8 for the murder of Asard Denvir. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence.

RESEMBLES MEEKS MURDERS.

A Mississippi Farmer Returns Home to Find His Wife and Children Hatched.

WESSON, Miss., Dec. 10.—One of the most atrocious murders on record in the south was committed Wednesday night in Simpson county, this state, 20 miles from here. Brown Smith, a farmer, and a son of ex-Representative Edward Smith, left his family at home in the country to go to town for shopping purposes. Yesterday morning, when he returned, he found his wife and five children weltering in their blood and apparently all dead. An alarm was raised immediately and the entire neighborhood turned out to hunt for the perpetrator of the crime. There being no telephone connections, details of the murder came in slowly, but it was reported yesterday evening that one of the little girls, supposed yesterday morning to have been dead, has revived enough to tell what she knew of the occurrences. She said she knows the man who committed the deed, that it was a negro and described him. A posse is now on the track of the murderer.

AFRAID OF LYNCHING.

Negroes of Butte, Mont., Protest Against Joseph Johnson's Extradition.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 10.—The negroes of Butte have called an indignation meeting to protest against the government granting extradition papers in the case of Joseph C. Johnson, who is wanted in Missouri for having eloped with Kate Neal, a prominent white girl of Sweet Springs. They claim they can prove that Johnson came here on November 18 and was employed for more than a week before the young woman left her home. They also claim that she followed him here, and after her arrival Miss Neal stated that she left home because she loved Johnson, and that she knew she never could get along happily there with the neighbors with a negro husband. She stated most emphatically that she came here of her own free will and gave every appearance of being of sound mind. The negroes contend that if Johnson is taken back to Missouri he will surely be lynched.

ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Prominent Iowa Physician Convicted of Sending Obscene Matter Through the Mails.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 10.—In the federal court Wednesday, Dr. J. W. Kime, editor of the Iowa State Medical Journal, was found guilty of sending obscene matter through the mails. Kime was a member of the faculty of the Drake Medical college. The college became involved in trouble and finally excluded women students. This was the result of repeated insults by male students, who wrote obscene paragraphs on the classroom blackboards. Kime denounced the institution for excluding the women and published some of the obscene productions. For this he was indicted, and after more than a year's delay is convicted. He will appeal to the circuit court, claiming that it was a privileged publication, because intended only for medical men. He is liable to a severe penitentiary sentence. He is one of the leading homeopathic physicians in Iowa.

FITZ IS POSITIVE.

Champion Says He Will Not Give Corbett Another Chance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—A special from Rock Island, Ill., says: Bob Fitzsimmons, in an interview here, said the statement that his wife, who is now in Milwaukee, had consented to his entering the ring again, provided he would first meet Corbett, is untrue. He said:

My wife would not have me fight again under any consideration. I know that and what is the use of trying to make out anything different. Anyhow, even though she gave her consent, I would not give Corbett another chance. I have said many times before, I am through prize fighting. I won the championship and I won it fairly. I have got enough. Now the other fellows can fight it out among themselves. I am doing well, enjoying good health and am contented. I have got all the glory I want.

A VICIOUS ITALIAN.

Rejected Sutor Shoots His Sweetheart's Father and Would Also Kill Her Brother.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Antonio Tuoci, an Italian, shot and probably fatally wounded G. Tompono, because of the rejection of his affections by Tompono's 19-year-old daughter, Theresa. He followed this up by setting fire to the clothing of Tompono's little son, Michael, and when an attempt was made to arrest him he successfully held a squad of policemen and firemen at bay until he had twice fired his revolver at them and slightly wounded Policeman Simpson and a citizen. Finally, driven into a corner, he set fire to his room and until securely handcuffed defended himself with a large knife.

A COSTLY ARGUMENT.

Miss Caine Gets Judgment Against William Andrews for the Loss of an Eye.